

S. J. McKee Archives



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.

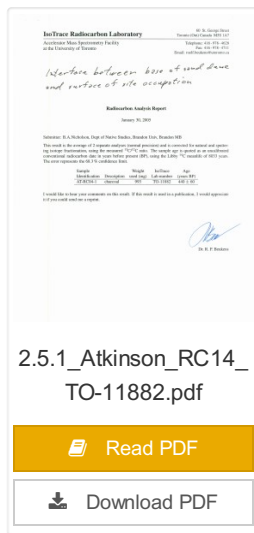
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

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

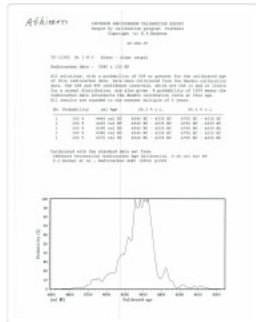
Documents



2.5.1_Atkinson_RC14_
TO-11882.pdf

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North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 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.

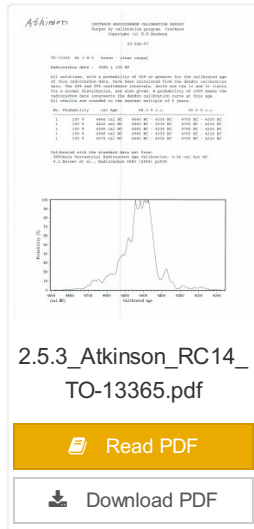
Scope and Content:

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



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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North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 5

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12331>



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 Lauder 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.

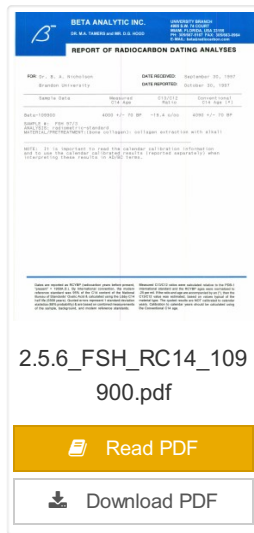
Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 6

Subject Access: Archaeology

North Lauder locale

North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 6

Documents



2.5.6_FSH_RC14_109
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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:

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

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

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

Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

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

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report I

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents

IsoTrace Radiocarbon Laboratory
Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Facility
at the University of Toronto
1807 St. George Street, 3rd Floor
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A5
Tel: (416) 978-2000 ext. 2000
Fax: (416) 978-2000 ext. 2000
Email: iso@utoronto.ca

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

Radiocarbon Analysis Report
Reference: 2005 XU 8

Analyst: R. A. McKeen, Dept. of Earth Science, University of Toronto
This report is a summary of the results of the analysis of the sample submitted to the laboratory for radiocarbon dating. The sample was analyzed using the Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) technique. The results of the analysis are presented in the table below. The sample was analyzed using the AMS technique. The results of the analysis are presented in the table below. The sample was analyzed using the AMS technique. The results of the analysis are presented in the table below.


Sample	Material	Age (BP)	1σ Error	2σ Error
2005 XU 8	Crepeele Black D suspension surrounding extensive bison skull/bone	10,000 ± 100	10,000 ± 100	10,000 ± 100

The precision (1σ error) of this sample was only 100 years. As a result, this date may not be reliable if calibrated to calendar years.

[Signature]
Dr. R. A. McKeen

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.

History /

Biographical:

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

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

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

Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

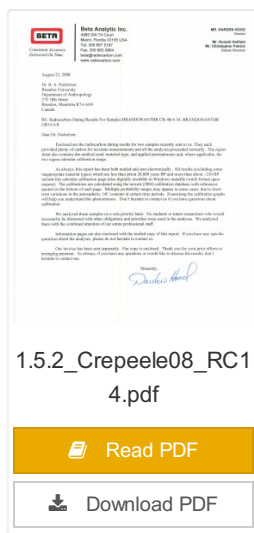
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report II
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents



History /

Biographical:

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

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

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

Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

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


Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report III

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates


Documents


**BETA ANALYTIC INC.**
13600 W. 31st Ave., Suite 100
Westminster, CO 80040
Tel: 303.440.7400 Fax: 303.440.7401
www.betainc.com

