Crepeele site 2003 - site records

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11715

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	sub sub sub series
Series Number:	1.2.1.3
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2003
Material Details:	Site records have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History / Biographical:

The Crepeele site was excavated in 2003 as Crepeele 3. Standard archaeological methods were used to excavate the units. Site records of excavation units XU 110 – 113 are in seperate pdf files.

Scope and Content:

Site records of excavation units may include: level summaries, floor plans, feature sheets, wall profiles, unit summaries and any other additional information relating to the unit.

Name Access:	Crepeele site 2003 - site records
Subject Access:	Archaeology Crepeele locale Crepeele site DiMe-29 Crepeele site 2003

Crepeele site 2005 - summary information

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11749

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	sub sub sub series
Series Number:	1.2.3.1
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2005
Material Details:	Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History /
Biographical:

In 2005 the Brandon University Field School was held at both the Crepeele and Graham sites in the Crepeele locale. Denise Ens instructed the school and James Graham was teaching assistant.
Nine units were excavated (XU10-16 & 20, 21). Units 20 & 21 were referred to as Meadow in the notes but are considered part of the larger site based on recoveries

Faunal (animal bone), lithics, fire cracked rock, diagnostic lithics and ceramics were recovered from the site.

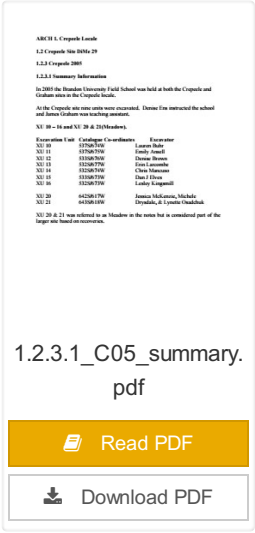
Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Crepeele site 2005 - summary information

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele site DiMe-29
Crepeele site 2005

Documents



1.2.3.1_C05_summary.pdf

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Crepeele site 2007 - summary information

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11813

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	sub sub sub series
Series Number:	1.2.4.1
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2007
Material Details:	Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History / Biographical:

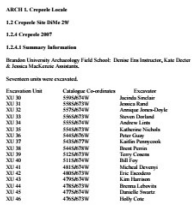
In 2007 the Brandon University Field School was held at both the Crepeele site in the Crepeele locale. Denise Ens instructed the school with Jessica McKenzie and Kate Decter as teaching assistants.
Seventeen units were excavated (XU3 - 46). Faunal (animal bone), lithics, fire cracked rock, diagnostic lithics and ceramics were recovered from the site.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access:	Crepeele site 2007 - summary information
Subject Access:	Archaeology Crepeele locale Crepeele site DiMe-29 Crepeele site 2007

Documents



1.2.4.1_C07_summary.pdf

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Crepeele site 2004 - summary information

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11726

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	sub sub sub series
Series Number:	1.2.2.1
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2004
Material Details:	Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History / Biographical:

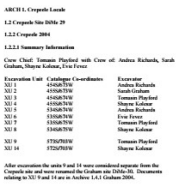
The Crepeele site was identified from the results of the Casselman survey and excavated in 2003. Further units 1 to 8 were excavated in 2004. Funding was through the SCAPE project, directed by Dr. Bev Nicholson. The site was excavated by Crew Chief Tomasin Playford and crew.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access:	Crepeele site 2004 - summary information
Subject Access:	Archaeology Crepeele locale Crepeele site DiMe-29 Crepeele site 2004

Documents



1.2.2.1_C04_Summary.pdf

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Crepeele site 2003 - summary information

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11965

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	sub sub sub series
Series Number:	1.2.1.1
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2003
Material Details:	Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History / Biographical:

The Crepeele site was identified from the results of the Casselman survey. The site is located within the Crepeele locale approximately 400 meters to the west of the Sarah site. The units were excavated by Crew Chief James Graham and the crew from the survey.

The Crepeele site was excavated in 2003 as Crepeele 3 with the units numbered as units 10, 11, 12 & 13. These numbers have been changed on the catalogue to XU 110 – 113, due to duplication in 2005. Corresponding documents have been changed but there may be some reference to the initial numbers in the field journals.

