

S. J. McKee Archives



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.

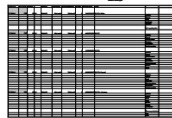
Scope and Content:

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
Crepeele locale
Casselman survey

Documents



1.1.4_Ca03_artcat.pdf

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Casselman survey - summary information

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

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 Crepeelee 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. Crepeelee West and Crepeelee East were renamed the Sarah site DiMe-28) and Crepeelee 3 which became the Crepeelee site DiMe- 29.

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: Casselman survey - summary information
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeelee locale
Casselman survey
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
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 Crepeelee locale in May 2003. The Casselman survey in the Crepeelee 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

Crepeelee 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 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 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: Lovstrom survey 1985
Subject Access: Archaeology
Lovstrom locale
Lovstrom survey
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 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: Lovstrom survey 1986
Subject Access: Archaeology
Lovstrom locale
Lovstrom survey
Lovstrom survey 1986



Graham site 2006

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11922>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 1.4.3
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

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



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 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



Graham site 2004

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11887>

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



Graham site 2005

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11904>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 1.4.2
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 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.

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

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

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



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Crepeelee 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:

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

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeelee 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 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.

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

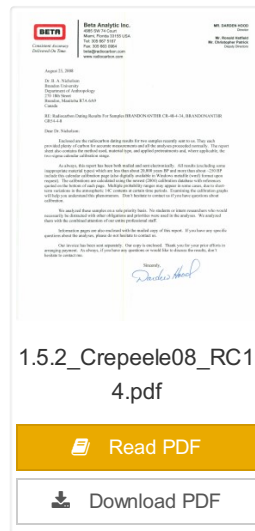
Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Report II

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents



BETA ANALYTIC INC. <small>ISO/IEC 17025:2005 ACCREDITED</small>				
REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES				
Dr. B. A. Nicholson		Report Date: 01/10/08		
Radiocarbon		Material Received: 01/10/08		
Sample Name	Material	Lab. No.	Conventional Radiocarbon Age	Calibrated Radiocarbon Age (yr BP)
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10000	10000 ± 100	10000 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10001	10001 ± 100	10001 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10002	10002 ± 100	10002 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10003	10003 ± 100	10003 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10004	10004 ± 100	10004 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10005	10005 ± 100	10005 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10006	10006 ± 100	10006 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10007	10007 ± 100	10007 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10008	10008 ± 100	10008 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10009	10009 ± 100	10009 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10010	10010 ± 100	10010 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10011	10011 ± 100	10011 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10012	10012 ± 100	10012 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10013	10013 ± 100	10013 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10014	10014 ± 100	10014 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10015	10015 ± 100	10015 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10016	10016 ± 100	10016 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10017	10017 ± 100	10017 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10018	10018 ± 100	10018 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10019	10019 ± 100	10019 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10020	10020 ± 100	10020 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10021	10021 ± 100	10021 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10022	10022 ± 100	10022 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10023	10023 ± 100	10023 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10024	10024 ± 100	10024 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10025	10025 ± 100	10025 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10026	10026 ± 100	10026 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10027	10027 ± 100	10027 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10028	10028 ± 100	10028 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10029	10029 ± 100	10029 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10030	10030 ± 100	10030 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10031	10031 ± 100	10031 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10032	10032 ± 100	10032 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10033	10033 ± 100	10033 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10034	10034 ± 100	10034 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10035	10035 ± 100	10035 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10036	10036 ± 100	10036 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10037	10037 ± 100	10037 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10038	10038 ± 100	10038 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10039	10039 ± 100	10039 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10040	10040 ± 100	10040 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10041	10041 ± 100	10041 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10042	10042 ± 100	10042 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10043	10043 ± 100	10043 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10044	10044 ± 100	10044 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10045	10045 ± 100	10045 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10046	10046 ± 100	10046 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10047	10047 ± 100	10047 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10048	10048 ± 100	10048 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10049	10049 ± 100	10049 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10050	10050 ± 100	10050 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10051	10051 ± 100	10051 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10052	10052 ± 100	10052 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10053	10053 ± 100	10053 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10054	10054 ± 100	10054 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10055	10055 ± 100	10055 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10056	10056 ± 100	10056 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10057	10057 ± 100	10057 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10058	10058 ± 100	10058 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10059	10059 ± 100	10059 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10060	10060 ± 100	10060 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10061	10061 ± 100	10061 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10062	10062 ± 100	10062 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10063	10063 ± 100	10063 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10064	10064 ± 100	10064 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10065	10065 ± 100	10065 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10066	10066 ± 100	10066 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10067	10067 ± 100	10067 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10068	10068 ± 100	10068 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10069	10069 ± 100	10069 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10070	10070 ± 100	10070 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10071	10071 ± 100	10071 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10072	10072 ± 100	10072 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10073	10073 ± 100	10073 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10074	10074 ± 100	10074 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10075	10075 ± 100	10075 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10076	10076 ± 100	10076 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10077	10077 ± 100	10077 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10078	10078 ± 100	10078 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10079	10079 ± 100	10079 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10080	10080 ± 100	10080 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10081	10081 ± 100	10081 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10082	10082 ± 100	10082 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10083	10083 ± 100	10083 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10084	10084 ± 100	10084 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10085	10085 ± 100	10085 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10086	10086 ± 100	10086 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10087	10087 ± 100	10087 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10088	10088 ± 100	10088 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10089	10089 ± 100	10089 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10090	10090 ± 100	10090 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10091	10091 ± 100	10091 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10092	10092 ± 100	10092 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10093	10093 ± 100	10093 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10094	10094 ± 100	10094 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10095	10095 ± 100	10095 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10096	10096 ± 100	10096 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10097	10097 ± 100	10097 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10098	10098 ± 100	10098 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10099	10099 ± 100	10099 ± 100
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14	100% wood	10100	10100 ± 100	10100 ± 100