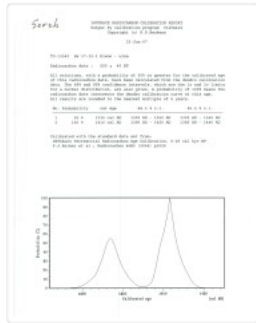
REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES
Dr. R. A. Nicholson Report No.: 01012008
Revised: 01/01/2008

Sample ID	Material	13C (‰)	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP)
01012008-001	100 ± 1000	-18.1‰	100 ± 1000
01012008-002	100 ± 1000	-18.1‰	100 ± 1000
01012008-003	100 ± 1000	-18.1‰	100 ± 1000
01012008-004	100 ± 1000	-18.1‰	100 ± 1000
01012008-005	100 ± 1000	-18.1‰	100 ± 1000
01012008-006	100 ± 1000	-18.1‰	100 ± 1000
01012008-007	100 ± 1000	-18.1‰	100 ± 1000
01012008-008	100 ± 1000	-18.1‰	100 ± 1000
01012008-009	100 ± 1000	-18.1‰	100 ± 1000
01012008-010	100 ± 1000	-18.1‰	100 ± 1000

1.5.3_Crepeele08_RC1
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Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Report IV

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

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
 Description Level: Sub sub series
 Series Number: 1.5.4
 Accession Number: 1-2010
 GMD: multiple media
 Date Range: 2003-2008
 Physical Description: 2 pages
 Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

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

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

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

Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

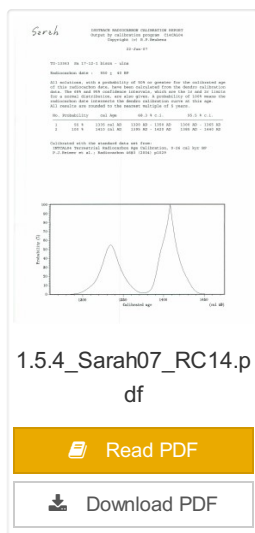
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Report IV
 Subject Access: Archaeology
 Crepeelee locale
 Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Dates

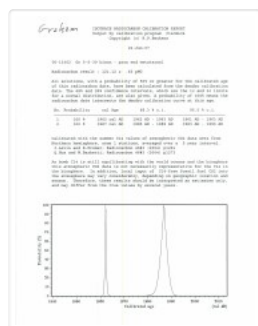
[Documents](#)



1.5.4_Sarah07_RC14.p
df

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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.

Biographical:

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

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

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

Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

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

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report V

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepee locale
Crepee locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents

[illegible]



Flintstone Hill 1998-2000 - Test Unit 2

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12300>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: File

Series Number: 2.2.2.3

File Number: 2

Accession Number: 1-2010

Date Range: 1998-2000

Physical Description: 68 pages

Material Details: PDF

History /

Biographical:

Record of test unit 2 at Flintstone Hill.

Scope and Content:

Site excavation records of excavation units may include: level summaries, floor plans, feature sheets, wall profiles, unit summaries and any other additional information relating to the unit.

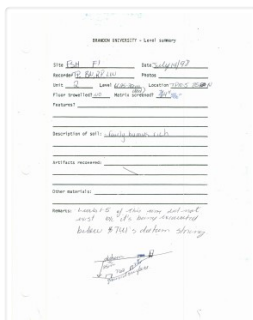
Name Access: Flintstone Hill 1998-2000- Test Unit 2

Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale

Flintstone Hill - DiMe-26

Flintstone Hill 1998-2000- Test Unit 2

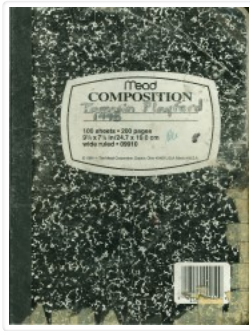
Documents



2.2.2.3.2_XU2.pdf

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Flintstone Hill 1998 to 2000 - Tomasin Playford field journal 2

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12293>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: File

Series Number: 2.2.2.2.

