

# S. J. McKee Archives

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## Lovstrom Block E 1991

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12655>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 3.6.3  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1991  
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

### History /

#### Biographical:

Excavations took place in block E in 1987 and 1988 with 21 units opened. Ten further units were excavated in 1991 as part of the Brandon University Archaeological Field School, directed by Dr. Nicholson with Brett Waddell as crew chief and Theresa Hill as field assistant.

In 1991 a hearth was identified in Block E as well as a cluster of spoil dirt piles believed to represent material from a pit feature identified in the 1988 excavations. The pit feature is believed to be related to the recovery of clay that may have been used to build ceramic vessels.

Stratigraphic evidence of distinct activity areas at successive depths and radiocarbon dates indicate at least three occupations (380 BP, 700 BP and 860 B P). Three identified activity clusters occur stratigraphically, supporting these dated occupations.

Large numbers of lithics were recovered, forming an assemblage dominated by SRC and KRF with lesser amounts of porcellanite and quartzite. The upper occupation contained some Tongue River Silicified Sediment (TRSS). Eight Prairie Side-Notched points were recovered as well as a lunate biface and an end scraper. Fragments from a grey soapstone tube were also recovered.

#### Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Lovstrom Block E 1991  
Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom Block E



## Lovstrom Block E - summary

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12567>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 3.6

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1987 - 1991

History /

Biographical:

This site is situated in a naturally sheltered area with a low rise to the east and south partly encircling a flat area open to the west. Present natural vegetation is an open oak forest with a light understory of saskatoon, hazelnut, poison ivy and sarsaparilla. It is situated on the till plain at the upper end of a ravine leading to Jock's Creek.

Two test units six meters apart were excavated in 1987 and produced cultural materials which warranted a block excavation, so seven contiguous 1m<sup>2</sup> units were then opened. These units proved to be very productive of cultural remains. Subsequent excavations in 1988 increased the number of excavated units to 21. In 1991 a further eight units were excavated for a total of 29 excavations and two test units. Excavations went deeper in this block than in Blocks C or B. Remains from the block included bison bone, bone tools, fire-cracked rock, ceramics, lithics including tools and debitage and a hearth. Another occupation was recovered in 1991 containing a hearth and living floor.

Radiocarbon samples have produced two distinct sets of radiocarbon dates from 1987 and 1988 excavations. There appears to be two or possibly three cultural horizons definable within this block.

An upper cultural horizon, located between 14-21 cm below surface, contains large bison bone and fire-cracked rock dating to 465/100B.P from XU 128.

A lower horizon in the 20-25 cm level contained FCR, bison bone and lithic scatter that was dated to 675/70 B.P. from XU 122 and 715/110 from XU 114.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series has been divided into sub sub series including: Lovstrom Block E 1987, Lovstrom Block E 1988 and Lovstrom Block E 1991.

Name Access: Lovstrom Block E - summary

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom Block E



## Lovstrom Block E 1987

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12568>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 3.6.1  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1987  
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History /  
Biographical:

Directed by Dr. Nicholson and with Jane Gibson as crew chief, two test units TU 107 and TU 108 were excavated six meters apart in 1987 and produced cultural materials which warranted a block excavation. Seven contiguous 1m2 units were opened in 1987 (XU 118, 119, 122, 123, 125, 126 (TU108) and 127). This block proved to be very productive of cultural remains. Large bison bone and fire-cracked rock indicated butchering/processing areas. Two bone tools, fabricated from scapulae were recovered. One is a bone knife – possibly a squash knife – and the other is a bifurcated scapula, which may have been a hoe.

### Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Lovstrom Block E 1987  
Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom Block E



## Lovstrom Block H 1988

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12639>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 3.9.1  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1988  
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

Directed by Dr. Nicholson and with Ian Kuijt as crew chief, eight units were excavated in Block H in 1988. The vegetation is similar to other areas in the locale with an open oak forest with a light understory of saskatoon, hazelnut, poison ivy and sarsaparilla.

Radiocarbon dates from this block indicate two occupations separated in time by some 300 years. The excavation of the eight 1m<sup>2</sup> units resulted in the recovery of over 650 ceramic fragments including 20 rim sherds from at least four vessels, a grooved maul, fire-cracked rock, lithic debitage and a reworked Avonlea projectile point. A large amount of bison bone, including a number of axial elements and a fragmented skull were also recovered.

The 650 ceramics recovered are of two kinds, representing at least four vessels. Stylistically, two of these vessels appear to be from the Vickers Focus and the third vessel may be Mortlach ware. The fourth vessel appears to be Blackduck and probably comes from the lower occupation. Also encountered were what is possibly a thin ash deposit in unit 180. The presence of a large number of bison axial elements is suggestive of primary butchering activities. Several canid bones were recovered scattered among the bison bone. Although there is no visible stratigraphic evidence, the 14C dates and the different ceramic types indicate more than one occupation in this area and it is likely that several types of behavior and use of space are represented.

