

S. J. McKee Archives



Graham site 2006 - summary information

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11923>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 1.4.3.1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2006

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 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 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.

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

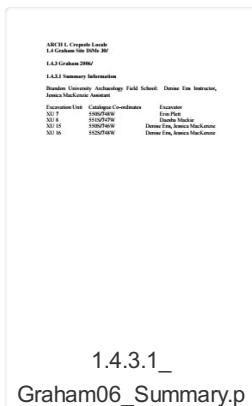
Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Graham site 2006 - summary information

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

Documents



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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



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 Crepeelee locale to conduct further testing at the Graham and Crepeelee 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 methodology 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 methodology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.


Name Access: Graham site 2008 - summary information


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

Documents

ABCH 1.4 Crepeelee Locale
1.4.4 Graham Site 2008 - 200
1.4.4.1 Graham 2008
1.4.4.1 Summary Information
Director: Bev Nicholson with Crew of Bill Foy, Andrew Lints & Kim Harrison
Excavation Unit: Crepeelee Coordinates: Excavator:
XU 47 4726784N Bill Foy
XU 48 4726784N Andrew Lints & Bev Nicholson
XU 49 4726784N Kim Harrison & Bev Nicholson
XU 53 4949749W Bill Foy
Four units were excavated at Graham 2008 in order to collect samples and add further data to previous excavations. The usual excavation methodology was employed.

1.4.4.1_Graham08_Su
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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 methodology 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 methodology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journals are 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 - field journals

<http://archives.bradonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11959>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: sub sub sub series
Series Number: 1.4.4.2
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 2008
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

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 methodology 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:

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

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



Graham site 2008 - Bev Nicholson field journal

<http://archives.bradonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11960>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: File
Series Number: 1.4.4.2
File Number: 1
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 2008
Physical Description: 6 pages
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

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 methodology 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.

The field journals contain information about both the Crepeele and Graham sites 2008.

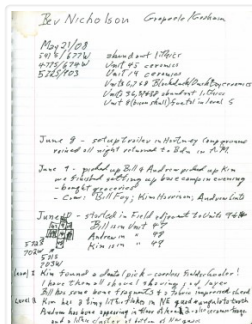
Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Graham site 2008 - Bev Nicholson field journal

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

Documents



1.4.4.2.1_Graham08_B
Nicholson.pdf

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Graham site 2008 - Kim Harrison field journal

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11961>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: File

Series Number: 1.4.4.2

File Number: 3



Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 2008
Physical Description: 10 pages
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.
History /
Biographical:
In 2008 Brandon University Archaeology returned to the Crepeelee locale to conduct further testing at the Graham and Crepeelee 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 methodology 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.

The field journals contain information about both the Crepeelee and Graham sites 2008.

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Graham site 2008 - Kim Harrison field journal
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeelee locale
Graham site DiMe-30
Graham site 2008

Documents



1.4.4.2.3_Graham08_K
Harrison.pdf

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Graham site 2008 - Bill Foy field journal



<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11962>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: File
Series Number: 1.4.4.2
File Number: 4
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 2008
Physical Description: 20 pages
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

In 2008 Brandon University Archaeology returned to the Crepeelee locale to conduct further testing at the Graham and Crepeelee 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 methodology 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.

The field journals contain information about both the Crepeelee and Graham sites 2008.

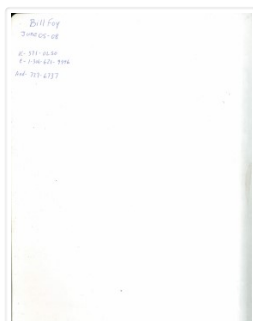
Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Graham site 2008 - Bill Foy field journal

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

Documents



1.4.4.2.4_Graham08_B
Foy.pdf

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Crepeelee site 2008 - Andrew Lints field journal

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11963>

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	sub sub sub series
Series Number:	1.2.5.2
File Number:	2
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2008
Physical Description:	13 pages
Material Details:	Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

The Crepeelee site was identified from the results of the Casselman survey and excavated in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2007.

