

S. J. McKee Archives



ARCH 3: Lovstrom locale

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12406>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Series

Series Number: 3

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1985 to 1991

History /

Biographical:

The Lovstrom locale first came to the attention of Dr. Nicholson through conversations with landowners Mr. and Mrs. Herb Lovstrom in 1985. Lovstrom is a multi-component archaeological locale located 25km south of Brandon overlooking the Souris River channel. The landowner's surface collection and the presence of bone and artifacts in a cultivated field indicated the presence of one or more sites.

Limited testing was conducted in 1985 and 1986, followed by major excavations in 1987, 1988 and 1991. Eight sites of block excavations with a total of 132 1m² excavation units were completed. The locale area extends approximately 500m north from the edge of the Souris Valley escarpment and over 200m east from the Jock's Creek escarpment.

Physical and biological environment As has been noted above, the locale is bounded on the south by the Souris channel and on the west by the incised channel of Jock's Creek and a till plain extends to the north and the east. This plain is characterized by buff colored glacial till with numerous rocks embedded in the surface. Surrounding these rocky knolls are dark-soil hollows where the various cultural occupations are found. The depth of the topsoil layer suggests a long term grassland cover with the present oak forest likely developing in historic times due to the elimination of bison grazing and the controlling of prairie fires in late historic times. A small cleared patch of farmland is found within the boundaries of the locale area. This area has provided a substantial surface collection of artifacts.

Present vegetation in the area is a mosaic of aspen/oak forest groves and mesic grass prairie that includes introduced species such as brome grass. In poorly drained areas, willow and red osier dogwood are present. The Lovstrom locale is found in a forested area dominated by oak with an under story of saskatoon, chokecherry, pin cherry, and hazelnut brush. Poison ivy is abundant as well as sarsaparilla.

The major faunal resources in Precontact times would have been bison, with elk and mule deer playing a minor role. Antelope may have been present also. Small animals included snowshoe hare, cottontails, porcupines and beaver. Canids, including wolf, coyote, fox and domesticated dog were present, as well as mustelids such as badger, mink, and weasel. Fragments from a fisher were also recovered in the excavations.

Summation.

The Lovstrom locale has eight sites. The sites were designated and excavated as Blocks A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. Many of the sites are multi-occupations.

The Vickers materials are primarily confined to Blocks D, E, F, G and H. Vickers Focus materials overlie Blackduck/Duck Bay materials. Blackduck and Duck Bay materials are found in the lower levels of all excavation blocks and in most test units. The Vickers occupations at the Lovstrom locale, based upon ceramic wares and an overlapping of C14 dates, appear to have been contemporary with the Lowton type site to the east, near Belmont. A small protohistoric occupation was identified overlying part of Block D. Faunal remains are abundant with bison clearly dominating the assemblages. Lesser amounts of canid are present as well as small mammals including beaver, hare and mustelids. Small amounts of avian species are also present.

Publications

Nicholson, B.A.

2011 The Role of Pocket Gophers (*Thomomys talpoides*) in Restructuring Stratigraphic Relationships at the Lovstrom Site. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* 35:323-331.

Nicholson, Bev, Scott Hamilton, Matthew Boyd and Sylvia Nicholson

2008 A Late Plains Woodland Adaptive Strategy in the Northern Parklands: the Vickers Focus Forager-Horticulturists. Invited Paper for Papers in Northeastern Plains Prehistory, eds. Michael G. Michlovic and Dennis L. Toom, *North Dakota Journal of Archaeology* Vol. 8:19-34.

Nicholson, Bev and Scott Hamilton

2001 Cultural Continuity and Changing Subsistence Strategies During the Late Precontact Period in Southwestern Manitoba. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* 25:53-73.

Nicholson, Bev

1996 Plains Woodland Influx and the Blackduck Exodus in South-Western Manitoba During the Late Precontact Period. *Manitoba Archaeological Journal* 6(1):69-85.

