# Casselman survey - artifact catalogue

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11722

| | |
|---|---|
| Part Of: | RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds |
| Description Level: | Sub sub series |
| Series Number: | 1.1.4 |
| Accession Number: | 1-2010 |
| GMD: | textual records |
| Date Range: | 2003 |
| Physical Description: | 264 pages |
| Material Details: | PDF |
| History / Biographical: | |

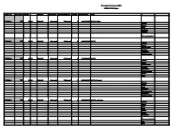
Artifact catalogue containing 597 records from the Casselman survey 2003.

Scope and Content:

Spreadsheet containing information about the artifacts recovered, including: unit, level, artifact number, catalogue number, depth, co-ordinates, entry date, date recovered,count, weight, UTM co-ordinates, notes(excavators initials and comments) and artifact identification.

| | |
|---|---|
| Name Access: | Casselman survey - artifact catalogue |
| Subject Access: | Archaeology<br>Crepeele locale<br>Casselman survey |

## Documents



1.1.4_Ca03_artcat.pdf

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# Casselman survey - summary information

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11724

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|---|---|
| Part Of: | RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds |
| Description Level: | Sub sub series |
| Series Number: | 1.1.1 |
| 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:

Archaeological testing began in the Crepeele locale in May 2003 with a field crew of four members. James Graham supervised the crew and was assisted by Sarah Graham, Jollana Bishop, and Lisa Sonnenburg. Later additions to the testing team were Todd Kristensen, Michael Evans, and Emily Ansell.

The methodology for this survey used an arbitrary datum and a transit to establish a grid of 30 m intervals and a shovel test every 20 m. Materials were removed and screened to a minimum depth of 50 cm below surface. All recovered materials were bagged and removed to the lab for further analysis. All information including: test pit grid co-ordinates; UTM co-ordinates for each test pit; artifact presence; excavator; vegetation; aspect; paleosol; paleosol depth; and notes, were entered into a GIS database.

Approximately 600 shovel test pits were excavated and recorded in this fashion. Of the 600 shovel test pits, over 300 contained cultural materials. Based on the results of the Casselman survey several areas were designed for further testing and excavation. Crepeele West and Crepeele East were renamed the Sarah site DiMe-28) and Crepeele 3 which became the Crepeele site DiMe- 29.

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: | Casselman survey - summary information |
| Subject Access: | Archaeology<br>Crepeele locale<br>Casselman survey<br>Casselman survey - summary information |

# Casselman survey - photographs

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10734

| | |
|---|---|
| Part Of: | RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds |
| Description Level: | Sub sub series |
| Series Number: | 1.1.5 |
| Accession Number: | 1-2010 |
| GMD: | graphic |
| Date Range: | 2003 |
| Physical Description: | 11 photographs |
| Material Details: | JPEGs |

Scope and Content:

Sub sub series consists of photographs taken during the Casselman survey.

| | |
|---|---|
| Name Access: | Casselman survey - photographs |
| Subject Access: | Crepeele locale<br>Casselman survey |

# Casselman survey - field journals

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10218

| | |
|---|---|
| Part Of: | RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds |
| Description Level: | Sub sub series |
| Series Number: | 1.1.2 |
| Accession Number: | 1-2010 |
| GMD: | textual records |
| Date Range: | 2003 |

History / Biographical:

Archaeological testing began in the Crepeele locale in May 2003. The Casselman survey in the Crepeele locale was directed by Bev Nicholson and James Graham supervised the crew. Crew members were Sarah Graham, Jollana Bishop, Lisa Sonnenburg, Todd Kristensen, Michael Evans, and Emily Ansell.

Scope and Content:

The director, field supervisor and some field crew kept daily journals of activities during the survey including: excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather are noted.

| | |
|---|---|
| Name Access: | Casselman survey |
| Subject Access: | Archaeology field journals |
| | Archaeology |
| | Crepeele locale |
| | Casselman survey |

Arrangement:

Field journals were scanned in their entirety as one multi-page PDF. However, each journal may contain information that relates to multiple sites or individuals. The entire PDF journal is linked to each file level description with the relevant page numbers indicated in the Scope and Content note.

# Lovstrom survey

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12407

| | |
|---|---|
| Part Of: | RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds |
| Description Level: | Sub-series |
| Series Number: | 3.1 |
| Accession Number: | 1-2010 |
| GMD: | multiple media |
| Date Range: | 1985-1986 |

History / Biographical:

The Lovstrom surface collection came from small fields cleared within, and adjacent to, the major portions of the site which were excavated. The Lovstroms initial collection has since been added to by field personnel from Brandon University. The initial collections consisted of lithics and ceramics. A collection of faunal remains from the cultivated area was made by a Brandon University zooarchaeology class in 1986 which yielded specimens of elk, canid, mussels, and sucker, in addition to an expected abundance of bison. Since these materials were in a surface context, it may be that some of the faunal remains were historic.

The high biodiversity and evidence of pre-Europeon contact prompted the decision to test the Lovstrom locale. Nine 1m2 units were excavated in 1985 and, in 1986, an additional 15 1m2 units were excavated for a total of 24 test units. This testing indicated the presence of a large precontact locale with lithics, woodland ceramics and large amounts of reasonably well-preserved faunal materials.