In 2008 a small crew under the direction of Bev Nicholson returned to the site to gather further samples and verify profiles. Three units (XU 50, 51 and 52) were excavated. As well the Graham site 2008 was also excavated.

The field journals contain information about both the Crepeelee and Graham sites 2008.

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access:	Crepeelee site 2008 - Andrew Lints field journal
Subject Access:	Archaeology Crepeelee locale Crepeelee site DiMe-29 Crepeelee site 2008

Documents



1.2.5.2.2_C08_ALints.pdf

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Crepeelee 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 Crepeelee site was identified from the results of the Casselman survey. The site is located within the Crepeelee 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 Crepeelee site was excavated in 2003 as Crepeelee 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 methodology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journals are 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: Crepeelee site 2003 - summary information

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

Documents

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Graham site 2004

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11967>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 1.4.1
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:

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. Tomasin Playford was crew chief in 2004.

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 does not readily separate in this manner.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methodology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journals are 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 2004
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Graham site DiMe-30
Graham site 2004



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
Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Facility
at the University of Toronto

Sample ID: 2005 XU 8
Client: Sarah and Graham sites

*Crepeele locale D. suspension surrounding
extensive bison skull/bone*

Radiocarbon Analysis Report
Edition 20, 2005

Method: 14C/12C Ratio, Date of Sample: 2005 XU 8, Sample ID: 2005 XU 8
The report is a summary of the results of the analysis of the sample. The sample was analyzed for 14C/12C ratio and the results are reported in the table below. The sample was analyzed for 14C/12C ratio and the results are reported in the table below. The sample was analyzed for 14C/12C ratio and the results are reported in the table below.

Sample	14C/12C Ratio	Age (BP)
2005 XU 8	0.0001234	1234 ± 50

The precision of the age of the sample is ±50 years. In a normal, this date may not be reliable if the sample is not properly calibrated.

[Signature]
Dr. S. J. McKee

1.5.1_Crepeele05_RC1
4.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.

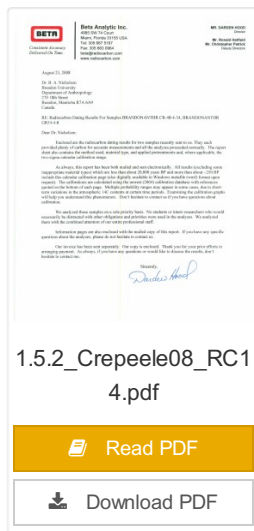
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

