

# S. J. McKee Archives



## Crepeelee site 2003

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11707>

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Sub sub series
Series Number:	1.2.1
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2003
Material Details:	Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

### History /

#### Biographical:

The Crepeelee site was identified from the results of the Casselman survey. The site is located within the Crepeelee locale approximately 400 meters to the west of the Sarah site. The units were excavated by Crew Chief James Graham and the crew from the survey.

The Crepeelee site was excavated in 2003 as Crepeelee 3 with the units numbered as units 10, 11, 12 & 13. These numbers have been changed on the catalogue to XU 110 – 113, due to duplication in 2005. Corresponding documents have been changed but there may be some reference to the initial numbers in the field journals.

The artifacts recovered from these four excavations are faunal (animal bone), mainly bison, lithic materials (stone tools and flakes) and some ceramic (pottery). The artifact catalogue has over 600 records.

#### Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methodology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journals are daily records of recoveries, features and activities at the site; Site records include excavation level and unit summaries, feature sheets, profiles; sample records and maps; Artifact catalogues are lists and identifications of all artifacts recovered; Photographs are of excavation units, features, the landscape and personnel.

Name Access:	Crepeelee site 2003
Subject Access:	Archaeology Crepeelee locale Crepeelee site DiMe-29 Crepeelee site 2003



## Crepeelee site 2008

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

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 1.2.5  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 2008  
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

### History /

#### Biographical:

The Crepeelee site was identified from the results of the Casselman survey and excavated in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2007. In 2005 and 2007 the Brandon University Archaeology Field School was held at the Crepeelee site in the Crepeelee locale.

In 2008 a small crew returned to the site to gather further samples and verify profiles. Three units (XU 50, 51 and 52) were excavated with faunal (animal bone), lithics, fire cracked rock, diagnostic lithics and ceramics recovered from the site. There are 455 records in the artifact catalogue.

#### Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methodology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journals are daily records of recoveries, features and activities at the site; Site records include excavation level and unit summaries, feature sheets, profiles; sample records and maps; Artifact catalogues are lists and identifications of all artifacts recovered; Photographs are of excavation units, features, the landscape and personnel.

Name Access: Crepeelee site 2008  
Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeelee locale  
Crepeelee site DiMe-29  
Crepeelee site 2008



## Sarah site 2003

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11830>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 1.3.1  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 2003  
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

### History /

#### Biographical:

The Sarah site was chosen for excavation based on the results of the Casselman survey. The survey recovered significant amounts of faunal remains, some ceramics and lithics from the test pits. Excavations took place in 2003 at Crepeele West (Units 1-5) and Crepeele East (Units 6-9). The site was subsequently renamed the Sarah site DiMe-28.

Units 1 to 9 were excavated by supervisor James Graham and crew of Sarah Graham, Mike Evans, Todd Kristensen, Shayne Kolesar, Lisa Sonnenburg and Emily Ansell.

#### 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: Sarah site 2003  
Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeele locale  
Sarah site DiMe-28  
Sarah site 2003



## Sarah site 2004

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11855>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 1.3.2  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 2004  
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

### History /

#### Biographical:

The Sarah site was initially chosen for excavation based on the results of the Casselman survey. The survey recovered significant amounts of faunal remains, some ceramics and lithics from the test pits. Excavations took place in 2003 at the Sarah site DiMe-28.

In 2004 further excavation took place as part of a Brandon University Archaeology Field School. Units 10 to 18 were excavated with Denise Ens as the instructor and James Graham teaching assistant.

#### 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: Sarah site 2004  
Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeele locale  
Sarah site DiMe-28  
Sarah site 2004



## Graham site 2004

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11887>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 1.4.1  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 2004  
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

### History /

#### Biographical:

Graham units 9 and 14 were excavated with the Crepeele site in 2004 and were reassigned to the Graham site DiMe-30 keeping the same unit numbers. Tomasin Playford was crew chief in 2004.

The Graham site was initially designated as a separate site early in the testing of the Crepeele locale due to what appeared to be a distinction between Early and Late Woodland ceramics. Subsequent testing has shown that this distinction was premature and that the cultural mosaic represented in the western section of the Crepeele locale does not readily separate in this manner.

#### Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methodology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journals are daily records of recoveries, features and activities at the site; Site records include excavation level and unit summaries, feature sheets, profiles; sample records and maps; Artifact catalogues are lists and identifications of all artifacts recovered; Photographs are of excavation units, features, the landscape and personnel.

Name Access: Graham site 2004  
Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeele locale  
Graham site DiMe-30  
Graham site 2004



## Graham site 2005

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11904>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 1.4.2  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 2005  
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

### History /

#### Biographical:

The Graham site is located south of the Crepeele site. Due to the close proximity the Graham and Crepeele sites have both been the site of the Brandon University Archaeological Field School.

In 2005 both sites were excavated as part of the Field School experience instructed by Denise Ens with teaching assistant James Graham Six units (XU 1-6) were excavated at the Graham site.

Recoveries included faunal (mostly bison), lithics (points, scrapers), and ceramics.

The Graham site was initially designated as a separate site early in the testing of the Crepeele locale due to what appeared to be a distinction between Early and Late Woodland ceramics. Subsequent testing has shown that this distinction was premature and that the cultural mosaic represented in the western section of the Crepeele locale does not readily separate in this manner.

#### Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methodology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journals are daily records of recoveries, features and activities at the site; Site records include excavation level and unit summaries, feature sheets, profiles; sample records and maps; Artifact catalogues are lists and identifications of all artifacts recovered; Photographs are of excavation units, features, the landscape and personnel.

Name Access: Graham site 2005  
Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeele locale  
Graham site DiMe-30  
Graham site 2005



## Graham site 2006

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11922>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 1.4.3  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 2006  
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

### History /

#### Biographical:

The Graham site is located south of the Crepeele site. Due to the close proximity the Graham and Crepeele sites have both been the site of the Brandon University Archaeological Field School.

In 2006 a small Brandon University Archaeology Field School was conducted at the Graham site. Four excavations (XU 7, 8 15 & 16) were completed with Denise Ens Instructor and Jessica MacKenzie Teaching Assistant.

Recoveries included faunal (mostly bison), lithics and ceramics

The Graham site was initially designated as a separate site early in the testing of the Crepeele locale due to what appeared to be a distinction between Early and Late Woodland ceramics. Subsequent testing has shown that this distinction was premature and that the cultural mosaic represented in the western section of the Crepeele locale does not readily separate in this manner.

#### Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methodology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journals are daily records of recoveries, features and activities at the site; Site records include excavation level and unit summaries, feature sheets, profiles; sample records and maps; Artifact catalogues are lists and identifications of all artifacts recovered; Photographs are of excavation units, features, the landscape and personnel.

Name Access: Graham site 2006  
Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeele locale  
Graham site DiMe-30  
Graham site 2006



## Graham site 2008

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11957>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 1.4.4  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 2008  
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

### History /

#### Biographical:

In 2008 Brandon University Archaeology returned to the Crepeele locale to conduct further testing at the Graham and Crepeele sites. Four units (XU 47-49 & 53) were excavated at Graham 2008 in order to collect samples and add further data to previous excavations. The usual excavation methodology was employed.

The small crew was directed by Bev Nicholson with Crew of Bill Foy, Andrew Lints & Kim Harrison

Recoveries included faunal (mostly bison), lithics and ceramics.

#### Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methodology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journals are daily records of recoveries, features and activities at the site; Site records include excavation level and unit summaries, feature sheets, profiles; sample records and maps; Artifact catalogues are lists and identifications of all artifacts recovered; Photographs are of excavation units, features, the landscape and personnel.

Name Access: Graham site 2008  
Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeele locale  
Graham site DiMe-30  
Graham site 2008





## Graham site 2004

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11967>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 1.4.1  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 2004  
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

### History /

#### Biographical:

Graham units 9 and 14 were excavated with the Crepeele site in 2004 and were reassigned to the Graham site DiMe-30 keeping the same unit numbers. Tomasin Playford was crew chief in 2004.

The Graham site was initially designated as a separate site early in the testing of the Crepeele locale due to what appeared to be a distinction between Early and Late Woodland ceramics. Subsequent testing has shown that this distinction was premature and that the cultural mosaic represented in the western section of the Crepeele locale does not readily separate in this manner.

#### Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methodology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journals are daily records of recoveries, features and activities at the site; Site records include excavation level and unit summaries, feature sheets, profiles; sample records and maps; Artifact catalogues are lists and identifications of all artifacts recovered; Photographs are of excavation units, features, the landscape and personnel.

Name Access: Graham site 2004  
Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeele locale  
Graham site DiMe-30  
Graham site 2004



## 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  
180 St. George Street, 6th Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A5  
Tel: (416) 978-2000 ext. 2000  
Fax: (416) 978-2000 ext. 2000  
Email: [info@iso-trace.com](mailto:info@iso-trace.com)

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

**Radiocarbon Analysis Report**  
Reference: 2005 XU 8

Submitted: 10/10/2008 Date of Report: 10/10/2008 Sample: 2005 XU 8  
This report is for the purpose of providing the results of the analysis of the sample submitted to the laboratory. The results are based on the analysis of the sample and are not intended to be used for any other purpose. The results are based on the analysis of the sample and are not intended to be used for any other purpose. The results are based on the analysis of the sample and are not intended to be used for any other purpose.

Sample	Material	Age (BP)	1σ (BP)	2σ (BP)
2005 XU 8	Crepeele Black D suspension surrounding extensive bison skull/bone	10,000 ± 100	9,800 - 10,200	9,600 - 10,400

The precision (age range) of this sample was only 1σ. As a result, this date may not be reliable if uncalibrated to calendar years.

*[Signature]*  
Dr. R. S. Bradley

1.5.1\_Crepeele05\_RC14.pdf

Read PDF

Download PDF



## Crepelee locale Radiocarbon Report II

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

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

### History /

### Biographical:

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

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

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

### Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

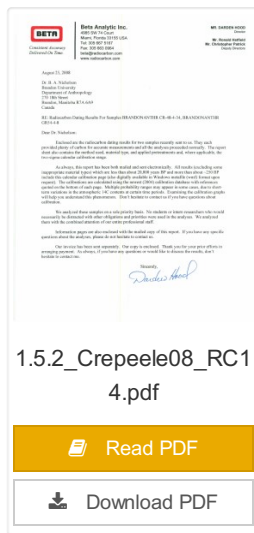
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

### Scope and Content:

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

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

### Documents



**BETA ANALYTIC INC.**

136 N.E. 146th Ave., Suite 100, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304

Phone: (954) 341-1100  
Fax: (954) 341-1101  
E-mail: [beta@beta-analytic.com](mailto:beta@beta-analytic.com)  
Web: [www.beta-analytic.com](http://www.beta-analytic.com)

**REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES**

Dr. B. A. Nicholson

Material: Radiocarbon

Material Source: 157008

Sample Name	Material	Age (BP)	Date	Comments
157008-1	157008-1	157008-1	157008-1	157008-1
157008-2	157008-2	157008-2	157008-2	157008-2
157008-3	157008-3	157008-3	157008-3	157008-3
157008-4	157008-4	157008-4	157008-4	157008-4
157008-5	157008-5	157008-5	157008-5	157008-5
157008-6	157008-6	157008-6	157008-6	157008-6
157008-7	157008-7	157008-7	157008-7	157008-7
157008-8	157008-8	157008-8	157008-8	157008-8
157008-9	157008-9	157008-9	157008-9	157008-9
157008-10	157008-10	157008-10	157008-10	157008-10

These results were obtained using the following methods: **Sample Preparation:** The sample was cleaned, dried, and weighed. **Measurement:** The sample was measured using a gas proportional counter. **Calibration:** The results were calibrated using the following methods: **Standard Deviation:** The standard deviation of the results was calculated. **Uncertainty:** The uncertainty of the results was calculated. **Comments:** The results are in good agreement with the expected values. **Conclusion:** The sample is of the expected age.

