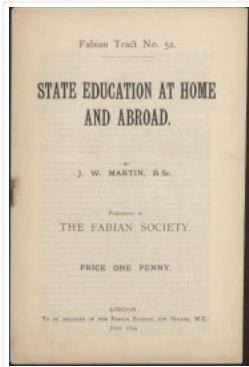


S. J. McKee Archives

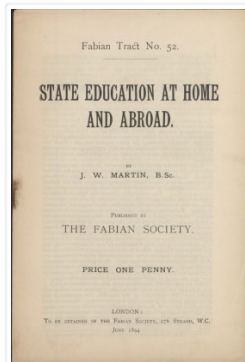


State education at home and abroad

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/specialcollections632>

Part Of:	MG 2 2.16 Robert Dudley Howland Collection
Collection:	Robert Dudley Howland Fabian Society Collection
Creator:	Martin, J. W Fabian Society (Great Britain)
Description Level:	Item
Item Number:	Archives 15-3-240
Item Number Range:	Archives 15-3-240
Responsibility:	by J. W. Martin
Start Date:	1894
Date Range:	1894
Publication:	London : Fabian Society
Physical Description:	15 p. ; 21 cm
Subject Access:	Socialism Great Britain

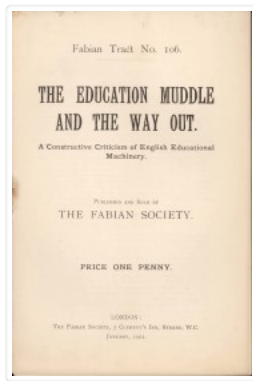
Documents



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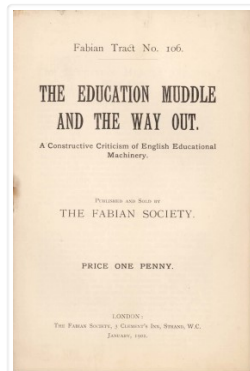


The education muddle and the way out : a constructive criticism of English educational machinery

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/specialcollections551>

Part Of:	MG 2 2.16 Robert Dudley Howland Collection
Collection:	Robert Dudley Howland Fabian Society Collection
Creator:	Fabian Society (Great Britain)
Description Level:	Item
Item Number:	Archives 15-3-142
Item Number Range:	Archives 15-3-142
Start Date:	1901
Date Range:	1901
Publication:	London : Fabian Society
Physical Description:	18 p. ; 21 cm
Subject Access:	Socialism Great Britain

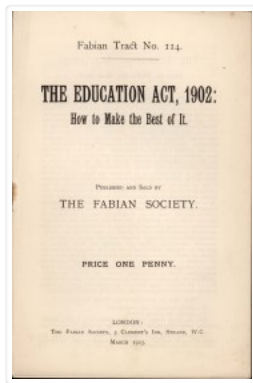
Documents



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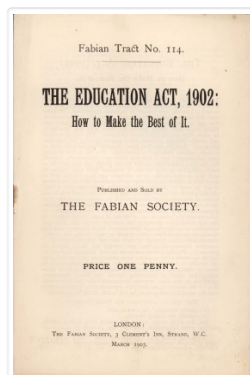


The Education Act, 1902 : how to make the best of it

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/specialcollections554>

Part Of:	MG 2 2.16 Robert Dudley Howland Collection
Collection:	Robert Dudley Howland Fabian Society Collection
Creator:	Fabian Society (Great Britain)
Description Level:	Item
Item Number:	Archives 15-3-145
Item Number Range:	Archives 15-3-145
Start Date:	1903
Date Range:	1903
Publication:	London : Fabian Society
Physical Description:	19 p. ; 21 cm
Subject Access:	Socialism Great Britain

Documents



howland_145.pdf

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The MacNeill teaching controversy

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12736>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds
Description Level: File
Series Number: 6.1
File Number: 2
Other Numbers: RG 81-30, Series 1, Subseries 4B, 1921-1925, Box 2, File 2
GMD: textual records
Date Range: 1921-1922
Physical Description: 1 file
History /
Biographical:

Dr. MacNeill was the central figure in the scandal involving Brandon College in the early 1920's. The Fundamentalist Baptists accused Brandon College, and Dr. MacNeill especially, of teaching Modernist views. He was absolved of any charges at the 1924 Baptist Convention in Chicago.