The artifacts recovered from these four excavations are faunal (animal bone), mainly bison, lithic materials (stone tools and flakes) and some ceramic (pottery). The artifact catalogue has over 600 records.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journalsare daily records of recoveries, features and activities at the site; Site records include excavation level and unit summaries, feature sheets, profiles; sample records and maps; Artifact catalogues are lists and identifications of all artifacts recovered; Photographs are of excavation units, features, the landscape and personnel.

Name Access:	Crepeele site 2003 - summary information
Subject Access:	Archaeology Crepeele locale Crepeele site DiMe-29 Crepeele site 2003 Crepeele site 2003 - summary information

Documents

1.2.1.1_

C03_summary.pdf

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Graham site 2008

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11957

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Sub sub series
Series Number:	1.4.4
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2008
Material Details:	Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History / Biographical:

In 2008 Brandon University Archaeology returned to the Crepeele locale to conduct further testing at the Graham and Crepeele sites. Four units (XU 47-49 & 53) were excavated at Graham 2008 in order to collect samples and add further data to previous excavations. The usual excavation methology was employed.

The small crew was directed by Bev Nicholson with Crew of Bill Foy, Andrew Lints & Kim Harrison

Recoveries included faunal (mostly bison), lithics and ceramics.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journalsare daily records of recoveries, features and activities at the site; Site records include excavation level and unit summaries, feature sheets, profiles; sample records and maps; Artifact catalogues are lists and identifications of all artifacts recovered; Photographs are of excavation units, features, the landscape and personnel.

Name Access:	Graham site 2008
Subject Access:	Archaeology Crepeele locale Graham site DiMe-30 Graham site 2008

Graham site 2008 - summary information

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11951

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 1.4.4.1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2008

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History / Biographical:

In 2008 Brandon University Archaeology returned to the Crepeele locale to conduct further testing at the Graham and Crepeele sites. Four units (XU 47-49 & 53) were excavated at Graham 2008 in order to collect samples and add further data to previous excavations. The usual excavation methology was employed.

The small crew was directed by Bev Nicholson with Crew of Bill Foy, Andrew Lints & Kim Harrison

Recoveries included faunal (mostly bison), lithics and ceramics.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Graham site 2008 - summary information

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Graham site DiMe-30
Graham site 2008

Documents

1.4.4.1_Graham08_Summary.pdf

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Graham site 2004 - field journals

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11890

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	sub sub sub series
Series Number:	1.4.1.2
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2004
Material Details:	Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History / Biographical:

Graham units 9 and 14 were excavated with the Crepeele site in 2004 and were reassigned to the Graham site DiMe-30 keeping the same unit numbers.

Field journals from 2004 contain notes concerning the Graham, Sarah and Atkinson sites. The relevant page numbers are noted.

Scope and Content:

Record of daily observations at the site including: excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather.

Name Access:	Graham site 2004 - field journals
Subject Access:	Archaeology Crepeele locale Graham site DiMe-30 Graham site 2004

Graham site 2005 - field journals

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11906

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	sub sub sub series
Series Number:	1.4.2.2
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2005
Material Details:	Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History / Biographical:

The Graham site is located south of the Crepeele site. Due to the close proximity the Graham and Crepeele sites have both been the site of the Brandon University Archaeological Field School.

In 2005 both sites were excavated as part of the Field School experience instructed by Denise Ens with teaching assistant James Graham. Six units (XU 1-6) were excavated at the Graham site.

Field journals from 2005 contain notes concerning the Graham and Crepeele sites.

Scope and Content:

Record of daily observations at the site including: excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather.

Name Access:	Graham site 2005 - field journals
Subject Access:	Archaeology Crepeele locale Graham site DiMe-30 Graham site 2005

Graham site 2006 - field journals

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11924

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	sub sub sub series
Series Number:	1.4.3.2
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2006
Material Details:	Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History / Biographical:

In 2006 a small Brandon University Archaeology Field School was conducted at the Graham site. Four excavations (XU 7, 8 15 & 16) were completed with Denise Ens Instructor and Jessica MacKenzie Teaching Assistant.

