Library Staff in Reference

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions69

Part Of:	Brandon University Photograph Collection
Description Level:	Item
Series Number:	1
File Number:	1.1.55
Item Number:	1.1.55
Date Range:	c. 1980
Physical Description:	b/w, 3.5" x 5"
Scope and Content:	

Library Worker Billie Wilkenson. Shown among shelves housing reference texts in the library

Name Access:	Billie Wilkenson
Subject Access:	Library; Reference

President's reports

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions86

Part Of:	RG 6 Brandon University fonds
Description Level:	Sub-series
Series Number:	3.2
GMD:	textual records
Date Range:	1914-1993 (not inclusive)
Physical Description:	18 cm

History / Biographical:

The Annual President's Report typically included a brief report from each office of the College/University, covering the developments of the previous year. In addition, financial, enrollment data and new program initiatives were included. The annual reports also contained information concerning faculty publications and awards.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series contains President's reports for the following years:

BOX 1:
1914-1915; 1921-1923; 1926-1927; 1927-1928; 1929-1930; 1934-1935; 1935-1936; 1946-1947; 1960-1962; 1962-1964; 1964-1967; 1968-1969; 1969-1970; 1970-1971; 1971-1972; 1972-1973; 1973-1974; 1974-1975; 1975-1976; 1976-1977

Brandon College report for 1964-1967, contains a historical account of the development of the library for the period 1900-1967.

BOX 2:
1978-1979; 1982-1983; 1983-1984; 1985-1986; 1986-1987; 1987-1988; 1988-1989; 1989-1990; 1991-1993

Notes:	For ease of administration, President's reports from the Brandon College era have been included in the sub-series. Formerly accession RP80-43.
Storage Location:	RG 6 Brandon University fonds Series 3: Office of the President

Accident (truck/train)

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11131

Part Of:	CKX fonds
Creator:	CKX
Description Level:	Item
Item Number:	11-2010.A38
Accession Number:	11-2010
GMD:	graphic
Date Range:	1969
Physical Description:	5" x 4" (b/w)
Material Details:	Negative

Custodial History:

See fonds level of the CKX records for custodial history.

Scope and Content:

Image of an accident between a train and a Clark Septic Service truck.

Name Access:	CKX Television
Subject Access:	television broadcasting
	accidents
	vehicular accidents
	train crashes
Storage Location:	CKX fonds - 2010 accessions

Images

Accident, corner of 10th and Victoria (motorcycle)

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11152

Part Of:	CKX fonds
Creator:	CKX
Description Level:	Item
Item Number:	11-2010.A42a
Accession Number:	11-2010
GMD:	graphic
Date Range:	June 1968
Physical Description:	1.25" x 1" (b/w)
Material Details:	Negative

Custodial History:

See fonds level of the CKX records for custodial history.

Scope and Content:

Image of an accident between and a motorcycle at the corner of 10th Street and Victoria Avenue.

Name Access:	CKX Television
Subject Access:	television broadcasting
	accidents
	vehicular accidents
	motorcycles
Storage Location:	CKX fonds - 2010 accessions

Images

Accident, corner of 10th and Victoria (motorcycle)

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11156

Part Of:	CKX fonds
Creator:	CKX
Description Level:	Item
Item Number:	11-2010.A42b
Accession Number:	11-2010
GMD:	graphic
Date Range:	June 1968
Physical Description:	1.25" x 1" (b/w)
Material Details:	Negative

Custodial History:

See fonds level of the CKX records for custodial history.

Scope and Content:

Image of an accident between and a motorcycle at the corner of 10th Street and Victoria Avenue.

Name Access:	CKX Television
Subject Access:	television broadcasting
	accidents
	vehicular accidents
	motorcycles
Storage Location:	CKX fonds - 2010 accessions

Images

MPE D 4 Box Car Inquiry

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11327

Part Of:	RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds
Description Level:	Sub-series
Series Number:	MPE D.4
GMD:	textual records
Date Range:	1958
Physical Description:	26cm
History / Biographical:	

This was a commission by the Bracken government into the distribution of box cars.

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

Scope and Content:

.This sub-series contains submissions to the Box Car Inquiry, procedings of the Inquiry, and reports of the Inquiry.

Notes:	Description by Jillian Sutherland (2010)
Name Access:	Box Car Inquiry Bracken
Subject Access:	railways
Storage Location:	RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds Series D: Commissions, Committees and Inquiries

Bell Tone hearing aids

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11417

Part Of:	CKX fonds
Creator:	CKX
Description Level:	Item
Item Number:	11-2010.B26
Accession Number:	11-2010
GMD:	graphic
Date Range:	after 1954
Physical Description:	1.5" x 1.5" (b/w)
Material Details:	Negative

Custodial History:

See fonds level of the CKX records for custodial history.

Scope and Content:

Image is an advertisement for Bell tone hearing aids, listing both the Brandon and Winnipeg office addresses and phone numbers.

