

S. J. McKee Archives



Crepelee 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:

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

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

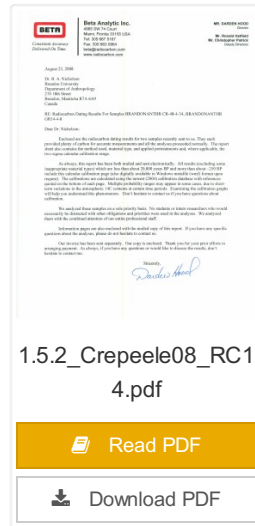
Dates are reported in radiocarbon years or Before Present. Before Present refers to dates before 1950. The introduction of massive amounts of C14, due to atomic bomb and surface testing of atomic weapons, has widely increased the standard deviation on all dates after A.D. 1700 causing these dates to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

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



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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Dr. R. A. Hadden

Radiocarbon Dating

Report No. 101709

Material Received 10/1/08

Sample Name	Material	Age (BP)	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP)
1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14.pdf	1000 ± 100	1000 ± 100	1000 ± 100
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1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14.pdf	1000 ± 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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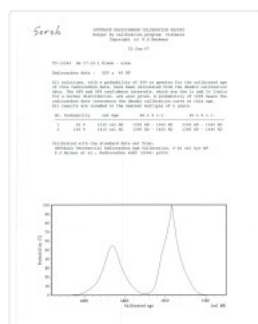
REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES
Dr. R. A. Nicholson Report No.: 01012008
Sample ID: 15010801 Material Received: 01/12/08

Sample ID	Material	13C (‰)	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP)
15010801	15010801	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010802	15010802	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010803	15010803	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010804	15010804	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010805	15010805	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010806	15010806	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010807	15010807	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010808	15010808	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010809	15010809	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010810	15010810	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010811	15010811	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010812	15010812	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010813	15010813	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010814	15010814	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010815	15010815	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010816	15010816	-25.1	100 ± 40
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15010820	15010820	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010821	15010821	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010822	15010822	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010823	15010823	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010824	15010824	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010825	15010825	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010826	15010826	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010827	15010827	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010828	15010828	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010829	15010829	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010830	15010830	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010831	15010831	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010832	15010832	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010833	15010833	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010834	15010834	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010835	15010835	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010836	15010836	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010837	15010837	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010838	15010838	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010839	15010839	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010840	15010840	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010841	15010841	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010842	15010842	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010843	15010843	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010844	15010844	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010845	15010845	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010846	15010846	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010847	15010847	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010848	15010848	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010849	15010849	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010850	15010850	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010851	15010851	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010852	15010852	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010853	15010853	-25.1	100 ± 40
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15010856	15010856	-25.1	100 ± 40
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15010858	15010858	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010859	15010859	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010860	15010860	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010861	15010861	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010862	15010862	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010863	15010863	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010864	15010864	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010865	15010865	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010866	15010866	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010867	15010867	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010868	15010868	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010869	15010869	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010870	15010870	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010871	15010871	-25.1	100 ± 40
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15010873	15010873	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010874	15010874	-25.1	100 ± 40
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15010876	15010876	-25.1	100 ± 40
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15010878	15010878	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010879	15010879	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010880	15010880	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010881	15010881	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010882	15010882	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010883	15010883	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010884	15010884	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010885	15010885	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010886	15010886	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010887	15010887	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010888	15010888	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010889	15010889	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010890	15010890	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010891	15010891	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010892	15010892	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010893	15010893	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010894	15010894	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010895	15010895	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010896	15010896	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010897	15010897	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010898	15010898	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010899	15010899	-25.1	100 ± 40
15010900	15010900	-25.1	100 ± 40

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

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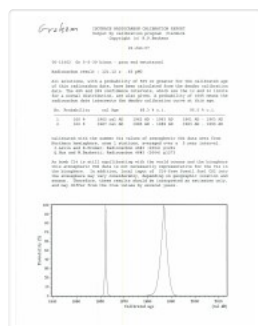
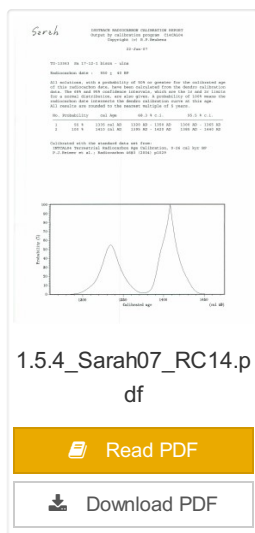
Scope and Content:

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](#)



Crepeelee 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.

