

S. J. McKee Archives



Lovstrom Block H 1988

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12639>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 3.9.1
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 1988
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 and with Ian Kuijt as crew chief, eight units were excavated in Block H in 1988. The vegetation is similar to other areas in the locale with an open oak forest with a light understory of saskatoon, hazelnut, poison ivy and sarsaparilla.

Radiocarbon dates from this block indicate two occupations separated in time by some 300 years. The excavation of the eight 1m² units resulted in the recovery of over 650 ceramic fragments including 20 rim sherds from at least four vessels, a grooved maul, fire-cracked rock, lithic debitage and a reworked Avonlea projectile point. A large amount of bison bone, including a number of axial elements and a fragmented skull were also recovered.

The 650 ceramics recovered are of two kinds, representing at least four vessels. Stylistically, two of these vessels appear to be from the Vickers Focus and the third vessel may be Mortlach ware. The fourth vessel appears to be Blackduck and probably comes from the lower occupation. Also encountered were what is possibly a thin ash deposit in unit 180. The presence of a large number of bison axial elements is suggestive of primary butchering activities. Several canid bones were recovered scattered among the bison bone. Although there is no visible stratigraphic evidence, the 14C dates and the different ceramic types indicate more than one occupation in this area and it is likely that several types of behavior and use of space are represented.

High numbers of ceramic fragments are often assumed to be associated with activities characteristic of habitation areas, rather than hunting or butchering behavior. The lithic material assemblage is intermediate between Blocks G and E with KRF being the most frequent material category followed by local cherts.

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 Block H 1988
Subject Access: Archaeology
Lovstrom locale
Lovstrom Block H



Lovstrom Block E 1991

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12655>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 3.6.3
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 1991
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:

Excavations took place in block E in 1987 and 1988 with 21 units opened. Ten further units were excavated in 1991 as part of the Brandon University Archaeological Field School, directed by Dr. Nicholson with Brett Waddell as crew chief and Theresa Hill as field assistant.

In 1991 a hearth was identified in Block E as well as a cluster of spoil dirt piles believed to represent material from a pit feature identified in the 1988 excavations. The pit feature is believed to be related to the recovery of clay that may have been used to build ceramic vessels.

Stratigraphic evidence of distinct activity areas at successive depths and radiocarbon dates indicate at least three occupations (380 BP, 700 BP and 860 B P). Three identified activity clusters occur stratigraphically, supporting these dated occupations.

Large numbers of lithics were recovered, forming an assemblage dominated by SRC and KRF with lesser amounts of porcellanite and quartzite. The upper occupation contained some Tongue River Silicified Sediment (TRSS). Eight Prairie Side-Notched points were recovered as well as a lunate biface and an end scraper. Fragments from a grey soapstone tube were also recovered.

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 Block E 1991
Subject Access: Archaeology
Lovstrom locale
Lovstrom Block E



Lovstrom Block D 1987

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12541>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 3.5.1
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 1987
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:

Block D is a wooded with oak and an understory of saskatoon and hazelnut with a thick ground cover of poison ivy and sarsaparilla. Root and rodent disturbance was extensive.

Directed by Dr. Nicholson and with Jane Gibson as crew chief, two units were opened in Block D in 1987. A hearth was identified with a ring of stones containing charcoal and burnt bone. Recoveries included two rim sherds with tool-impressed decorations along the outer edge and two prairie side-notched points. Associated bone was primarily appendicular, indicating secondary butchering.

A radiocarbon date of 230+/-90 B.P. recovered in 1987 from 17 cm below surface is consistent with a Protohistoric occupation.

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 Block D 1987
Subject Access: Archaeology
Lovstrom locale
Lovstrom Block D



Lovstrom Block D 1988

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12554>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 3.5.2
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 1988
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:

Block D is a wooded with oak and an understory of saskatoon and hazelnut with a thick ground cover of poison ivy and sarsaparilla. Root and rodent disturbance was extensive.

Directed by Dr. Nicholson with Ian Kuijit as crew chief, five units were opened in Block D in 1988. Four units were excavated: 88, 91, 92 and 94. A feature in units 91 and 92 contained extensive deposits of large bison bone and fire-cracked rock. Several of the lower limb elements were articulated. Bone deposits were associated with numerous large fire-cracked rocks and were clustered in an area of one meter. Also recovered were a side-notched projectile point and two historic gun flints.

Judging from the association of the gun flints, projectile points, and bison bone, as well as the radiocarbon date of 230+/-90 B.P. recovered in 1987, it appears that this feature is from the Protohistoric period and related to refuse disposal.