For history/bio information for H.L. MacNeill, see RG 1 Brandon College fonds, BC 6: Office of the college dean.

Scope and Content:

File consists of correspondence to Howard Whidden, President of Brandon College, and various regarding Dr. MacNeill and his teachings (October 1921 - January 1922). It also contains a copy of "An Abstract of the Report of the Brandon College Commission" prepared by Rev. H.H. Bingham regarding Dr. MacNeill and his teachings.

Name Access: H.L. MacNeill
Subject Access: fundamentalist/modernist debate
religious education
Storage Location: RG 1 Brandon College fonds
Series 6: Office of the College Dean
6.1 MacNeill
Box 1

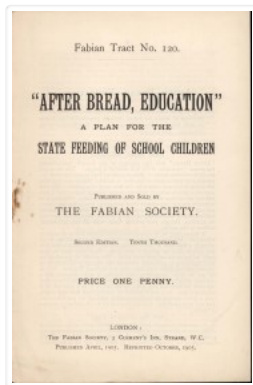
Documents



MacNeill Box 1 File
2.pdf

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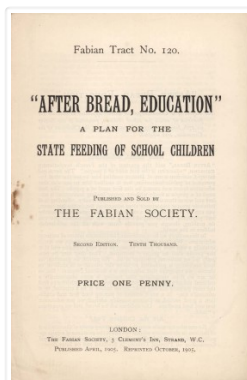


After bread education : a plan for the state feeding of school children

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/specialcollections559>

Part Of:	MG 2 2.16 Robert Dudley Howland Collection
Collection:	Robert Dudley Howland Fabian Society Collection
Creator:	Fabian Society (Great Britain)
Description Level:	Item
Item Number:	Archives 15-3-150
Item Number Range:	Archives 15-3-150
Start Date:	1905
Date Range:	1905
Publication:	London : Fabian Society
Physical Description:	15 p. ; 21 cm
Subject Access:	Socialism Great Britain
Storage Location:	2 copies in envelope
Storage Range:	2 copies in envelope

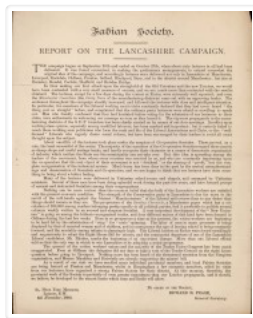
Documents



howland_150.pdf

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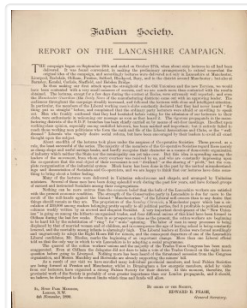


Report on the Lancashire campaign

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/specialcollections459>

Part Of:	MG 2 2.16 Robert Dudley Howland Collection
Collection:	Robert Dudley Howland Fabian Society Collection
Creator:	Fabian Society (Great Britain)
Description Level:	Item
Item Number:	Archives 15-3-49
Item Number Range:	Archives 15-3-49
Responsibility:	Fabian Society
Start Date:	1890
Date Range:	1890
Publication:	[London : [s.n.]
Physical Description:	[1] p. ; 26 cm
Subject Access:	Socialism Great Britain

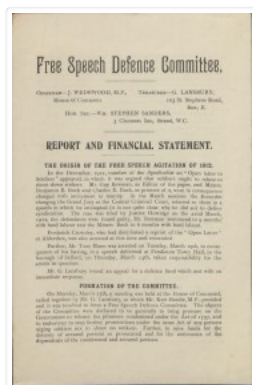
Documents



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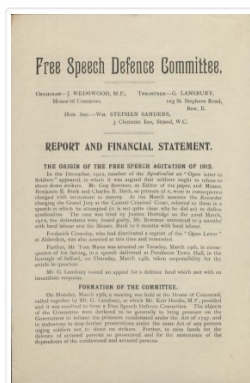