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



REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES			
Sample Name	Material	Age	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (yr BP)
1.5.2.1.1	1.5.2.1.1	1.5.2.1.1	1.5.2.1.1
1.5.2.1.2	1.5.2.1.2	1.5.2.1.2	1.5.2.1.2
1.5.2.1.3	1.5.2.1.3	1.5.2.1.3	1.5.2.1.3
1.5.2.1.4	1.5.2.1.4	1.5.2.1.4	1.5.2.1.4
1.5.2.1.5	1.5.2.1.5	1.5.2.1.5	1.5.2.1.5
1.5.2.1.6	1.5.2.1.6	1.5.2.1.6	1.5.2.1.6
1.5.2.1.7	1.5.2.1.7	1.5.2.1.7	1.5.2.1.7
1.5.2.1.8	1.5.2.1.8	1.5.2.1.8	1.5.2.1.8
1.5.2.1.9	1.5.2.1.9	1.5.2.1.9	1.5.2.1.9
1.5.2.1.10	1.5.2.1.10	1.5.2.1.10	1.5.2.1.10
1.5.2.1.11	1.5.2.1.11	1.5.2.1.11	1.5.2.1.11
1.5.2.1.12	1.5.2.1.12	1.5.2.1.12	1.5.2.1.12
1.5.2.1.13	1.5.2.1.13	1.5.2.1.13	1.5.2.1.13
1.5.2.1.14	1.5.2.1.14	1.5.2.1.14	1.5.2.1.14
1.5.2.1.15	1.5.2.1.15	1.5.2.1.15	1.5.2.1.15
1.5.2.1.16	1.5.2.1.16	1.5.2.1.16	1.5.2.1.16
1.5.2.1.17	1.5.2.1.17	1.5.2.1.17	1.5.2.1.17
1.5.2.1.18	1.5.2.1.18	1.5.2.1.18	1.5.2.1.18
1.5.2.1.19	1.5.2.1.19	1.5.2.1.19	1.5.2.1.19
1.5.2.1.20	1.5.2.1.20	1.5.2.1.20	1.5.2.1.20
1.5.2.1.21	1.5.2.1.21	1.5.2.1.21	1.5.2.1.21
1.5.2.1.22	1.5.2.1.22	1.5.2.1.22	1.5.2.1.22
1.5.2.1.23	1.5.2.1.23	1.5.2.1.23	1.5.2.1.23
1.5.2.1.24	1.5.2.1.24	1.5.2.1.24	1.5.2.1.24
1.5.2.1.25	1.5.2.1.25	1.5.2.1.25	1.5.2.1.25
1.5.2.1.26	1.5.2.1.26	1.5.2.1.26	1.5.2.1.26
1.5.2.1.27	1.5.2.1.27	1.5.2.1.27	1.5.2.1.27
1.5.2.1.28	1.5.2.1.28	1.5.2.1.28	1.5.2.1.28
1.5.2.1.29	1.5.2.1.29	1.5.2.1.29	1.5.2.1.29
1.5.2.1.30	1.5.2.1.30	1.5.2.1.30	1.5.2.1.30
1.5.2.1.31	1.5.2.1.31	1.5.2.1.31	1.5.2.1.31
1.5.2.1.32	1.5.2.1.32	1.5.2.1.32	1.5.2.1.32
1.5.2.1.33	1.5.2.1.33	1.5.2.1.33	1.5.2.1.33
1.5.2.1.34	1.5.2.1.34	1.5.2.1.34	1.5.2.1.34
1.5.2.1.35	1.5.2.1.35	1.5.2.1.35	1.5.2.1.35
1.5.2.1.36	1.5.2.1.36	1.5.2.1.36	1.5.2.1.36
1.5.2.1.37	1.5.2.1.37	1.5.2.1.37	1.5.2.1.37
1.5.2.1.38	1.5.2.1.38	1.5.2.1.38	1.5.2.1.38
1.5.2.1.39	1.5.2.1.39	1.5.2.1.39	1.5.2.1.39
1.5.2.1.40	1.5.2.1.40	1.5.2.1.40	1.5.2.1.40
1.5.2.1.41	1.5.2.1.41	1.5.2.1.41	1.5.2.1.41
1.5.2.1.42	1.5.2.1.42	1.5.2.1.42	1.5.2.1.42
1.5.2.1.43	1.5.2.1.43	1.5.2.1.43	1.5.2.1.43
1.5.2.1.44	1.5.2.1.44	1.5.2.1.44	1.5.2.1.44
1.5.2.1.45	1.5.2.1.45	1.5.2.1.45	1.5.2.1.45
1.5.2.1.46	1.5.2.1.46	1.5.2.1.46	1.5.2.1.46
1.5.2.1.47	1.5.2.1.47	1.5.2.1.47	1.5.2.1.47
1.5.2.1.48	1.5.2.1.48	1.5.2.1.48	1.5.2.1.48
1.5.2.1.49	1.5.2.1.49	1.5.2.1.49	1.5.2.1.49
1.5.2.1.50	1.5.2.1.50	1.5.2.1.50	1.5.2.1.50
1.5.2.1.51	1.5.2.1.51	1.5.2.1.51	1.5.2.1.51
1.5.2.1.52	1.5.2.1.52	1.5.2.1.52	1.5.2.1.52
1.5.2.1.53	1.5.2.1.53	1.5.2.1.53	1.5.2.1.53
1.5.2.1.54	1.5.2.1.54	1.5.2.1.54	1.5.2.1.54
1.5.2.1.55	1.5.2.1.55	1.5.2.1.55	1.5.2.1.55
1.5.2.1.56	1.5.2.1.56	1.5.2.1.56	1.5.2.1.56
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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


