

S. J. McKee Archives



The Quill

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions3484>

Part Of:	RG 6 Brandon University fonds
Description Level:	Sub sub series
Series Number:	14.5.3
Accession Number:	13-2006, 23-2006, 1-2007
GMD:	textual records
Date Range:	1910-2006
Physical Condition:	Generally good. Some editions are fragile.

History /

Biographical:

The Quill was established in 1910, and is the second oldest student newspaper in western Canada. It was also the first student run publication at Brandon College. The December (Vol. I, No. 1) edition states that "the demand for such a paper [had] been steadily increasing until at last some definite steps towards bringing one into existence became absolutely necessary." The first step was the election of a committee by the Literary Society to look into the possibilities of the project and report at a special meeting. Following the acceptance of the committee's favorable report, another committee was appointed to outline a policy and nominate officers and staff.

The inaugural staff of the Quill, "having examined the reasons for the discontinuance of the Brandon College Monthly some years ago, [found] that these have been to a large extent removed by the development of the College in the intervening years." They felt that the "student body [had] grown to such an extent that the problem of getting sufficient material for a paper, as well as the financial difficulty, [had] been appreciably reduced." For them, this development "not only justified but demanded the advent of a College paper." The creation of the Quill was also influenced by the awareness of the students involved that their college was in a state of constant change. They felt that they "[could not] allow this important period of [their] College history to pass away and be forgotten." The newspaper enabled them to record the growth and changes on campus for the benefit of the students and friends of the College.

Originally the publication of three editions of the Quill, i.e. Christmas, Easter and a special graduates' number, were planned; the policy on the limited number of issues was to allow the Quill and its staff time to establish themselves, with the aim of expanding into a monthly paper as soon as it was thought advisable to do so. In 1911, the Quill was printed quarterly, with the first three issues of the school year consisting of student publications and professors writings, as well as containing various columns on campus activities. The final issue of that year, and subsequent years, was called the Commencement Issue, and it contained a brief biographical sketch of each member of the graduating class.

In 1927, the Quill was split into two separate entities. In the April edition (Vol. XVI, No. 11), the editorial staff wrote that the Quill's "... function and the efficiency with which it has performed that function in the immediate past are ... doubtful. The present management realize this and feel that the "Quill" as conducted at present can assume neither the utility of a newspaper nor the intrinsic value of a year-book." Subsequently it was decided to publish a fortnightly, or bi-weekly newspaper, which retained the title of "The Quill," as well as a new publication, named

The Sickle, which was to act as a yearbook. This decision was also influenced by the belief that by creating a separate newspaper and yearbook "Brandon College [would] then be on a similar basis in this respect as her sister institutions throughout the Dominion." Although the Quill has occasionally ceased production (for a week or two at most) throughout its history, usually due to a lack of student participation in its production and/or financial troubles, it has continued to be published as a newspaper since 1927.

In 1933, the Quill was presented in an entirely new form. Weekly, for three issues a month, a bulletin was published, with a fourth and more substantial issue at the end of the month. The introduction of the new broadsheet form was an attempt to "reduce stale news" and allow the publication to operate with a "greatly reduced budget." The broadsheet format of the Quill was abandoned in 1934-1935.

Further changes were introduced with the January 15, 1963 (Vol. 53, No. 6) edition of the Quill. In the editorial section of that issue, the staff commented that "the Quill has remained as it is, in size, pattern and almost in content for the last fifty years!" In response, they introduced a weekly Quill (the Quill was first published as a weekly in 1937) and proclaimed that "we find the miserly, pamphlet-sized, shrunken-like Quill no more. In its stead, a fully-grown, broad-shouldered, new Quill has risen." Changes included the creation of the Feature and Intervarsity sections, with their own editors, a definite format in the 'lay-out' of articles, and the 'set-up' of pages, as well as a basic and overall reorganization of the Quill staff.

In September 1969 (Vol. 60, No. 1), Acting Editor Tom Brook and the Quill staff clarified the position and purpose of the Quill as follows: "The primary purpose of the Quill is to bring to the attention of the students of Brandon University the issues and events that have direct implications on the lives of these people. We do and will continue to editorialize in our reporting. It may be not as strong as that seen in the past. But the Quill staff does feel that subjective evaluation of events after the case has been put factually is valid, and this shall be a policy that will be adhered to during the coming year." They also took a moment to point out that the Quill, although a student press, was not a commercial newspaper. Furthermore, they wanted "to see the Quill move closer to the concept of the bourgeois press but not so close that it loses its identification with students and the issues that concern them."

