

# S. J. McKee Archives



## 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.

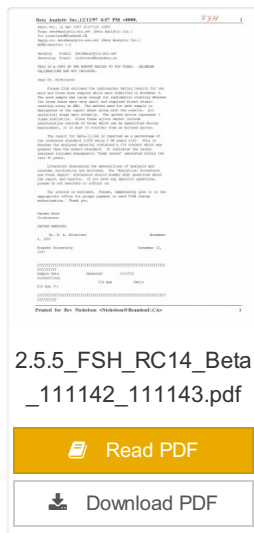
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

#### 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



## 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.

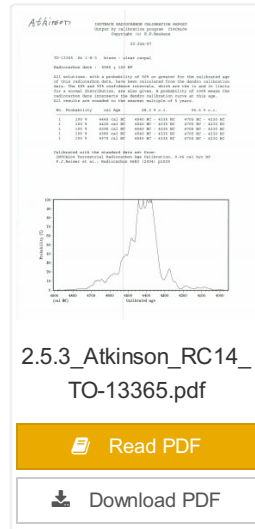
## Scope and Content:

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





## General Board of Governors' minutes

<http://archives.bradonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions3184>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 2.3.2

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1967-1990

Physical Description: 60 cm

History /

Biographical:

For administrative history see RG 6 (Brandon University fonds), series 2 (Board of Governors).

Scope and Content:

Sub sub series consists of open and closed minutes for general Board of Governors' meetings.

Notes: During the Mallea era, some of the minutes have the name "David" handwritten on them. "David" refers to David Wilke, the executive assistant to the President.

Storage Location: RG 6 Brandon University fonds  
Series 2: Board of Governors  
2.3. Board agendas, minutes and packages



## Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report I

<http://archives.bradonu.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  
Client: Sarah and Graham sites

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

**Radiocarbon Analysis Report**  
Edition 20, 2005

Reference: R.A. McElroy, Dept of Natural Sciences, University of Toronto, 1988

This report is a summary of the results of the analysis of the sample of material submitted for radiocarbon dating. The sample was analyzed by the IsoTrace Radiocarbon Laboratory, which is a member of the International Radiocarbon Association (IRA). The results of the analysis are presented in this report. The sample was analyzed by the IsoTrace Radiocarbon Laboratory, which is a member of the International Radiocarbon Association (IRA). The results of the analysis are presented in this report.

Sample: 2005 XU 8  
Material: Bone  
Analysis: AMS  
Date: 2005 XU 8

The results of the analysis of this sample are only valid if the sample is properly stored and handled. The results of the analysis are only valid if the sample is properly stored and handled.

*[Signature]*  
Dr. R. A. McElroy

1.5.1\_Crepeele05\_RC1  
4.pdf

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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.

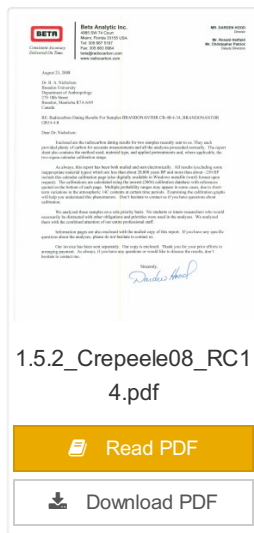
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

### 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



## 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

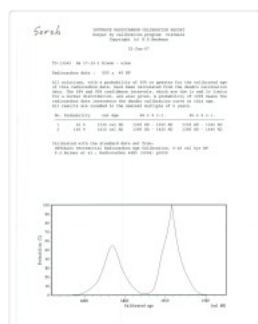


**BETA ANALYTIC INC.**  
13600 W. 31st Ave., Suite 100  
Westminster, CO 80040  
Tel: 303.440.7400 Fax: 303.440.7401  
www.betainc.com

**REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES**  
Dr. R. A. Nicholson Report No.: 1010288  
Sample ID: 1010288 Material Received: 10/10/2008

