

S. J. McKee Archives



Faculty of Education publications

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions164>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 7.3.3

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1959-1979, c. 2010

Physical Description: 6 cm

Scope and Content:

Sub sub series consists of items published by the Faculty of Education or written by members of the Faculty of Education, including: Faculty of Education Student's Directory: October 15, 1976, November 27, 1979; Wednesday Newsletter: September 20, 1967 – November 29, 1967, December 6, 1967 – March 27, 1968, April 3, 1968 – November 20, 1968, November 27, 1969 – April 2, 1969; Teacher-Training Programme General Information Academic Season 1959-1960; Teacher-Training Programme General Information Academic Season 1960-1961; BUNTEP Newsletter – volume 1, no. 2 and volume 1, no. 3; and a pamphlet on the Bachelor of Physical Education Studies (three year degree).

Storage Location: RG 6 Brandon University fonds
Series 7: Faculties and Schools
7.3 Faculty of Education



Arts Faculty Council

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4388>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 7.1.14

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1970-1993

Physical Description: 78 cm

Physical Condition: excellent

Custodial History:

Records were stored in the Dean of Arts and Graduate Studies Office until their transfer to the McKee Archives on March 31, 2006.

Scope and Content:

Sub sub series consists of minutes and meeting materials for the Arts Faculty Council (1970-1993).

Storage Location: RG 6 Brandon University fonds
Series 7: Faculties and Schools
7.1 Faculty of Arts



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 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



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

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

Sample ID: 2005 XU 8
Date: 2008-05-01

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

Radiocarbon Analysis Report
Edition 20.000

Method: 14C/12C Ratio, Stable Isotope, Standard Deviation (SD)

The report is a summary of the results of the analysis of the sample. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for the original data. The report is a summary of the results of the analysis of the sample. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for the original data.


Sample: 2005 XU 8
Date: 2008-05-01
Date: 2008-05-01

The results of the analysis of the sample are as follows: In a word, this data may not be reliable if used without the original data.

[Signature]
Dr. R. S. Bradley

1.5.1_Crepeele05_RC1
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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.

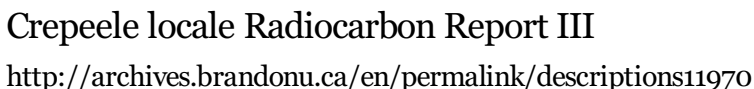
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

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



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


**BETA ANALYTIC INC.**
13600 W. 31st Ave., Suite 100
Westminster, CO 80040
Tel: 303.427.4777 Fax: 303.427.4778
www.betainc.com

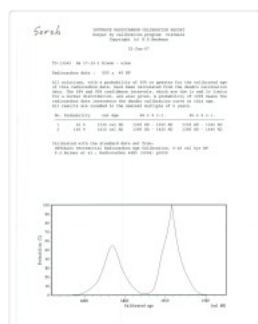
REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES
Dr. R. A. Nicholson Report No.: 9112288
Boulder University Material Received: 9/11/2008

Sample Date	Material Description	13C (‰)	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP)
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	400 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	380 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	360 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	340 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	320 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	300 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	280 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	260 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	240 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	220 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	200 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	180 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	160 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	140 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	120 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	100 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	80 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	60 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	40 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	20 ± 40
See Table	20-11-2007	-26.1‰	0 ± 40

1.5.3_Crepeele08_RC1
4.pdf

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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.

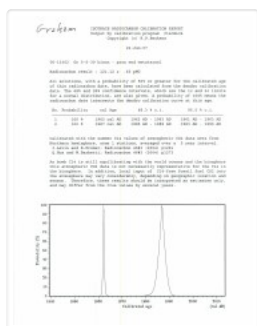
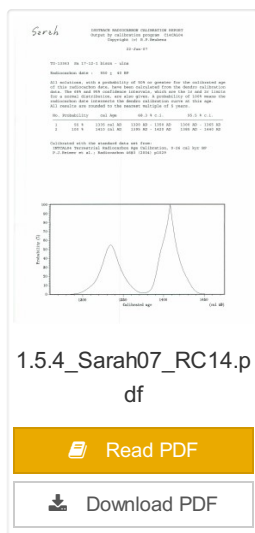
Name Access: Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Report IV

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeelee locale

Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents



Crepeele 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.

