

# S. J. McKee Archives

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## Lovstrom Block B - summary

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12479>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 3.3

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1987

History /

Biographical:

Block B consisted of 20 contiguous 1m<sup>2</sup> units excavated to 30 cm below surface. (except unit 58 which was excavated to 35 cm bs to obtain extended soil profile). The block is situated in recent oak and poplar forest at the head of a ravine leading to Jock's Creek, adjacent to an area cleared for market gardening. As was the case with Block A, the understory is heavily overgrown with hazelnut, chokecherry, saskatoon, and a poison ivy/sarsaparilla ground cover.

The soil levels below the sod in Block B consisted of a black, silty, and gritty loam layer from 5 cm to 23 cm below surface, a yellow and sandy clay from 23 cm to 30 cm below surface, and glacial till at 30 cm below surface. As in Block A, limestone cobbles were found throughout the occupation level around the bone. It is evident that bioturbation – primarily tree roots and rodent burrowing – have significantly altered patterns of original deposition of lithics, ceramics and small bone.

The faunal layer lay close to the surface, situated entirely in the black loam 5 cm – 23 cm below surface. The 23 cm depth also marked the end of the dark silty loam. At 10 cm below surface, a discernible patterning of the bone appeared. Concentrations of bone in narrow rows ran in an irregular pattern from the northwest to the southeast part of the block. This pattern was most apparent in the north end of the block which is the highest point in the block. In the same 1m<sup>2</sup> unit, patches of weathered, very poorly preserved bone would be found lying close to patches of well preserved bone. It is believed that this variability in preservation results from uneven rates of burial due to taphic activities of pocket gophers or other agents of bioturbation. The same pattern of uneven preservation occurs over much of the locale but is most evident in Block B.

Diagnostic lithics included eleven projectile points that were predominantly Plains or Prairie Side-notch types, but included two unnotched triangular points. Cord-wrapped impressed rim sherds and body sherds were recovered. The ceramics are variants of the Woodland Blackduck horizon.

RC dates: XU49 – 675/80 BP XU 59 – 705/75BP.

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Lovstrom Block B - summary

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom Block B



## Lovstrom Block C - summary

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12517>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 3.4

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1987

History /

Biographical:

Block C was situated in sparse oak forest with an understory of saskatoon, hazelnut and a thick ground cover of poison ivy and sarsaparilla. The block measured 3m and 3m and contained nine excavation units. All units were excavated to 35cm below surface. The soil horizons were much like the other blocks, except for a rusty brown stain in the first level, giving the upper black loam a mottled appearance. The brown patches were clay mixed with loam and were harder than the surrounding matrix. No definitive interpretation of these phenomena was attempted but this effect may be the result of natural brush or forest fires. Under the 5cm so d/humus (Ah) layer, the loam horizon extended approximately 5cm – 25 cm below surface, and averaged 20 cm thick. Bone was concentrated within this horizon between 10 cm – 20 cm below surface.

Block C was notable for its concentrations of articulated bison bone. Most noteworthy was an articulated unit composed of lumbar vertebrae, pelvis, and sacrum. Several thoracic vertebra/proximal rib end concentrations were also recovered. There were more vertebrae and rib sections recovered in the units in proportion to other bones. A few sherds, some debitage and a single Prairie Side-Notched point fragment were among the recoveries. Based on the quantity of bone, the density of the bone layer, and the articulated butchering units the area has been interpreted as a bone midden.

Faunal material was analysed by Jessica MacKenzie for her Honours Thesis: "A reconstruction of butchering processes in Block C from the Lovstrom site DjLx-1 in Southwestern Manitoba."

Radiocarbon date: 850/115BP XU 79.

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Lovstrom Block C - summary

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom Block C

## Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Dates

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



Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub-series  
Series Number: 1.5  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: textual records  
Date Range: 2003-2008  
Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

#### History /

#### Biographical:

The Crepeelee 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 units contained cultural material and indicated several areas for further examination including the Crepeelee 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 Crepeelee 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.

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

#### Radiocarbon dating

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

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

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

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

#### Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Dates

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeele locale  
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates



## Atkinson site - DiMe-27

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12080>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds  
Description Level: Sub-series  
Series Number: 2.1  
Accession Number: 1-2010  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 2003-2006

### History /

#### Biographical:

The Atkinson site was named for the landowners Ken and Karen Atkinson who were very helpful to the archaeology and geoarchaeology crews that worked at the site. Their support made the project possible.

