

S. J. McKee Archives



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 Crepeelee locale to conduct further testing at the Graham and Crepeelee 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.

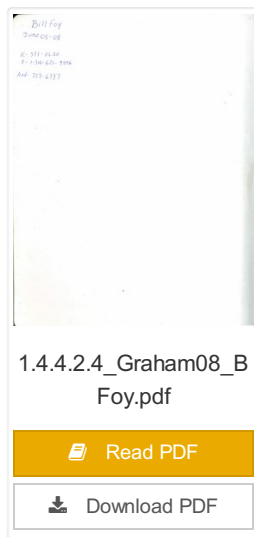
The field journals contain information about both the Crepeelee and Graham sites 2008.

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 Crepeelee 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.

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.

Subject Access.

Archaeology

Crepeele locale

Crepeele site DiMe-29

Crepeele site 2003

Crepeele site 2003 - summary information

ABCH1 L Coproduct Levels			
1.2 Coproduct lists 10/10/16 29			
1.2.1 Coproduct Information			
1.2.1.1 Summary Information			
<p>The Coproducts are a list used within the Coproduct levels and approximately 400 coproducts in the rest of the book site. Coproducts are categorized in 2000 or Coproduct 1. The dates prior to 1991 or the date used for the survey was used for the categories. A sample number of 101 was then established for the year and given the coordinates of 100/100/100.</p>			
Coproducts are 2000			
<p>The date was categorized in 2000 10, 11, 12, 13. These numbers have been changed in the catalogue to 101, 102, 103, due to duplication in 2000.</p>			
Core Client James Graham			
Execution Date	Original Core	Catalogue Core	Executive
X1 110	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 111	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 112	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 113	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 114	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 115	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 116	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 117	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 118	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 119	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 120	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 121	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 122	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 123	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 124	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 125	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
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X1 127	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 128	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 129	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
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X1 136	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 137	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 138	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
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X1 149	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
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X1 152	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 153	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 154	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
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X1 156	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
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X1 159	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
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X1 161	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 162	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 163	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 164	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 165	1001/10/10	1001/10/10	1001/10/10
X1 166	1001/1		



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

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

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

Radiocarbon Analysis Report
Edition 20, 2008

Method: 14C/12C Ratio, Date of Sample: 2008-05-01, Sample ID: 2005 XU 8

The sample is a suspension of organic material, possibly bone, which is suitable for radiocarbon dating. The sample is a suspension of organic material, possibly bone, which is suitable for radiocarbon dating. The sample is a suspension of organic material, possibly bone, which is suitable for radiocarbon dating.

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

The provided sample is suitable for radiocarbon dating. In a sealed, this date may not be reliable if contamination is present.

[Signature]
Dr. R. S. Bradley

1.5.1_Crepeele05_RC1
4.pdf

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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.

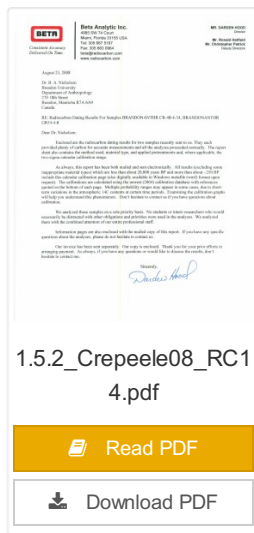
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

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



Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report III

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

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 1.5.3

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2003-2008

Physical Description: 9 pages

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



History /

Biographical:

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

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

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

Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

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


Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report III

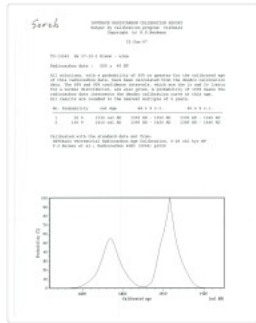
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES
Dr. R. A. Nicholson Report No.: 10112008
Boulder University Material Received: 10/11/2008

Sample Date	Material Description	13C (‰)	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (yr BP)
See Table	1011-1012	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1013	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1014	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1015	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1016	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1017	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1018	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1019	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1020	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1021	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1022	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1023	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1024	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1025	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1026	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1027	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1028	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1029	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
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See Table	1011-1031	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1032	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1033	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1034	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1035	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1036	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1037	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1038	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
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See Table	1011-1042	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1043	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1044	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1045	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
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See Table	1011-1056	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
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See Table	1011-1058	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1059	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
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See Table	1011-1118	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
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See Table	1011-1120	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1121	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1122	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1123	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1124	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1125	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
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See Table	1011-1127	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1128	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1129	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1130	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
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See Table	1011-1149	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
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See Table	1011-1151	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
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See Table	1011-1247	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1248	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1249	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	1011-1250	-26.1‰	100 ±



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.

