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North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report I

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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





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.

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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: Subject Access:

North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 2 Archaeology North Lauder locale North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 2

Documents

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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.

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

Documents



North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 4

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12330

Part Of:

RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

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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.

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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 L Subject Access: Archae

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North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 6

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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





North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Dates

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12326

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Sub-series
Series Number:	2.5
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	textual records
Date Range:	1997-2000
Material Details:	Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

The North Lauder locale has a long archaeological and geological history that is important for understanding the forces that shaped the region. Archaeological research in the locale shows that the area has been occupied by humans for at least the past 6,500 years. Environmental forces provided an area of diverse resources that attracted early peoples.

Archaeologists from Brandon University have been conducting research in the North Lauder locale that has focused on the Atkinson site, a 6,500 year old hunter-gatherer site and Flintstone Hill.

The geomorphology of the glacial Lake Hind Basin over the past 11,000 years is known primarily through the study of a cut bank along the Souris River. Flintstone Hill contains the most complete stratigraphic record for the post-glacial period on the northern plains. The site has been extensively studied by geoarchaeologists, geologists and paleoenvironmentalists over many years and their findings have contributed to our understanding of the region.

Radiocarbon dates were obtained from the Atkinson site and Flintstone Hill.

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: the Atkinson site and Flintstone Hill.

Name Access:

North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Dates

Subject Access:

Archaeology North Lauder locale North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Dates

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

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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 Rad	diocarbon Dates. C14 report by IsoTrace Laboratory for Crepeele site

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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: Subject Access:

Archaeology Crepeele locale Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report I





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.

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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
	Crepeele locale
	Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

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Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report III

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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.

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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

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Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report IV

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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





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.

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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 V
Subject Access:	Archaeology
	Crepeele locale
	Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

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Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11966

RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Sub-series
1.5
1-2010
textual records
2003-2008
Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

The Crepeele locale is located within the larger Lauder Sandhills area, located in southwestern Manitoba. The area is a complex region of high biodiversity made up of stabilized sand dunes and wetlands that encourage the development of mixed forest and grass prairie. This area provided a variety of subsistence resources for pre-European hunter-gatherers. At the present time the grass prairie is now farm land but the areas of vegetated sand dunes have not been cultivated and have revealed numerous pre-contact archaeological sites.

Archaeological surveying was conducted in 2003. The results of the 2003 Casselman survey showed over 300 test uints contained cultural material and indicated several areas for further examination including the Crepeele site DiMe-29, Sarah site DiMe-28 and Graham sites DiMe-30.

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the locale with 75 - 1m x1m units excavated. The Crepeele locale is a complex region of high biodiversity made up of stabilized sand dunes and wetlands that encourage the development of mixed forest and grass prairie. This area provided a variety of subsistence resources for pre-European hunter-gatherers. At the present time the grass prairie is now farm land but the areas of vegetated sand dunes have not been cultivated and have revealed numerous pre-contact archaeological sites.

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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:

Subject Access:

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates Archaeology Crepeele locale Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates



ARCH 2: North Lauder locale

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12079

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	Series
Series Number:	2
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	1997 to present
History /	
Biographical:	

ARCH 2: North Lauder Locale

The North Lauder locale has a long archaeological and geological history that is important for understanding the forces that shaped the region. Archaeological research in the locale shows that the area has been occupied by humans for at least the past 6,500 years. Environmental forces provided an area of diverse resources that attracted early peoples.

Environment of the Lauder Sandhills

The North Lauder locale is part of the greater Lauder Sandhills area. The glaciers that covered this region began to recede approximately 11,000 years ago leaving a large lake known as glacial Lake Hind. The Souris River, the Lauder Sandhills and the Oak Lake Aquifer are remnants of the environmental and geological forces that shaped the region.

The Lauder Sandhills region is characterized by a landscape of sand sheets and stabilized sand dunes interspersed with a variety of wetlands. This complex topographic and hydrological situation favoured the development of an island mosaic of mixed forest, wetland and meadow, surrounded by mixed grass prairie. The result was a large, isolated ecotone which provided a rich variety of subsistence resources for hunter-gatherers.

Research in the Lauder Sandhills

Archaeologists from Brandon University have been conducting research in the Lauder Sandhills since 1991. Research in the North Lauder locale has focused on the Atkinson site, a 6,500 year old hunter-gatherer site and Flintstone Hill.

The Atkinson site

The Atkinson site is one of the oldest excavated sites in Manitoba and has been Radiocarbon dated to 6,500 years before present. The Atkinson site is located on the bank of the Souris River and was discovered when a hearth (fire pit) was seen eroding out of the bank. Based on the date of the site and the kind of lithics (stone tools) present it is considered a Gowen occupation. The Atkinson site is evidence that bison hunters were active on the northern plains at a very early date. Similar sites have also been found on the High Plains in the U.S. and are referred to as the Mummy Cave Complex.

The Atkinson Site is of great importance as it is the first undisturbed site of this type to be excavated in Manitoba and extends the range of these sites south and east from the type-sites in central Saskatchewan.

