



## 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.

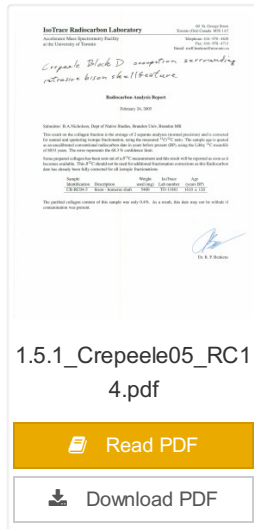
Dates are reported in radiocarbon years or Before Present. Before Present refers to dates before 1950. The introduction of massive amounts of C14, due to atomic bomb and surface testing of atomic weapons, has widely increased the standard deviation on all dates after A.D. 1700 causing these dates to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



## 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

**BETA Analytic Inc.**  
9800 Old Peachtree Road  
Atlanta, GA 30327  
Tel: 770-821-1111  
Fax: 770-821-1199  
www.betaanalytic.com

481050297 02/28/08  
W. Raymond Fellers  
W. Raymond Fellers  
W. Raymond Fellers

August 11, 2008

Dr. D. A. Hatcher  
University of North Carolina  
101 Main Street  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27697  
USA

RE: Radiocarbon Dating Results for Samples BETA00019997, C14-BL-13, BETA00020073, BETA00020147

Dear Dr. Hatcher:

I am pleased to inform you that your samples have been analyzed and dated by Beta Analytic. The results of the analysis are contained in the attached PDF report. This report contains the following information:

- A summary of the samples analyzed and dated.
- A table of the results of the analysis, including the sample ID, the date of the analysis, and the calibrated radiocarbon date.
- A discussion of the results of the analysis, including the calibration curve used and the uncertainty associated with the dates.

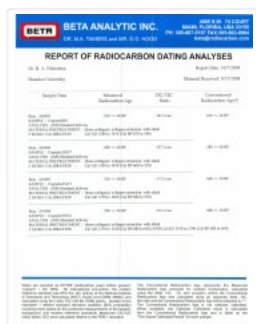
If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you for your business and for your contribution to the understanding of the past.

Very truly yours,  
W. Raymond Fellers  
W. Raymond Fellers

1.5.2\_Crepeele08\_RC1  
4.pdf

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## Crepeepe 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:

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

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeepe 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 Crepeepe 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: Crepeepe, Sarah and Graham sites.

Name Access: Crepeepe locale Radiocarbon Report III  
Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeepe locale  
Crepeepe locale Radiocarbon Dates

[Documents](#)

**BETA ANALYTIC INC.** 4800 S.W. 112th Ave., Suite 100, Miami, FL 33156, USA  
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 www.betanuclear.com

**REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES**

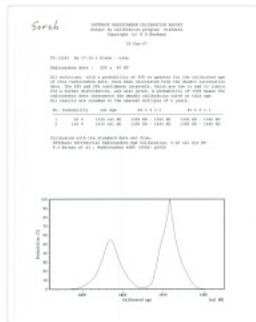
Dr. R. A. Nicholson Report No.: 10122008  
 Brandon University Material Received: 10/12/08

Sample ID	Material	DC (‰)	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP)
15.3.3_Crepeele08_RC1	100 ± 1000	18.7‰	100 ± 1000
15.3.3_Crepeele08_RC2	100 ± 1000	18.7‰	100 ± 1000
15.3.3_Crepeele08_RC3	100 ± 1000	18.7‰	100 ± 1000
15.3.3_Crepeele08_RC4	100 ± 1000	18.7‰	100 ± 1000
15.3.3_Crepeele08_RC5	100 ± 1000	18.7‰	100 ± 1000
15.3.3_Crepeele08_RC6	100 ± 1000	18.7‰	100 ± 1000
15.3.3_Crepeele08_RC7	100 ± 1000	18.7‰	100 ± 1000
15.3.3_Crepeele08_RC8	100 ± 1000	18.7‰	100 ± 1000
15.3.3_Crepeele08_RC9	100 ± 1000	18.7‰	100 ± 1000
15.3.3_Crepeele08_RC10	100 ± 1000	18.7‰	100 ± 1000

15.3.3\_Crepeele08\_RC1  
4.pdf

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## Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report IV

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11971>

- Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
- Description Level: Sub sub series
- Series Number: 1.5.4
- Accession Number: 1-2010
- GMD: multiple media
- Date Range: 2003-2008
- Physical Description: 2 pages
- Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates. C14 report by IsoTrace Analytic Laboratory for Sarah site XU17.

