Precambrian: Creation Week or Noah's Flood?

I wonder if Maxwell Hunter's research might be more relevant to Creation Week than it is to the Flood year. "Archean terrains are some of the most richly mineralized on Earth", as he writes on page 48.[1] That would fit in with Tubal-Cain who forged all kinds of tools out of bronze and iron. On p. 51, he writes that an evolutionist postulates an Archean scenario suggestive of a global flood. However, in my opinion, this would match perfectly with Days 2 and 3 of Creation Week. The continents became dry by a catastrophic act of God no earlier than Day 3.

Hunter continues on p. 51 that an evolutionist reached conclusions regarding *the earliest stages of the formation of the geologic record*. Again, I would think this typically applies to Creation Week. In my opinion it is impossible to position the earliest stages of the geologic record within the Flood year, since that would falsely imply that creation did not create any geologic record. Therefore, I believe that the Archean displacement of large masses probably is related to God's creation power. As a result, the question 'how did it happen' is not within reach of science.

On p. 55, Hunter suggested that Archean granite-greenstone is the result of a mantle plume event. Is there any experimental observation that this indeed is a possibility? Or is this just an evolutionary preliminary concept disregarding the Creator, the God for whom the globe is like clay in His Hands?

Note also that reproducing vegetation was created on Day 3. Abundant amounts of stromatolites could have started growing at an unprecedented high growth rate from then on. And since they are found in the Archean rock, it seems reasonable to consider a pre-Flood origin.

Stef Heerema
Assen
NETHERLANDS

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1. Hunter, M.J., The Precambrian globally correlated and all Flood deposited, *J. Creation* **36**(3):48–59, 2022.

» Maxwell Hunter replies:

Mr Heerema suggests it is impossible "to position the earliest stages of the geologic record within the Flood year. As that would falsely imply that *creation did not create any geologic record* [emphasis added]."

The 'geologic record' is comprised of rocks, and all rocks are the products of destruction. Sedimentary rocks are the end products of fragmentation, transport, deposition, and lithification, igneous rocks of melting, transport, cooling and solidification. It seems to me counterintuitive to assume that such destructive processes were occurring during a week of creation. As Oard[1] has written:

> "... why does there have to be geological activity on the earth at this time during a perfect creation? The earth was in the process of being created very good. God could have raised the dry land without erosion and sedimentation."

Further evidence of destruction in the Precambrian is the abundant fossil record of microbial organisms, including stromatolites, the result not necessarily of 'death' before the Fall, but certainly of destruction. In the Flood these organisms were destroyed; that is, rendered incapable of functioning as intended at Creation.

Archean terranes include very thick volcanic sequences including, for example, ignimbrites, the formation of which is described as "the most cataclysmic of all geological phenomena". Accretionary lapilli, the products of explosive volcanism and atmospheric ash/dust/gas (tephra) clouds also occur.[2] There is an extensive literature on diapiric uprise of mantle material, including mantle plumes.[3,4]

Probably the most compelling evidence that the Precambrian is not of Creation Week origin is the scriptural record. After the Flood, God confirmed that He had destroyed the created Earth (*éretz*) by the Flood when He told Noah (Gen. 9:11) "never again shall there be a flood to destroy the earth (*éretz*)." If the created earth was destroyed by the Flood, the Precambrian cannot be Creation Week.

Max Hunter
Charters Towers, QLD
AUSTRALIA

References

1. Oard, M.J., Letter to the Editor: Precambrian rocks, *J. Creation* **6**(1):94–95, 1992.
2. Hunter, M.J., The Precambrian globally correlated and all Flood deposited, *J. Creation* **36**(3):48–59, 2022.
3. Loubeyre, P. and LeToullec, R., Stability of O_2/H_2 mixtures at high pressure, *Nature* **378**:44–46, 1995.
4. Wyllie, P.J., The role of water in magma generation and initiation of diapiric uprise in the mantle, *J. Geophysical Research* **76**:1328–1338, 1971.