The Atkinson site story begins with the discovery of a charcoal lens eroding from the north bank of the Souris River in the summer of 2002. Study of Cultural Adaptations on the Prairie Ecozone (SCAPE) project geoarchaeologist Dr. Garry Running was exploring the stratigraphic layering in the bank when he noted the lens and reported it to Dr. Bev Nicholson. Upon closer examination, a tiny pressure flake was observed on the lens exposure and it was decided to collect a charcoal sample for radiocarbon dating.

The resulting date of 5250B.P. cal. 4225 B.C. placed the site in the early Archaic period. A second date on bone collagen of 5580B.P. cal. 4500 B.C. confirmed the earlier date and gave an averaged date of circa 4400 B.C or 6,500 years ago.

The Atkinson site is one of the oldest excavated sites in Manitoba. 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. Based on the date and sample evidence further excavations were conducted by Dr. Nicholson's team. in 2003, 2004 and 2006.

#### Scope and Content:

Sub series has been divided into three sub sub series including: (1) Atkinson 2003, (2) Atkinson 2004; (3) Atkinson 2006

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



## Sarah site DiMe-28

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11829>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 1.3

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2003-2004

History /

Biographical:

The Sarah site was chosen for excavation based on the results of the Casselman survey. The survey recovered significant amounts of faunal remains, some ceramics and lithics from the test pits. Excavations took place in 2003 at Crepeelee West (Units 1-5) and Crepeelee East (Units 6-9). The site was subsequently renamed the Sarah site DiMe-28. In 2004 another 9 units were excavated (Units 10-18).

Based on the recoveries it was determined that the Sarah site is a stratified site with woodland ceramics in the upper occupation and late woodland points in both of the upper occupations. These upper occupations produced abundant bison bone including foetal bone. The lower occupations produced less bone and no foetal bone, although absence of foetal bone in the lower occupations does not necessarily indicate a warm season occupation. This could be due to sample error or peritoxic factors such as scavenging of the fragile bone by dogs or other carnivores.

The dates from the Sarah site include 550+/-40 B.P.; 1430+/-80 B.P.; 2810+/-80 B.P.; 3120+/-130 B.P. The lower occupations did not yield any diagnostic materials although debitage was abundant. These occupations were most productive at the edge of the large sand dune at the southern edge of the excavations. It is assumed that the major portion of these occupations have been overridden by the dune in the past 3000 years. Heavy earthmoving equipment would be required to remove this overburden which limits the possibility of future excavation.

### Environment

The Sarah site is a large area located at the eastern end of the Crepeelee locale. Ground cover is a mosaic of aspen poplar groves and patches of mesic grass prairie. Excavation profiles indicate that this has been the situation since early precontact times, although as local climatic conditions change (primarily rainfall), the relative size of these areas and where they may have occurred also changed. The soil is aeolian sand sheet derived from delta outwash deposits along the western edge of glacial Lake Hind. The present topography is a variable dune landscape reworked by aeolian activity that creates a mosaic of microhabitats. These include forested patches in the lee of sand dunes with grassland on the southern and western exposures and small damp lowlands that support balsam poplar, willows, red osier dogwood, high-bush cranberry and water birch. There is no permanent water source in the area although a small seasonal stream meanders through a damp lowland to the east of the Sarah site.

### Scope and Content:

Sub-series has been divided into sub sub series including: Sarah 2003 and Sarah 2004,

Name Access: Sarah site DiMe-28

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeelee locale  
Sarah site DiMe-28



## Graham site DiMe-30

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11886>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 1.4

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2004-2008

History /

Biographical:

The Graham site is located adjacent to the Crepeele site towards the western end of the Crepeele locale. The Graham site was initially designated as a separate site early in the testing of the Crepeele locale due to what appeared to be a distinction between Early and Late Woodland ceramics. Subsequent testing has shown that this distinction was premature and that the cultural mosaic represented in the western section of the Crepeele locale may not readily separate in this manner. However, due to the records management that was already in place, the original separate designations have been retained.