Report and financial statement

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/specialcollections494>

Part Of:	MG 2 2.16 Robert Dudley Howland Collection
Collection:	Robert Dudley Howland Fabian Society Collection
Creator:	Fabian Society (Great Britain)
Description Level:	Item
Item Number:	Archives 15-3-85
Item Number Range:	Archives 15-3-85
Responsibility:	Free Speech Defence Committee
Start Date:	1913]
Date Range:	1913]
Publication:	[London : The Committee
Physical Description:	[4] p. ; 22 cm
Subject Access:	Socialism Great Britain

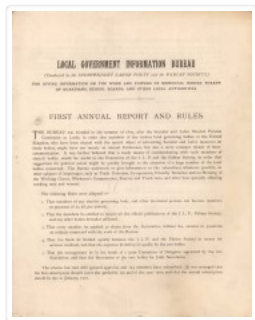
Documents



howland_085.pdf

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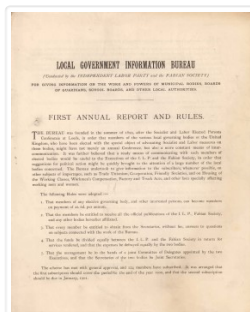


First annual report and rules

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/specialcollections460>

Part Of:	MG 2 2.16 Robert Dudley Howland Collection
Collection:	Robert Dudley Howland Fabian Society Collection
Creator:	Fabian Society (Great Britain)
Description Level:	Item
Item Number:	Archives 15-3-50
Item Number Range:	Archives 15-3-50
Responsibility:	Local government information bureau
Start Date:	1901
Date Range:	1901
Publication:	[London : [s.n.]
Physical Description:	[3] p. ; 27 cm
Subject Access:	Socialism Great Britain

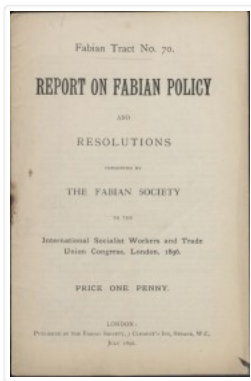
Documents



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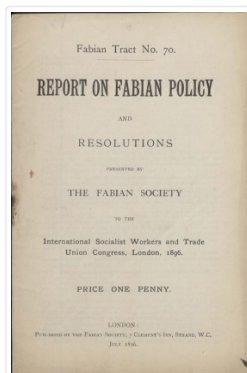


Report on Fabian policy and resolutions

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/specialcollections647>

Part Of:	MG 2 2.16 Robert Dudley Howland Collection
Collection:	Robert Dudley Howland Fabian Society Collection
Creator:	Fabian Society (Great Britain) International Socialist Congress
Description Level:	Item
Item Number:	Archives 15-3-255
Item Number Range:	Archives 15-3-255
Responsibility:	presented by the Fabian Society to the International Socialist Workers and Trade Union Congress
Start Date:	1896
Date Range:	1896
Publication:	London : Fabian Society
Physical Description:	15 p. ; 21 cm
Subject Access:	Socialism Great Britain

Documents



howland_255.pdf

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Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report I

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11968>

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Sub sub series
Series Number:	1.5.1
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media

Date Range: 2003-2008
Physical Description: 3 pages
Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.
History /
Biographical:

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

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

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

Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

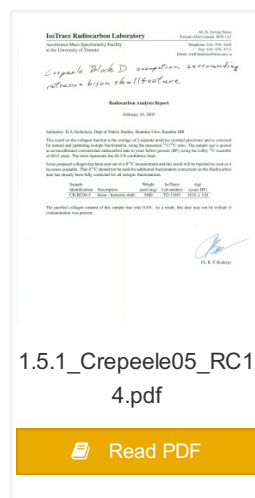
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

Scope and Content:

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

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

Documents





Crepeelee 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:

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

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.

