

AMBASSADOR COLLEGE  
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

HERBERT W. ARMSTRONG, Chancellor

September 17, 1973  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Dear Mr. Herrmann,

Just a brief comment or two re: your letter to John Hapkinson. My comment on Jericho, as are many comments, was made in reference to diagram on the greenboard. That period which reflected the several years of conquest under Joshua is best defined by Kathleen Kenyon by the accurate but clumsy term "Intermediate Early Bronze / Middle Bronze." It partakes of the character of both. Cities under Canaanites have longer E.B. culture traits; and Jericho, which was the first seized, has only a camp site atop the Early Bronze heap and no developed "Inter. E.B./M.B." strata. In fact one can practically trace the sequence of the conquest by noting comparative early or late change from E.B. to M.B. traits in pottery etc.

Regarding loess: I have examined sites (in 1966) in Czechoslovakia with other pre-historians. It seems very obvious that camp sites, charcoal, pottery, flint, post holes were in situ in older loess. Areas became unfit for farming (exhausted) and sometimes grassland (pasture) or open forests developed. Then, later, younger loess deposits again covered everything. It is of

importance to note that all loess deposits in Europe seem to show a definite sequence of human habitation. Paleolithic remains are found in southern and eastern Europe in older loess. Neolithic remains are found in younger loess deposits much further north throughout Europe (as also mesolithic remains). All of these show a cultural sequence older than the break in the neolithic when some kind of cultural dislocation occurs - the Flood. In the middle East the cultural parallel is already called the Chalcolithic - and of course in some Arctic regions the term applied to close of pre-Flood world is still Mesolithic.

What would one expect to find in a tell covered by water for months? At Catal Huyuk in Turkey the top is eroded, where I would place Flood. But in some sites abandoned prior to flood, the outlines and especially the characteristic texture of bricks are visible in contrast to fill. Texture readily gives the clue as I saw in Ashdod in 1963.

What may have been atop loess in Europe? Plowed soil in some cases is only addition to top of colored loess beneath. Perhaps some areas had top of loess washed away. At least in most cases loess in USSR + Western Europe is covered by recently developed soil.

Nerman

Are there cases where Neanderthal or similar cultures, in position stratigraphically, give contemporary C<sup>14</sup> readings? Yes. In the Amud cave findings in Palestine the C<sup>14</sup> readings of bone & charcoal, in situ, give 3400 to 3700 BC ~~readings~~ unexpectedly. The excavators were Japanese. The finds are middle Paleolithic and part of a logical long sequence. I think there is reason to believe that these C<sup>14</sup> readings correspond with bristlecone and Ethiopian/Egyptian readings that are of true age. Amud cave findings were reported two years or more ago in Radiocarbon. I purchased the original book (in English) from Japan and have all the detailed description. Probably some of the "young" C<sup>14</sup> readings for mammoths are similar if only the in situ information were accurately given. I find, therefore, ~~both~~ atmospheric C<sup>14</sup> readings equal to natural balance today & numerous <sup>ones</sup> that seem too old due to some chemical change since death (does Franz have proof of his ideas? British Museum in 1968 denied it which I personally visited their lab).

N.H.A.