

# S. J. McKee Archives



## Crepeele site 2008 - Bev Nicholson field journal

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11809

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 1.2.5.2

File Number: 1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2008

Physical Description: 6 pages

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /
Biographical:

The Crepeele site was identified from the results of the Casselman survey and excavated in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2007.

In 2008 a small crew under the direction of Bev Nicholson returned to the site to gather further samples and verify profiles. Three units (XU 50, 51 and 52) were excavated. As well the Graham site 2008 was also excavated.

The field journals contain information about both the Crepeele and Graham sites 2008.

Scope and Content:

Record of daily observations at the site including: excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather.

Name Access: Crepeele site 2008 - Bev Nicholson field journal

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale

Crepeele site DiMe-29 Crepeele site 2008

### **Documents**







## Graham site 2008 - Andrew Lints field journal

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11810

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: File
Series Number: 1.4.4.2
File Number: 2

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2008
Physical Description: 13 pages

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

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 methology 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.

The field journals contain information about both the Crepeele and Graham sites 2008.

Scope and Content:

Record of daily observations at the site including: excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather.

Name Access: Graham site 2008 - Andrew Lints field journal

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale Graham site DiMe-30 Graham site 2008

### **Documents**





## Crepeele site 2008 - Kim Harrison field journal

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11811

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: File
Series Number: 1.2.5.2

File Number: 3

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2008

Physical Description: 10 pages

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

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 methology 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.

The field journals contain information about both the Crepeele and Graham sites 2008.

Scope and Content:

Record of daily observations at the site including: excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather.

Name Access: Crepeele site 2008 - Kim Harrison field journal

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale

Crepeele site DiMe-29 Crepeele site 2008

#### **Documents**





# Crepeele site 2008 - Bill Foy field journal

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11812

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 1.2.5.2

File Number: 4

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2008
Physical Description: 20 pages

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History / Biographical:

The Crepeele site was identified from the results of the Casselman survey and excavated in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2007.

In 2008 a small crew under the direction of Bev Nicholson returned to the site to gather further samples and verify profiles. Three units (XU 50, 51 and 52) were excavated. As well the Graham site 2008 was also excavated.

The field journals contain information about both the Crepeele and Graham sites 2008.

Scope and Content:

Record of daily observations at the site including: excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather.

Name Access: Crepeele site 2008 - Bill Foy field journal

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale

Crepeele site DiMe-29 Crepeele site 2008

### Documents





# Crepeele site 2007 - summary information

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11813

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 1.2.4.1
Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2007

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 2007 the Brandon University Field School was held at both the Crepeele site in the Crepeele locale. Denise Ens instructed the school with Jessica McKenzie and Kate Decter as teaching assistants.

Seventeen units were excavated (XU3 - 46). Faunal (animal bone), lithics, fire cracked rock, diagnostic lithics and ceramics were recovered from the site.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Crepeele site 2007 - summary information

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale

Crepeele site DiMe-29 Crepeele site 2007

### **Documents**





### Sarah site 2004 - summary information

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11856

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 1.3.2.1
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:

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 series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Sarah site 2004 - summary information

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale Sarah site DiMe-28 Sarah site 2004

### **Documents**



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### Graham site 2004 - summary information

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11888

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 1.4.1.1
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:

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 series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Graham site 2004 - summary information

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale Graham site DiMe-30 Graham site 2004

### **Documents**



Graham site 2005 - summary information



### http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11905

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 1.4.2.1 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.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Graham site 2005 - summary information

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale Graham site DiMe-30 Graham site 2005

### **Documents**





## Graham site 2006 - summary information

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11923

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 1.4.3.1 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 ceramicsRecoveries included faunal (mostly bison), lithics (points, scrapers), and ceramics.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Graham site 2006 - summary information

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale Graham site DiMe-30 Graham site 2006

#### **Documents**





### Graham site 2008 - summary information

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11951

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 1.4.4.1
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 methology 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 methology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Graham site 2008 - summary information

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale Graham site DiMe-30 Graham site 2008

### **Documents**





## Graham site 2008 - Bev Nicholson field journal

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11960

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: File
Series Number: 1.4.4.2

File Number: 1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2008

Physical Description: 6 pages

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History / Biographical:

Tln 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 methology 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.

The field journals contain information about both the Crepeele and Graham sites 2008.

Scope and Content:

Record of daily observations at the site including: excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather.

Name Access: Graham site 2008 - Bev Nicholson field journal

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale Graham site DiMe-30 Graham site 2008

### **Documents**







### Graham site 2008 - Kim Harrison field journal

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11961

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: File
Series Number: 1.4.4.2

File Number: 3

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2008
Physical Description: 10 pages

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

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 methology 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.

The field journals contain information about both the Crepeele and Graham sites 2008.

Scope and Content:

Record of daily observations at the site including: excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather.

Name Access: Graham site 2008 - Kim Harrison field journal

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale Graham site DiMe-30 Graham site 2008

### Documents





## Graham site 2008 - Bill Foy field journal

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11962

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: File
Series Number: 1.4.4.2

File Number: 4

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2008

Physical Description: 20 pages

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

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 methology 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.

The field journals contain information about both the Crepeele and Graham sites 2008.

Scope and Content:

Record of daily observations at the site including: excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather.

Name Access: Graham site 2008 - Bill Foy field journal

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale Graham site DiMe-30 Graham site 2008

#### **Documents**





# Crepeele site 2008 - Andrew Lints field journal

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11963

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 1.2.5.2

File Number: 2

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2008

Physical Description: 13 pages

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History / Biographical:

The Crepeele site was identified from the results of the Casselman survey and excavated in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2007.

In 2008 a small crew under the direction of Bev Nicholson returned to the site to gather further samples and verify profiles. Three units (XU 50, 51 and 52) were excavated. As well the Graham site 2008 was also excavated.

The field journals contain information about both the Crepeele and Graham sites 2008.

Scope and Content:

Record of daily observations at the site including: excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather.

Name Access: Crepeele site 2008 - Andrew Lints field journal

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale Crepeele site DiMe-29 Crepeele site 2008

#### **Documents**





## Crepeele site 2003 - summary information

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11965

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 1.2.1.1
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:

The Crepeele site was identified from the results of the Casselman survey. The site is located within the Crepeele 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 Crepeele site was excavated in 2003 as Crepeele 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 methology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journalsare 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: Crepeele site 2003 - summary information

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale

Crepeele site DiMe-29 Crepeele site 2003

Crepeele site 2003 - summary information

### **Documents**



# 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**







## 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.

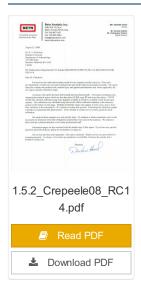
Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report II

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

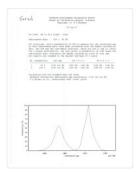
Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

#### **Documents**





## Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report IV

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

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 1.5.4 Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 2003-2008
Physical Description: 2 pages

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

History / Biographical:

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

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

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

#### Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

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

Scope and Content:

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

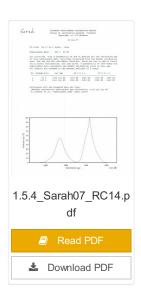
Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report IV

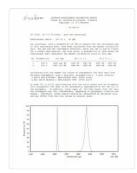
Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

### **Documents**





# Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report V

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

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 1.5.5 Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 2003-2008
Physical Description: 2 pages

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

History / Biographical:

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

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

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

#### Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

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

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report V

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

#### **Documents**