Sample ID	Material	13C (‰)	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP)
1010288	1010288	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010289	1010289	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010290	1010290	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010291	1010291	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010292	1010292	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010293	1010293	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010294	1010294	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010295	1010295	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010296	1010296	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010297	1010297	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010298	1010298	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010299	1010299	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010300	1010300	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010301	1010301	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010302	1010302	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010303	1010303	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010304	1010304	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010305	1010305	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010306	1010306	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010307	1010307	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010308	1010308	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010309	1010309	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010310	1010310	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010311	1010311	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010312	1010312	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010313	1010313	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010314	1010314	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010315	1010315	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010316	1010316	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010317	1010317	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010318	1010318	-25.1	1010 ± 40
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1010322	1010322	-25.1	1010 ± 40
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1010324	1010324	-25.1	1010 ± 40
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1010327	1010327	-25.1	1010 ± 40
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1010329	1010329	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010330	1010330	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010331	1010331	-25.1	1010 ± 40
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1010336	1010336	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010337	1010337	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010338	1010338	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010339	1010339	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010340	1010340	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010341	1010341	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010342	1010342	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010343	1010343	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010344	1010344	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010345	1010345	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010346	1010346	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010347	1010347	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010348	1010348	-25.1	1010 ± 40
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1010350	1010350	-25.1	1010 ± 40
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1010352	1010352	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010353	1010353	-25.1	1010 ± 40
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1010355	1010355	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010356	1010356	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010357	1010357	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010358	1010358	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010359	1010359	-25.1	1010 ± 40
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1010368	1010368	-25.1	1010 ± 40
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1010370	1010370	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010371	1010371	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010372	1010372	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010373	1010373	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010374	1010374	-25.1	1010 ± 40
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1010376	1010376	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010377	1010377	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010378	1010378	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010379	1010379	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010380	1010380	-25.1	1010 ± 40
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1010382	1010382	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010383	1010383	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010384	1010384	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010385	1010385	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010386	1010386	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010387	1010387	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010388	1010388	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010389	1010389	-25.1	1010 ± 40
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1010403	1010403	-25.1	1010 ± 40
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1010455	1010455	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010456	1010456	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010457	1010457	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010458	1010458	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010459	1010459	-25.1	1010 ± 40
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1010464	1010464	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010465	1010465	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010466	1010466	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010467	1010467	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010468	1010468	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010469	1010469	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010470	1010470	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010471	1010471	-25.1	1010 ± 40
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1010473	1010473	-25.1	1010 ± 40
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1010500	1010500	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010501	1010501	-25.1	1010 ± 40
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1010509	1010509	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010510	1010510	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010511	1010511	-25.1	1010 ± 40
1010512			





## 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.

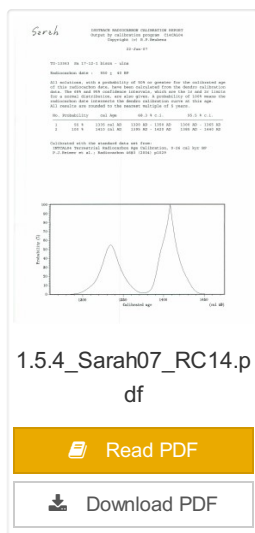
### Scope and Content:

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



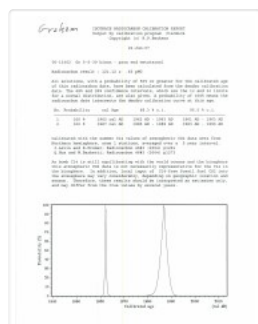
1.5.4\_Sarah07\_RC14.p  
df



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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

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

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

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

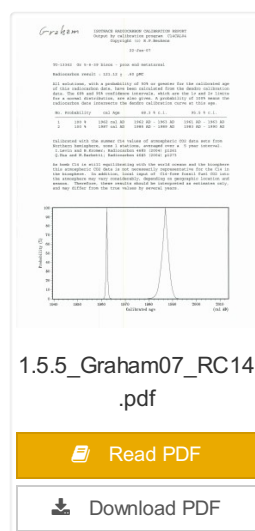
### Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report V

