

# S. J. McKee Archives



# 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





# 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.

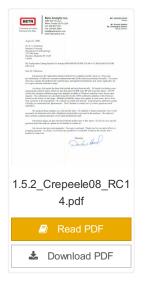
Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report II

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

### **Documents**





# 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

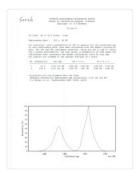
Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

## **Documents**





# 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.

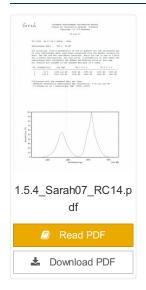
Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report IV

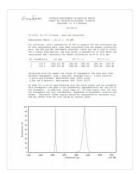
Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

#### **Documents**





# 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.

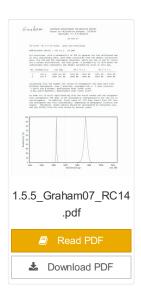
Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report V

Subject Access: Archaeology

Crepeele locale

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

## **Documents**





# 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**





# 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

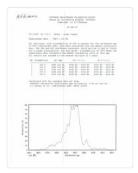
## **Documents**



# 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

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

History / Biographical:

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

### Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

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

Scope and Content:

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

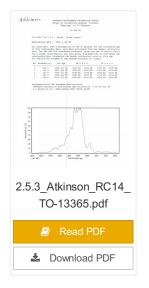
Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 3

Subject Access: Archaeology

North Lauder locale

North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 3

## **Documents**





# North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 4

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

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 2.5.4 Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1997-2000

Physical Description: pages 5-7

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

History / Biographical:

North Lauder Radiocarbon Date report by Beta Analytic Inc. for Flintstone Hill #109529 and #109530.

#### Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

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

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 4

Subject Access: Archaeology

North Lauder locale

North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Report 4

### **Documents**





# 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**





# 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





# Lovstrom Block A - site co-ordinates

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12452

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 3.2.1.1
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:

Large scale excavations of five block sites took place in 1987 under the direction of Bev Nicholson with Jane Gibson as crew chief. Block A consisted of 12 excavation units.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Lovstrom Block A - site co-ordinates

Subject Access: Archaeology

Lovstrom locale Lovstrom Block A

## **Documents**





# Lovstrom Block F - site co-ordinates

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12618

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 3.7.1.1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1988

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact

catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg

format.

History /

Biographical:

Large scale excavations of four block sites took place in 1988 under the direction of Bev Nicholson with lan Kuijt as crew chief. Block F consisted of 4 excavation units.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Lovstrom Block F - site co-ordinates

Subject Access: Archaeology

Lovstrom locale Lovstrom Block F

## **Documents**



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(Copyright Restrictions)

# Lovstrom Block G 1988 - site co-ordinates

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12629

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 3.8.1.1
Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1988

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact

catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg

format.

History /

Biographical:

Large scale excavations of four block sites took place in 1988 under the direction of Bev Nicholson with lan Kuijt as crew chief. Block G consisted of 4 excavation units.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Lovstrom Block

G 1988 - site co-ordinates

Subject Access: Archaeology

Lovstrom locale Lovstrom Block G

## Documents





# Lovstrom Block H 1988 - site co-ordinates

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12640

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 3.9.1.1
Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1988

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact

catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg

format.

History /

Biographical:

Large scale excavations of four block sites took place in 1988 under the direction of Bev Nicholson with lan Kuijt as crew chief. Block H consisted of eight excavation units.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Lovstrom Block H 1988 - site co-ordinates

Subject Access: Archaeology

Lovstrom locale Lovstrom Block H

## **Documents**





# Lovstrom Block E 1991 - site co-ordinates

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12656

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 3.6.3.1
Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1991

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact

catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg

format.

History /

Biographical:

Large scale excavations of two block sites took place in 1988 under the direction of Bev Nicholson with Brett Waddell as crew chief and Theresa Hill as assistant. Block E consisted of 10 additional excavation units.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Lovstrom Block E 1991 - site co-ordinates

Subject Access: Archaeology

Lovstrom locale Lovstrom Block E

## **Documents**





# Lovstrom Block B - site co-ordinates

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12480

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 3.3.1.1
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:

Large scale excavations of five block sites took place in 1987 under the direction of Bev Nicholson with Jane Gibson as crew chief. Block B consisted of 21 excavation units.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Lovstrom Block B - site co-ordinates

Subject Access: Archaeology

Lovstrom locale Lovstrom Block B

## **Documents**





# Lovstrom Block C - site co-ordinates

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12518

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 3.4.1.1

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:

Large scale excavations of five block sites took place in 1987 under the direction of Bev Nicholson with Jane Gibson as crew chief. Block C consisted of nine excavation units. Miggs Green was Block C assistant.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Lovstrom Block C - site co-ordinates

Subject Access: Archaeology

Lovstrom locale Lovstrom Block C

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# Lovstrom Block D 1987 - site co-ordinates

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12542

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 3.5.1.1
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:

Large scale excavations of five block sites took place in 1987 under the direction of Bev Nicholson with Jane Gibson as crew chief. Block D consisted of 2 excavation units.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Lovstrom Block D 1987 - site co-ordinates

Subject Access: Archaeology

Lovstrom locale Lovstrom Block D

## **Documents**



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# Lovstrom Block D 1988 - site co-ordinates

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12555

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 3.5.2.1
Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1988

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact

catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg

format.

History /

Biographical:

Large scale excavations of five block sites took place in 1988 under the direction of Bev Nicholson with lan Kuijit as crew chief. Four excavation units were added to Block D.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Lovstrom Block D 1988 - site co-ordinates

Subject Access: Archaeology

Lovstrom locale Lovstrom Block D

## **Documents**