Name Access:	CKX
Subject Access:	signs and signboards
Storage Location:	CKX fonds - 2010 accessions

Images

Brandon Transit

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11539

Part Of:	CKX fonds
Creator:	CKX
Description Level:	Item
Item Number:	11-2010.B97
Accession Number:	11-2010
GMD:	graphic
Date Range:	after 1954
Physical Description:	5" x 4" (b/w)
Material Details:	Negative

Custodial History:

See fonds level of the CKX records for custodial history.

Scope and Content:

Image of three Brandon Transit buses outfitted with sound by CKX. Two of the buses have are advertising natural gas.

Name Access:	CKX Radio
	Brandon Transit
Subject Access:	buses
	road transportation
Storage Location:	CKX fonds - 2010 accessions

Images

Bata Shoes staff

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11622

Part Of:	CKX fonds
Creator:	CKX
Description Level:	Item
Item Number:	11-2010.B128d
Accession Number:	11-2010
GMD:	graphic
Date Range:	1969
Physical Description:	1.5" x 1" (b/w)
Material Details:	Negative
Custodial History:	

See fonds level of the CKX records for custodial history.

Scope and Content:

Portrait of Bata Shoes staff members likely taken on opening day.

Name Access:	CKX Television
	Bata Shoes
Subject Access:	shoe stores
Storage Location:	CKX fonds - 2010 accessions

Images

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

1.5.1_Crepeele05_RC14.pdf

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Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report II

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

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

History / Biographical:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scope and Content:

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

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

Documents

1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC14.pdf

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Crepeele 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:

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.

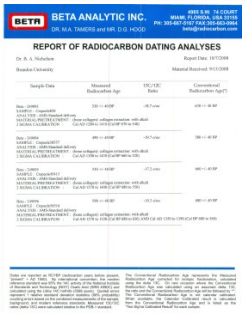
Scope and Content:

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.
REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

1.5.3_Crepeele08_RC14.pdf

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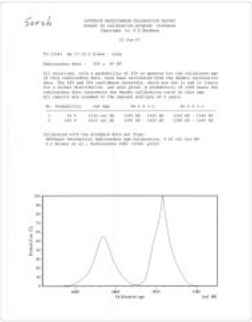


Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report IV

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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

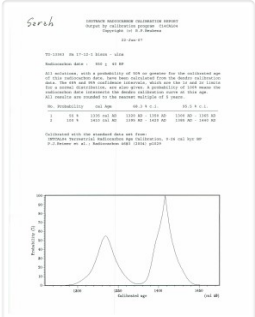
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

Scope and Content:

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

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

Documents



1.5.4_Sarah07_RC14.pdf

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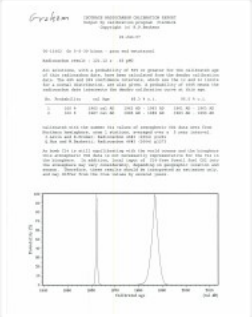


Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report V

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.

History /
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.

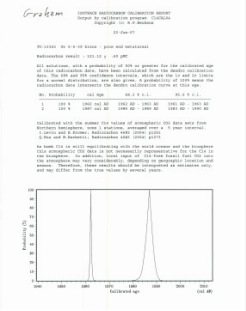
Scope and Content:

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



1.5.5_Graham07_RC14
.pdf

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North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report I

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

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Sub sub series
Series Number:	2.5.1
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	1997-2000
Physical Description:	2 pages
Material Details:	Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History / Biographical:

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

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

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

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

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

Scope and Content:

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

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

Documents

2.5.1_Atkinson_RC14_TO-11882.pdf

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North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 2

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

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Sub sub series
Series Number:	2.5.2
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	1997-2000
Physical Description:	2 pages
Material Details:	Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History / Biographical:

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

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

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

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

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

Scope and Content:

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

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

Documents

2.5.2_Atkinson_RC14_TO-10640.pdf

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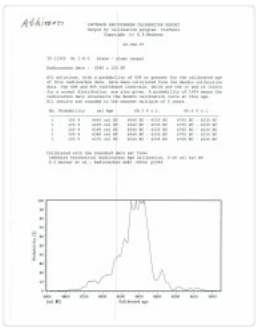


North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 3

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

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Sub sub series
Series Number:	2.5.3
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	1997-2000
Physical Description:	1 page
Material Details:	Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.
History / Biographical:	

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

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

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

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

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

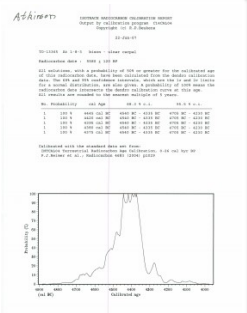
Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 3

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

Documents



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

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BETA ANALYTIC INC.

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

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.

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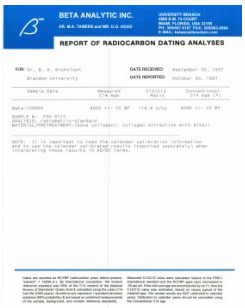
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