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepee locale  
Crepee locale Radiocarbon Dates

## Documents





## North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report I

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

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 2.5.1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1997-2000

Physical Description: 2 pages

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

History /

Biographical:

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

### Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

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

### Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report I

Subject Access: Archaeology

North Lauder locale

North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report I

## Documents



2.5.1\_Atkinson\_RC14\_  
TO-11882.pdf

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## North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 2

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

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 2.5.2

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1997-2000

Physical Description: 2 pages

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

History /

Biographical:

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

Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

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

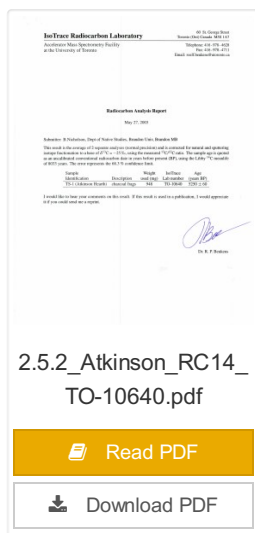
Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 2

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

## Documents



## North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 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.



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 C 14, 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

 <b>BETA ANALYTIC INC.</b> 9600 W. Biscayne Blvd. # 6000 Miami, FL 33156 Tel: 305.403.9000 Fax: 305.403.9001 Email: <a href="mailto:info@beta-analytic.com">info@beta-analytic.com</a>			
REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES			
<b>FOR:</b> Dr. S. A. Schepman Molecular Toxicology	<b>DATE RECEIVED:</b> <b>DATE REPORTED:</b>	September 28, 1997 October 20, 1997	
<b>SAMPLE DATA</b> C14-646	<b>PROJECT</b> C14-646	<b>COMPONENT</b> C14-646	
<b>Batch#</b> 1000000	<b>4000 Y-10 BP</b>	<b>178 X-2000</b>	<b>4000 Y-10 BP</b>
<b>Sample ID:</b> P00-0175 <b>Sample Description:</b> 100 mg of sample <b>Method:</b> 100 mg of sample in 100 mg of sample	<b>Comments:</b> 100 mg of sample in 100 mg of sample		
<b>NOTE:</b> Do not interpret this report as a statement of the accuracy or precision of the results. The results are based on the sample as received and may not be representative of the sample as a whole. The results are based on the sample as received and may not be representative of the sample as a whole.			

# 2.5.6\_FSH\_RC14\_109

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## Casselman survey - photographs

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10734>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 1.1.5

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: graphic

Date Range: 2003

Physical Description: 11 photographs

Material Details: JPEGs

Scope and Content:

Sub sub series consists of photographs taken during the Casselman survey.

Name Access: Casselman survey - photographs

Subject Access: Crepeele locale  
Casselman survey



## Casselman survey - 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:

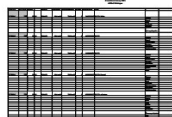
Spreadsheet containing information about the artifacts recovered, including: unit, level, artifact number, catalogue number, depth, co-ordinates, entry date, date recovered, count, weight, UTM co-ordinates, notes (excavators initials and comments) and artifact identification.

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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## 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 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 1m<sup>2</sup> 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 H 1991

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12671>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 3.9.2  
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:

Based on the recoveries at the Block H in 1988, further excavations took place in 1991. Nine excavation units were opened next to the previous excavations. Another 250 ceramic sherds were recovered in 1991. Nine vessels have been identified based on rim sherds. Vickers Focus and Woodland vessels have been identified and two vessels similar to Scattered Village Complex were recovered.

The lithic material assemblage is intermediate primarily KRF followed by local cherts. Two features, a hearth and a curvilinear arrangement of rock were recovered during the 1991 excavations.

The high numbers of ceramic fragments suggests a habitation area, rather than hunting or butchering behavior. However, the separation of occupations at the site is difficult to establish and there may be different uses of the site by successive occupations.

#### 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 1991  
Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom Block H



## 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