

S. J. McKee Archives



A.E. McKenzie Building and George T. Richardson Centre

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions949>

Part Of: BUPC 2 Campus buildings

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 2.4

GMD: graphic

Date Range: c. 1959 - 1995

Physical Description: 43 photographs

History /

Biographical:

The J.R.C. Evans Lecture Theatre and the A.E. McKenzie Building were both completed in 1960. The Evans Theatre is named for John Robert Charles Evans, who served as president of Brandon College from 1928 to 1959. The A.E. McKenzie Building was originally the Library and Arts building, and was named for A.E. McKenzie, a local businessman and supporter of the College. The George T. Richardson Centre, which includes the Evans Theatre and the John E. Robbins Library, was completed in 1993.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series consists of photographs of the A.E. McKenzie Building, the George T. Richardson Centre, the J.R.C. Evans Lecture Theatre, the John E. Robbins Library and the link between the Evans Theatre and the McKenzie Building.



MPE D 1 Royal Commission on Co-operatives

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11274>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE D.1

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1945

Physical Description: 1m

History /

Biographical:

This commission was appointed in late 1944 and made its reports and recommendations in late 1945. The commission's tasks were the following: (1) give a legal opinion on existing taxation legislation affecting co-operatives, (2) recommend taxation legislation in respect to co-operatives, with due regard to current tax burdens on privately owned business, (3) provide a picture of the actual structure of co-operative enterprise in Canada, its growth, and the effects of taxation upon it.

The commission's findings were, briefly: (1) Section 4, paragraph (p) of the Income War Tax Act is so ambiguous as to justify its repeal, (2) commission recommended legislation permitting both co-operative and joint stock companies to deduct patronage dividends in computing taxes, whether paid out or available on demand, (3) appendices of research staff findings that provide statistical and historical information on the origin, growth and distribution of co-operatives in Canada.

See also fonds level description of RG 4 for history/bio of MPE

Scope and Content:

.This sub-series contains volumes 1 - 31 of the Royal Commission on Co-operatives, the brief and report on the Commission, an outline of argument on behalf of certain co-operative organizations.

Notes: Description by Jillian Sutherland (2010)

Name Access: Royal Commission on Co-operatives

Subject Access: Commissions

Storage Location: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds
Series D: Commissions, Committees and Inquiries



MPE D 2 Royal Commission on Manitoba Pool Elevators

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11306>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE D.2

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1931

Physical Description: 33cm

History /

Biographical:

A commission to inquire into the formation and operation of the Manitoba Pool up until 1931. Charges were brought against the Pool by J.R. Murray, then Assistant General Manager of UGG. The four charges were, briefly: (1) producers had been misled into forming elevator associations, (2) members are bound by contract to the association, (3) financial statements sent out to associations are inaccurate, (4) Pool members are not getting as good a deal as they would on the free market.

The first two charges were deemed provable by the commission, while the last two were not. It was noted by the commissioner that no pool members had come forward with complaints.

See also fonds level description of RG 4 for history/bio of MPE

Scope and Content:

.This sub-series contains volumes 1 - 25 of the Royal Commission on Manitoba Pool Elevators.

Notes: Description by Jillian Sutherland (2010)

Name Access: Royal Commission on Manitoba Pool Elevators
United Grain Growers

Subject Access: Commissions

Storage Location: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds
Series D: Commissions, Committees and Inquiries



MPE D 3 Transportation Commissions and Inquiries

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11319>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE D.3

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1931-1985

Physical Description: 46cm

History /

Biographical:

Commissions dealing with transportation by rail and by sea were important to Manitoba Pool Elevators, as the cost and efficiency of transport affected the cost of service to its members.