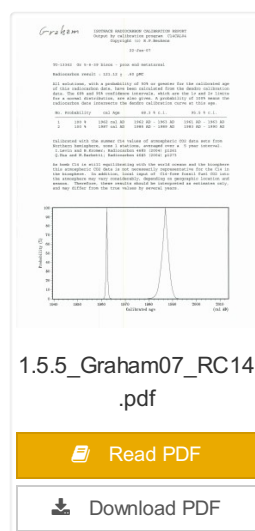
Scope and Content:

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





North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report I

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12327>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 2.5.1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1997-2000

Physical Description: 2 pages

Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /
Biographical:

North Lauder Radiocarbon Date report by IsoTrace Laboratory for Atkinson II site #TO-11882.

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: Atkinson site and Flintstone Hill.

Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report I

Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale
North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report I

Documents



2.5.1_Atkinson_RC14_
TO-11882.pdf

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North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 2

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12328>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 2.5.2

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1997-2000

Physical Description: 2 pages

Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

North Lauder Radiocarbon Date report by IsoTrace Laboratory for Atkinson site #TO-10640.

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.

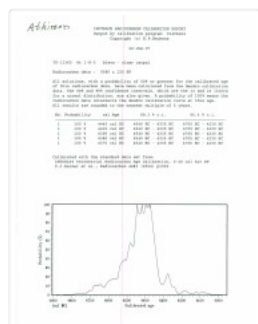
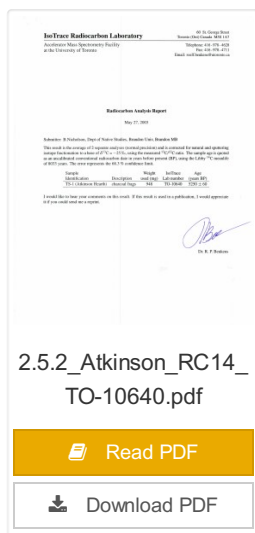
Scope and Content:

Sub sub series contains radiocarbon dates from: Atkinson site and Flintstone Hill.

Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 2

Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale
North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 2

Documents



North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 3

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12329>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 2.5.3

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1997-2000

Physical Description: 1 page

Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /
Biographical:

North Lauder Radiocarbon Date report by IsoTrace Laboratory for Atkinson site #TO-13365.

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.

History /

Biographical:

North Lauder Radiocarbon Date report by Beta Analytic Inc. for Flintstone Hill #109529 and #109530.

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: Atkinson site and Flintstone Hill.


Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 4


Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale
North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 4

Documents



2.5.4_FSH_RC14_Beta
-109529_109530.pdf

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North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 5

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12331>



Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 2.5.5

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1997-2000

Physical Description: pages 3-5

Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /
Biographical:

North Lauder Radiocarbon Date report by Beta Analytic Inc. for Flintstone Hill #111142 and #111143.

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: Atkinson site and Flintstone Hill.


Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 5

Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale
North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 5

Documents



2.5.5_FSH_RC14_Beta
_111142_111143.pdf

 Read PDF



North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 6

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12332>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 2.5.6

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1997-2000

Physical Description: 1 page

Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /
Biographical:

North Lauder Radiocarbon Date report by Beta Analytic Inc. for Flintstone Hill #109900.

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: Atkinson site and Flintstone Hill.

Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 6

Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale
North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 6

Documents



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



Crepeelee site 2008

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

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 Crepeelee 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 Crepeelee site in the Crepeelee 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 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 2008
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeelee locale
Crepeelee site DiMe-29
Crepeelee site 2008



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.

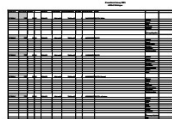
Scope and Content:

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 - 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.



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



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 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; 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
Crepeelee locale
Graham site DiMe-30
Graham site 2008