

S. J. McKee Archives



North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 2

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

Part Of: RG 7 Beverly 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.

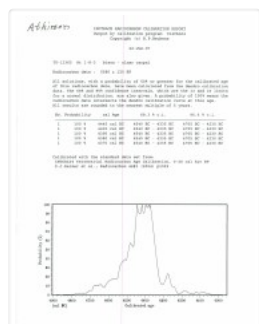
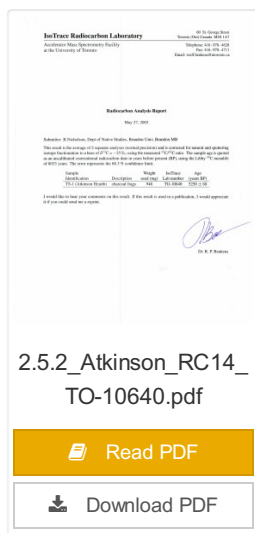
Scope and Content:

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

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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.

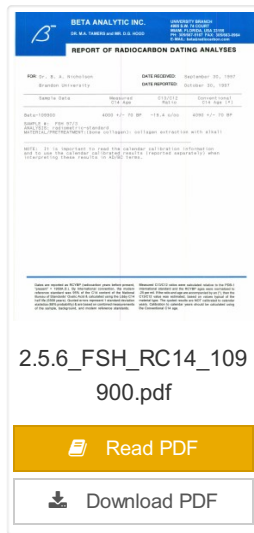
Scope and Content:

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



2.5.6_FSH_RC14_109
900.pdf

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Crepeelee 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.

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.

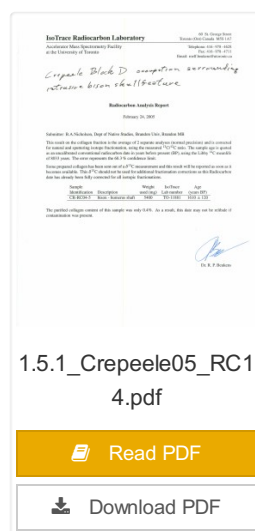
Scope and Content:

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





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.

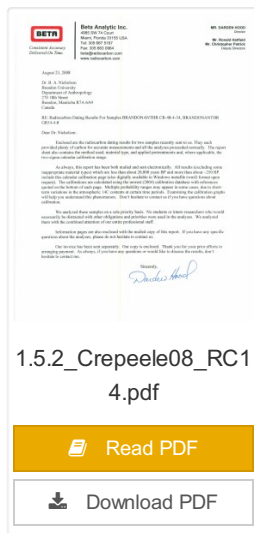
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

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



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.

BETA ANALYTIC INC.

136, K.C. Toddler and Unit, C.C. 4000

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136, K.C. Toddler and Unit, C.C. 4000
136, K.C. Toddler and Unit, C.C. 4000

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Dr. B. A. Nicholson

Material: Radiocarbon

Sample Name

Material

Age

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (yr BP)