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www.betainc.com

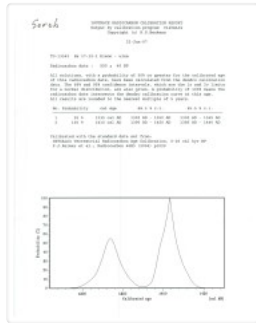
REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES
Dr. R. A. Nicholson Report No.: 01012008
Boulder University Material Received: 01/11/2008

Sample ID	Material	13C (‰)	Conventional
	Description	Ratio	14C Age (BP)
08-0001	200 ± 100 BP	-26.1‰	200 ± 100 BP
08-0002	200 ± 100 BP	-26.1‰	200 ± 100 BP
08-0003	200 ± 100 BP	-26.1‰	200 ± 100 BP
08-0004	200 ± 100 BP	-26.1‰	200 ± 100 BP
08-0005	200 ± 100 BP	-26.1‰	200 ± 100 BP
08-0006	200 ± 100 BP	-26.1‰	200 ± 100 BP
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08-0050	200 ± 100 BP	-26.1‰	200 ± 100 BP

1.5.3_Crepeele08_RC1
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Crepeelee 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:

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

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeelee locale. The Crepeelee, 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 Crepeelee 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: Crepeelee, Sarah and Graham sites.

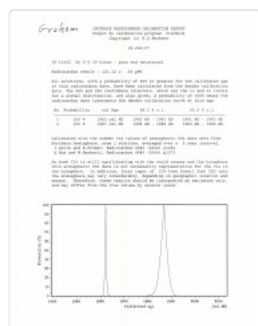
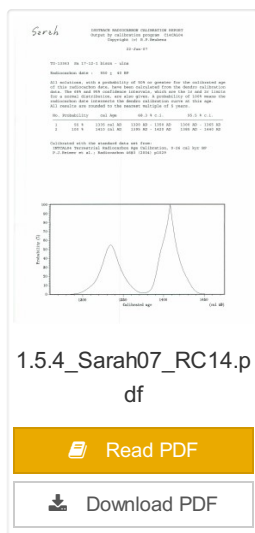
Name Access: Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Report IV

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeelee locale

Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents



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.

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.

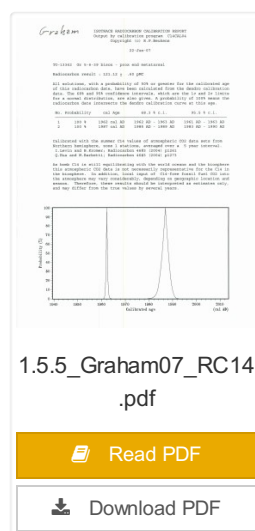
Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report V

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepee locale
Crepee locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents





ARCH 2: North Lauder locale

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12079>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Series

Series Number: 2

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1997 to present

History /

Biographical:

ARCH 2: North Lauder Locale

The North Lauder locale has a long archaeological and geological history that is important for understanding the forces that shaped the region. Archaeological research in the locale shows that the area has been occupied by humans for at least the past 6,500 years. Environmental forces provided an area of diverse resources that attracted early peoples.

Environment of the Lauder Sandhills

The North Lauder locale is part of the greater Lauder Sandhills area. The glaciers that covered this region began to recede approximately 11,000 years ago leaving a large lake known as glacial Lake Hind. The Souris River, the Lauder Sandhills and the Oak Lake Aquifer are remnants of the environmental and geological forces that shaped the region.

The Lauder Sandhills region is characterized by a landscape of sand sheets and stabilized sand dunes interspersed with a variety of wetlands. This complex topographic and hydrological situation favoured the development of an island mosaic of mixed forest, wetland and meadow, surrounded by mixed grass prairie. The result was a large, isolated ecotone which provided a rich variety of subsistence resources for hunter-gatherers.

Research in the Lauder Sandhills

Archaeologists from Brandon University have been conducting research in the Lauder Sandhills since 1991. Research in the North Lauder locale has focused on the Atkinson site, a 6,500 year old hunter-gatherer site and Flintstone Hill.