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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13600 W. 31st Ave., Suite 100
Westminster, CO 80040
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www.betanalytic.com

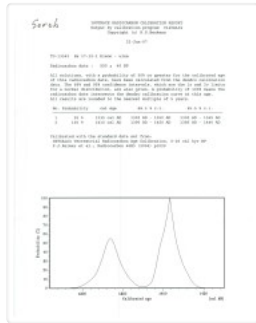
REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES
Dr. R. A. Nicholson Report No.: 01012008
Sample ID: 1501008000 Material Received: 01/11/2008

Sample ID	Material	13C (‰)	Conventional
	Batch/Date	Result	14C Age (BP)
1501008000	1501008000	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
1501008001	1501008001	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
1501008002	1501008002	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
1501008003	1501008003	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
1501008004	1501008004	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
1501008005	1501008005	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
1501008006	1501008006	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
1501008007	1501008007	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
1501008008	1501008008	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
1501008009	1501008009	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
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1501008018	1501008018	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
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1501008083	1501008083	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
1501008084	1501008084	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
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1501008090	1501008090	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
1501008091	1501008091	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
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1501008095	1501008095	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
1501008096	1501008096	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
1501008097	1501008097	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
1501008098	1501008098	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
1501008099	1501008099	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
1501008100	1501008100	-25.1‰	100 ± 40 BP

1.5.3_Crepeele08_RC1
4.pdf

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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.

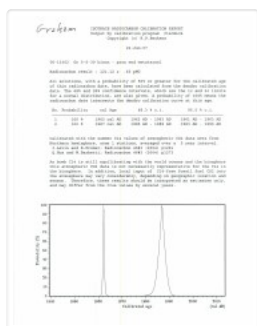
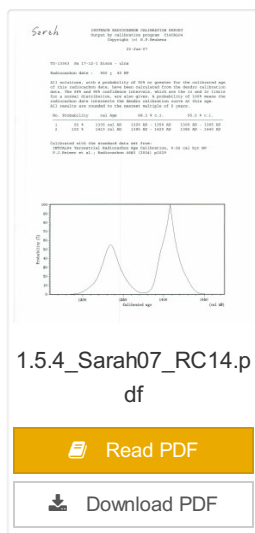
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

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

[illegible]



Crepeelee site 2003

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

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



Crepeelee 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 Crepeelee 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 1 to 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 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 2004
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeelee locale
Crepeelee site DiMe-29
Crepeelee site 2004



Crepeelee 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 Crepeelee 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 Crepeelee and Graham sites in the Crepeelee locale. Denise Ens instructed the school and James Graham was teaching assistant.

At the Crepeelee 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 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 2005
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeelee locale
Crepeelee site DiMe-29
Crepeelee site 2005



Crepeelee site 2007

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

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 Crepeelee 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 Crepeelee site in the Crepeelee 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 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 2007
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeelee locale
Crepeelee site DiMe-29
Crepeelee site 2007