By 1971, the Quill had adopted the statement of principle of the Student Press in Canada as outlined in the Resolutions of the Canadian University Press. Printed on the front page of the September 24 edition, the Quill stated the following policy: It is "... our belief 'that the major role of the student press is to act as an agent of social change, striving to emphasize the rights and responsibilities of the student citizen', and 'that the student press must in fulfilling this role perform both an educative and an active function.'" The policy went on to declare that the Quill, as an alternative press (an alternative to the commercial press), rather than a newspaper, was "limited to presenting news which the commercial press does not handle and to providing news analysis." The democratic nature of the Quill was also clearly stated in the policy.

The structure of the Quill was altered again in 1984, when an editorial board was instated, replacing the previous editor-in-chief system (although in most cases there was more than one editor in any given year). This board was to function as an organizing unit, with the collective electing officers for a one year term. The collective was made up of members, who had to contribute something to the Quill in one out of every three issues, in order to vote. Contributions included actual content for the paper, production, typing, photography work, office clean-up, or anything else that helped the Quill function. The central concern of the Quill, at the time of these changes, was to represent the "wide variety of social issues which interest Brandon University students." (September 27, 1984). The 'wide variety of social issues' was expanded upon in the September 3, 1987 edition of the Quill's editorial section: "A major purpose of THE QUILL is to provide the community with news and information pertaining to local, regional, national and international issues of concern to students."

By 1993, the Editorial Board was comprised of the News Editor, the Co-ordinating Editor and

By 1996, the Editorial Board was comprised of the News Editor, the Co-ordinating Editor and the CUP Editor and was responsible for the direction and content of the newspaper each week. By 1996, the CUP Editor had been replaced by the Business Manager on the Editorial Board. Clarifying its relationship with BUSU in the November 18, 1996 edition, Co-ordinating Editor Stacey Brown quoted the Quill Constitution: "The Quill collective shall determine and regulate editorial content and policy and shall set such perimeters on acceptable advertising as it shall collectively see fit. Debate and reasonable documentation must be given before boycotting anything in the newspaper." She went on to state that "final decisions on most issues are made by the Editorial Board. . . ." The position of Editor-in-Chief was reintroduced sometime around 2001.

Throughout its history, the Quill has been a quarterly, a bi-weekly and a weekly publication. It has been printed in various formats, by a number of different companies and has been financed primarily through funding from BUSU, and at present, advertising and a student levy. In 1997, the Quill became one of the first student newspapers in Canada to produce the paper in a completely digital format.

The Quill has been located at a number of locations on campus. Its first home was at the base of the Bell Tower in the original Clark Hall. In the 1970s it was produced in a mobile trailer near the gymnasium, before moving to the former Students' Union office in the lower level of the McMaster Building in 1980. Finally in 1991, the Quill was moved to its current location on the second floor of the Knowles-Douglas Student Centre.

At present (January 2007), the Quill continues to be a member of the Canadian University Press (CUP), and as such is provided with feature articles, news, graphics and fieldworker assistance. The Quill adheres to the CUP Statement of Principles. As a democratic collective, the Quill is open to all students and staff at Brandon University. An autonomous corporate entity since 2005, the Quill is a student run publication; the articles, editing, layout and distribution are done by the students.

Custodial History:

Editions of the Quill have been acquired by the McKee Archives from BUSU and former Alumni.

Scope and Content:

Sub series has been divided into three sub series, including: (1) The Quill editions; (2) The Quill duplicates and microfilm; and (3) The Quill special editions.

Notes:	Administrative information in the History/Bio field was taken from the "Brandon College finding aid" prepared by Karyn Reidel for the McKee Archives in 1998 and various editions of the Quill. Post-1927, a handful of Quill editions contain Literary Supplements.
Subject Access:	college newspapers yearbooks history
Accruals:	Further accruals expected.
Repro Restriction:	Copyright provisions apply.
Location Original:	S.J. McKee Archives
Location Copy:	See sub series 14.5.3.2 The Quill duplicates and microfilm for information on copies.
Storage Location:	RG 6 Brandon University fonds Series 14: BUSU 14.5 BUSU publications

Related Material: Editions of the Brandon College/University Sickle are located at RG 6, sub sub series 14.5.1 (The Sickle).

The Quill and Sickle account book for [1939-1941] is located in the Alfred Angus Murray McPherson collection (21-2006) Box 7, File 7.



Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Report I

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

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 1.5.1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2003-2008

Physical Description: 3 pages

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

History /

Biographical:

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

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

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

Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

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

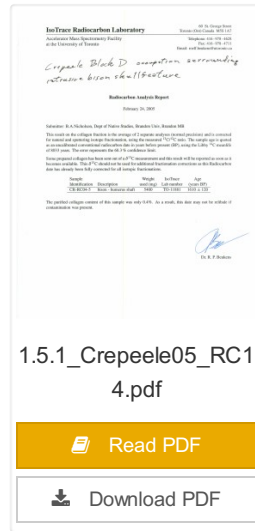
Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Report I

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents



Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 1.5.2

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2003-2008

Physical Description: 8 pages

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

Biographical:

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

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

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

Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

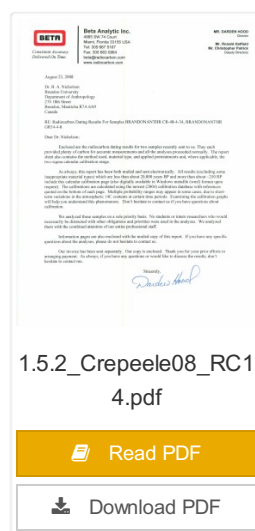
Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report II

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepee locale
Crepee locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents





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

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.

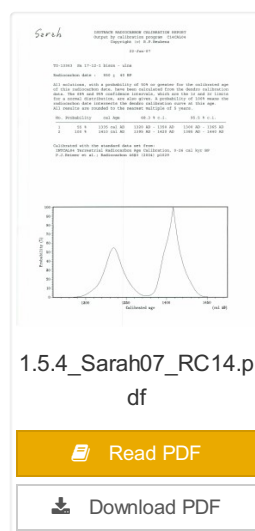
Scope and Content:

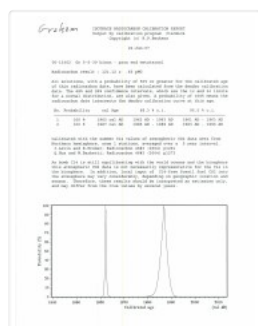
Sub sub series contains radiocarbon dates from: Crepeele, Sarah and Graham sites.

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report IV

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepee locale
Crepee locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents





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.

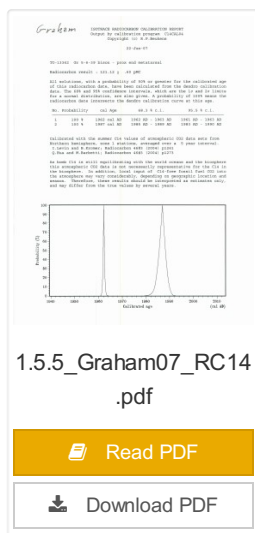
Name Access: Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Report V

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeelee locale

Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents



North Lauder locale Radiocarbon 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.

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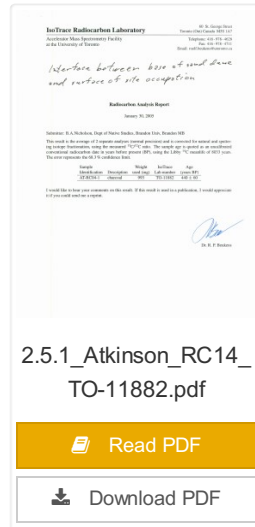
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

Scope and Content:

Sub sub series contains radiocarbon dates from: 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



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

IsoTrace Radiocarbon Laboratory
Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Facility
at the University of Toronto

40 St George Street
North York, Ontario M5S 1A5
Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A5
Canada
Tel: 416-978-2000
Fax: 416-978-2001
Email: info@isotraceradiocarbon.com

Radiocarbon Analysis Report
May 17, 2010


Reference: 2-Atkinson, Dept of Public Works, Greater Toronto District
The report was prepared for the purpose of providing information to the client regarding the radiocarbon dating of the sample. The report was prepared by the laboratory and is for the use of the client. The report was prepared by the laboratory and is for the use of the client. The report was prepared by the laboratory and is for the use of the client.