The lithics indicated a late Prehistoric occupation (Nicholson 1986:35). However, the ceramics were more useful in that they identified the presence of Late Woodland cultures (Blackduck and Duckbay) and a single Middle Missouri vessel. It is believed that the Middle Missouri vessel was imported since the paste and construction/decorative technology differ distinctively from that of all other vessels recovered from the site. It was on the basis of an examination of these surface finds that the decision to test the Lovstrom site was made. These test excavations were conducted during the summers of 1985 and 1986.

Field investigations through shovel tests, excavation units, and examination of rodent mounds, indicated that the cultural deposits at the Lovstrom locale extend approximately 500m north from the edge of the Souris channel and eastward for over two hundred meters from the escarpment along Jock’s Creek. The presence of dense forest vegetation covering much of the locale, and the subsurface nature of the archaeological deposits obscured surface indications.

Radiocarbon dates: Test Unit 4: 1215/320 BP and Test Unit 8 1280/190 BP

Scope and Content:

Sub-series has been divided into sub sub series including: Lovstrom survey 1985 and Lovstrom survey 1986

| | |
|---|---|
| Name Access: | Lovstrom survey |
| Subject Access: | Archaeology<br>Lovstrom locale<br>Lovstrom survey |

# Lovstrom survey 1985

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12408

| | |
|---|---|
| Part Of: | RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds |
| Description Level: | Sub sub series |
| Series Number: | 3.1.1 |
| Accession Number: | 1-2010 |
| GMD: | multiple media |
| Date Range: | 1985 |
| 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:

Directed by Dr. Nicholson, a crew of five students from Brandon University under the supervision of Dr. Scott Hamilton excavated a total of 9 units in 1985. This testing indicated the presence of artifacts manufactured by Blackduck and Duckbay peoples from the boreal forest and northern parkland areas. Other ceramics diagnostic of groups from the Saskatchewan Basin and the Middle Missouri area were also recovered in surface collection from the cultivated area of the locale.

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 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: | Lovstrom survey 1985 |
| Subject Access: | Archaeology<br>Lovstrom locale<br>Lovstrom survey<br>Lovstrom survey 1985 |

## Lovstrom survey 1986

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12409

| | |
|---|---|
| Part Of: | RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds |
| Description Level: | Sub sub series |
| Series Number: | 3.1.2 |
| Accession Number: | 1-2010 |
| GMD: | multiple media |
| Date Range: | 1986 |
| 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:

Directed by Dr. Nicholson with Brenda Kramarchuck as crew chief, two students from Brandon University were hired to excavate an additional sample of 15 1m2 units in 1986. This work confirmed the results of the first season, and resulted in an increased sample of faunal material, lithics, ceramics, and in the identification of distinctive ceramic clusters from different locations within the locale. These two seasons of testing satisfactorily demonstrated the presence of a large Prehistoric locale containing the remains of Late Woodland occupation which included lithics, ceramics and reasonably well preserved faunal remains.

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 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: | Lovstrom survey 1986 |
| Subject Access: | Archaeology<br>Lovstrom locale<br>Lovstrom survey<br>Lovstrom survey 1986 |

## Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11966

| | |
|---|---|
| Part Of: | RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds |
| Description Level: | Sub-series |
| Series Number: | 1.5 |
| Accession Number: | 1-2010 |
| GMD: | textual records |
| Date Range: | 2003-2008 |
| Material Details: | Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. |

History /
Biographical:

The Crepeele locale is located within the larger Lauder Sandhills area, located in southwestern Manitoba. The area is a complex region of high biodiversity made up of stabilized sand dunes and wetlands that encourage the development of mixed forest and grass prairie. This area provided a variety of subsistence resources for pre-European hunter-gatherers. At the present time the grass prairie is now farm land but the areas of vegetated sand dunes have not been cultivated and have revealed numerous pre-contact archaeological sites.

Archaeological surveying was conducted in 2003. The results of the 2003 Casselman survey showed over 300 test uints contained cultural material and indicated several areas for further examination including the Crepeele site DiMe-29, Sarah site DiMe-28 and Graham sites DiMe-30.

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the locale with 75 - 1m x1m units excavated. The Crepeele locale is a complex region of high biodiversity made up of stabilized sand dunes and wetlands that encourage the development of mixed forest and grass prairie. This area provided a variety of subsistence resources for pre-European hunter-gatherers. At the present time the grass prairie is now farm land but the areas of vegetated sand dunes have not been cultivated and have revealed numerous pre-contact archaeological sites.

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 Dates

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

## 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<br>Crepeele locale<br>Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates |

## Documents

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<br>Crepeele locale<br>Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates |

## Documents


1.5.3_Crepeele08_RC14.pdf

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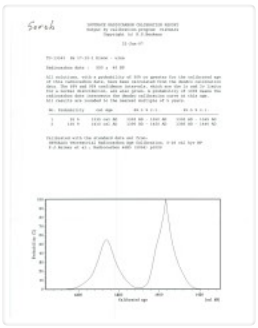


# Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report IV

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.