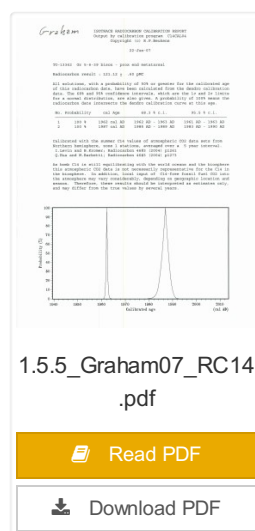
Scope and Content:

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





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.

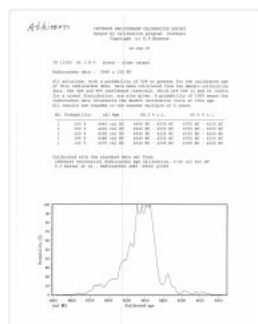
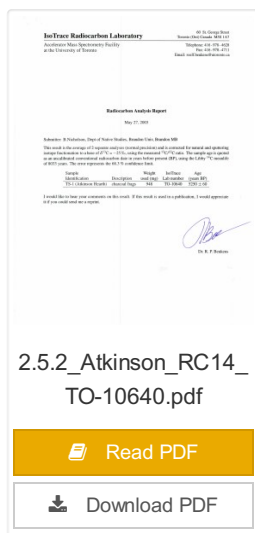
Scope and Content:

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.

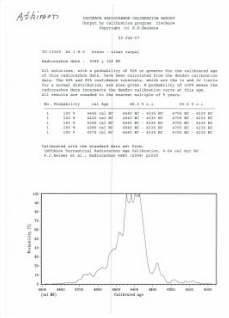
Scope and Content:

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



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

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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



Canada Seed Company

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4328>

Part Of: RG 3 A.E. McKenzie Company fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: McS 3 3.2.4

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1967-1979

Physical Description: 2.5 cm

History /

Biographical:

The Canada Seed Company was formed in 1913 by Mr. R. C. (Clark) Steele at Hagersville, Ontario with the intent to process and export farm seeds. However, in later years, the company branched out into the Garden Seed business. Early in the 1930's, R. C. Steele merged his company with the Steele Briggs Seed Co., which was owned by his brother Walter D. Steele. Following the deaths of W. D. Steele and E. F. Crossland, R. C. Steele was elected President of Steele Briggs.

A few years later, Vancouver interests took over the seed companies under Steele Briggs, including the Canada Seed Company. At this time, R. C. Steele retired from the company to form Steele Robertson Co., headquartered in Edmonton. W. D. Dack was appointed President of Steele Briggs. In June 1951, W. D. Dack took control of company operations from the Vancouver interests and, in 1961, the Steele Briggs Seed Co. purchased the Rennie Seed Co.

Custodial History:

See fonds level description of custodial history of A. E. McKenzie Seed Co. Ltd.

Scope and Content:

This sub-series contains the resignation of A.J. Maruca as an officer and director of Canada Seeds Ltd. and a report on operating results for the nine-month period ending February 28, 1967. The remainder of the records in this sub-series are financial statements prepared by Meyers Norris Penny & Co.

The sub sub series is divided into two sub sub sub series, including: (1) Financial; and (2) Miscellaneous.

Storage Location: RG 3 A.E. McKenzie Company fonds

McS 3 Acquisitions

3.2 Steele Briggs Seed Co. Ltd.

Related Material:

Historical information regarding Canada Seeds Ltd. is located in Series 2 (Office of the President/GM), sub-series 2 (J. Lasby Lowes), Historical Topics file 10 (Tape 23) and file 11 (Tape 24) of the A.E. McKenzie Seed Co. Ltd. fonds.