### Environment

Ground cover is a mosaic of aspen poplar groves and patches of mesic grass prairie. Excavation profiles indicate that this has been the situation since early precontact times, although as local climatic conditions change (primarily rainfall), the relative size of these areas and where they may have occurred also changed. The soil is aeolian sand sheet derived from delta outwash deposits along the western edge of glacial Lake Hind. The present topography is a variable dune landscape reworked by aeolian activity that creates a mosaic of microhabitats. These include forested patches in the lee of sand dunes grassland on the southern and western exposures and small damp lowlands that support balsam poplar, willows, red osier dogwood, high-bush cranberry and water birch. There is no permanent water source in the area although a small seasonal stream meanders through a damp lowland along the eastern margin of the Crepeele locale.

Excavations at the Graham site took place from 2004 to 2008. Analyses of the recoveries shows that, with two exceptions, all of the occupations that have been tested produced bison foetal bone. The presence of foetal bison is a strong indicator of wintering occupations...The absence of foetal in some area does not necessarily indicate warm season occupations since these excavation series are small and the absence could be due to sample error or peritoxic factors, such as scavenging of the fragile bone by dogs or other carnivores.

From this evidence the Graham site has been interpreted as being primarily a wintering area. This is consistent with the lack of surface water (snow would serve as a substitute in winter) and the abundance of wood for fuel – a critical requirement for winter occupation. Cultural occupations date from Mortlach circa 250 B.P to woodland circa 580 B.P.

### Scope and Content:

Sub-series has been divided into sub sub series including: Graham 2004, Graham 2005, Graham 2006 and Graham 2008

Name Access: Graham site DiMe-30

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeele locale  
Graham site DiMe-30



## Flintstone Hill - DiMe-26

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12283>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 2.2

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1997-2000

History /

Biographical:

Flintstone Hill is located on the north bank of the Souris River. It is a deeply stratified lacustrine, fluvial and aeolian soil profile that has been exposed by the river through stream-bank erosion. This section is thought to be the most complete middle to late Holocene exposure on the northeastern plains. While the value of the site is primarily for paleo-environmental research and reconstruction, cultural deposits have been identified at the site. Local collectors have picked up lithic materials as they eroded out of the bank for the past several decades and it was they who had named the site. Mr. Bruce Timms from Lauder first drew the Flintstone Hill site to the attention of Dr. Nicholson of Brandon University.

During the mid 1990's to the early 2000's archaeological testing took place on Flintstone Hill. In 1998, an archaeological field crew dug a series of overlapping trenches down the slope of the profile and produced a schematic drawing. A peat layer at the bottom of this profile, dated from the top at 9,400 RCY and at the bottom to 10,400 RCY, has provided details of marsh plant and insect communities at this time.

Subsequent archaeological investigations at the site recovered several cultural deposits including: a hearth dating to 3250+/-70 R.C.Y. (BETA 109529); a butchered atlas bone 4090+/-70 R.C.Y. (BETA 109990); and bone fragments accompanied by Swan River Chert and Knife River Flint lithic flakes 5350+/-50 (BETA 109530). While no diagnostic tools were recovered, these dates suggest that this occupation, which is contemporary with the Atkinson site, may be a Gowen occupation.

Extensive paleo-environmental research has been conducted at the site. Dr. Running, a geomorphologist from the University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire, participated in the Study of Cultural Adaptations in the Prairie Ecozone (SCAPE) Project and he and his students tested the site for several years. He was joined in this effort by Dr. Havholm, Dr. Boyd, Dr. Wiseman, Dr. Beaudoin, and other SCAPE researchers in the interpretation of the paleo-environment of the Glacial Lake Hind basin. The following article is recommended reading.

Running, Garry L., Karen G. Havholm, Matt Boyd and Dion J. Wiseman  
2002 Holocene Stratigraphy and Geomorphology of Flintstone Hill, Lauder Sandhills, Glacial Lake Hind Basin, Southwestern Manitoba. *Geographie Physique et Quaternaire*  
56(2-3):291-303.

Scope and Content:

Sub series has been divided into two sub sub series including: (1) Flintstone Hill 1997 (2) Flintstone Hill 1998-2000

Name Access: Flintstone Hill - DiMe-26

Subject Access: Archaeology  
North Lauder locale  
Flintstone Hill - DiMe-26





## 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.

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: the Atkinson site and Flintstone Hill.

Name Access: North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Dates

Subject Access: Archaeology  
North Lauder locale  
North Lauder locale Radiocarbon Dates



## Lovstrom survey

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12407>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 3.1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1985-1986

History /

Biographical:

The Lovstrom surface collection came from small fields cleared within, and adjacent to, the major portions of the site which were excavated. The Lovstroms initial collection has since been added to by field personnel from Brandon University. The initial collections consisted of lithics and ceramics. A collection of faunal remains from the cultivated area was made by a Brandon University zooarchaeology class in 1986 which yielded specimens of elk, canid, mussels, and sucker, in addition to an expected abundance of bison. Since these materials were in a surface context, it may be that some of the faunal remains were historic.