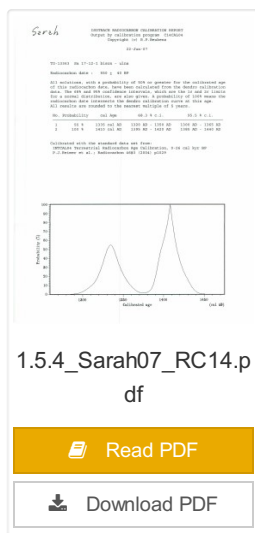
Scope and Content:

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



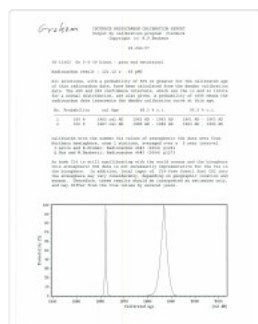
1.5.4_Sarah07_RC14.p
df



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Crepee 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.

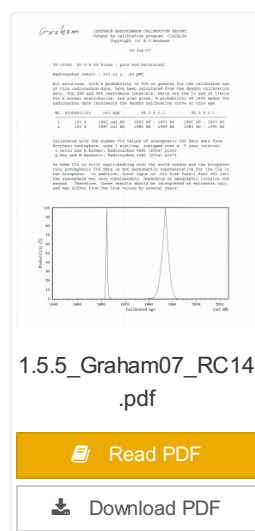
Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report V

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepee locale
Crepee locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents





ARCH 2: North Lauder locale

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12079>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Series

Series Number: 2

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1997 to present

History /

Biographical:

ARCH 2: North Lauder Locale

The North Lauder locale has a long archaeological and geological history that is important for understanding the forces that shaped the region. Archaeological research in the locale shows that the area has been occupied by humans for at least the past 6,500 years. Environmental forces provided an area of diverse resources that attracted early peoples.

Environment of the Lauder Sandhills

The North Lauder locale is part of the greater Lauder Sandhills area. The glaciers that covered this region began to recede approximately 11,000 years ago leaving a large lake known as glacial Lake Hind. The Souris River, the Lauder Sandhills and the Oak Lake Aquifer are remnants of the environmental and geological forces that shaped the region.

The Lauder Sandhills region is characterized by a landscape of sand sheets and stabilized sand dunes interspersed with a variety of wetlands. This complex topographic and hydrological situation favoured the development of an island mosaic of mixed forest, wetland and meadow, surrounded by mixed grass prairie. The result was a large, isolated ecotone which provided a rich variety of subsistence resources for hunter-gatherers.

Research in the Lauder Sandhills

Archaeologists from Brandon University have been conducting research in the Lauder Sandhills since 1991. Research in the North Lauder locale has focused on the Atkinson site, a 6,500 year old hunter-gatherer site and Flintstone Hill.

The Atkinson site

The Atkinson site is one of the oldest excavated sites in Manitoba and has been Radiocarbon dated to 6,500 years before present. The Atkinson site is located on the bank of the Souris River and was discovered when a hearth (fire pit) was seen eroding out of the bank. Based on the date of the site and the kind of lithics (stone tools) present it is considered a Gowen occupation. The Atkinson site is evidence that bison hunters were active on the northern plains at a very early date. Similar sites have also been found on the High Plains in the U.S. and are referred to as the Mummy Cave Complex.

The Atkinson Site is of great importance as it is the first undisturbed site of this type to be excavated in Manitoba and extends the range of these sites south and east from the type-sites in central Saskatchewan.

Flintstone Hill

The geomorphology of the glacial Lake Hind Basin over the past 11,000 years is known primarily through the study of a cut bank along the Souris River. Flint Stone Hill contains the most complete stratigraphic record for the post-glacial period on the northern plains. The site

has been extensively studied by geoarchaeologists, geologists and paleoenvironmentalists over many years and their findings have contributed to our understanding of the region.