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 Block D 1988
Subject Access: Archaeology
Lovstrom locale
Lovstrom Block D



Lovstrom Block E 1987

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12568>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 3.6.1
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 1987
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 and with Jane Gibson as crew chief, two test units TU 107 and TU 108 were excavated six meters apart in 1987 and produced cultural materials which warranted a block excavation. Seven contiguous 1m² units were opened in 1987 (XU 118, 119, 122, 123, 125, 126 (TU108) and 127). This block proved to be very productive of cultural remains. Large bison bone and fire-cracked rock indicated butchering/processing areas. Two bone tools, fabricated from scapulae were recovered. One is a bone knife – possibly a squash knife – and the other is a bifurcated scapula, which may have been a hoe.

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 Block E 1987
Subject Access: Archaeology
Lovstrom locale
Lovstrom Block E



Lovstrom Block E 1988

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12590>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 3.6.2
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 1988
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 and with Ian Kuijt as crew chief, fourteen additional units were excavated in Block E in 1988. Stratigraphic evidence of distinct activity areas at successive depths and radiocarbon dates indicate at least three occupations (380 BP, 700 BP and 860 B P).

Three identified activity clusters occur stratigraphically, supporting these dated occupations. A clear distinction between Blackduck and Vickers Focus ceramics is evident in this Block. Sixteen small side-notched and un-notched points were recovered in this excavation series as well as numerous unifacial scrapers. Fragments from a grey soapstone tube were also recovered.

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 Block E 1988
Subject Access: Archaeology
Lovstrom locale
Lovstrom Block E



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



Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report I

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11968>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 1.5.1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2003-2008

Physical Description: 3 pages

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

History /

Biographical:

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates. C14 report by IsoTrace Laboratory for Crepeele site 2005 XU 8.

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeele locale with 75 - 1m x1m units excavated.

To help establish the cultural sequence at the locale Radiocarbon dates were obtained from the three sites in the Crepeele locale.

Radiocarbon dating

The technique of radiocarbon dating was developed by Willard Libby and his colleagues at the University of Chicago in 1949.

Radiocarbon dating is used to estimate the age of organic remains from archaeological sites. Organic matter has a radioactive form of carbon (C14) that begins to decay upon death. C14 decays at a steady, known rate of a half life of 5,730 years. The technique is useful for material up to 50,000 years. Fluctuations of C14 in the atmosphere can affect results so dates are calibrated against dendrochronology. Radiocarbon dates are calibrated to calendar years.

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

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

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report I

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents

IsoTrace Radiocarbon Laboratory
Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Facility
at the University of Toronto

Sample ID: 2005 XU 8
Date: 2008-05-01

*Crepeele Black D suspension surrounding
extensive bison skull/bone*

Radiocarbon Analysis Report
Reference: 2008-05-01

Method: AMS
This report is for the purpose of providing a radiocarbon date for the sample. The sample was analyzed for radiocarbon content using the AMS technique. The results are reported in radiocarbon years before present (BP) and calibrated to calendar years (CE) using the IntCal04 calibration curve. The results are reported with a 1-sigma (68%) confidence interval.

Sample	Material	Age (BP)	Age (CE)
2005 XU 8	Crepeele Black D suspension	1000 ± 50	1000 ± 50

The precision (1-sigma) of this sample is ±50 years. In a normal, this date may not be reliable if the sample is contaminated.

[Signature]
Dr. R. L. H. Brown

1.5.1_Crepeele05_RC1
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Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report II

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11969>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
 Description Level: Sub sub series
 Series Number: 1.5.2
 Accession Number: 1-2010
 GMD: multiple media
 Date Range: 2003-2008
 Physical Description: 8 pages
 Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

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

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeele locale with 75 - 1m x1m units excavated.

To help establish the cultural sequence at the locale Radiocarbon dates were obtained from the three sites in the Crepeele locale.

Radiocarbon dating

The technique of radiocarbon dating was developed by Willard Libby and his colleagues at the University of Chicago in 1949.

Radiocarbon dating is used to estimate the age of organic remains from archaeological sites. Organic matter has a radioactive form of carbon (C14) that begins to decay upon death. C14 decays at a steady, known rate of a half life of 5,730 years. The technique is useful for material up to 50,000 years. Fluctuations of C14 in the atmosphere can affect results so dates are calibrated against dendrochronology. Radiocarbon dates are calibrated to calendar years.