Field journals from 2006 contain notes concerning the Graham and Crepeele sites.

Scope and Content:

Record of daily observations at the site including: excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather.

Name Access:	Graham site 2006 - field journals
Subject Access:	Archaeology Crepeele locale Graham site DiMe-30 Graham site 2006

Sarah site 2003 - field journals

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11831

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	sub sub sub series
Series Number:	1.3.1.2
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2003
Material Details:	Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History / Biographical:

The Sarah site was chosen for excavation based on the results of the Casselman survey. The survey recovered significant amounts of faunal remains, some ceramics and lithics from the test pits. Excavations took place in 2003 at Crepeele West (Units 1-5) and Crepeele East (Units 6-9). The site was subsequently renamed the Sarah site DiMe-28.

Field journals from 2003 contain notes concerning the Casselman survey, Crepeele and Sarah site.

Scope and Content:

Record of daily observations at the site including: excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather.

Name Access:	Sarah 2003 - field journals
Subject Access:	Archaeology Crepeele locale Sarah site DiMe-28 Sarah 2003 - field journals

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report I

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11968

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Sub sub series
Series Number:	1.5.1
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2003-2008
Physical Description:	3 pages
Material Details:	Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /
Biographical:

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates. C14 report by IsoTrace Laboratory for Crepeele site 2005 XU 8.

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeele locale with 75 - 1m x1m units excavated.

To help establish the cultural sequence at the locale Radiocarbon dates were obtained from the three sites in the Crepeele locale.

Radiocarbon dating
The technique of radiocarbon dating was developed by Willard Libby and his colleagues at the University of Chicago in 1949.

Radiocarbon dating is used to estimate the age of organic remains from archaeological sites. Organic matter has a radioactive form of carbon (C14) that begins to decay upon death. C14 decays at a steady, known rate of a half life of 5,730 years. The technique is useful for material up to 50,000 years. Fluctuations of C14 in the atmosphere can affect results so dates are calibrated against dendrochronology. Radiocarbon dates are calibrated to calendar years.

Dates are reported in radiocarbon years or Before Present. Before Present refers to dates before 1950. The introduction of massive amounts of C14, due to atomic bomb and surface testing of atomic weapons, has widely increased the standard deviation on all dates after A.D. 1700 causing these dates to be unreliable.

Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

Scope and Content:

Sub sub series contains radiocarbon dates from: Crepeele, Sarah and Graham sites.

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report I

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents


IsoTrace Radiocarbon Laboratory

Radiocarbon Analysis Report

1.5.1_Crepeele05_RC14.pdf

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Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report II

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11969

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Sub sub series
Series Number:	1.5.2
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2003-2008
Physical Description:	8 pages
Material Details:	Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History / Biographical:

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates. C14 report by Beta Analytic Inc. for Crepeele site XU 48 and Graham site XU 54.

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeele locale with 75 - 1m x1m units excavated.

To help establish the cultural sequence at the locale Radiocarbon dates were obtained from the three sites in the Crepeele locale.

Radiocarbon dating
The technique of radiocarbon dating was developed by Willard Libby and his colleagues at the University of Chicago in 1949.

Radiocarbon dating is used to estimate the age of organic remains from archaeological sites. Organic matter has a radioactive form of carbon (C14) that begins to decay upon death. C14 decays at a steady, known rate of a half life of 5,730 years. The technique is useful for material up to 50,000 years. Fluctuations of C14 in the atmosphere can affect results so dates are calibrated against dendrochronology. Radiocarbon dates are calibrated to calendar years.

Dates are reported in radiocarbon years or Before Present. Before Present refers to dates before 1950. The introduction of massive amounts of C14, due to atomic bomb and surface testing of atomic weapons, has widely increased the standard deviation on all dates after A.D. 1700 causing these dates to be unreliable.

Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

Scope and Content:

Sub sub series contains radiocarbon dates from: Crepeele, Sarah and Graham sites.

Name Access:	Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report II
Subject Access:	Archaeology Crepeele locale Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents

1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14.pdf

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Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report III

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11970

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Sub sub series
Series Number:	1.5.3
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2003-2008
Physical Description:	9 pages
Material Details:	Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /
Biographical:

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates. C14 report by Beta Analytic Inc. for Crepeele site XUs 8, 30, 50.