The North Lauder locale Borden designations of Atkinson site DiMe-27 and Flintstone Hill site DiMe-26.

Borden System

Archaeological sites in Canada are identified by the Borden system, which is a uniform site designation system. The country is divided into grids based on latitude and longitude in blocks of 10 x 20 minutes. The first 4 letters indicate the block and the following numbers indicate the actual site. For example the area of the Lauder Sandhills in southwestern Manitoba is identified by the letters DM and the North Lauder locale within that area is DiMe. The Atkinson site is DiMe-27 and the Flintstone Hill site DiMe-26. As new sites are discovered they will be numbered sequentially.

Scope and Content:

The Series has been divided into two sub-series, including (1) Atkinson site DiMe-27 and Flintstone Hill site DiMe-26.

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

Arrangement:

Series is arranged by site and by year of field work.



Atkinson site - DiMe-27

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12080>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 2.1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2003-2006

History /

Biographical:

The Atkinson site was named for the landowners Ken and Karen Atkinson who were very helpful to the archaeology and geoarchaeology crews that worked at the site. Their support made the project possible.

The Atkinson site story begins with the discovery of a charcoal lens eroding from the north bank of the Souris River in the summer of 2002. Study of Cultural Adaptations on the Prairie Ecozone (SCAPE) project geoarchaeologist Dr. Garry Running was exploring the stratigraphic layering in the bank when he noted the lens and reported it to Dr. Bev Nicholson. Upon closer examination, a tiny pressure flake was observed on the lens exposure and it was decided to collect a charcoal sample for radiocarbon dating.

The resulting date of 5250B.P. cal. 4225 B.C. placed the site in the early Archaic period. A second date on bone collagen of 5580B.P. cal. 4500 B.C. confirmed the earlier date and gave an averaged date of circa 4400 B.C or 6,500 years ago.

The Atkinson site is one of the oldest excavated sites in Manitoba. Based on the date of the site and the kind of lithics (stone tools) present it is considered a Gowen occupation. The Atkinson site is evidence that bison hunters were active on the northern plains at a very early date. Similar sites have also been found on the High Plains in the U.S. and are referred to as the Mummy Cave Complex.

The Atkinson Site is of great importance as it is the first undisturbed site of this type to be excavated in Manitoba and extends the range of these sites south and east from the type-sites in central Saskatchewan. Based on the date and sample evidence further excavations were conducted by Dr. Nicholson's team. in 2003, 2004 and 2006.

Scope and Content:

Sub series has been divided into three sub sub series including: (1) Atkinson 2003, (2) Atkinson 2004; (3) Atkinson 2006

Name Access: Atkinson site DiMe-27

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



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 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 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.

History /
Biographical:

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 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 2004
Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale
Atkinson site DiMe-27
Atkinson site 2004



Atkinson II site DiMe-27 2004

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12223>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 2.1.3
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:

After the flooding of the Souris River in 2004 receded, Tomasin Playford and her crew of Andrea Richards, Sarah Graham and Shane Kolesar returned to the Atkinson site and commenced cleaning up the earlier excavation of Atkinson.

An area east of the Atkinson excavations was also opened for testing in 2004. This area was designated as Atkinson II. In some of the field notes it is referred to as Atkinson East. A test block was opened and fenced off from the cattle with snow fence. A 4m2 block was surveyed in (units 13 - 16) and two partial units that were truncated by the riverbank (units 11 & 12) were also placed to the south of the 4m2 block.

Three of the students who had completed the recent field school were hired as crew. Jessica McKenzie, Evie Fevez and Emily Ansell joined the crew at the Atkinson II site.

Recoveries from XU 13 - 16:

Large bison bone was recovered from units 11 and 12 and a metal tobacco box seal was recovered from unit 12. More small pieces of metal found in levels 2 and three together with small bone fragments. A bone fragment with butchering marks from a metal tool was recovered from level 6 and pottery was found in level 9. A few lithic flakes were found in level 13 and in a trench at the bottom of unit 13 above a calcite cemented layer. Recoveries from these tests were sparse and diminished as the excavation series became more distant from the river. It is likely that the remains that were recovered represent the northern edge of these occupations.