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

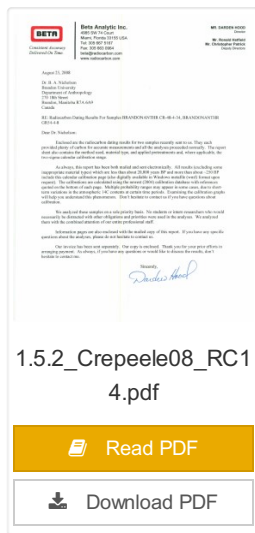
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

Scope and Content:

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

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

Documents



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Web: www.beta-analytic.com

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Material: 157008

Material Source: 157008

Sample Name

Material

Age (BP)

Material Source

157008-1

157008-1

157008-1

157008-1

157008-2 157008-2 157008-2 157008-2

157008-3 157008-3 157008-3 157008-3

157008-4 157008-4 157008-4 157008-4

157008-5 157008-5 157008-5 157008-5

157008-6 157008-6 157008-6 157008-6

157008-7 157008-7 157008-7 157008-7

157008-8 157008-8 157008-8 157008-8

157008-9 157008-9 157008-9 157008-9

157008-10 157008-10 157008-10 157008-10

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report III

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11970>

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Sub sub series
Series Number:	1.5.3
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2003-2008
Physical Description:	9 pages
Material Details:	Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates. C14 report by Beta Analytic Inc. for Crepeele site XUs 8, 30, 50.

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeele locale with 75 - 1m x1m units excavated.

To help establish the cultural sequence at the locale Radiocarbon dates were obtained from the three sites in the Crepeele locale.

Radiocarbon dating

The technique of radiocarbon dating was developed by Willard Libby and his colleagues at the University of Chicago in 1949.

Radiocarbon dating is used to estimate the age of organic remains from archaeological sites. Organic matter has a radioactive form of carbon (C14) that begins to decay upon death. C14 decays at a steady, known rate of a half life of 5,730 years. The technique is useful for material up to 50,000 years. Fluctuations of C14 in the atmosphere can affect results so dates are calibrated against dendrochronology. Radiocarbon dates are calibrated to calendar years.

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

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

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report III

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents

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www.betainc.com

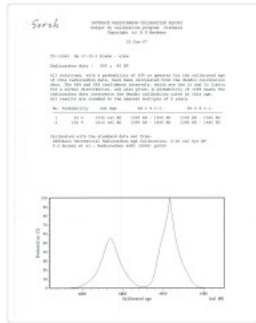
REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES
Dr. R. A. Nicholson Report No.: 9112288
Sample ID: 1501-0101 Material: Radiocarbon (C14)

Sample ID	Material	13C (‰)	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP)
1501-0101	1501-0101	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
1501-0102	1501-0102	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
1501-0103	1501-0103	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
1501-0104	1501-0104	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
1501-0105	1501-0105	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
1501-0106	1501-0106	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
1501-0107	1501-0107	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
1501-0108	1501-0108	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
1501-0109	1501-0109	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
1501-0110	1501-0110	-26.1‰	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

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.

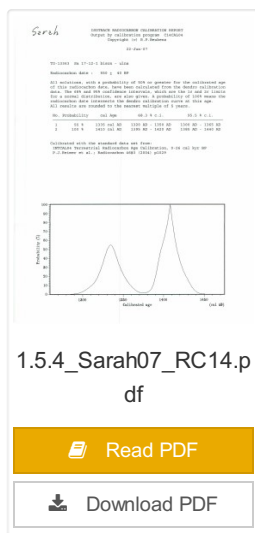
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

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](#)



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

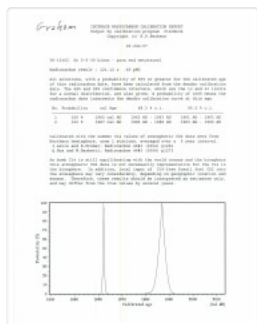
Accession Number: 1-2010

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.

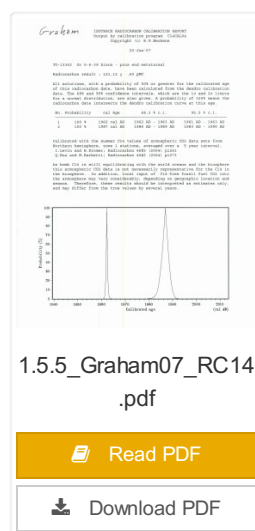
Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report V

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele 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_
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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.

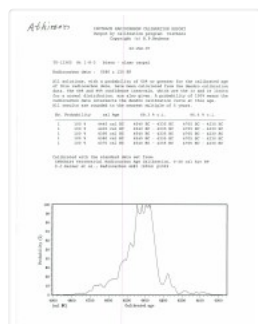
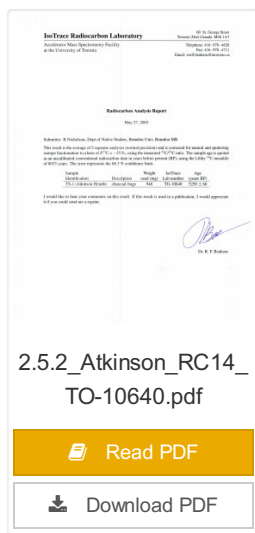
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

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
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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

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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