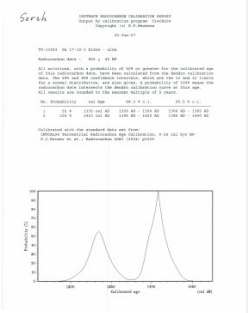
Scope and Content:

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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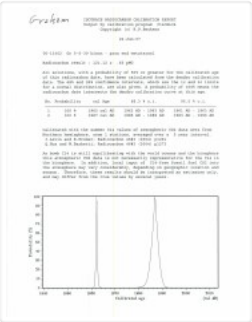


# Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report V

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.

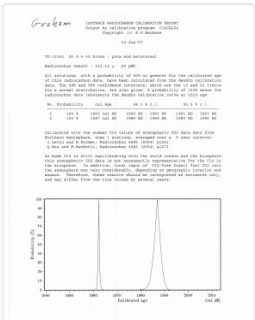
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

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<br>Crepeele locale<br>Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates |

## Documents



1.5.5_Graham07_RC14
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# Crepeele site 2004

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11725

| | |
|---|---|
| Part Of: | RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds |
| Description Level: | Sub sub series |
| Series Number: | 1.2.2 |
| 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 Crepeele site was identified from the results of the Casselman survey and excavated in 2003. In 2004 the site was funded through the SCAPE project, directed by Bev Nicholson. The units were excavated by Crew Chief Tomasin Playford and crew.

Eight units were excavated in 2004, XU 1to XU 8

The artifacts recovered from these eight excavations are faunal (animal bone), mainly bison, lithic materials (stone tools and flakes) and some ceramic (pottery). The artifact catalogue has 1258 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 2004 |
| Subject Access: | Archaeology<br>Crepeele locale<br>Crepeele site DiMe-29<br>Crepeele site 2004 |

# Crepeele site 2005

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11748

| | |
|---|---|
| Part Of: | RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds |
| Description Level: | Sub sub series |
| Series Number: | 1.2.3 |
| 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:

The Crepeele site was identified from the results of the Casselman survey and excavated in 2003 and 2004.

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.

At the Crepeele site nine units were excavated (XU10-16 & 20, 21). Units 20 & 21 were referred to as Meadow in the notes but is considered part of the larger site based on recoveries. There are over 1,570 records in the catalogue. Faunal (animal bone), lithics, fire cracked rock, diagnostic lithics and ceramics were recovered from the site

The weather conditions during the field school were particularly difficult due to the rainfall and flooding of the roads and sites.

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 2005 |
| Subject Access: | Archaeology<br>Crepeele locale<br>Crepeele site DiMe-29<br>Crepeele site 2005 |

# Crepeele site 2007

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11772

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|---|---|
| Part Of: | RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds |
| Description Level: | Sub sub series |
| Series Number: | 1.2.4 |
| 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:

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

In 2007 the Brandon University Archaeology Field School was held at the Crepeele site in the Crepeele locale. Denise Ens instructed the school with Kate Decter & Jessica MacKenzie assistants.

Seventeen units were excavated XU30 - 46. Faunal (animal bone), lithics, fire cracked rock, diagnostic lithics and ceramics were recovered from the site. There are over 3050 records in the catalogue.

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.

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| Name Access: | Crepeele site 2007 |
| Subject Access: | Archaeology<br>Crepeele locale<br>Crepeele site DiMe-29<br>Crepeele site 2007 |

# Crepeele site 2008

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11807

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| Part Of: | RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds |
| Description Level: | Sub sub series |
| Series Number: | 1.2.5 |
| 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:

The Crepeele site was identified from the results of the Casselman survey and excavated in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2007. In 2005 and 2007 the Brandon University Archaeology Field School was held at the Crepeele site in the Crepeele locale.

In 2008 a small crew returned to the site to gather further samples and verify profiles. Three units (XU 50, 51 and 52) were excavated with faunal (animal bone), lithics, fire cracked rock, diagnostic lithics and ceramics recovered from the site. There are 455 records in the artifact catalogue.

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.

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| Name Access: | Crepeele site 2008 |
| Subject Access: | Archaeology<br>Crepeele locale<br>Crepeele site DiMe-29<br>Crepeele site 2008 |

# Crepeele site 2003

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11707

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|---|---|
| Part Of: | RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds |
| Description Level: | Sub sub series |
| Series Number: | 1.2.1 |
| 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.

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| Name Access: | Crepeele site 2003 |
| Subject Access: | Archaeology<br>Crepeele locale<br>Crepeele site DiMe-29<br>Crepeele site 2003 |

# Sarah site DiMe-28

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

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| 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,

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| Name Access: | Sarah site DiMe-28 |
| Subject Access: | Archaeology<br>Crepeele locale<br>Sarah site DiMe-28 |

# Graham site DiMe-30

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

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|---|---|
| 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

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| Name Access: | Graham site DiMe-30 |
| Subject Access: | Archaeology<br>Crepeele locale<br>Graham site DiMe-30 |