The Atkinson site

The Atkinson site is one of the oldest excavated sites in Manitoba and has been Radiocarbon dated to 6,500 years before present. The Atkinson site is located on the bank of the Souris River and was discovered when a hearth (fire pit) was seen eroding out of the bank. Based on the date of the site and the kind of lithics (stone tools) present it is considered a Gowen occupation. The Atkinson site is evidence that bison hunters were active on the northern plains at a very early date. Similar sites have also been found on the High Plains in the U.S. and are referred to as the Mummy Cave Complex.

The Atkinson Site is of great importance as it is the first undisturbed site of this type to be excavated in Manitoba and extends the range of these sites south and east from the type-sites in central Saskatchewan.

Flintstone Hill

The geomorphology of the glacial Lake Hind Basin over the past 11,000 years is known primarily through the study of a cut bank along the Souris River. Flint Stone Hill contains the most complete stratigraphic record for the post-glacial period on the northern plains. The site

has been extensively studied by geoarchaeologists, geologists and paleoenvironmentalists over many years and their findings have contributed to our understanding of the region.

The North Lauder locale Borden designations of Atkinson site DiMe-27 and Flintstone Hill site DiMe-26.

Borden System

Archaeological sites in Canada are identified by the Borden system, which is a uniform site designation system. The country is divided into grids based on latitude and longitude in blocks of 10 x 20 minutes. The first 4 letters indicate the block and the following numbers indicate the actual site. For example the area of the Lauder Sandhills in southwestern Manitoba is identified by the letters DM and the North Lauder locale within that area is DiMe. The Atkinson site is DiMe-27 and the Flintstone Hill site DiMe-26. As new sites are discovered they will be numbered sequentially.

Scope and Content:

The Series has been divided into two sub-series, including (1) Atkinson site DiMe-27 and Flintstone Hill site DiMe-26.

Name Access: North Lauder locale
Subject Access: Archaeology
Atkinson site DiMe-27

Arrangement:

Series is arranged by site and by year of field work.



Atkinson site - DiMe-27

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12080>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 2.1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2003-2006

History /

Biographical:

The Atkinson site was named for the landowners Ken and Karen Atkinson who were very helpful to the archaeology and geoarchaeology crews that worked at the site. Their support made the project possible.

The Atkinson site story begins with the discovery of a charcoal lens eroding from the north bank of the Souris River in the summer of 2002. Study of Cultural Adaptations on the Prairie Ecozone (SCAPE) project geoarchaeologist Dr. Garry Running was exploring the stratigraphic layering in the bank when he noted the lens and reported it to Dr. Bev Nicholson. Upon closer examination, a tiny pressure flake was observed on the lens exposure and it was decided to collect a charcoal sample for radiocarbon dating.

The resulting date of 5250B.P. cal. 4225 B.C. placed the site in the early Archaic period. A second date on bone collagen of 5580B.P. cal. 4500 B.C. confirmed the earlier date and gave an averaged date of circa 4400 B.C or 6,500 years ago.

The Atkinson site is one of the oldest excavated sites in Manitoba. Based on the date of the site and the kind of lithics (stone tools) present it is considered a Gowen occupation. The Atkinson site is evidence that bison hunters were active on the northern plains at a very early date. Similar sites have also been found on the High Plains in the U.S. and are referred to as the Mummy Cave Complex.

The Atkinson Site is of great importance as it is the first undisturbed site of this type to be excavated in Manitoba and extends the range of these sites south and east from the type-sites in central Saskatchewan. Based on the date and sample evidence further excavations were conducted by Dr. Nicholson's team. in 2003, 2004 and 2006.

Scope and Content:

Sub series has been divided into three sub sub series including: (1) Atkinson 2003, (2) Atkinson 2004; (3) Atkinson 2006

Name Access: Atkinson site DiMe-27

Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale
Atkinson site DiMe-27



Atkinson site DiMe-27 2003

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12081>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 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:

Based on the results of the testing in 2002 and the radiocarbon date of 6,500 years before present, further excavation was warranted at the Atkinson site. In 2003 Field Chief Holly Alston and crew Shayne Kolesar and Andrea Richards opened a 42m test excavation (units 1 - 4) that included the hearth area.