The upper occupation at Atkinson II appears to be an early historic occupation with a sparse scatter of bone and a few pieces of metal. The lower layers, below level 7 are likely precontact. Units 9 and 10 were dug as test pits and produced very little in the way of cultural materials.

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 II site DiMe-27 2004

Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale
Atkinson site DiMe-27
Atkinson II site 2004



Lovstrom Block B - summary

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12479>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 3.3

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1987

History /

Biographical:

Block B consisted of 20 contiguous 1m² units excavated to 30 cm below surface. (except unit 58 which was excavated to 35 cm bs to obtain extended soil profile). The block is situated in recent oak and poplar forest at the head of a ravine leading to Jock's Creek, adjacent to an area cleared for market gardening. As was the case with Block A, the understory is heavily overgrown with hazelnut, chokecherry, saskatoon, and a poison ivy/sarsaparilla ground cover.

The soil levels below the sod in Block B consisted of a black, silty, and gritty loam layer from 5 cm to 23 cm below surface, a yellow and sandy clay from 23 cm to 30 cm below surface, and glacial till at 30 cm below surface. As in Block A, limestone cobbles were found throughout the occupation level around the bone. It is evident that bioturbation – primarily tree roots and rodent burrowing – have significantly altered patterns of original deposition of lithics, ceramics and small bone.

The faunal layer lay close to the surface, situated entirely in the black loam 5 cm – 23 cm below surface. The 23 cm depth also marked the end of the dark silty loam. At 10 cm below surface, a discernible patterning of the bone appeared. Concentrations of bone in narrow rows ran in an irregular pattern from the northwest to the southeast part of the block. This pattern was most apparent in the north end of the block which is the highest point in the block. In the same 1m² unit, patches of weathered, very poorly preserved bone would be found lying close to patches of well preserved bone. It is believed that this variability in preservation results from uneven rates of burial due to taphic activities of pocket gophers or other agents of bioturbation. The same pattern of uneven preservation occurs over much of the locale but is most evident in Block B.

Diagnostic lithics included eleven projectile points that were predominantly Plains or Prairie Side-notch types, but included two unnotched triangular points. Cord-wrapped impressed rim sherds and body sherds were recovered. The ceramics are variants of the Woodland Blackduck horizon.

RC dates: XU49 – 675/80 BP XU 59 – 705/75BP.

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 B - summary

Subject Access: Archaeology
Lovstrom locale
Lovstrom Block B



Lovstrom Block B - site co-ordinates

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12480>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 3.3.1.1

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:

Large scale excavations of five block sites took place in 1987 under the direction of Bev Nicholson with Jane Gibson as crew chief. Block B consisted of 21 excavation units.

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Lovstrom Block B - site co-ordinates

Subject Access: Archaeology
Lovstrom locale
Lovstrom Block B

Documents

ABC W & L Lovstrom Locale 1987

3.3.1 Lovstrom Block B

3.3.1.1 Lovstrom Block B 1987

3.3.1.1 Summary Information:

A large scale excavation of five block sites took place in 1987 under the direction of Bev Nicholson with Jane Gibson as crew chief. Block B consisted of 21 excavation units.

Block B consisted of 21 excavation units located near T1-4 at (Original Coordinates 20004000, 20004000).

The actual dates were established as (1987), a subsequent date with the co-ordinates of (20004000) was used to facilitate computer cataloging.

Excavation	Original Coord.	Catalogue Coord.	Crew
101-10	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-11	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-12	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-13	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-14	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-15	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-16	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-17	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-18	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-19	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-20	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-21	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-22	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-23	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-24	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-25	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-26	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-27	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-28	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-29	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-30	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-31	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-32	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-33	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-34	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-35	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-36	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-37	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-38	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-39	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-40	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-41	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-42	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-43	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-44	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-45	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-46	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-47	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-48	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-49	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-50	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-51	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-52	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-53	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-54	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-55	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-56	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-57	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-58	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-59	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-60	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-61	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-62	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-63	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-64	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-65	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-66	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-67	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-68	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-69	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-70	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-71	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-72	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-73	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-74	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-75	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-76	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-77	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-78	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-79	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-80	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-81	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-82	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-83	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-84	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-85	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-86	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-87	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-88	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-89	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-90	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-91	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-92	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-93	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-94	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-95	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-96	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-97	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-98	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-99	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-100	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-101	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-102	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-103	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-104	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-105	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-106	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-107	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-108	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-109	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-110	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-111	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-112	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-113	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-114	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-115	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-116	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-117	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-118	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-119	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-120	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson
101-121	20004000	20004000	Bev Nicholson