High numbers of ceramic fragments are often assumed to be associated with activities characteristic of habitation areas, rather than hunting or butchering behavior. The lithic material assemblage is intermediate between Blocks G and E with KRF being the most frequent material category followed by local cherts.

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Lovstrom Block H 1988  
Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom Block H



## Lovstrom Block D 1988

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12554>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 3.5.2  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1988  
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

### History /

#### Biographical:

Block D is a wooded with oak and an understory of saskatoon and hazelnut with a thick ground cover of poison ivy and sarsaparilla. Root and rodent disturbance was extensive.

Directed by Dr. Nicholson with Ian Kuijit as crew chief, five units were opened in Block D in 1988. Four units were excavated: 88, 91, 92 and 94. A feature in units 91 and 92 contained extensive deposits of large bison bone and fire-cracked rock. Several of the lower limb elements were articulated. Bone deposits were associated with numerous large fire-cracked rocks and were clustered in an area of one meter. Also recovered were a side-notched projectile point and two historic gun flints.

Judging from the association of the gun flints, projectile points, and bison bone, as well as the radiocarbon date of 230+/-90 B.P. recovered in 1987, it appears that this feature is from the Protohistoric period and related to refuse disposal.

#### Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Lovstrom Block D 1988  
Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom Block D



## Lovstrom Block G 1988 - summary

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12628>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 3.8

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1988

History /

Biographical:

In 1988 four units were excavated in Block G. The vegetation is similar to other areas in the locale with an open oak forest with a light understory of saskatoon, hazelnut, poison ivy and sarsaparilla.

Excavations recovered artifacts between 0 cm – 15 cm b.s. The cultural deposits are very shallow and it is quite possible that what appears to be a single occupation may in fact represent multiple occupation compressed deposits as a result of deflation or the lack of sedimentation in this raised area. This latter view is supported by the ceramics which appear to be a mixture of Blackduck and Vickers Focus wares.

The frequency and distribution of cultural material from block G contrasts with that of other sites in the locale. While the diagnostic materials are similar, the nature of the background debris and the associated lithic assemblage suggests that this area was utilized for a different set of activities.

Unlike Blocks E and H, there is very little in the way of ceramics, fire-cracked rock or bison bone, yet a significant amount of lithic debitage and six Plains/Prairie Side-notched projectile points were recovered. No unifaces or scrapers were recovered. This may be an area where activities such as manufacture and hafting of projectile points; hunting activities, butchering and refuse disposal took place.

No RC 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 G 1988 - summary

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom Block G



## 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 1m<sup>2</sup> 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 H - summary

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12638>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 3.9

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1988 - 1991

History /

Biographical:

The vegetation in block H is similar to other areas in the locale with an open oak forest with a light understory of saskatoon, hazelnut, poison ivy and sarsaparilla.

The excavations of the eight 1m<sup>2</sup> units in 1988 resulted in the recovery of over 650 ceramic fragments including 20 rim sherds from at least four vessels, a grooved maul, fire-cracked rock, lithic debitage and a reworked Avonlea projectile point. A large amount of bison bone, including a number of axial elements and a fragmented skull were also recovered.

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

The lithic material assemblage is intermediate between Blocks G and E with KRF being the most frequent material category followed by local cherts.

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

Radiocarbon dates from this block indicate two occupations separated in time by some 300 years. XU 181 – 405/110 BP and XU 184 – 780/110 BP.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series has been divided into sub sub series including: Lovstrom Block H 1988 and Lovstrom Block H 1991.

Name Access: Lovstrom Block H - summary

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom Block H



## Lovstrom Block H 1991

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

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 3.9.2  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1991  
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

### History /

#### Biographical:

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

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

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

#### Scope and Content:

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

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



## Lovstrom Block D - summary

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12540>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 3.5

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1987 - 1988

History /

Biographical:

Block D was wooded with oak and an understory of saskatoon and hazelnut with a thick ground cover of poison ivy and sarsaparilla. Root and rodent disturbance was extensive. Based on the recoveries from Test Unit 22 during the survey, further excavations were carried out. Two units 87 and 93 were excavated in 1987. A further four units were excavated in 1988. There appears to be a pre contact occupation and a protohistoric feature within the block.

Diagnostic lithics included a chert Plains Side-notch projectile point, and a large Woodland side-notched point. The lithic materials from Block D are primarily local cherts followed in abundance by Knife River Flint and Tongue River Silicified Sediment – both of which are exotics imported from the southwest. Faunal remains were primarily bison.