The site area was covered with a huge sand dune that was slowly sliding into the river as the supporting bank eroded away. As the dune was removed a late woodland camp was found at the dune interface and a large chunk of charcoal dated this occupation to 440+/-60 B.P. cal.1440A.D. This indicated that the dune was a relatively late incursion over the site. This occupation is likely connected to subsequent testing to the east in 2005 that came to be known as Atkinson II.

Methodology:

The crew began shovel shaving the upper strata with the intention of establishing an arbitrary datum when artifacts were encountered or when a level 25cm above the hearth was reached. At 25cm above the hearth an arbitrary surface datum was established and excavation in 5cm levels began. The overbank deposited matrix was a dense, compacted silt clay and it was necessary to soak the excavated materials in buckets and then water screen the material with a high pressure pump over ¼ inch hardware cloth.

Lithic flakes were found at 10cm below datum, above the hearth level. In the next level, large bone, a broken projectile point and additional flakes were found. Increasing amounts of bone and lithic flakes were found as the excavation continued through levels 3 to 5. The top of the hearth was identified at 28cm below datum, below a 2cm layer of well-sorted sand. This sand layer was confined to a small area directly overlying the hearth. It was considered to be a deliberate quenching of the hearth.

After the conclusion of excavating level 6 the hearth was profiled and photographed. The charcoal and ash layer of the hearth was shown to be directly below the sand layer. Levels 6 and 7 revealed a bison bone bed that was consistent with primary and secondary butchering including elements from the vertebral column and appendicular skeleton. Two additional Gowen (Mummy Cave Series) projectile points were also recovered adjacent to the hearth. Level 8 continued to produce larger amounts of bone and many lithic flakes. Level 9 produced a few bone fragments and a small number of lithic flakes. At the conclusion of the excavations, the crew shoveled sand down from the dune to protect the site over winter and through any subsequent spring flooding.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methodology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journals are 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: Atkinson site 2003

Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale
Atkinson site DiMe-27
Atkinson site 2003



Atkinson site DiMe-27 2004

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12190>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 2.1.2
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:

In 2004 Tomasin Playford and her crew of Andrea Richards, Sarah Graham and Shane Kolesar cleared sand cover from over the 2003 excavations and extended sand clearing back from the north edge of the 2003 units to permit implementation of four additional units. During this sand clearing a hearth was identified together with small numbers of lithics and pottery body sherds. This occupation had been noted during sand clearing in 2003 and a charcoal sample was collected and radiocarbon dated to 1440 A.D. This hearth was assigned to Atkinson II, a later occupation.

Four units (5, 6, 7, & 8) were surveyed in adjacent to the 2003 units. Excavation proceeded by means of shovel shaving until the datum pegs from the previous year were located. The new units were then given datum pegs and string boundaries and the high pressure pump was set up for water screening of silt/clay matrix.

Continued to shovel shave levels 1 - 4 and recovered small burned and unburned bone fragments. Level 5 produced a projectile point, an end scraper and a large heat-treated Swan River Chert (SRC) flake. Other SRC flakes were also recovered. Levels 6 and 7 yielded large numbers of flake debitage. The matrix in levels 5-7 contained a scatter of small, bright red ochre particles. The river began to rise on the ninth of June and the site was sandbagged on June 11th, temporarily bringing an end to excavation for Atkinson 1. Tomasin and her crew were relocated to the Crepeele site, west of Lauder.

On July 20th, Tomasin and her crew returned to the Atkinson site and commenced cleaning up the earlier excavation following the flooding. Following the clean up, excavations were resumed on the units that had been opened. An additional Gowen point was recovered from level 8 as well as some poorly preserved bison bone. A lot flakes and small amounts of bone were recovered on west side of block and larger bone and flakes in bone bed along the east side in levels 8 - 10. Two bifaces were recovered in level 11 and a third in level 13. The excavations were terminated at level 18 when water started coming up through the unit floors.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methodology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journals are 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: Atkinson site 2004

Subject Access: Archaeology
 North Lauder locale
 Atkinson site DiMe-27
 Atkinson site 2004