See also fonds level description of RG 4 for history/bio of MPE

Scope and Content:

.This sub-series contains the following:

Box 1:

1. St. Lawrence Seaway 1961-1971
2. Royal Commission on Transportation - excerpt from the evidence of Sir Henry Thornton 1931-1932
3. Royal Commission on Transportation 1949-1950
4. Report of the Royal Commission on Transportation February 9, 1951
5. The Royal Commission on Transportation 1960
6. The Royal Commission on Transportation 1960-1967
7. The Canadian Transport Commission 1985

Box 2:

8. The Grain Handling and Transportation Commission 1975-1976
- 9a. Submissions to the Grain Handling and Transportation Commission 1975-1977
- 9b. Submissions to the Grain Handling and Transportation Commission 1975-1977
10. Submissions to the Grain Handling and Transportation Commission 1976
11. Grain Handling and Transportation Commission 1976
12. Submissions to the Grain Handling and Transportation Commission 1976
13. Submissions to the Grain Handling and Transportation Commission 1976
14. Appendix to Final Submission of CN Railways to GH&TC 1976
15. Submission by the Province of Manitoba to the GH&TC 1976
16. Grain Handling and Transportation Commission 1975-1976
17. Grain Handling and Transportation Commission 1974-1976
- 18a. Grain Handling and Transportation Commission 1976-1977
- 18b. Grain Handling and Transportation Commission 1976
19. Grain Handling and Transportation Commission Public Hearings 1976
20. Grain Handling and Transportation Commission 1976
21. Grain Handling and Transportation Commission 1976
22. MPE Submission to the Grain Handling and Transportation Commission 1975

Notes: Description by Jillian Sutherland (2010)

Name Access: Grain Handling and Transportation Commission

Subject Access: railways

Grain

Storage Location: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Series D: Commissions, Committees and Inquiries



MPE D 4 Box Car Inquiry

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11327>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE D.4

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1958

Physical Description: 26cm

History /

Biographical:

This was a commission by the Bracken government into the distribution of box cars.

See also fonds level description of RG 4 for history/bio of MPE

Scope and Content:

. This sub-series contains submissions to the Box Car Inquiry, proceedings of the Inquiry, and reports of the Inquiry.

Notes: Description by Jillian Sutherland (2010)

Name Access: Box Car Inquiry

Bracken

Subject Access: railways

Storage Location: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Series D: Commissions, Committees and Inquiries



MPE D 5 Grain Commissions and Inquiries

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11331>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE D.5

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1936-1978

Physical Description: 13cm

History /

Biographical:

See also fonds level description of RG 4 for history/bio of MPE

Scope and Content:

.This sub-series contains the following:

1. Grain Inquiry 1936
2. Grain Inquiry Commission 1936-1937
3. Newspaper clippings concerning Grain Inquiry 1937
4. Canadian Royal Grain Inquiry Commission 1937
5. Report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission 1937
6. Canadian Grain Trade 1953-1966
7. Canadian Grain Trade 1970
8. Canadian Grain Trade 1972-1978

Notes: Description by Jillian Sutherland (2010)

Name Access: Royal Grain Inquiry Commission

Subject Access: Grain

Storage Location: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds
Series D: Commissions, Committees and Inquiries



MPE D 6 Agricultural Commissions and Policy

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11336>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE D.6

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1967-1975

Physical Description: 26cm

History /

Biographical:

See also fonds level description of RG 4 for history/bio of MPE

Scope and Content:

.This sub-series contains the following:

Box 1:

1. Canadian Agricultural Miscellaneous 1967-1972
2. Canadian Agricultural Miscellaneous 1973-1975
3. Canadian Agricultural Miscellaneous 1970-1975
4. Bill C-175 An act respecting grain
5. Bill C-196 Canada Grain Act 1970

Box 2:

- 6a. Canadian Agricultural Miscellaneous 1971
- 6b. Canadian Agricultural Miscellaneous 1971
- 7a. Bill C-41 The Western Grain Stabilization Act 1975
- 7b. Bill C-41 The Western Grain Stabilization Act 1975
8. General Agricultural Policy
9. Manitoba Agriculture 1936

Notes: Description by Jillian Sutherland (2010)

Name Access: Canada Grain Act

The Western Grain Stabilization Act

Subject Access: Grain

Storage Location: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Series D: Commissions, Committees and Inquiries