## 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

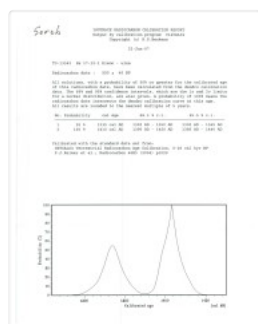
Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeele locale  
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

## 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.: 9112288  
Boulder University Material Received: 9/11/2008

Sample Date	Material Description Age	13C (‰) Range	Conventional Radiocarbon Age(±1σ)
See 10085	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10086	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10087	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10088	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10089	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10090	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10091	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10092	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10093	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10094	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10095	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10096	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10097	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10098	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10099	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10100	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10101	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10102	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10103	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10104	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10105	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10106	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10107	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10108	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10109	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10110	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10111	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10112	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10113	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10114	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10115	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10116	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10117	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10118	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10119	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10120	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10121	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10122	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10123	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10124	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10125	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10126	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10127	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10128	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10129	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10130	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10131	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10132	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10133	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10134	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10135	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10136	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10137	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10138	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10139	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10140	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10141	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10142	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10143	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10144	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10145	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10146	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10147	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10148	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10149	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10150	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10151	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10152	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10153	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10154	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10155	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10156	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10157	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10158	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10159	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10160	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10161	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10162	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10163	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10164	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10165	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10166	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10167	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10168	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10169	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10170	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10171	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10172	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10173	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10174	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10175	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10176	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10177	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10178	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10179	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10180	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10181	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10182	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10183	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10184	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10185	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10186	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10187	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10188	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10189	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10190	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10191	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10192	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10193	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10194	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10195	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10196	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10197	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10198	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10199	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10200	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10201	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10202	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10203	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10204	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10205	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10206	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10207	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10208	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10209	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10210	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10211	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10212	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10213	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10214	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10215	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10216	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10217	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10218	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10219	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10220	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10221	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10222	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10223	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10224	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10225	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10226	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10227	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10228	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10229	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10230	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10231	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10232	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10233	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10234	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10235	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10236	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10237	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10238	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10239	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10240	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10241	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10242	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10243	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10244	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10245	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10246	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10247	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10248	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10249	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10250	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10251	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10252	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10253	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10254	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10255	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10256	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10257	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10258	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10259	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10260	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10261	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10262	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10263	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10264	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10265	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10266	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10267	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10268	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10269	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10270	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10271	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10272	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10273	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10274	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10275	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10276	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10277	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10278	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10279	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10280	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10281	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10282	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10283	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10284	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10285	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10286	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10287	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10288	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10289	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10290	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10291	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	100 ± 100 BP
See 10292	100 ± 100 BP	-18.7‰	



## 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.

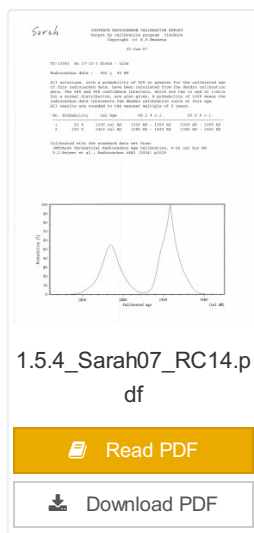
Scope and Content:

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

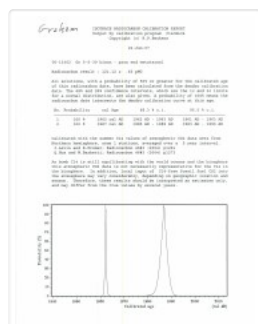
Accession Number: 1-2010

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.

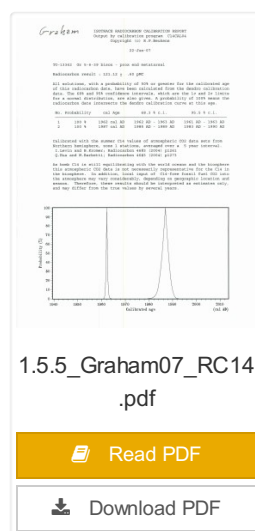
### Scope and Content:

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







## Atkinson site DiMe-27 2003

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12081>

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Sub sub series
Series Number:	2.1.1
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	2003
Material Details:	Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

### History /

#### Biographical:

Based on the results of the testing in 2002 and the radiocarbon date of 6,500 years before present, further excavation was warranted at the Atkinson 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 site area was covered with a huge sand dune that was slowly sliding into the river as the supporting bank eroded away. As the dune was removed a late woodland camp was found at the dune interface and a large chunk of charcoal dated this occupation to 440+/-60 B.P. cal.1440A.D. This indicated that the dune was a relatively late incursion over the site. This occupation is likely connected to subsequent testing to the east in 2005 that came to be known as Atkinson II.