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeele locale with 75 - 1m x1m units excavated.

To help establish the cultural sequence at the locale Radiocarbon dates were obtained from the three sites in the Crepeele locale.

Radiocarbon dating
The technique of radiocarbon dating was developed by Willard Libby and his colleagues at the University of Chicago in 1949.

Radiocarbon dating is used to estimate the age of organic remains from archaeological sites. Organic matter has a radioactive form of carbon (C14) that begins to decay upon death. C14 decays at a steady, known rate of a half life of 5,730 years. The technique is useful for material up to 50,000 years. Fluctuations of C14 in the atmosphere can affect results so dates are calibrated against dendrochronology. Radiocarbon dates are calibrated to calendar years.

Dates are reported in radiocarbon years or Before Present. Before Present refers to dates before 1950. The introduction of massive amounts of C14, due to atomic bomb and surface testing of atomic weapons, has widely increased the standard deviation on all dates after A.D. 1700 causing these dates to be unreliable.

Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

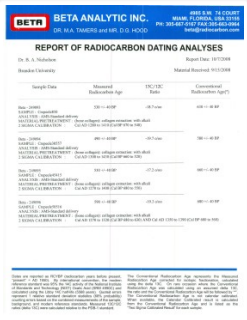
Scope and Content:

Sub sub series contains radiocarbon dates from: Crepeele, Sarah and Graham sites.

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report III

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents


BETA ANALYTIC INC.
REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

1.5.3_Crepeele08_RC14.pdf

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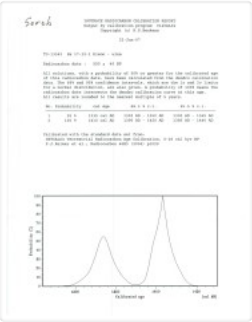


Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report IV

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11971

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Sub sub series
Series Number:	1.5.4
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2003-2008
Physical Description:	2 pages
Material Details:	Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History / Biographical:

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates. C14 report by IsoTrace Analytic Laboratory for Sarah site XU17.

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeele locale. The Crepeele, Graham and Sarah sites were excavated with 75 - 1m x1m units excavated

To help establish the cultural sequence at the locale Radiocarbon dates were obtained from the three sites in the Crepeele locale.

Radiocarbon dating
The technique of radiocarbon dating was developed by Willard Libby and his colleagues at the University of Chicago in 1949.

Radiocarbon dating is used to estimate the age of organic remains from archaeological sites. Organic matter has a radioactive form of carbon (C14) that begins to decay upon death. C14 decays at a steady, known rate of a half life of 5,730 years. The technique is useful for material up to 50,000 years. Fluctuations of C14 in the atmosphere can affect results so dates are calibrated against dendrochronology. Radiocarbon dates are calibrated to calendar years.

Dates are reported in radiocarbon years or Before Present. Before Present refers to dates before 1950. The introduction of massive amounts of C14, due to atomic bomb and surface testing of atomic weapons, has widely increased the standard deviation on all dates after A.D. 1700 causing these dates to be unreliable.

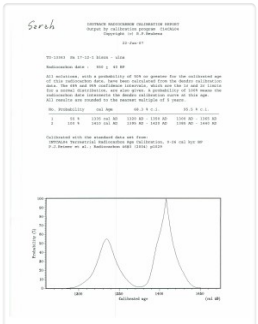
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

Scope and Content:

Sub sub series contains radiocarbon dates from: Crepeele, Sarah and Graham sites.

Name Access:	Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report IV
Subject Access:	Archaeology Crepeele locale Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents



1.5.4_Sarah07_RC14.pdf

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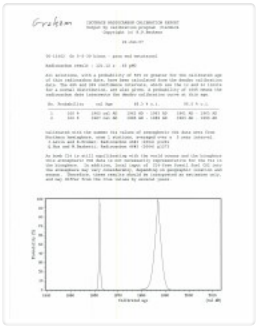


Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report V

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11972

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Sub sub series
Series Number:	1.5.5
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2003-2008
Physical Description:	2 pages
Material Details:	Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /
Biographical:

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates. C14 report by IsoTrace Analytic Laboratory for Graham site XUs 5 and 8.

