Peopling of the Americas Worksheet						
Site	**Component**	**Archaeological materials**	**context**	**dates**	**dating method**	**Notes**
Dyuktai (Siberia)	lowest	wedge-shaped micro-cores, burins, microblades, and blades, bifacial points, scrapers and knives	Good stratigraphic context in cave deposits	14,000 +/- 100 bp to 12,100 +/- 120 bp (excavator thinks lowest part dates 22,000-15,000)	standard radiocarbon	
Ushki (Kamchatka)	VII - lowest	stemmed bifacial point/knives, bifacial cutting/scraping tools, blades, microblades, rotated cores (NO wedge-shaped cores), beads, hut foundations, human burial, salmonid fish remains.	good stratigraphic context in lake shore context	14,300 +/- 200 bp 14,200 +/- 700 bp	standard radiocarbon	
Ushki (Kamchatka)	VI - second lowest	wedge-shaped micro-cores, burins, microblades, and blades, bifacial bipoints, scrapers and knives	good stratigraphic context in lake shore context	10,360 +/- 350 bp 10,860+/- 400 bp (2 other dates between)	standard radiocarbon	
Berelekh (Siberia)	only one	wedge-shaped microcores, blades, beads, bifaces, and mammoth bone tools and art; abundant mammoth bone	washing out of eroding bluff (excavation by high pressure water hose)	10,600 +/- 90 bp 13,420 +/- 200 bp (3 other dates in between)	probably standard radiocarbon	
Dry Creek (Alaska)	Nenana (lowest)	triangular bifaces/points (almost tear-dropped), end-scrapers on large blades).	good stratigraphic context (sealed below sand loess layer from Denali component)	11,120+/-85 bp	standard radiocarbon	
Dry Creek (Alaska)	Denali (second lowest)	wedge-shaped microcores, platform tablets, burins	good stratigraphic context (separated from lower Nenana layer by lense of sandy loess).	8,915+/-70 bp 10,060+/-75 bp 10,615+/-100 bp 10,690+/-250 bp	standard radiocarbon	
Walker Road (Alaska)	Nenana (lowest)	tear-droped shaped (Chindadn) points, end-scrapers on large blades, gravers (engraving tools - like burins but shaped through bifacial retouch)..	good stratigraphic context (sealed by sandy silt layer above)	11,010+/-230 bp 11,170+/-180 bp 11,300+/-120 bp 11,820+/-200 bp	standard radiocarbon	

Broken Mammoth (Alaska)	lowest	core flake, fossil mammoth ivory tools,	well stratified paleosols separated by thick windblown silt.	six dates between 11,280+/-190 bp 11,770+/-220 bp	standard radiocarbon	
Broken Mammoth (Alaska)	Denali (second lowest)	wedge-shaped microcores, blades (unifacial and unflaked), bifacial bipoint, concave based lance points (like Folom or small Clovis, without the flute).	within a thick, well stratified paleosol separated by thick windblown silt.	9,690+/-960* bp 10,270+/-110 bp 10,790+/-230 bp 10,290+/-70 bp	standard radiocarbon	
Mesa Site (Alaska)	Northern Fluted Pt	fluted lance points, hearths, microblades (but no cores)	near surface in thin sediments	10,090 +/- 85 bp 9945 +/- 75 bp 10,060 +/- 70 bp, 9930 +/- 80 bp 10,000 +/- 80 bp 11,660 +/- 80 bp 11,190 +/- 70 bp	AMS radiocarbon	
Old Crow (Yukon)		fossil bone flesher	in river gravels eroded from thick glacial loess sediments	ca. 27,000 bp (standard), 1,350 bp (AMS)	standard radiocarbon, AMS method	
On Your Knees Cave	single human occupation	worked bone tool, human bones (including mandible or jaw)	well stratified deposit. Mostly a jumble of animal bones not related to human occupation	10,200 bp (bone tool) 9,200bp (human bone)	AMS method	
Arlington Spring	single cluster of human remains	human bones, charcoal, microfauna (mouse bones)	solidified gulley wash channel eroding out of a bluff	11,500 bp (mouse bone), 10,000 bp (charcoal), 10,000-6000 bp (human bones)	AMS method (mouse bone and charcoal), chemical extraction of proteins from human bone	
Daisy Cave	lowest component	human bones, few tools, shellfish (basketry and cordage in next levels up).	reasonably good stratigraphic context	11,700bp	AMS method	
Calico Hills (California)	Early Human	chipped stone tools (raw material is same as surrounding gravel matrix)	in gravel deposit at the base of a cliff	100,000 bp		
Meadowcroft Rockshelter (Penn)	lowest layers	triangular bifaces, large blades, hearths, charcoal, fauna and floral remains (of Holocene biota)	well stratified deposits	14,000 bp and later in proper successional order	radiocarbon	

Pedro Furada	lowest	chipped quartz and quartzite rocks (similar to material found in the cliff above), one possibly painted fragment of rock wall, several apparent hearths in succession.	good stratigraphic layers sealed below the upper component	48000-14300 bp	radiocarbon	
Pedro Furada	upper	flaked tools of exotic raw materials, red ochre, rock art, clear hearths	good stratigraphic context	10400 bp and later	radiocarbon	
Monte Verde II	single	flaked stone tools from exotic locations, non-local plant products, clay-lined hearths, hut foundations, cordage, footprints, mastodon, llama, fish, shellfish	sealed by peat	11,790 to 13,565 bp	radiocarbon	
Monte Verde I	single (5 feet lower and 80 m away from main site)	26 stone specimens (3 unequivocal artifacts), 3 small shallow hearth-like basins each with charcoal, not well preserved like MVII	sandy unit	33,000 bp	radiocarbon	