Flintstone Hill

The geomorphology of the glacial Lake Hind Basin over the past 11,000 years is known primarily through the study of a cut bank along the Souris River. Flint Stone Hill contains the most complete stratigraphic record for the post-glacial period on the northern plains. The site has been extensively studied by geoarchaeologists, geologists and paleoenvironmentalists over many years and their findings have contributed to our understanding of the region.

The North Lauder locale Borden designations of Atkinson site DiMe-27 and Flintstone Hill site DiMe-26.

Borden System

Archaeological sites in Canada are identified by the Borden system, which is a uniform site designation system. The country is divided into grids based on latitude and longitude in blocks of 10 x 20 minutes. The first 4 letters indicate the block and the following numbers indicate the actual site. For example the area of the Lauder Sandhills in southwestern Manitoba is identified by the letters DM and the North Lauder locale within that area is DiMe. The Atkinson site is DiMe-27 and the Flintstone Hill site DiMe-26. As new sites are discovered they will be numbered sequentially.

Scope and Content:

The Series has been divided into two sub-series, including (1) Atkinson site DiMe-27 and Flintstone Hill site DiMe-26.

Name Access:	North Lauder locale
Subject Access:	Archaeology
	Atkinson site DiMe-27

Arrangement:

Series is arranged by site and by year of field work.

Flintstone Hill 1998-2000 Test Unit 5

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Part Of:	RG / Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	File
Series Number:	2.2.2.3
File Number:	5
Accession Number:	1-2010
Date Range:	1998-2000
Physical Description:	38 pages
Material Details:	PDF
History /	
Biographical:	
Record of test unit 5	at Flintstone Hill.
Scope and Content:	

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

Name Access:	Flintstone Hill 1998-2000 Test Unit 5
Subject Access:	Archaeology North Lauder locale
	Flintstone Hill - DiMe-26
	Flintstone Hill 1998-2000 Test Unit 5





Atkinson site 2006 - north wall of hearth 5

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12278

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	ltem
Series Number:	2.1.4.5
ltem Number:	2.1.4.5.12
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	graphic
Date Range:	2006
Physical Description:	2560 x 1920 (1067)
Material Details:	JPEG
History / Biographical:	

Photograph taken during 2006 Brandon University Archaeology excavations at Atkinson site.

Scope and Content:

North wall of hearth 5.

Name Access:	Atkinson site 2006 - north wall of hearth 5
Subject Access:	Archaeology North lauder locale Atkinson site DiMe-27 Atkinson site 2006 photographs

Images



Flintstone Hill 1998-2000 - Test Unit 5 north profile



http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12320

Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	ltem
Series Number:	2.2.2.5
Item Number:	2.2.2.5.7
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	graphic
Date Range:	1998-2000
Physical Description:	536 x 796(247)
Material Details:	JPEG
History / Biographical:	

Photograph taken during 1998-2000 Brandon University Archaeology survey at Flintstone Hill.

Scope and Content:

Test Unit 5 north profile, 150 cm deep.

Name Access:	Flintstone Hill 1998-2000 - Test Unit 5 north profile
Subject Access:	Archaeology North lauder locale Flintstone Hill DiMe-26
	Flintstone Hill 1998-2000 - Test Unit 4 north profile

Images





ARCH 3: Lovstrom locale http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12406 Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level:	Series
Series Number:	3
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	1985 to 1991
History /	

Biographical:

The Lovstrom locale first came to the attention of Dr. Nicholson through conversations with landowners Mr. and Mrs. Herb Lovstrom in 1985. Lovstrom is a multi-component archaeological locale located 25km south of Brandon overlooking the Souris River channel. The landowner's surface collection and the presence of bone and artifacts in a cultivated field indicated the presence of one or more sites.

Limited testing was conducted in 1985 and 1986, followed by major excavations in 1987, 1988 and 1991. Eight sites of block excavations with a total of 132 1m2 excavation units were completed. The locale area extends approximately 500m north from the edge of the Souris Valley escarpment and over 200m east from the Jock's Creek escarpment.

Physical and biological environment As has been noted above, the locale is bounded on the south by the Souris channel and on the west by the incised channel of Jock's Creek and a till plain extends to the north and the east. This plain is characterized by buff colored glacial till with numerous rocks embedded in the surface. Surrounding these rocky knolls are dark-soil hollows where the various cultural occupations are found. The depth of the topsoil layer suggests a long term grassland cover with the present oak forest likely developing in historic times due to the elimination of bison grazing and the controlling of prairie fires in late historic times. A small cleared patch of farmland is found within the boundaries of the locale area. This area has provided a substantial surface collection of artifacts.

Present vegetation in the area is a mosaic of aspen/oak forest groves and mesic grass prairie that includes introduced species such as brome grass. In poorly drained areas, willow and red osier dogwood are present. The Lovstrom locale is found in a forested area dominated by oak with an under story of saskatoon, chokecherry, pin cherry, and hazelnut brush. Poison ivy is abundant as well as sarsaparilla.

The major faunal resources in Precontact times would have been bison, with elk and mule deer playing a minor role. Antelope may have been present also. Small animals included snowshoe hare, cottontails, porcupines and beaver. Canids, including wolf, coyote, fox and domesticated dog were present, as well as mustelids such as badger, mink, and weasel. Fragments from a fisher were also recovered in the excavations.