The high biodiversity and evidence of pre-European contact prompted the decision to test the Lovstrom locale. Nine 1m<sup>2</sup> units were excavated in 1985 and, in 1986, an additional 15 1m<sup>2</sup> units were excavated for a total of 24 test units. This testing indicated the presence of a large precontact locale with lithics, woodland ceramics and large amounts of reasonably well-preserved faunal materials.

The lithics indicated a late Prehistoric occupation (Nicholson 1986:35). However, the ceramics were more useful in that they identified the presence of Late Woodland cultures (Blackduck and Duckbay) and a single Middle Missouri vessel. It is believed that the Middle Missouri vessel was imported since the paste and construction/decorative technology differ distinctively from that of all other vessels recovered from the site. It was on the basis of an examination of these surface finds that the decision to test the Lovstrom site was made. These test excavations were conducted during the summers of 1985 and 1986.

Field investigations through shovel tests, excavation units, and examination of rodent mounds, indicated that the cultural deposits at the Lovstrom locale extend approximately 500m north from the edge of the Souris channel and eastward for over two hundred meters from the escarpment along Jock's Creek. The presence of dense forest vegetation covering much of the locale, and the subsurface nature of the archaeological deposits obscured surface indications.

Radiocarbon dates: Test Unit 4: 1215/320 BP and Test Unit 8 1280/190 BP

Scope and Content:

Sub-series has been divided into sub sub series including: Lovstrom survey 1985 and Lovstrom survey 1986

Name Access: Lovstrom survey

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom survey



## Lovstrom Block A - summary

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12451>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 3.2

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1987

History /

Biographical:

Block A was the most southern site in the locale. The excavation block consisted of 12 contiguous 1m<sup>2</sup> units dug in a 3m x 4m rectangle. The block was the least productive of cultural materials, and bone preservation was the poorest. Under the sod, the black loam layer appeared at 5 cm below surface, and the glacial clay at 25 cm below surface. Excavators described the soil matrix as gritty and silty, and it became concrete hard when dried. The occupation or bone layer extended from 10 to 25 cm below surface and consisted of a contiguous scatter of FCR and unidentifiable large ungulate bone which was heavily processed and intensively scavenged by carnivores. Most cultural materials were recovered within this layer. Fire cracked rock (FCR) and small burnt bone fragments were present but no intact hearths or processing features were evident.

Non-cultural materials included limestone and other natural pebbles derived from the parent till. (These small limestone pebbles were apparent in the occupation layers in other blocks as well). Root and rodent disturbance was extensive throughout Block A. Most units were excavated to gravelly clay till. Nine of the twelve units were dug to level 4b, which ended at 40 cm b.s.

No further excavations were done at this site. No C14 dates were taken.

Scope and Content:

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

Name Access: Lovstrom Block A - summary

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom Block A



## Lovstrom Block D - summary

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12540>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 3.5

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1987 - 1988

History /

Biographical:

Block D was wooded with oak and an understory of saskatoon and hazelnut with a thick ground cover of poison ivy and sarsaparilla. Root and rodent disturbance was extensive. Based on the recoveries from Test Unit 22 during the survey, further excavations were carried out. Two units 87 and 93 were excavated in 1987. A further four units were excavated in 1988. There appears to be a pre contact occupation and a protohistoric feature within the block.

Diagnostic lithics included a chert Plains Side-notch projectile point, and a large Woodland side-notched point. The lithic materials from Block D are primarily local cherts followed in abundance by Knife River Flint and Tongue River Silicified Sediment – both of which are exotics imported from the southwest. Faunal remains were primarily bison.

Thin-walled obliterated fabric impressed pottery with grit temper was recovered in all units. Diagnostic ceramics included two rims, one with a fabric impressed exterior and the lip notched with dowel impressions, and a second thick walled rim was fabric impressed to the lip. The ceramic wares appear to be essentially a Woodland complex with overtones of Plains influence.

RC date: 230/90 BP.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series has been divided into sub sub series including: Lovstrom Block D 1987 and Lovstrom Block D 1988.