Nicholson, Bev and Mary Malainey

1991 Report on the 1991 Field School Excavations at the Lovstrom Site (DjLx-1), Southwestern Manitoba. *Manitoba Archaeological Journal* 1(2): 51-93.

Nicholson, Bev and Jane Gibson

1990-91 Lovstrom Site Field Report, 1987 Excavations. *Saskatchewan Archaeology* 11&12:46-68.

Nicholson, Bev and Ian Kuijt

1990 Field Report and Interpretations of the 1988 Archaeological Excavations at the Lovstrom Site (DjLx-1) in Southwestern Manitoba. *North Dakota Journal of Archaeology* 4:166-205.

Nicholson, Bev

1990 Ceramic Affiliations and the Case for Incipient Horticulture in Southwestern Manitoba. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* 14:33-60.

Nicholson, Bev

1986 The Lovstrom Site: Culture Contact in Prehistory. *Manitoba Archaeological Quarterly* 10(1):35-71.

Scope and Content:

The Series has been divided into nine sub-series, including (1) Survey (2) Block A; (3) Block B (4) Block C; (5) Block D; (6) Block E; (7) Block F; (8) Block G; (9) Block H

Name Access: Lovstrom locale

Subject Access: Archaeology
Lovstrom locale

Arrangement:

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



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.



North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 4

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12330>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 2.5.4
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 1997-2000
Physical Description: pages 5-7
Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

North Lauder Radiocarbon Date report by Beta Analytic Inc. for Flintstone Hill #109529 and #109530.

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: Atkinson site and Flintstone Hill.


Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 4

Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale
North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 4

Documents

2.5.4_FSH_RC14_Beta-109529_109530.pdf

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Crepeele 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: Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Dates

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates



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.

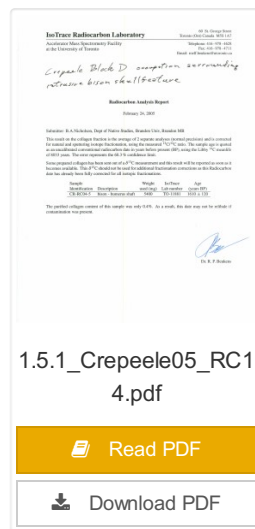
Dates are reported in radiocarbon years or Before Present. Before Present refers to dates before 1950. The introduction of massive amounts of C14, due to atomic bomb and surface testing of atomic weapons, has widely increased the standard deviation on all dates after A.D. 1700 causing these dates to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



Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report II

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

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

History /

Biographical:

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

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

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

Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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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



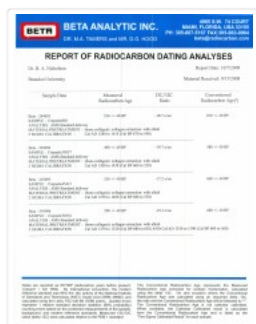
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RE: Radiocarbon Dating Results for Samples 15A0008, 15A0009, 15A0010, 15A0011, 15A0012, 15A0013, 15A0014, 15A0015, 15A0016, 15A0017, 15A0018, 15A0019, 15A0020, 15A0021, 15A0022, 15A0023, 15A0024, 15A0025, 15A0026, 15A0027, 15A0028, 15A0029, 15A0030, 15A0031, 15A0032, 15A0033, 15A0034, 15A0035, 15A0036, 15A0037, 15A0038, 15A0039, 15A0040, 15A0041, 15A0042, 15A0043, 15A0044, 15A0045, 15A0046, 15A0047, 15A0048, 15A0049, 15A0050, 15A0051, 15A0052, 15A0053, 15A0054, 15A0055, 15A0056, 15A0057, 15A0058, 15A0059, 15A0060, 15A0061, 15A0062, 15A0063, 15A0064, 15A0065, 15A0066, 15A0067, 15A0068, 15A0069, 15A0070, 15A0071, 15A0072, 15A0073, 15A0074, 15A0075, 15A0076, 15A0077, 15A0078, 15A0079, 15A0080, 15A0081, 15A0082, 15A0083, 15A0084, 15A0085, 15A0086, 15A0087, 15A0088, 15A0089, 15A0090, 15A0091, 15A0092, 15A0093, 15A0094, 15A0095, 15A0096, 15A0097, 15A0098, 15A0099, 15A0100, 15A0101, 15A0102, 15A0103, 15A0104, 15A0105, 15A0106, 15A0107, 15A0108, 15A0109, 15A0110, 15A0111, 15A0112, 15A0113, 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Crepelee 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:

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

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.

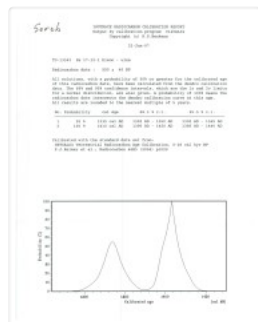
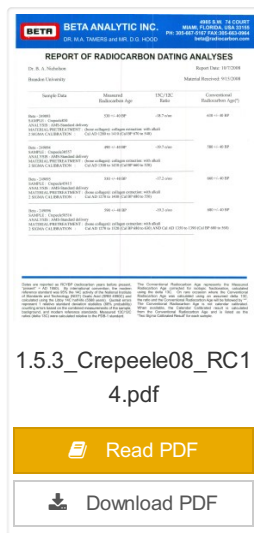
Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepelee locale Radiocarbon Report III

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepelee locale
Crepelee locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents



History /

Biographical:

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

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

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

Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

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

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report IV

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents

Sarah

CREPEELE LOCALITY RADIOCARBON DATES
Report by IsoTrace Analytic Laboratory
Date: 01-12-2008

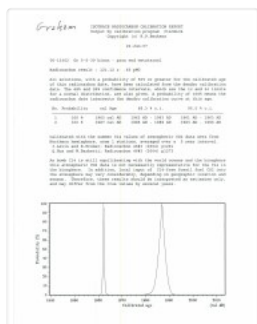
TO: SARAH, PO BOX 100, SARAH, ALABAMA
FROM: ISO-TRACE ANALYTIC LABORATORY, 10000 W. 10TH AVE., SUITE 100, DENVER, CO 80202
DATE: 01-12-2008

ISO-TRACE ANALYTIC LABORATORY, 10000 W. 10TH AVE., SUITE 100, DENVER, CO 80202
TEL: 303.751.1000 FAX: 303.751.1001
WWW.ISO-TRACE.COM

1.5.4_Sarah07_RC14.pdf

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Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Report V

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

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 1.5.5

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2003-2008

Physical Description: 2 pages

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

History /

Biographical:

Crepeelee 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 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.

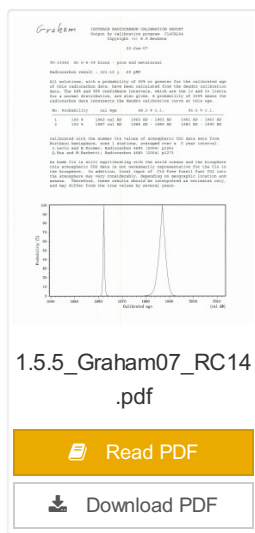
Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Report V

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeelee locale
Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents



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 |

North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report I

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12327>

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Part Of: | RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds |
| Description Level: | Sub sub series |
| Series Number: | 2.5.1 |
| Accession Number: | 1-2010 |



GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1997-2000

Physical Description: 2 pages

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

History /

Biographical:

North Lauder Radiocarbon Date report by IsoTrace Laboratory for Atkinson II site #TO-11882.

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: Atkinson site and Flintstone Hill.

Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report I

Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale
North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report I

Documents

2.5.1 _Atkinson_RC14_
TO-11882.pdf

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North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 2

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12328>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 2.5.2

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1997-2000

Physical Description: 2 pages

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

History /
Biographical:

North Lauder Radiocarbon Date report by IsoTrace Laboratory for Atkinson site #TO-10640.

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: Atkinson site and Flintstone Hill.

Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 2

Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale
North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 2

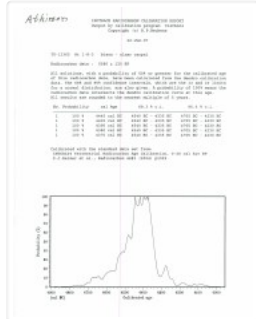
Documents



2.5.2_Atkinson_RC14_
TO-10640.pdf

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North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 3

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12329>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 2.5.3

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1997-2000

Physical Description: 1 page

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

History /

Biographical:

North Lauder Radiocarbon Date report by IsoTrace Laboratory for Atkinson site #TO-13365.

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.

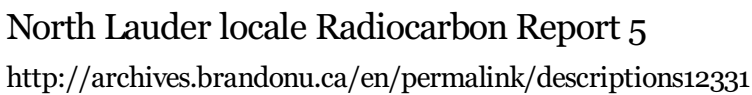
Scope and Content:

Sub sub series contains radiocarbon dates from: Atkinson site and Flintstone Hill.

Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 3

Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale
North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 3

Documents



| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Part Of: | RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds |
| Description Level: | Sub sub series |
| Series Number: | 2.5.5 |
| Accession Number: | 1-2010 |
| GMD: | multiple media |
| Date Range: | 1997-2000 |
| Physical Description: | pages 3-5 |
| Material Details: | Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. |
| History / Biographical: | |

North Laurder Radiocarbon Date report by Beta Analytic Inc. for Flintstone Hill #111142 and #111143.

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: Atkinson site and Flintstone Hill.

Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 5

Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale
North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 5

Documents



2.5.5_FSH_RC14_Beta
_111142_111143.pdf

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North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 6

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12332>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 2.5.6

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1997-2000

Physical Description: 1 page

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

History /

Biographical:

North Lauder Radiocarbon Date report by Beta Analytic Inc. for Flintstone Hill #109900.

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: Atkinson site and Flintstone Hill.

Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 6

Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale
North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 6

Documents

**BETA ANALYTIC INC.**
13500 W. 41st Ave., Suite 100
Tampa, FL 33613-2000 U.S.A.
Tel: 813.241.0000 Fax: 813.241.0001
www.betanalytic.com

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| FOR: Dr. R. A. Atkinson | DATE RECEIVED: September 20, 2007 |
| ORIGIN: UNIVERSITY | DATE REPORTED: October 26, 2007 |
| SAMPLE DATA: | Reference: 109900 |
| Prepared by: T. J. P. | Analyst: T. J. P. |
| Reviewed by: T. J. P. | Checked by: T. J. P. |

ANALYSIS: AMS 14C - 100 BP - 100.0000 ± 0.0000 (100.0000 ± 0.0000)

DATE: 10/26/07

ANALYST: T. J. P.

LABORATORY: BETA ANALYTIC INC.


PROJECT: UNIVERSITY


ANALYST: T. J. P.

LABORATORY: BETA ANALYTIC INC.

PROJECT: UNIVERSITY

2.5.6_FSH_RC14_109
900.pdf

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Casselman survey - Bev Nicholson leading a group through the Crepeelee locale

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10979>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Item

Series Number: 1.1.5

Item Number: 1.1.5.1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: graphic

Date Range: 2003

Physical Description: 2500 x 1875 (3233 KB)

Material Details: JPEG

Scope and Content:

Bev Nicholson leading a group through the Crepeelee locale during the Casselman survey

Name Access: Casselman survey - Bev Nicholson leading a group through the Crepeelee locale

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeelee locale
Casselman survey
Casselman survey - photographs