File Number: 3

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1998 to 2000

Physical Description: page 95

Material Details: PDF

History /

Biographical:

Tomasin Playford field journal 2 of 2.

Scope and Content:

Record of survey and testing.

Name Access: Flintstone Hill 1998 to 2000 - Tomasin Playford field journal 2

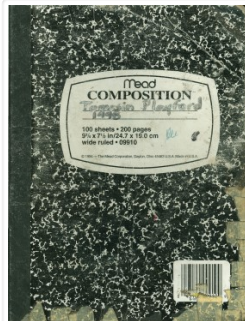
Subject Access: Archaeology

North Lauder locale

Flintstone Hill - DiMe-26

Flintstone Hill 1998 to 2000 - Tomasin Playford field journal 2

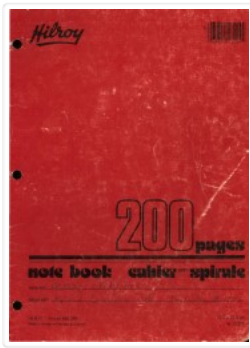
Documents



2.2.2.2.3_TPlayford_journal_2of2.pdf

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Lovstrom Block B - Blaine Frenette field journal 2

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12488>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: File

Series Number: 3.3.1.2

File Number: 5

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1987

Physical Description: 35 pp.

Material Details: PDF

History /

Biographical:

Blaine Frenette was field assistant for the Lovstrom locale in 1987.

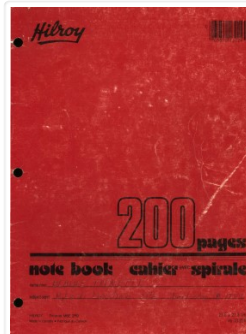
Scope and Content:

Record of excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather noted by field assistant.

Name Access: Lovstrom Block B - Blaine Frenette field journal 2

Subject Access: Archaeology
Lovstrom locale
Lovstrom Block B 2

Documents



3.3.1.2.5_Frenette_bk2.
pdf

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Atkinson site 2003 - site record north wall XU 1

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12169>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: File

Series Number: 2.1.1.3

File Number: 5

Accession Number: 1-2010

Physical Description: one page

Material Details: PDF

History /

Biographical:

Record of excavation unit 1 north wall profile at the Atkinson site 2003.

Scope and Content:

Site excavation records of excavation units may include: level summaries, floor plans, feature sheets, wall profiles, unit summaries and any other additional information relating to the unit.

Name Access: Atkinson site 2003 - site record north wall XU 1

Subject Access: Archaeology

North Lauder locale

Atkinson site DiMe-29

Atkinson site 2003

Documents





Atkinson site 2004 - site record XU 2

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12199>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: File

Series Number: 2.1.2.3

File Number: 2

Accession Number: 1-2010

Date Range: 2004

Physical Description: 12 pages

Material Details: PDF

History /

Biographical:

Record of excavation unit 2 at the Atkinson site 2004.

Scope and Content:

Site excavation records of excavation units may include: level summaries, floor plans, feature sheets, wall profiles, unit summaries and any other additional information relating to the unit.

Name Access: Atkinson site 2004 - site record XU 2

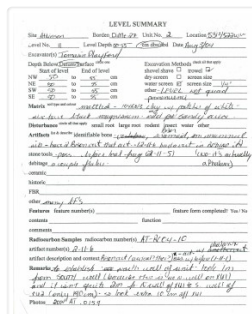
Subject Access: Archaeology

North Lauder locale

Atkinson site DiMe-29

Atkinson site 2004

Documents



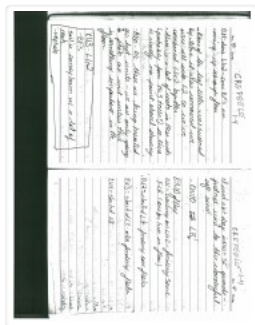
2.1.2.3.2_XU2.pdf



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Atkinson site 2004 - Tomasin Playford field journal 2

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12193>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: File

Series Number: 2.1.2.2

File Number: 2

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 2004

Physical Description: pages 60-72, 78-82

Material Details: PDF

History /

Biographical:

Field journal book 2 of Crew Chief Tomasin Playford.