Name Access: Lovstrom Block D - summary

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom Block D



## MPE B 3 Central Office Local Association Minutes

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions9107>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE B.3

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1925-1993

Physical Description: 3.13 m

History /

Biographical:

A copy of a Local Associations (later the Local Pool Committees) would be sent to the Central Office, where it was stored until a microfilm copy could be made. Records were only transferred to microfilm until 1957.

Custodial History:

Local Association records recieved by the Central Office dating from 1925 to 1957 are on microfilm. Records subsequent to 1957 are hardcopies.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series MPE B.3 consists of Local Association records from the formation of the association until 1993 or said association's closure. See Box level entries for B.3 for detailed contents of records.

Notes: Description by Jillian Sutherland (2009). Records contained in Series B.3 on microfilm or in hardcopy may also be contained in Series A.

Name Access: Manitoba Pool Elevators  
Central Office

Subject Access: Local Association  
elevator

Storage Location: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds  
Series B: Central Office records



## MPE B 3 Local Association minutes (microfilm) Box 1

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10018>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Box

Series Number: MPE B.3.1

File Number: 1

GMD: microfilm

Date Range: 1927-1951

Physical Description: 33 cm

History /

Biographical:

See history/bio for sub-series B.3

Custodial History:

See custodial history for sub-series B.3

#### Scope and Content:

Box contains minutes generated by local MPE associations, collected and microfilmed by the central office. Rolls in this box include the following:

Roll 1: Alexander 1927-51; Altona 1949-51; Arborg 1939-51; Austin 1940-51; Baldur 1927-51; Barnsley 1928-51; Basswood 1927-51; Bellview 1940-51; Belmont 1928-51; Benito 1928-51; Beresford 1940-51; Bethany 1928-51; Beild 1934-51

Roll 2: Beild 1928-34; Binscarth 1928-51; Birdtail 1929-51; Birnie 1927-51; Birtle 1927-51; Boissevain 1928-51; Bowsman 1925-51; Bradwardine 1927-51; Brandon 1928-51; Brookdale 1929-51; Brunkild 1942-51; Broomhill 1928-51

Roll 3: Brunkild 1928-42; Cardale 1928-51; Carey 1928-51; Carman 1928-51; Cartwright 1927-51; Chillon 1928-51; Clanwilliam 1928-51; Clearwater 1928-51; Coulter 1928-51; Cracknell 1947-51; Crandall 1928-51; Croll 1926-51; Cromer 1946-51

Roll 4: Cromer 1926-45; Crystal City 1928-1951; Curtis 1947-51; Cypress River 1928-51; Dalny 1925-51; Dand 1928-51; Darlingford 1948-51; Dauphin 1927-51; Decker 1928-51; Deepdale 1926-29; Deepdale 1930-31; Deloraine 1928-51; Domain 1928-51; Dropmore 1927-51; Deleau 1928-29; Dufresne 1948-51; Dufrost 1932-51

Roll 5: Dufrost 1928-32; Dunrea 1928-51; Durban 1926-51; Ebor 1929-51; Eden 1928-51; Erikson 1947-51; Edwin 1928-51; Elgin 1926-51; Elie 1928-51; Elkhorn 1928-51; Elm Creek 1928-51; Elphinstone 1928-51

Roll 6: Erikson 1926-48; Ewart 1926-51; Fairfax 1928-51; Fallison 1928-51; Fannystelle 1928-51; Gilbert Plains 1931-51; Giroux 1940-43; Fork River 1949-51; Forrest 1927-51; Fortier 1927-51; Foxwarren 1930-51; Franklin 1930-51

Roll 7: Glenboro 1926-42; Glenella 1941-51; Glenora 1927-51; Glossop 1947-51; Goodlands 1928-51; Gordon 1928-51; Graham 1928-51; Grandview 1925-51; Graysalle 1928-51; Gretna 1949-51; Hamiota 1927-51; Harding 1928-51; Hargrave 1938-51

Roll 8: Hargrave 1928-39; Hartney 1929-51; Hathaway 1928-51; Headingly 1940-51; Heenan 1927-28; Helston 1940-51; High Bluff 1947-51; Holland 1927-51; Homewood 1927-51; Inglis 1947-51; Ispwich 1928-51; Isabella 1940-51; Jordan 1928-51; Justice 1928-51; Kaleida 1926-51; Katrime 1940-51; Kelwood 1940-51; Kenton 1937-51