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeele locale. The Crepeele, Graham and Sarah sites were excavated with 75 - 1m x1m units excavated

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

Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

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

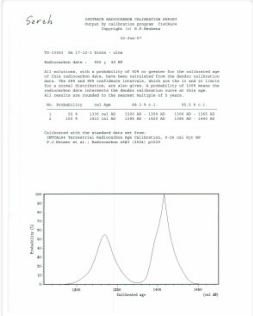
Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report IV

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeele locale  
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

## Documents

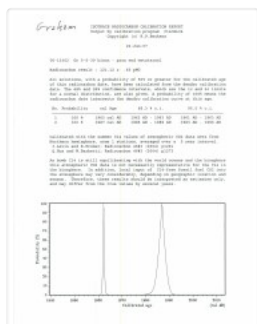


1.5.4\_Sarah07\_RC14.pdf

df

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## Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report V

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11972>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
 Description Level: Sub sub series  
 Series Number: 1.5.5  
 Accession Number: 1-2010  
 GMD: multiple media  
 Date Range: 2003-2008  
 Physical Description: 2 pages  
 Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates. C14 report by IsoTrace Analytic Laboratory for Graham site XUs 5 and 8.

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeele locale. The Crepeele, Graham and Sarah sites were excavated with 75 - 1m x1m units excavated

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

Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

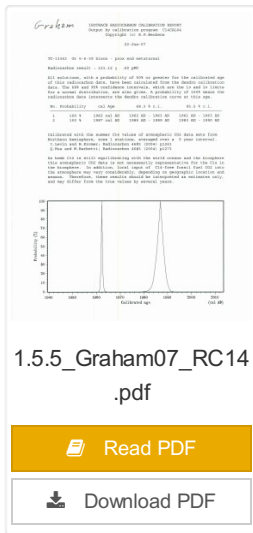
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report V  
 Subject Access: Archaeology  
 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\_  
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:

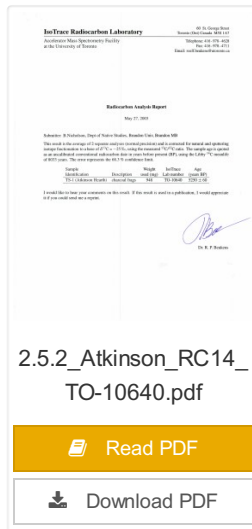
Sub sub series contains radiocarbon dates from: Atkinson site and Flintstone Hill.

Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 2

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

## Documents

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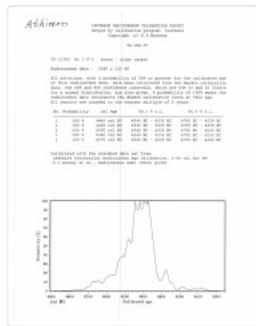


The thumbnail shows a document titled "Radiocarbon Analysis Report" from IsoTrace Radiocarbon Laboratory. The report includes a header with the laboratory's name and address, a date of May 27, 2009, and a section for "Radiocarbon Analysis Report". Below this, there is a table with columns for "Sample", "Description", "Age (BP)", "Age (Cal BP)", and "Age (Cal AD)". A signature is visible at the bottom right of the report. Below the thumbnail, there are two buttons: "Read PDF" and "Download PDF".

## 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.

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 3

Subject Access: Archaeology  
 North Lauder locale  
 North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 3

Documents

The image shows a document viewer interface. At the top, it displays the document title '2.5.3\_Atkinson\_RC14\_TO-13365.pdf'. Below the title, there are two buttons: 'Read PDF' (with a document icon) and 'Download PDF' (with a download icon).



## North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 4

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12330>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 2.5.4  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1997-2000  
Physical Description: pages 5-7  
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 #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

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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

**BETA ANALYTIC INC.**  
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DADE CITY, FL 34608 U.S.A.  
TEL: 813-844-2400 FAX: 813-844-2401  
WWW.BETAANALYTIC.COM

**REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES**

**FOR:** Dr. R. A. Robinson  
**DATE RECEIVED:** September 26, 2007  
**ANALYSIS PERIOD:** October 26, 2007

**CLIENT:** University of Florida  
**PROJECT:** 2.5.6\_FSH\_RC14\_109  
**LABORATORY:** Beta Analytic Inc.

**ANALYSIS:** Accelerated Mass Spectrometry (AMS)  
**QUANTITY:** 1.0000 ± 0.0001 mg C  
**DATE:** 10/26/07  
**LABORATORY:** Beta Analytic Inc.

**RESULTS:** 2.5.6\_FSH\_RC14\_109  
900.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:

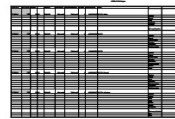
Spreadsheet containing information about the artifacts recovered, including: unit, level, artifact number, catalogue number, depth, co-ordinates, entry date, date recovered, count, weight, UTM co-ordinates, notes (excavators initials and comments) and artifact identification.

Name Access: Casselman survey - artifact catalogue

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeele locale  
Casselman survey

### Documents

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1.1.4\_Ca03\_artcat.pdf

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## 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

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2.1.1.1\_crewunit.pdf

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## 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 coordinates 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

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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

Atkinson II site 2004 - summary information

2.1.3.1 Crew Unit.pdf

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