3.3.1.1_Sum.pdf

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Lovstrom Block B - Bev Nicholson field journal

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12481>

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	File
Series Number:	3.3.1.2
File Number:	1
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	1987
Physical Description:	8 pages
Material Details:	Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

Bev Nicholson was director of the project and his field journal relates to all the Blocks excavated at the locale.

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access:	Lovstrom Block B - Bev Nicholson field journal
Subject Access:	Archaeology
	Lovstrom locale
	Lovstrom Block B
	Lovstrom Block B - Bev Nicholson field journal

Documents

3.3.1.2.1_Nicholson.pdf



Lovstrom Block C - summary

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12517>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 3.4

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1987

History /

Biographical:

Block C was situated in sparse oak forest with an understory of saskatoon, hazelnut and a thick ground cover of poison ivy and sarsaparilla. The block measured 3m and 3m and contained nine excavation units. All units were excavated to 35cm below surface. The soil horizons were much like the other blocks, except for a rusty brown stain in the first level, giving the upper black loam a mottled appearance. The brown patches were clay mixed with loam and were harder than the surrounding matrix. No definitive interpretation of these phenomena was attempted but this effect may be the result of natural brush or forest fires. Under the 5cm so d/humus (Ah) layer, the loam horizon extended approximately 5cm – 25 cm below surface, and averaged 20 cm thick. Bone was concentrated within this horizon between 10 cm – 20 cm below surface.

Block C was notable for its concentrations of articulated bison bone. Most noteworthy was an articulated unit composed of lumbar vertebrae, pelvis, and sacrum. Several thoracic vertebra/proximal rib end concentrations were also recovered. There were more vertebrae and rib sections recovered in the units in proportion to other bones. A few sherds, some debitage and a single Prairie Side-Notched point fragment were among the recoveries. Based on the quantity of bone, the density of the bone layer, and the articulated butchering units the area has been interpreted as a bone midden.

Faunal material was analysed by Jessica MacKenzie for her Honours Thesis: "A reconstruction of butchering processes in Block C from the Lovstrom site DjLx-1 in Southwestern Manitoba."

Radiocarbon date: 850/115BP XU 79.

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 C - summary

Subject Access: Archaeology
Lovstrom locale
Lovstrom Block C



Lovstrom Block C - site co-ordinates

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12518>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 3.4.1.1

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:

Large scale excavations of five block sites took place in 1987 under the direction of Bev Nicholson with Jane Gibson as crew chief. Block C consisted of nine excavation units. Miggs Green was Block C 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.


Name Access: Lovstrom Block C - site co-ordinates

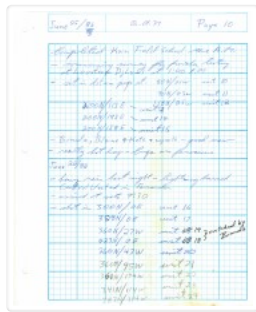
Subject Access: Archaeology
Lovstrom locale
Lovstrom Block C

Documents

3.4.1.1_Sum.pdf

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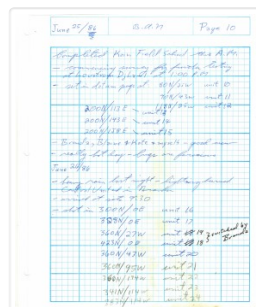


Lovstrom survey 1986 - Nicholson field journal

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12539>

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Creator:	Bev Nicholson
Description Level:	File
Series Number:	3.1.2.2
File Number:	1
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	1986
Physical Description:	6 pages
Material Details:	Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.
Scope and Content:	Record of daily observations at the site including: excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather.
Name Access:	Lovstrom survey 1986 - Nicholson field journal
Subject Access:	Archaeology Lovstrom locale Lovstrom survey 1986 Lovstrom survey 1986 - Nicholson field journal

Documents



3.1.2.2.1_Nicholson.pdf

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