Roll 9: Kenton 1927-38; Kemnay 1927-38; Kenville 1926-51; Killamey 1928-51; Kronsgart 1946-51; Landseer 1928-51; Langruth 1946-51; Largs 1943-51; La Riviere 1928-51; Lauder 1928-51; Lavinia 1940-51; Leighton 1928-51; Lena 1928-51; Lenore 1938-51

Roll 10: Lenore 1928-39; Letellier 1928-51; Linklater 1928-51; Longburn 1947-51; Lowe Farm 1936-51; Lyleton 1928-51; MacDonald 1947-51; MacGregor 1927-51; Makaroff 1927-51; Makinak 1941-51; Manson 1928-51; Maples (Virdern) 1929-51; Margaret 1930-51

Roll 11: Margaret 1928-30; Mather 1926-51; McAuley 1928-51; McConnell 1928-51; McTavish 1936-51; Medora 1927-51; Menteith 1927-51; Mentmore 1927-51; Miami 1946-51; Millwood 1929-51; Minitonas 1926-51; Minnedosa 1938-51

Roll 12: Minnedosa 1928-38; Minto 1928-51; Moline 1928-51; Moore Park 1928-51; Morden 1947-51; Morris 1928-51; Napinka 1928-51; Neelin 1940-51; Nesbitt 1929-51; Netley 1947-51; Newdale 1947-51; Ninette 1928-51; Ninga 1927-51; Notre Dame de Lourdes 1928-51; Oakbank 1941-51

Notes:

Description by Jillian Sutherland (2009)



Name Access: Manitoba Pool Elevators  
Central Office  
Subject Access: Local Association  
Storage Location: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds  
Series B: Central Office records



## MPE B 3 Local Association minutes (microfilm) Box 2

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10019>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds  
Description Level: Box  
Series Number: MPE B.3.2  
File Number: 2  
GMD: microfilm  
Date Range: 1926-1957  
Physical Description: 28 cm  
History /  
Biographical:  
See history/bio for sub-series B.3  
Custodial History:  
See custodial history for sub-series B.3

#### Scope and Content:

Box contains minutes generated by local MPE associations, collected and microfilmed by the central office. Rolls in this box include the following:

Roll 13: Oakbank 1940-51; Oakburn 1940-51; Oak Lake 1928-51; Oakland 1928-51; Oakville 1928-51; Osbourne 1927-51; Rapid City 1926-51; Pierson 1928-51; Pilot Mound 1928-51; Pipestone 1929-51; Poplar Point 1947-51; Portage 1927-51; Purves 1928-51

Roll 14: Rapid City 1926-27; Rathwell 1928-51; Regent 1927-51; Reston 1927-51; Rhodes 1928-48; Riverton 1948-51; Sandy Lake 1943-51; Selkirk 1947-51; Roblin 1926-51; Rosburn 1929-51; Roundthwaite 1928-51; Russell 1940-51; Ste Agathe 1946-51; St Jean 1949-51; Sanford 1927-51; Scrick 1944-51

Roll 15: missing

Roll 16: Starbuck 1927-40; Stonewall 1939-51; Strathclair 1947-51; Swan Lake 1928-51; Teulon 1940-51; Thorn Hill 1926-51; Tilston 1928-51; Treherne 1928-51; Vista 1940-51; Warren 1947-51; Waskada 1925-51; Wawanesa 1927-51; Wood Bay 1937-51; Wood Bay 1926-37; Wood North 1928-51

Roll 17: Side 1 Alexander to Birdtail Oct 1951 – June 1957; Side 2 Birnie to Cartwright Oct 1951 – June 1957

Roll 18: Side 1 Chillan to Ebor Oct 1951 – June 1957; Side 2 Eden to Fork River Oct 1951 – June 1957

Roll 19: Side 1 Forrest to Hamiota Oct 1951 – June 1957; Side 2 Harding to Kronsgart Oct 1951 – June 1957

Roll 20: Side 1 Landseer to Maples Oct 1951 – June 1957; Side 2 Margaret to Napinka Oct 1951 – June 1957

Roll 21: Side 1 Neelin to Purvis Oct 1951 – June 1957; Side 2 Rapid City to Silverton Oct 1951 – June 1957

Roll 22: Side 1 Sinclair to Warren Oct 1951 – June 1957; Side 2 Waskada to Woodnorth Oct 1951 – June 1957