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeele locale. The Crepeele, Graham and Sarah sites were excavated with 75 - 1m x1m units excavated

To help establish the cultural sequence at the locale Radiocarbon dates were obtained from the three sites in the Crepeele locale.

Radiocarbon dating
The technique of radiocarbon dating was developed by Willard Libby and his colleagues at the University of Chicago in 1949.

Radiocarbon dating is used to estimate the age of organic remains from archaeological sites. Organic matter has a radioactive form of carbon (C14) that begins to decay upon death. C14 decays at a steady, known rate of a half life of 5,730 years. The technique is useful for material up to 50,000 years. Fluctuations of C14 in the atmosphere can affect results so dates are calibrated against dendrochronology. Radiocarbon dates are calibrated to calendar years.

Dates are reported in radiocarbon years or Before Present. Before Present refers to dates before 1950. The introduction of massive amounts of C14, due to atomic bomb and surface testing of atomic weapons, has widely increased the standard deviation on all dates after A.D. 1700 causing these dates to be unreliable.

Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

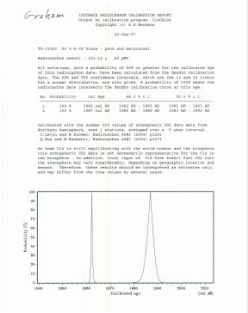
Scope and Content:

Sub sub series contains radiocarbon dates from: Crepeele, Sarah and Graham sites.

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report V

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents



1.5.5_Graham07_RC14
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Sarah site DiMe-28

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11829

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Sub-series
Series Number:	1.3
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2003-2004

History / Biographical:

The Sarah site was chosen for excavation based on the results of the Casselman survey. The survey recovered significant amounts of faunal remains, some ceramics and lithics from the test pits. Excavations took place in 2003 at Crepeele West (Units 1-5) and Crepeele East (Units 6-9). The site was subsequently renamed the Sarah site DiMe-28. In 2004 another 9 units were excavated (Units 10-18).

Based on the recoveries it was determined that the Sarah site is a stratified site with woodland ceramics in the upper occupation and late woodland points in both of the upper occupations. These upper occupations produced abundant bison bone including foetal bone. The lower occupations produced less bone and no foetal bone, although absence of foetal bone in the lower occupations does not necessarily indicate a warm season occupation. This could be due to sample error or perthotaxic factors such as scavenging of the fragile bone by dogs or other carnivores.

The dates from the Sarah site include 550+/-40 B.P.; 1430+/-80 B.P; 2810+/-80 B.P.; 3120+/-130 B.P. The lower occupations did not yield any diagnostic materials although debitage was abundant. These occupations were most productive at the edge of the large sand dune at the southern edge of the excavations. It is assumed that the major portion of these occupations have been overridden by the dune in the past 3000 years. Heavy earthmoving equipment would be required to remove this overburden which limits the possibility of future excavation.

Environment

The Sarah site is a large area located at the eastern end of the Crepeele locale. Ground cover is a mosaic of aspen poplar groves and patches of mesic grass prairie. Excavation profiles indicate that this has been the situation since early precontact times, although as local climatic conditions change (primarily rainfall), the relative size of these areas and where they may have occurred also changed. The soil is aeolian sand sheet derived from delta outwash deposits along the western edge of glacial Lake Hind. The present topography is a variable dune landscape reworked by aeolian activity that creates a mosaic of microhabitats. These include forested patches in the lee of sand dunes with grassland on the southern and western exposures and small damp lowlands that support balsam poplar, willows, red osier dogwood, high-bush cranberry and water birch. There is no permanent water source in the area although a small seasonal stream meanders through a damp lowland to the east of the Sarah site.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series has been divided into sub sub series including: Sarah 2003 and Sarah 2004,

Name Access:	Sarah site DiMe-28
Subject Access:	Archaeology Crepeele locale Sarah site DiMe-28

Graham site DiMe-30

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11886

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Sub-series
Series Number:	1.4
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2004-2008

History / Biographical:

The Graham site is a located adjacent to the Crepeele site towards the western end of the Crepeele locale. The Graham site was initially designated as a separate site early in the testing of the Crepeele locale due to what appeared to be a distinction between Early and Late Woodland ceramics. Subsequent testing has shown that this distinction was premature and that the cultural mosaic represented in the western section of the Crepeele locale may not readily separate in this manner. However, due to the records management that was already in place, the original separate designations have been retained.