Thin-walled obliterated fabric impressed pottery with grit temper was recovered in all units. Diagnostic ceramics included two rims, one with a fabric impressed exterior and the lip notched with dowel impressions, and a second thick walled rim was fabric impressed to the lip. The ceramic wares appear to be essentially a Woodland complex with overtones of Plains influence.

RC date: 230/90 BP.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series has been divided into sub sub series including: Lovstrom Block D 1987 and Lovstrom Block D 1988.

Name Access: Lovstrom Block D - summary

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom Block D



## Lovstrom Block D 1987

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12541>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 3.5.1  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1987  
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

### History /

#### Biographical:

Block D is a wooded with oak and an understory of saskatoon and hazelnut with a thick ground cover of poison ivy and sarsaparilla. Root and rodent disturbance was extensive.

Directed by Dr. Nicholson and with Jane Gibson as crew chief, two units were opened in Block D in 1987. A hearth was identified with a ring of stones containing charcoal and burnt bone. Recoveries included two rim sherds with tool-impressed decorations along the outer edge and two prairie side-notched points. Associated bone was primarily appendicular, indicating secondary butchering.

A radiocarbon date of 230+/-90 B.P. recovered in 1987 from 17 cm below surface is consistent with a Protohistoric occupation.

#### Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Lovstrom Block D 1987  
Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom Block D



## Lovstrom Block F - summary

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12617>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 3.7

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1988

History /

Biographical:

In 1988 four 1m2 units were excavated in this Block F. The forest cover is identical to that of Block E, with an open oak forest with a light understory of saskatoon, hazelnut, poison ivy and sarsaparilla.

Underneath the litter mat (Ah) is a shallow, 15-20 cm "A" horizon of dark grey/brown silty loam with a high representation of pebble size clasts. The glacial clays, encountered at 20 cm below surface, consist of a matrix of light tan sandy clays containing rounded pebble to cobble size rocks.

The recoveries from this block consisted of a few ceramics, including Vickers Focus rim sherds, four lithic tools and a number of small bison bone fragments. There was no discernible cultural stratigraphy in the four 1m2 units and the limited deposits of bone, ceramics and lithics were dispersed randomly throughout the 25 cm of cultural matrix. The lithic materials frequencies were similar to those in Block E with local cherts and KRF being the most abundant categories. A small amount of fire-cracked rock and a few large identifiable bison bones were recovered – all distributed randomly with little evidence for any pattern of clustering.

No RC dates.

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 F - summary

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom Block F



## 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 1m<sup>2</sup> 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 1m<sup>2</sup> 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 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 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 1m<sup>2</sup> units were excavated in 1985 and, in 1986, an additional 15 1m<sup>2</sup> 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 survey 1985

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12408>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 3.1.1  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1985  
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

### History /

#### Biographical:

Directed by Dr. Nicholson, a crew of five students from Brandon University under the supervision of Dr. Scott Hamilton excavated a total of 9 units in 1985. This testing indicated the presence of artifacts manufactured by Blackduck and Duckbay peoples from the boreal forest and northern parkland areas. Other ceramics diagnostic of groups from the Saskatchewan Basin and the Middle Missouri area were also recovered in surface collection from the cultivated area of the locale.

#### 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 survey 1985  
Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom survey  
Lovstrom survey 1985



## Lovstrom survey 1986

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12409>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub sub series  
Series Number: 3.1.2  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1986  
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

### History /

#### Biographical:

Directed by Dr. Nicholson with Brenda Kramarchuck as crew chief, two students from Brandon University were hired to excavate an additional sample of 15 1m<sup>2</sup> units in 1986. This work confirmed the results of the first season, and resulted in an increased sample of faunal material, lithics, ceramics, and in the identification of distinctive ceramic clusters from different locations within the locale. These two seasons of testing satisfactorily demonstrated the presence of a large Prehistoric locale containing the remains of Late Woodland occupation which included lithics, ceramics and reasonably well preserved faunal remains.

#### 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 survey 1986  
Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom survey  
Lovstrom survey 1986



## 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 series contains radiocarbon dates from: Crepeelee, Sarah and Graham sites.

Name Access: Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Dates

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeelee locale  
Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Dates

## Crepeelee 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:

Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Dates. C14 report by IsoTrace Laboratory for Crepeelee site 2005 XU 8.

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeelee 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 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 I

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeelee locale  
Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Dates

## Documents

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1.5.1\_Crepeele05\_RC1  
4.pdf



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## Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report II

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

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 1.5.2

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2003-2008

Physical Description: 8 pages

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

Biographical:

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

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

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

## Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

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

### Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report II

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeele locale  
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

## Documents