Sample	Preparation	Analysis	Result
2.5.2_Atkinson_RC14_	AMS	AMS	10640

I warrant that the data presented in this report is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I warrant that the data presented in this report is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I warrant that the data presented in this report is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[Signature]
Dr. R. P. Evers

2.5.2_Atkinson_RC14_
TO-10640.pdf

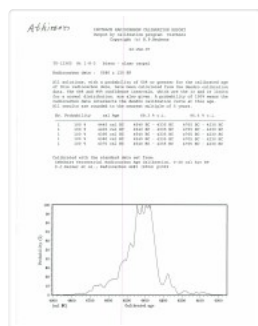
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North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 3

<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

2.5.3_Atkinson_RC14_
TO-13365.pdf

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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.

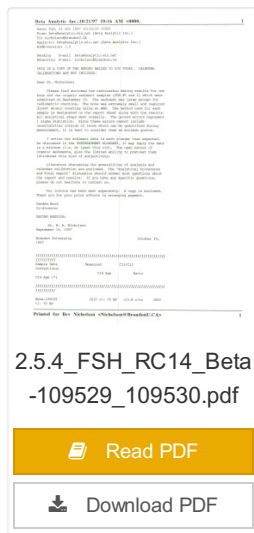
Scope and Content:

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

 Read PDF

 Download PDF



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.

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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: 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 33611-5698
813.937.0800
www.betanalytic.com


REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

FOR: Dr. R. A. Atkinson Florida Department of Cultural Resources	DATE RECEIVED: September 20, 2007 DATE REPORTED: October 26, 2007
SAMPLE DATA	Reference: 109900 Type: Soil Quantity: 100g
ANALYSIS	AMS 14C - 100 BP 100 ± 10 BP

NOTE: The laboratory is not responsible for the accuracy of the dates reported in this report. The laboratory is not responsible for the accuracy of the dates reported in this report. The laboratory is not responsible for the accuracy of the dates reported in this report.

2.5.6_FSH_RC14_109
900.pdf

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Casselman survey - photographs

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10734>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 1.1.5

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: graphic

Date Range: 2003

Physical Description: 11 photographs

Material Details: JPEGs

Scope and Content:

Sub sub series consists of photographs taken during the Casselman survey.

Name Access: Casselman survey - photographs

Subject Access: Crepeele locale
Casselman survey



Casselman survey - artifact catalogue

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11722>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 1.1.4

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 2003

Physical Description: 264 pages

Material Details: PDF

History /

Biographical:

Artifact catalogue containing 597 records from the Casselman survey 2003.

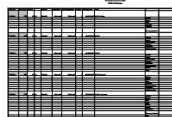
Scope and Content:

Spreadsheet containing information about the artifacts recovered, including: unit, level, artifact number, catalogue number, depth, co-ordinates, entry date, date recovered, count, weight, UTM co-ordinates, notes (excavators initials and comments) and artifact identification.

Name Access: Casselman survey - artifact catalogue

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepelee locale
Casselman survey

Documents



1.1.4_Ca03_artcat.pdf

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Lovstrom Block D 1987

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

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

History /

Biographical:

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

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

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

Scope and Content:

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

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



Lovstrom Block D 1988

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

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

History /

Biographical:

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

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

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

Scope and Content:

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

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



Lovstrom Block E 1987

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

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

History /

Biographical:

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

Scope and Content:

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

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



Lovstrom Block E 1988

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12590>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 3.6.2
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 1988
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History /
Biographical:

Directed by Dr. Nicholson and with Ian Kuijt as crew chief, fourteen additional units were excavated in Block E in 1988. Stratigraphic evidence of distinct activity areas at successive depths and radiocarbon dates indicate at least three occupations (380 BP, 700 BP and 860 B P).

Three identified activity clusters occur stratigraphically, supporting these dated occupations. A clear distinction between Blackduck and Vickers Focus ceramics is evident in this Block. Sixteen small side-notched and un-notched points were recovered in this excavation series as well as numerous unifacial scrapers. Fragments from a grey soapstone tube were also recovered.

Scope and Content:

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

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



Lovstrom Block H 1988

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

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 3.9.1
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 1988

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History /

Biographical:

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

Radiocarbon dates from this block indicate two occupations separated in time by some 300 years. The excavation of the eight 1m² units resulted in the recovery of over 650 ceramic fragments including 20 rim sherds from at least four vessels, a grooved maul, fire-cracked rock, lithic debitage and a reworked Avonlea projectile point. A large amount of bison bone, including a number of axial elements and a fragmented skull were also recovered.

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

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

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Lovstrom Block H 1988

Subject Access: Archaeology
Lovstrom locale
Lovstrom Block H



Lovstrom Block E 1991

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

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

History /

Biographical:

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

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

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

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

Scope and Content:

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

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