

## Re: U of South Carolina Releases Topper Radiocarbon Dates

**Source:** <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.archaeology/2004-11/1389.html>

---

**From:** IE.Johansson ([ingerx\\_e.johanssonx\\_at\\_telia.com](mailto:ingerx_e.johanssonx_at_telia.com))

**Date:** 11/20/04

Date: Sat, 20 Nov 2004 07:29:34 GMT

"deowll" <[deowll@bellsouth.net](mailto:deowll@bellsouth.net)> skrev i meddelandet  
news:dQBnd.35611\$z3.18069@bignews5.bellsouth.net...

>

> "IE.Johansson" <[ingerx\\_e.johanssonx\\_at\\_telia.com](mailto:ingerx_e.johanssonx_at_telia.com)> wrote in message

> news:mBznd.9122\$d5.79462@newsb.telia.net...

>> Rich,

>> Thanks for interesting information and url. What I would like to know is

>> if

>> you, or someone else, knows about the southern extants of the last Ice

>> Age's

>> core. Did it reach this area and if so how come that the coal-dated(if I

>> understood it correctly) and the fireplace still remained. If it didn't

>> reach this far south, what is known about the geologic period short

after

>> 50000 BP?

>>

>

> Do an on line search for ice ages. The glaciers never made it into Dixie.

deowll,

I did such but I don't trust url's on net that much as many do. I would like to be sure. Know persons who seen indication that there have been Ice Coat melting and expending on cliffs in nortern parts of Carolina. It's not so long ago that scholars missed part of the Ice Coat extention in the Old World. Both areas to which the Ice Coat directly or indirectly from the impact of the ice rivers reached and areas which fro some reason or an other wasn't harmed at all.

Inger E

>

>> Inger E

>> "Rich Travsky" <[traRvEsky@hotmail.com](mailto:traRvEsky@hotmail.com)> skrev i meddelandet

>> news:419E768F.73AC5F93@hotmail.com...

>>>

sci.archaeology: Re: U of South Carolina Releases Topper Radiocarbon Dates

> > <http://uscnews.sc.edu/arch291a.html>

> >>

> >> *November 17, 2004*

> >> *New evidence puts man in North America 50,000 years ago;*

> >> *USC releases radiocarbon dates on Topper*

> >>

> >> *Radiocarbon tests of carbonized plant remains where artifacts were  
> >> unearthed last May along the Savannah River in Allendale County by*

> >> *University of South Carolina archaeologist Dr. Albert Goodyear*

> >> *indicate that the sediments containing these artifacts are at least*

> >> *50,000 years old, meaning that humans inhabited North American long*

> >> *before the last ice age.*

> >>

> >> *The findings are significant because they suggest that humans*

> >> *inhabited North America well before the last ice age more than*

> >> *20,000 years ago, a potentially explosive revelation in American*

> >> *archaeology.*

> >>

> >> *Goodyear, who has garnered international attention for his discoveries*

> >> *of tools that pre-date what is believed to be humans' arrival in North*

> >> *America, announced the test results, which were done by the University*

> >> *of California at Irvine Laboratory, Wednesday (Nov .17).*

> >>

> >> *"The dates could actually be older," Goodyear says. "Fifty-thousand*

> >> *should be a minimum age since there may be little detectable activity*

> >> *left."*

> >> ...

> >> *"Topper is the oldest radiocarbon dated site in North America,"*

> >> *Goodyear says. "However, other early sites in Brazil and Chile, as*

> >> *well as a site in Oklahoma also suggest that humans were in the*

> >> *Western Hemisphere as early as 30,000 years ago to perhaps 60,000."*

> >>

> >> *In 1998, Goodyear, nationally known for his research on the ice age*

> >> *PaleoIndian cultures dug below the 13,000-year Clovis level at the*

> >> *Topper site and found unusual stone tools up to a meter deeper. ...*

> >> ...

> >> *Then on the last day of the last week of digging, Goodyear's team*

> >> *uncovered a black stain in the soil where artifacts lay, providing*

> >> *him the charcoal needed for radiocarbon dating. Dr. Tom Stafford of*

> >> *Stafford Laboratories in Boulder, Colo., came to Topper and*

> >> *collected charcoal samples for dating.*

> >>

> >> *"Three radiocarbon dates were obtained from deep in the terrace at*

> >> *Topper with two dates of 50,300 and 51,700 on burnt plant remains.*

> >> *One modern date related to an intrusion," Stafford says. "The two*

> >> *50,000 dates indicate that they are at least 50,300 years. The*

> >> *absolute age is not known."*

> >> ...

> >

> >

>

sci.archaeology: Re: U of South Carolina Releases Topper Radiocarbon Dates

>