Sample Name	Material	Age	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (yr BP)
1.5.3.1.1	1.5.3.1.1	1.5.3.1.1	1.5.3.1.1
1.5.3.1.2	1.5.3.1.2	1.5.3.1.2	1.5.3.1.2
1.5.3.1.3	1.5.3.1.3	1.5.3.1.3	1.5.3.1.3
1.5.3.1.4	1.5.3.1.4	1.5.3.1.4	1.5.3.1.4
1.5.3.1.5	1.5.3.1.5	1.5.3.1.5	1.5.3.1.5
1.5.3.1.6	1.5.3.1.6	1.5.3.1.6	1.5.3.1.6
1.5.3.1.7	1.5.3.1.7	1.5.3.1.7	1.5.3.1.7
1.5.3.1.8	1.5.3.1.8	1.5.3.1.8	1.5.3.1.8
1.5.3.1.9	1.5.3.1.9	1.5.3.1.9	1.5.3.1.9
1.5.3.1.10	1.5.3.1.10	1.5.3.1.10	1.5.3.1.10
1.5.3.1.11	1.5.3.1.11	1.5.3.1.11	1.5.3.1.11
1.5.3.1.12	1.5.3.1.12	1.5.3.1.12	1.5.3.1.12
1.5.3.1.13	1.5.3.1.13	1.5.3.1.13	1.5.3.1.13
1.5.3.1.14	1.5.3.1.14	1.5.3.1.14	1.5.3.1.14
1.5.3.1.15	1.5.3.1.15	1.5.3.1.15	1.5.3.1.15
1.5.3.1.16	1.5.3.1.16	1.5.3.1.16	1.5.3.1.16
1.5.3.1.17	1.5.3.1.17	1.5.3.1.17	1.5.3.1.17
1.5.3.1.18	1.5.3.1.18	1.5.3.1.18	1.5.3.1.18
1.5.3.1.19	1.5.3.1.19	1.5.3.1.19	1.5.3.1.19
1.5.3.1.20	1.5.3.1.20	1.5.3.1.20	1.5.3.1.20
1.5.3.1.21	1.5.3.1.21	1.5.3.1.21	1.5.3.1.21
1.5.3.1.22	1.5.3.1.22	1.5.3.1.22	1.5.3.1.22
1.5.3.1.23	1.5.3.1.23	1.5.3.1.23	1.5.3.1.23
1.5.3.1.24	1.5.3.1.24	1.5.3.1.24	1.5.3.1.24
1.5.3.1.25	1.5.3.1.25	1.5.3.1.25	1.5.3.1.25
1.5.3.1.26	1.5.3.1.26	1.5.3.1.26	1.5.3.1.26
1.5.3.1.27	1.5.3.1.27	1.5.3.1.27	1.5.3.1.27
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1.5.3.1.29	1.5.3.1.29	1.5.3.1.29	1.5.3.1.29
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1.5.3.1.31	1.5.3.1.31	1.5.3.1.31	1.5.3.1.31
1.5.3.1.32	1.5.3.1.32	1.5.3.1.32	1.5.3.1.32
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1.5.3.1.44	1.5.3.1.44	1.5.3.1.44	1.5.3.1.44
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1.5.3.1.46	1.5.3.1.46	1.5.3.1.46	1.5.3.1.46
1.5.3.1.47	1.5.3.1.47	1.5.3.1.47	1.5.3.1.47
1.5.3.1.48	1.5.3.1.48	1.5.3.1.48	1.5.3.1.48
1.5.3.1.49	1.5.3.1.49	1.5.3.1.49	1.5.3.1.49
1.5.3.1.50	1.5.3.1.50	1.5.3.1.50	1.5.3.1.50
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1.5.3.1.88	1.5.3.1.88	1.5.3.1.88	1.5.3.1.88
1.5.3.1.89	1.5.3.1.89	1.5.3.1.89	1.5.3.1.89
1.5.3.1.90	1.5.3.1.90	1.5.3.1.90	1.5.3.1.90
1.5.3.1.91	1.5.3.1.91	1.5.3.1.91	1.5.3.1.91
1.5.3.1.92	1.5.3.1.92	1.5.3.1.92	1.5.3.1.92
1.5.3.1.93	1.5.3.1.93	1.5.3.1.93	1.5.3.1.93
1.5.3.1.94	1.5.3.1.94	1.5.3.1.94	1.5.3.1.94
1.5.3.1.95	1.5.3.1.95	1.5.3.1.95	1.5.3.1.95
1.5.3.1.96	1.5.3.1.96	1.5.3.1.96	1.5.3.1.96
1.5.3.1.97	1.5.3.1.97	1.5.3.1.97	1.5.3.1.97
1.5.3.1.98	1.5.3.1.98	1.5.3.1.98	1.5.3.1.98
1.5.3.1.99	1.5.3.1.99	1.5.3.1.99	1.5.3.1.99
1.5.3.1.100	1.5.3.1.100	1.5.3.1.100	1.5.3.1.100

These results are based on the assumption that the sample is a single, homogeneous material, and that the sample is representative of the population. The results are based on the assumption that the sample is a single, homogeneous material, and that the sample is representative of the population. The results are based on the assumption that the sample is a single, homogeneous material, and that the sample is representative of the population. The results are based on the assumption that the sample is a single, homogeneous material, and that the sample is representative of the population. The results are based on the assumption that the sample is a single, homogeneous material, and that the sample is representative of the population. The results are based on the assumption that the sample is a single, homogeneous material, and that the sample is representative of the population. 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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
Tel: 303.440.7400 Fax: 303.440.7401
www.betainc.com