MPE D 7 Miscellaneous Committees, Commissions and Inquiries

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11340>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE D.7

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1931-1995

Physical Description: 39cm

History /

Biographical:

See also fonds level description of RG 4 for history/bio of MPE

Scope and Content:

. This sub-series contains the following:

Box 1:

1. Farm Implement Prices 1937, 1939, 1961
- 2a. Trading in Grain Futures 1931
- 2b. Trading in Grain Futures 1931
3. Manitoba/Canada's Economic Development 1955-1973
4. Food and Consumer Prices 1958-1973
5. Farm Organizations and Local Governments

Box 2:

6. Livestock 1961-1975
7. Bryce Commission August 1976
8. Terminal Grain Elevators at Thunder Bay 1973
- 9a. Taxation 1945
- 9b. Taxation 1963-1967
- 9c. Taxation 1967-1970

Box 3:

- Manash Statistical Submissions to Turgeon Commission 1936
- 10a. Western Grain Transport Act 1985-1995
 - 10b. Western Grain Transport Act 1985-1995

Notes: Description by Jillian Sutherland (2010)

Name Access: Canada Grain Act
The Western Grain Stabilization Act
Western Grain Transport Act

Subject Access: Grain

Storage Location: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds
Series D: Commissions, Committees and Inquiries



Casselman survey

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11706>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 1.1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2003-2008

History /

Biographical:

The high biodiversity and evidence of pre-European contact prompted the decision to test the Crepeelee locale. The survey was named in recognition of the Casselman family, the original landowners.

Archaeological testing began in the Crepeelee locale in May 2003 on property now owned by the Crepeelee family. The locale covers over 6 sections or approximately 3,800 acres of land in an area of stabilized sand dunes and wetlands covered with mixed forest and prairie grass. Given the terrain, the size of the crew and time constraints, an area of approximately 60 acres was chosen for the survey. The survey used the established archaeological methodology of walking the selected area and using a shovel test surveyed grid. The use of GIS technology to locate the exact test spot and record the information into a GIS database was a significant advance and was one of the advantages of the integration of multi-disciplinary techniques encouraged by the SCAPE project. Over one half of the test pits resulted in the recovery of cultural materials. The results of the Casselman survey indicated several areas for further examination including areas that became the Crepeelee, Sarah and Graham sites.

Scope and Content:

Sub sub series has been divided into five sub sub sub series including: (1) Summary information; (2) Field journals; (3) Site records; (4) Artifact catalogues; and (5) Photographs.

Name Access: Casselman survey

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeelee locale
Casselman survey



Clark Hall scrapbooks

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11878>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 9.2

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1907-1953

Scope and Content:

Sub-series consists of four scrapbooks detailing life at Clark Hall and Brandon College. They include newspaper clippings, photographs, cards, various programs and ephemera.

Storage Location: RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Series 9: Clark Hall Women's Residence



Graham site DiMe-30

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11886>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 1.4

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2004-2008

History /

Biographical:

The Graham site is located adjacent to the Crepeele site towards the western end of the Crepeele locale. 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 may not readily separate in this manner. However, due to the records management that was already in place, the original separate designations have been retained.

Environment

Ground cover is a mosaic of aspen poplar groves and patches of mesic grass prairie. Excavation profiles indicate that this has been the situation since early precontact times, although as local climatic conditions change (primarily rainfall), the relative size of these areas and where they may have occurred also changed. The soil is aeolian sand sheet derived from delta outwash deposits along the western edge of glacial Lake Hind. The present topography is a variable dune landscape reworked by aeolian activity that creates a mosaic of microhabitats. These include forested patches in the lee of sand dunes grassland on the southern and western exposures and small damp lowlands that support balsam poplar, willows, red osier dogwood, high-bush cranberry and water birch. There is no permanent water source in the area although a small seasonal stream meanders through a damp lowland along the eastern margin of the Crepeele locale.