Summation.

The Lovstrom locale has eight sites. The sites were designated and excavated as Blocks A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. Many of the sites are multi-occupations.

The Vickers materials are primarily confined to Blocks D, E, F, G and H. Vickers Focus materials overlie Blackduck/Duck Bay materials. Blackduck and Duck Bay materials are found in the lower levels of all excavation blocks and in most test units. The Vickers occupations at the Lovstrom locale, based upon ceramic wares and an overlapping of C14 dates, appear to have been contemporary with the Lowton type site to the east, near Belmont. A small protohistoric occupation was identified overlying part of Block D. Faunal remains are abundant with bison clearly dominating the assemblages. Lesser amounts of canid are present as well as small mammals including beaver, hare and mustelids. Small amounts of avian species are also present.

Publications Nicholson, B.A. 2011 The Role of Pocket Gophers (Thomomys talpoides) in Restructuring Stratigraphic Relationships at the Lovstrom Site. Canadian Journal of Archaeology 35:323-331.

Nicholson, Bev, Scott Hamilton, Matthew Boyd and Sylvia Nicholson 2008 A Late Plains Woodland Adaptive Strategy in the Northern Parklands: the Vickers Focus Forager-Horticulturists. Invited Paper for Papers in Northeastern Plains Prehistory, eds. Michael G. Michlovic and Dennis L. Toom, North Dakota Journal of Archaeology Vol. 8:19-34.

Nicholson, Bev and Scott Hamilton

2001 Cultural Continuity and Changing Subsistence Strategies During the Late Precontact Period in Southwestern Manitoba. Canadian Journal of Archaeology 25:53-73.

Nicholson, Bev

1996 Plains Woodland Influx and the Blackduck Exodus in South-Western Manitoba During the Late Precontact Period. Manitoba Archaeological Journal 6(1):69-85.

Nicholson, Bev and Mary Malainey

1991 Report on the 1991 Field School Excavations at the Lovstrom Site (DjLx-1), Southwestern Manitoba. Manitoba Archaeological Journal 1(2): 51-93.

Nicholson, Bev and Jane Gibson 1990-91 Lovstrom Site Field Report, 1987 Excavations. Saskatchewan Archaeology

11&12:46-68.

Nicholson, Bev and lan Kuiijt

1990 Field Report and Interpretations of the 1988 Archaeological Excavations at the Lovstrom Site (DjLx-1) in Southwestern Manitoba. North Dakota Journal of Archaeology 4:166-205.

Nicholson, Bev

1990 Ceramic Affiliations and the Case for Incipient Horticulture in Southwestern Manitoba. Canadian Journal of Archaeology 14:33-60.

Nicholson, Bev

1986 The Lovstrom Site: Culture Contact in Prehistory. Manitoba Archaeological Quarterly 10(1):35-71.

Scope and Content:

The Series has been divided into nine sub-series, including (1) Survey (2) Block A; (3) Block B (4) Block C; (5) Block D; (6) Block E; (7) Block F; (8) Block G; (9) Block H

Name Access: Lovstrom locale Subject Access: Archaeology Lovstrom locale

Arrangement:

Series is arranged by site/block and by year of field work.

Atkinson site 2004 - site record XU $_5$

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Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds	
Description Level:	File	
Series Number:	2.1.2.3	
File Number:	5	
Accession Number:	1-2010	
Date Range:	2004	
Physical Description:	24 pages	
Material Details:	PDF	
History /		
Biographical:		
Record of excavation unit 5 at the Atkinson site 2004.		
Scope and Content:		

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

 Name Access:
 Atkinson site 2004 - site record XU 5

 Subject Access:
 Archaeology

 North Lauder locale
 Atkinson site DiMe-29

 Atkinson site 2004
 Atkinson site 2004



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Atkinson site 2006 - site record hearth 5

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Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	File
Series Number:	2.1.4.3
File Number:	2
Accession Number:	1-2010
Date Range:	2006
Physical Description:	11 pages
Material Details:	PDF
History /	
Biographical:	
Record of hearth 5 a	at the Atkinson site 2006.

Scope and Content:

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

 Name Access:
 Atkinson site 2006 - site record hearth 5

 Subject Access:
 Archaeology

 North Lauder locale
 Atkinson site DiMe-29

 Atkinson site 2006
 Atkinson site 2006

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Atkinson site 2006 - XU 19 level 5

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Part Of:	RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level:	ltem
Series Number:	2.1.4.5
ltem Number:	2.1.4.5.6
Accession Number:	1-2010
GMD:	graphic
Date Range:	2006
Physical Description:	808 x757 (364)
Material Details:	JPEG
History / Biographical:	

Photograph taken during 2006 Brandon University Archaeology excavations at Atkinson site.

Scope and Content:

Excavation unit 19 level 5.

Name Access:	Atkinson site 2006 - XU 19 level 5
Subject Access:	Archaeology North lauder locale Atkinson site DiMe-27 Atkinson site 2006 photographs

Images