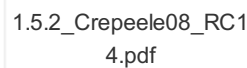
Dates are reported in radiocarbon years or Before Present. Before Present refers to dates before 1950. The introduction of massive amounts of C14, due to atomic bomb and surface testing of atomic weapons, has widely increased the standard deviation on all dates after A.D. 1700 causing these dates to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



Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 1.5.3

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2003-2008

Physical Description: 9 pages

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

History /

Biographical:

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

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

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

Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

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


Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report III

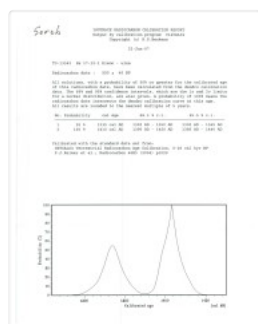
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES
Dr. R. A. Nicholson Report No.: 9112288
Boulder University Material Received: 9/11/2008

Sample Date	Material Description Age	13C (‰) Result	Conventional Radiocarbon Age(±1σ)
See 10085	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10086	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10087	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10088	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10089	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10090	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10091	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10092	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
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See 10223	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10224	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10225	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10226	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10227	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10228	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10229	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10230	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10231	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10232	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10233	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10234	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
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See 10237	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
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See 10255	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
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See 10262	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10263	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
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See 10266	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10267	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
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See 10282	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
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See 10285	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10286	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10287	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10288	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10289	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10290	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10291	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10292	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10293	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10294	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10295	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10296	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10297	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10298	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10299	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	100 ± 40 BP
See 10300	100 ± 40 BP	-26.1‰	



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.

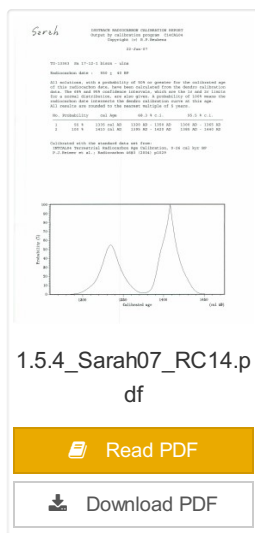
Scope and Content:

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

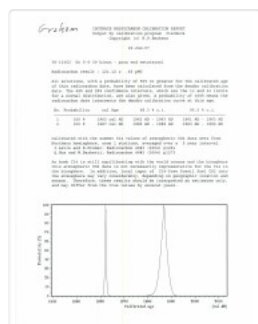
[Documents](#)



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.

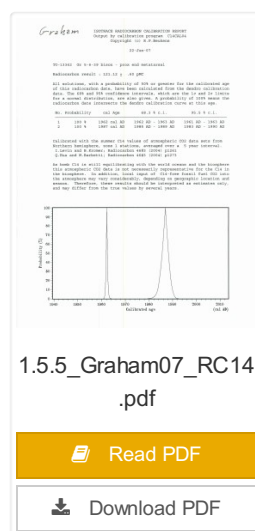
Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report V

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents





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.

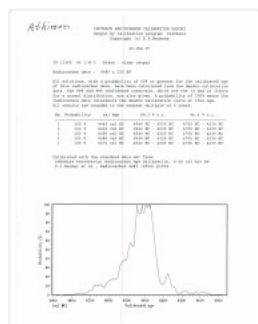
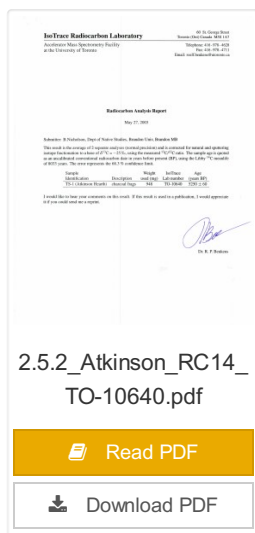
Scope and Content:

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



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.

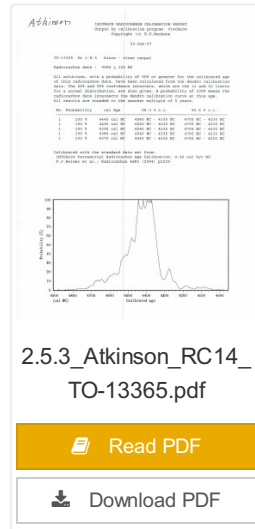
Scope and Content:

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