#### Methodology:

The crew began shovel shaving the upper strata with the intention of establishing an arbitrary datum when artifacts were encountered or when a level 25cm above the hearth was reached. At 25cm above the hearth an arbitrary surface datum was established and excavation in 5cm levels began. The overbank deposited matrix was a dense, compacted silt clay and it was necessary to soak the excavated materials in buckets and then water screen the material with a high pressure pump over ¼ inch hardware cloth.

Lithic flakes were found at 10cm below datum, above the hearth level. In the next level, large bone, a broken projectile point and additional flakes were found. Increasing amounts of bone and lithic flakes were found as the excavation continued through levels 3 to 5. The top of the hearth was identified at 28cm below datum, below a 2cm layer of well-sorted sand. This sand layer was confined to a small area directly overlying the hearth. It was considered to be a deliberate quenching of the hearth.

After the conclusion of excavating level 6 the hearth was profiled and photographed. The charcoal and ash layer of the hearth was shown to be directly below the sand layer. Levels 6 and 7 revealed a bison bone bed that was consistent with primary and secondary butchering including elements from the vertebral column and appendicular skeleton. Two additional Gowen (Mummy Cave Series) projectile points were also recovered adjacent to the hearth. Level 8 continued to produce larger amounts of bone and many lithic flakes. Level 9 produced a few bone fragments and a small number of lithic flakes. At the conclusion of the excavations, the crew shoveled sand down from the dune to protect the site over winter and through any subsequent spring flooding.

#### 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: Atkinson site 2003  
Subject Access: Archaeology  
North Lauder locale  
Atkinson site DiMe-27  
Atkinson site 2003



### Atkinson site DiMe-27 2004

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12190>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 2.1.2  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 2004  
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

In 2004 Tomasin Playford and her crew of Andrea Richards, Sarah Graham and Shane Kolesar cleared sand cover from over the 2003 excavations and extended sand clearing back from the north edge of the 2003 units to permit implementation of four additional units. During this sand clearing a hearth was identified together with small numbers of lithics and pottery body sherds. This occupation had been noted during sand clearing in 2003 and a charcoal sample was collected and radiocarbon dated to 1440 A.D. This hearth was assigned to Atkinson II, a later occupation.

Four units (5, 6, 7, & 8) were surveyed in adjacent to the 2003 units. Excavation proceeded by means of shovel shaving until the datum pegs from the previous year were located. The new units were then given datum pegs and string boundaries and the high pressure pump was set up for water screening of silt/clay matrix.

Continued to shovel shave levels 1 - 4 and recovered small burned and unburned bone fragments. Level 5 produced a projectile point, an end scraper and a large heat-treated Swan River Chert (SRC) flake. Other SRC flakes were also recovered. Levels 6 and 7 yielded large numbers of flake debitage. The matrix in levels 5-7 contained a scatter of small, bright red ochre particles. The river began to rise on the ninth of June and the site was sandbagged on June 11th, temporarily bringing an end to excavation for Atkinson 1. Tomasin and her crew were relocated to the Crepeele site, west of Lauder.

On July 20th, Tomasin and her crew returned to the Atkinson site and commenced cleaning up the earlier excavation following the flooding. Following the clean up, excavations were resumed on the units that had been opened. An additional Gowen point was recovered from level 8 as well as some poorly preserved bison bone. A lot flakes and small amounts of bone were recovered on west side of block and larger bone and flakes in bone bed along the east side in levels 8 - 10. Two bifaces were recovered in level 11 and a third in level 13. The excavations were terminated at level 18 when water started coming up through the unit floors.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methodology, number and coordinates 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:           Atkinson site 2004  
Subject Access:        Archaeology  
                              North Lauder locale  
                              Atkinson site DiMe-27  
                              Atkinson site 2004



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