Environment
Ground cover is a mosaic of aspen poplar groves and patches of mesic grass prairie. Excavation profiles indicate that this has been the situation since early precontact times, although as local climatic conditions change (primarily rainfall), the relative size of these areas and where they may have occurred also changed. The soil is aeolian sand sheet derived from delta outwash deposits along the western edge of glacial Lake Hind. The present topography is a variable dune landscape reworked by aeolian activity that creates a mosaic of microhabitats. These include forested patches in the lee of sand dunes grassland on the southern and western exposures and small damp lowlands that support balsam poplar, willows, red osier dogwood, high-bush cranberry and water birch. There is no permanent water source in the area although a small seasonal stream meanders through a damp lowland along the eastern margin of the Crepeele locale.

Excavations at the Graham site took place from 2004 to 2008. Analyses of the recoveries shows that, with two exceptions, all of the occupations that have been tested produced bison foetal bone. The presence of foetal bison is a strong indicator of wintering occupations...The absence of foetal in some area does not necessarily indicate warm season occupations since these excavation series are small and the absence could be due to sample error or perthotaxic factors, such as scavenging of the fragile bone by dogs or other carnivores.

From this evidence the Graham site has been interpreted as being primarily a wintering area. This is consistent with the lack of surface water (snow would serve as a substitute in winter) and the abundance of wood for fuel – a critical requirement for winter occupation. Cultural occupations date from Mortlach circa 250 B.P to woodland circa 580 B.P.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series has been divided into sub sub series including: Graham 2004, Graham 2005, Graham 2006 and Graham 2008

Name Access:	Graham site DiMe-30
Subject Access:	Archaeology Crepeele locale Graham site DiMe-30

Sarah site 2003

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11830

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Sub sub series
Series Number:	1.3.1
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2003
Material Details:	Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History / Biographical:

The Sarah site was chosen for excavation based on the results of the Casselman survey. The survey recovered significant amounts of faunal remains, some ceramics and lithics from the test pits. Excavations took place in 2003 at Crepeele West (Units 1-5) and Crepeele East (Units 6-9). The site was subsequently renamed the Sarah site DiMe-28.

Units 1 to 9 were excavated by supervisor James Graham and crew of Sarah Graham, Mike Evans, Todd Kristensen, Shayne Kolesar, Lisa Sonnenburg and Emily Ansell.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journalsare daily records of recoveries, features and activities at the site; Site records include excavation level and unit summaries, feature sheets, profiles; sample records and maps; Artifact catalogues are lists and identifications of all artifacts recovered; Photographs are of excavation units, features, the landscape and personnel.

Name Access:	Sarah site 2003
Subject Access:	Archaeology Crepeele locale Sarah site DiMe-28 Sarah site 2003

Sarah site 2004

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11855

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Sub sub series
Series Number:	1.3.2
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2004
Material Details:	Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History / Biographical:

The Sarah site was initially chosen for excavation based on the results of the Casselman survey. The survey recovered significant amounts of faunal remains, some ceramics and lithics from the test pits. Excavations took place in 2003 at the Sarah site DiMe-28.

In 2004 further excavation took place as part of a Brandon University Archaeology Field School. Units 10 to 18 were excavated with Denise Ens as the instructor and James Graham teaching assistant.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journalsare daily records of recoveries, features and activities at the site; Site records include excavation level and unit summaries, feature sheets, profiles; sample records and maps; Artifact catalogues are lists and identifications of all artifacts recovered; Photographs are of excavation units, features, the landscape and personnel.

Name Access:	Sarah site 2004
Subject Access:	Archaeology Crepeele locale Sarah site DiMe-28 Sarah site 2004