Excavations at the Graham site took place from 2004 to 2008. Analyses of the recoveries shows that, with two exceptions, all of the occupations that have been tested produced bison foetal bone. The presence of foetal bison is a strong indicator of wintering occupations...The absence of foetal in some area does not necessarily indicate warm season occupations since these excavation series are small and the absence could be due to sample error or perthotoxic factors, such as scavenging of the fragile bone by dogs or other carnivores.

From this evidence the Graham site has been interpreted as being primarily a wintering area. This is consistent with the lack of surface water (snow would serve as a substitute in winter) and the abundance of wood for fuel – a critical requirement for winter occupation. Cultural occupations date from Mortlach circa 250 B.P to woodland circa 580 B.P.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series has been divided into sub sub series including: Graham 2004, Graham 2005, Graham 2006 and Graham 2008

Name Access: Graham site DiMe-30

Subject Access: Archaeology
 Crepeele locale
 Graham site DiMe-30



Sarah site DiMe-28

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11829>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 1.3

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2003-2004

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 Crepeelee West (Units 1-5) and Crepeelee East (Units 6-9). The site was subsequently renamed the Sarah site DiMe-28. In 2004 another 9 units were excavated (Units 10-18).

Based on the recoveries it was determined that the Sarah site is a stratified site with woodland ceramics in the upper occupation and late woodland points in both of the upper occupations. These upper occupations produced abundant bison bone including foetal bone. The lower occupations produced less bone and no foetal bone, although absence of foetal bone in the lower occupations does not necessarily indicate a warm season occupation. This could be due to sample error or peritoxic factors such as scavenging of the fragile bone by dogs or other carnivores.

The dates from the Sarah site include 550+/-40 B.P.; 1430+/-80 B.P.; 2810+/-80 B.P.; 3120+/-130 B.P. The lower occupations did not yield any diagnostic materials although debitage was abundant. These occupations were most productive at the edge of the large sand dune at the southern edge of the excavations. It is assumed that the major portion of these occupations have been overridden by the dune in the past 3000 years. Heavy earthmoving equipment would be required to remove this overburden which limits the possibility of future excavation.

Environment

The Sarah site is a large area located at the eastern end of the Crepeelee locale. Ground cover is a mosaic of aspen poplar groves and patches of mesic grass prairie. Excavation profiles indicate that this has been the situation since early precontact times, although as local climatic conditions change (primarily rainfall), the relative size of these areas and where they may have occurred also changed. The soil is aeolian sand sheet derived from delta outwash deposits along the western edge of glacial Lake Hind. The present topography is a variable dune landscape reworked by aeolian activity that creates a mosaic of microhabitats. These include forested patches in the lee of sand dunes with grassland on the southern and western exposures and small damp lowlands that support balsam poplar, willows, red osier dogwood, high-bush cranberry and water birch. There is no permanent water source in the area although a small seasonal stream meanders through a damp lowland to the east of the Sarah site.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series has been divided into sub sub series including: Sarah 2003 and Sarah 2004,

Name Access: Sarah site DiMe-28

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeelee locale
Sarah site DiMe-28



Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Dates

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11966>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub-series
Series Number: 1.5
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: textual records
Date Range: 2003-2008
Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

The Crepeelee locale is located within the larger Lauder Sandhills area, located in southwestern Manitoba. The area is a complex region of high biodiversity made up of stabilized sand dunes and wetlands that encourage the development of mixed forest and grass prairie. This area provided a variety of subsistence resources for pre-European hunter-gatherers. At the present time the grass prairie is now farm land but the areas of vegetated sand dunes have not been cultivated and have revealed numerous pre-contact archaeological sites.

Archaeological surveying was conducted in 2003. The results of the 2003 Casselman survey showed over 300 test units contained cultural material and indicated several areas for further examination including the Crepeelee site DiMe-29, Sarah site DiMe-28 and Graham sites DiMe-30.