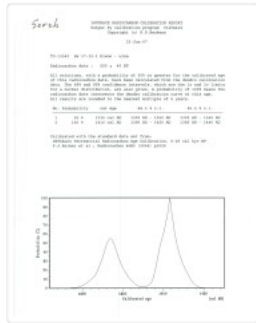
REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES
Dr. R. A. Nicholson Report No.: 9112288
Boulder University Material Received: 9/11/2008

Sample Date	Material Description	13C (‰)	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP)
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	400 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	380 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	360 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	340 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	320 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	300 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	280 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	260 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	240 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	220 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	200 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	180 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	160 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	140 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	120 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	80 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	60 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	40 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	20 ± 40
See Table	20-11-020P	-26.1‰	0 ± 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

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.

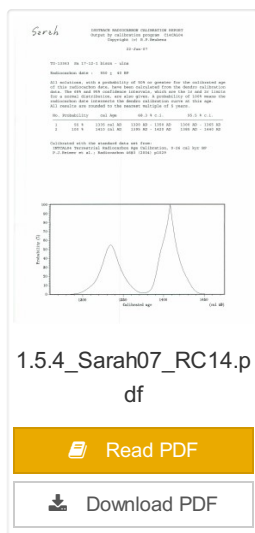
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

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

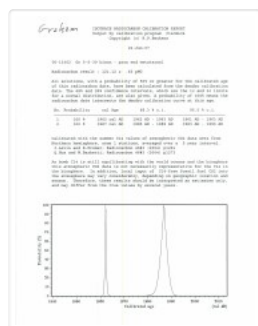
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1.5.4_Sarah07_RC14.p
df

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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:

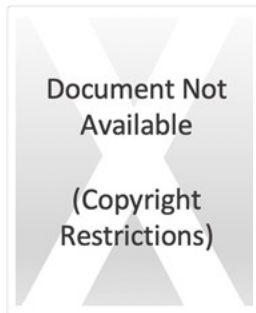
Sub sub series contains radiocarbon dates from: Crepeele, Sarah and Graham sites.

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report V

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepee locale
Crepee locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents

[illegible]



Atkinson site 2003 - summary information

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12159>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 2.1.1.1
Date Range: 2003
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format

History /

Biographical:

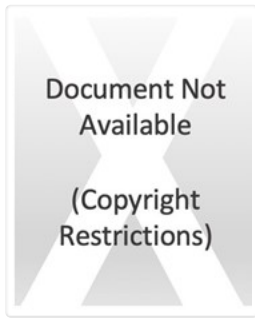
Based on the results of the testing in 2002 and the radiocarbon date of 6,400 years before present, further excavation was warranted at the Atkinson I site. In 2003 Field Chief Holly Alston and crew Shayne Kolesar and Andrea Richards opened a 42m test excavation (units 1 - 4) that included the hearth area.

The unit co-ordinates and excavator are listed on the attached pdf file.

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

Documents





Atkinson site 2004 - summary information

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12191>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 2.1.2.1
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:

Based on the results of the 2003 excavation, and the radiocarbon date of 6,200 years before present, further excavation was warranted at the Atkinson I site.

In 2004 four units (5, 6, 7, & 8) were surveyed in adjacent to the 2003 units. The unit co-ordinates and excavator are listed on the attached pdf file.

Name Access: Atkinson site 2004 - summary information

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

Documents

2.1.2.1_crewunit.pdf

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Atkinson II site 2004 - summary information

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12224>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 2.1.3.1

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:

An area east of the Atkinson excavations was also opened for testing in 2004. This area was designated as Atkinson II and a test block was opened and fenced off from the cattle with snow fence. A 4m2 block was surveyed in (units 13 - 16) and two partial units that were truncated by the riverbank (units 11 & 12) were also placed to the south of the 4m2 block. Test units 9 and 10 were also excavated.

Name Access: Atkinson II site 2004 - summary information

Subject Access: Archaeology


North Lauder locale


Atkinson site DiMe-27

Atkinson II site 2004 - summary information

Documents

2.1.3.1_Crew_Unit.pdf

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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.

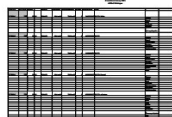
Scope and Content:

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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