Scope and Content:

Record of excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather noted by crew chief

Name Access: Atkinson site 2004 - Tomasin Playford field journal 2

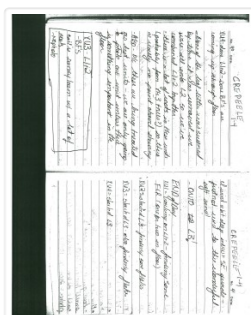
Subject Access: Archaeology

North Lauder locale

Atkinson site DiMe-29

Atkinson site 2004 - field journal

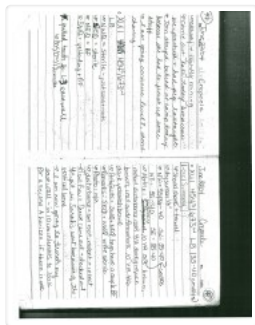
Documents



2.1.2.2.2_TP_Bk2_journal.pdf

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Atkinson site 2004 - Andrea Richards field journal 2

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12195>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: File

Series Number: 2.1.2.2

File Number: 4

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 2004

Physical Description: pages 33-54

Material Details: PDF

History /

Biographical:

Field journal book 2 of Andrea Richards

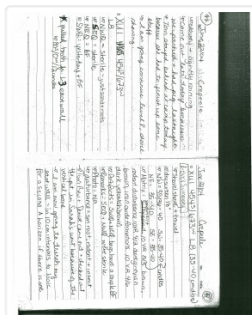
Scope and Content:

Record of excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather noted by crew chief

Name Access: Atkinson site 2004 - Andrea Richards field journal 2

Subject Access: Archaeology
North Lauder locale
Atkinson site DiMe-29
Atkinson site 2004 - field journal

Documents



2.1.2.2.4_AR_Bk2_journal.pdf

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Lovstrom survey 1985 - site record XU 2

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12421>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: File

Series Number: 3.1.1.3

File Number: 2

Accession Number: 1-2010

Physical Description: 2 pages

Material Details: PDF

History /

Biographical:

Record of site excavation test unit 2 at the Lovstrom survey 1985.

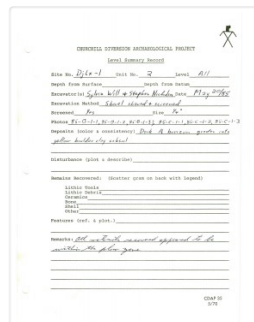
Scope and Content:

Site records of excavation units may include: level summaries, floor plans, feature sheets, wall profiles, unit summaries and any other additional information relating to the unit.

Name Access: Lovstrom survey 1985 - site record XU 2

Subject Access: Archaeology
Lovstrom locale
Lovstrom survey 1985
Lovstrom survey 1985 - site record XU 2

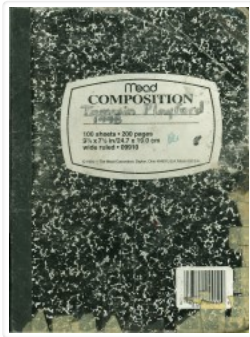
Documents



3.1.1.3.2_Lov_TU2.pdf

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Flintstone Hill 1998 to 2000 - Tomasin Playford field journal 1 of 2

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12292>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: File

Series Number: 2.2.2.2.

File Number: 2

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1998 to 2000

Physical Description: page 103

Material Details: PDF

History /

Biographical:

Tomasin Playford field journal 1 of 2.

Scope and Content:

Record of survey and testing.

Name Access: Flintstone Hill 1998 to 2000 - Tomasin Playford field journal

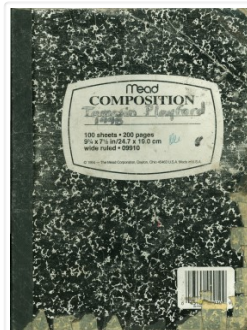
Subject Access: Archaeology

North Lauder locale

Flintstone Hill - DiMe-26

Flintstone Hill 1998 to 2000 - Tomasin Playford field journal

Documents



2.2.2.2.2_TPlayford_journal_1of2.pdf

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