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the locale with 75 - 1m x1m units excavated. The Crepeelee locale is a complex region of high biodiversity made up of stabilized sand dunes and wetlands that encourage the development of mixed forest and grass prairie. This area provided a variety of subsistence resources for pre-European hunter-gatherers. At the present time the grass prairie is now farm land but the areas of vegetated sand dunes have not been cultivated and have revealed numerous pre-contact archaeological sites.

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: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates



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



Flintstone Hill - DiMe-26

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12283>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 2.2
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 1997-2000
History /
Biographical:

Flintstone Hill is located on the north bank of the Souris River. It is a deeply stratified lacustrine, fluvial and aeolian soil profile that has been exposed by the river through stream-bank erosion. This section is thought to be the most complete middle to late Holocene exposure on the northeastern plains. While the value of the site is primarily for paleo-environmental research and reconstruction, cultural deposits have been identified at the site. Local collectors have picked up lithic materials as they eroded out of the bank for the past several decades and it was they who had named the site. Mr. Bruce Timms from Lauder first drew the Flintstone Hill site to the attention of Dr. Nicholson of Brandon University.

During the mid 1990's to the early 2000's archaeological testing took place on Flintstone Hill. In 1998, an archaeological field crew dug a series of overlapping trenches down the slope of the profile and produced a schematic drawing. A peat layer at the bottom of this profile, dated from the top at 9,400 RCY and at the bottom to 10,400 RCY, has provided details of marsh plant and insect communities at this time.

Subsequent archaeological investigations at the site recovered several cultural deposits including: a hearth dating to 3250 \pm 70 R.C.Y. (BETA 109529); a butchered atlas bone 4090 \pm 70 R.C.Y. (BETA 109990); and bone fragments accompanied by Swan River Chert and Knife River Flint lithic flakes 5350 \pm 50 (BETA 109530). While no diagnostic tools were recovered, these dates suggest that this occupation, which is contemporary with the Atkinson site, may be a Gowen occupation.

Extensive paleo-environmental research has been conducted at the site. Dr. Running, a geomorphologist from the University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire, participated in the Study of Cultural Adaptations in the Prairie Ecozone (SCAPE) Project and he and his students tested the site for several years. He was joined in this effort by Dr. Havholm, Dr. Boyd, Dr. Wiseman, Dr. Beaudoin, and other SCAPE researchers in the interpretation of the paleo-environment of the Glacial Lake Hind basin. The following article is recommended reading.

Running, Garry L., Karen G. Havholm, Matt Boyd and Dion J. Wiseman
2002 Holocene Stratigraphy and Geomorphology of Flintstone Hill, Lauder Sandhills, Glacial Lake Hind Basin, Southwestern Manitoba. *Geographie Physique et Quaternaire* 56(2-3):291-303.

Scope and Content:

Sub series has been divided into two sub sub series including: (1) Flintstone Hill 1997 (2) Flintstone Hill 1998-2000

Name Access: Flintstone Hill - DiMe-26
Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale
Flintstone Hill - DiMe-26

North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Dates

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12326>



Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub-series
Series Number: 2.5
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: textual records
Date Range: 1997-2000
Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

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.

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

Radiocarbon dates were obtained from the Atkinson site and Flintstone Hill.

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: the Atkinson site and Flintstone Hill.

Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Dates
Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale
North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Dates



Lawrence Jones collection

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12333>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MG 3 1.24

Accession Number: 9-2011

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1957-1959, 1976-1992

Physical Description: 30 cm

History /

Biographical:

See RG 6 Brandon University fonds, 7.4.1 Dean of Music for biographical information.

Custodial History:

The records were collected during the course of Jones' career as a member of the School of Music and as Dean of the School of Music. They remained in his possession until their donation to the McKee Archives on June 29, 2011.

Scope and Content:

Collection consists of records created and collected during the course of Lawrence Jones' teaching career in the School of Music and during his tenure as Dean of the School of Music at Brandon University.