Images





MPE B 4 Local Association Financial Statements Box 4

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10031>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Box

Series Number: MPE B.4.4

File Number: 4

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1938-1941

Physical Description: 33 cm

History /

Biographical:

See history/bio for sub-series B.4

Custodial History:

See custodial history for sub-series B.4

Scope and Content:

This box contains bound volumes of audited financial statements for local MPE associations.
The records include the following:

Local Association Financial Statements 1938-39 A-Elm; 1938-39 Elp-McC; 1938-39 McT-Wo; 1939-40 A-Elm; 1939-40 Elp-McC; 1939-40 McT-Woo; 1940-41 A-Ewa; 1940-41 Fai-McC; 1940-41 McT-Woo

Notes: Description by Jillian Sutherland (2009)

Name Access: Manitoba Pool Elevators

Central Office

Subject Access: finance

Local Association

Storage Location: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Series B: Central Office records



MPE B 4 Local Association Financial Statements

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions9238>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE B.4

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1925-1968

Physical Description: 4.35 m

History /

Biographical:

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

Scope and Content:

Sub-series MPE B.4 consists of local association financial statements. The statements are bound in uniform hardcover volumes. The statements is organized chronologically, and alphabetically by local association name within each individual year.

The records for each individual local's fiscal year consists of: 1) letter of certification from the auditors; 2) summary of income and expenses of said local association.

Notes: Description by Jillian Sutherland (2009)

Name Access: Manitoba Pool Elevators

Central Office

Subject Access: finance

Storage Location: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Series B: Central Office records



MPE B 3 Local Association minutes Box 4

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10021>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Box

Series Number: MPE B.3.4

File Number: 4

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1957-1964

Physical Description: 33 cm

History /

Biographical:

See history/bio for sub-series B.3

Custodial History:

See custodial history for sub-series B.3

Scope and Content:

This box contains minutes generated by local MPE associations, collected by the central office. Records include the following:

- 12. Isabella 1957-1964
- 13a. Jordan 1960-1964
- 13b. Jordan 1957-1960
- 14. Kaleida 1957-1964
- 15. Lauder 1957-1964
- 16. La Riviere 1957-1964
- 17. Lyleton 1957-1964
- 18a. Moore Park 1960-1964
- 18b. Moore Park 1957-1960
- 19a. Napinka 1960-1964
- 19b. Napinka 1957-1960
- 20a. Nesbitt 1961-1964
- 20b. Nesbitt 1957-1961
- 21a. Ninga 1961-1964
- 21b. Ninga 1957-1964
- 22a. Pierson 1961-1964
- 22b. Pierson 1957-1961
- 23. Souris 1957-1964
- 24a. Sperling 1961-1964
- 24b. Sperling 1957-1961
- 25. Tilston 1957-1964
- 26. Waskada 1957-1964

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Notes: | Description by Jillian Sutherland (2009) |
| Name Access: | Manitoba Pool Elevators Central Office |
| Subject Access: | Local Association |
| Storage Location: | RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds Series B: Central Office records |



MPE B 4 Local Association Financial Statements Box 1

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10028>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Box

Series Number: MPE B.4.1

File Number: 1

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1925-1932

Physical Description: 33 cm

History /

Biographical:

See history/bio for sub-series B.4

Custodial History:

See custodial history for sub-series B.4

Scope and Content:

This box contains bound volumes of audited financial statements for local MPE associations.

The records include the following:

Local Association Financial Statements 1925-26; 1926-27; 1927-28; 1928-29 A-H; 1928-29 I-W; 1929-30 A-H; 1929-30 I-W; 1930-31 A-H; 1930-31 I-W; 1931-32 A-Ed; 1931-32 EI-Md

Notes: Description by Jillian Sutherland (2009)

Name Access: Manitoba Pool Elevators

Central Office

Subject Access: finance

Local Association

Storage Location: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Series B: Central Office records