Records include: dean's log books; recital programs and related materials; personal documents; academic papers; planning documents; contracts; administration documents; workshop documents; teaching documents; proposals; reviews; evaluations; violin concerto by S.C. Eckhardt-Gramatte, piano score, edited by Lawrence Jones. Topics include: planning for the School of Music; Master's degree program; award winners; the music building expansion; adjudicating; the New Brandon University Trio; and the National Music Festival.

Name Access: Lawrence Jones

Brandon University Trio

Shane Levesque

National Music Festival

Peggy Sharpe

Deidre Irons

Kenneth Drake

School of Music

Subject Access: Education

music

administration

performing arts

performing artists

Storage Location: MG 3 Brandon University Teaching and Administration
1.24 Lawrence Jones



Lovstrom survey

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12407>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 3.1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1985-1986

History /

Biographical:

The Lovstrom surface collection came from small fields cleared within, and adjacent to, the major portions of the site which were excavated. The Lovstroms initial collection has since been added to by field personnel from Brandon University. The initial collections consisted of lithics and ceramics. A collection of faunal remains from the cultivated area was made by a Brandon University zooarchaeology class in 1986 which yielded specimens of elk, canid, mussels, and sucker, in addition to an expected abundance of bison. Since these materials were in a surface context, it may be that some of the faunal remains were historic.

The high biodiversity and evidence of pre-European contact prompted the decision to test the Lovstrom locale. Nine 1m² units were excavated in 1985 and, in 1986, an additional 15 1m² units were excavated for a total of 24 test units. This testing indicated the presence of a large precontact locale with lithics, woodland ceramics and large amounts of reasonably well-preserved faunal materials.

The lithics indicated a late Prehistoric occupation (Nicholson 1986:35). However, the ceramics were more useful in that they identified the presence of Late Woodland cultures (Blackduck and Duckbay) and a single Middle Missouri vessel. It is believed that the Middle Missouri vessel was imported since the paste and construction/decorative technology differ distinctively from that of all other vessels recovered from the site. It was on the basis of an examination of these surface finds that the decision to test the Lovstrom site was made. These test excavations were conducted during the summers of 1985 and 1986.

Field investigations through shovel tests, excavation units, and examination of rodent mounds, indicated that the cultural deposits at the Lovstrom locale extend approximately 500m north from the edge of the Souris channel and eastward for over two hundred meters from the escarpment along Jock's Creek. The presence of dense forest vegetation covering much of the locale, and the subsurface nature of the archaeological deposits obscured surface indications.

Radiocarbon dates: Test Unit 4: 1215/320 BP and Test Unit 8 1280/190 BP

Scope and Content:

Sub-series has been divided into sub sub series including: Lovstrom survey 1985 and Lovstrom survey 1986

Name Access: Lovstrom survey

Subject Access: Archaeology
Lovstrom locale
Lovstrom survey



Lovstrom Block A - summary

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12451>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 3.2

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1987

History /

Biographical:

Block A was the most southern site in the locale. The excavation block consisted of 12 contiguous 1m² units dug in a 3m x 4m rectangle. The block was the least productive of cultural materials, and bone preservation was the poorest. Under the sod, the black loam layer appeared at 5 cm below surface, and the glacial clay at 25 cm below surface. Excavators described the soil matrix as gritty and silty, and it became concrete hard when dried. The occupation or bone layer extended from 10 to 25 cm below surface and consisted of a contiguous scatter of FCR and unidentifiable large ungulate bone which was heavily processed and intensively scavenged by carnivores. Most cultural materials were recovered within this layer. Fire cracked rock (FCR) and small burnt bone fragments were present but no intact hearths or processing features were evident.

Non-cultural materials included limestone and other natural pebbles derived from the parent till. (These small limestone pebbles were apparent in the occupation layers in other blocks as well). Root and rodent disturbance was extensive throughout Block A. Most units were excavated to gravelly clay till. Nine of the twelve units were dug to level 4b, which ended at 40 cm b.s.

No further excavations were done at this site. No C14 dates were taken.

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 A - summary

Subject Access: Archaeology
Lovstrom locale
Lovstrom Block A



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