Notes:	Description by Jillian Sutherland (2009)
Name Access:	Manitoba Pool Elevators Central Office
Subject Access:	Local Association
Storage Location:	RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds Series B: Central Office records



## MPE B 3 Local Association minutes Box 3

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10020>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Box

Series Number: MPE B.3.3

File Number: 3

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1957-1964

Physical Description: 33 cm

History /

Biographical:

See history/bio for sub-series B.3

Custodial History:

See custodial history for sub-series B.3

Scope and Content:

This box contains minutes generated by local MPE associations, collected by the central office. Records include the following:

1. Alexander 1957-1964
2. Beresford 1957-1964
3. Beulah 1957-1964
4. Bradwardine 1957-1964
- 5a. Brunkild 1960-1964
- 5b. Brunkild 1957-1960
- 6a. Cardale 1961-1964
- 6b. Cardale 1957-1961
- 7a. Cromer 1961-1964
- 7b. Cromer 1957-1961
- 8a. Dauphin 1961-1964
- 8b. Dauphin 1957-1961
9. Dunrea 1957-1964
10. Edwin 1957-1964
- 11a. Gladstone 1961-1964
- 11b. Gladstone 1957-1964

Notes: Description by Jillian Sutherland (2009)

Name Access: Manitoba Pool Elevators

Central Office

Subject Access: Local Association

Storage Location: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Series B: Central Office records



## MPE B 3 Local Association minutes Box 4

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10021>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Box

Series Number: MPE B.3.4

File Number: 4

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1957-1964

Physical Description: 33 cm

History /

Biographical:

See history/bio for sub-series B.3

Custodial History:

See custodial history for sub-series B.3

Scope and Content:

This box contains minutes generated by local MPE associations, collected by the central office. Records include the following:

- 12. Isabella 1957-1964
- 13a. Jordan 1960-1964
- 13b. Jordan 1957-1960
- 14. Kaleida 1957-1964
- 15. Lauder 1957-1964
- 16. La Riviere 1957-1964
- 17. Lyleton 1957-1964
- 18a. Moore Park 1960-1964
- 18b. Moore Park 1957-1960
- 19a. Napinka 1960-1964
- 19b. Napinka 1957-1960
- 20a. Nesbitt 1961-1964
- 20b. Nesbitt 1957-1961
- 21a. Ninga 1961-1964
- 21b. Ninga 1957-1964
- 22a. Pierson 1961-1964
- 22b. Pierson 1957-1961
- 23. Souris 1957-1964
- 24a. Sperling 1961-1964
- 24b. Sperling 1957-1961
- 25. Tilston 1957-1964
- 26. Waskada 1957-1964

Notes: Description by Jillian Sutherland (2009)

Name Access: Manitoba Pool Elevators  
Central Office

Subject Access: Local Association

Storage Location: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds  
Series B: Central Office records



## MPE B 3 Local Association minutes Box 5

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10022>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Box

Series Number: MPE B.3.5

File Number: 5

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1964-1968

Physical Description: 33 cm

History /

Biographical:

See history/bio for sub-series B.3

Custodial History:

See custodial history for sub-series B.3

Scope and Content:

This box contains minutes generated by local MPE associations, collected by the central office. Records include the following:

27. Alexander 1964-1968
28. Beresford 1964-1968
29. Beulah 1964-1968
30. Bradwardine 1964-1968
31. Cardale 1964-1968
32. Cromer 1964-1968
33. Dauphin 1964-1968
34. Dunrea 1964-1968
35. Edwin 1964-1968
36. Gladstone 1964-1968
37. Isabella 1964-1968
38. Jordan 1964-1968
39. Lauder 1964-1968
40. Lyleton 1964-1968
41. Moore Park 1964-1968
42. Napinka 1964-1968
43. Nesbitt 1964-1968
44. Ninga 1964-1968
45. Pierson 1964-1968
46. Souris 1964-1968
47. Sperling 1964-1968
48. Tilston 1964-1968
49. Waskada 1964-1968

Notes: Description by Jillian Sutherland (2009)

Name Access: Manitoba Pool Elevators

Central Office

Subject Access: Local Association

Storage Location: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Series B: Central Office records



## MPE B 3 Local Association minutes Box 6

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10023>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Box

Series Number: MPE B.3.6

File Number: 6

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1968-1976

Physical Description: 33 cm

History /

Biographical:

See history/bio for sub-series B.3

Custodial History:

See custodial history for sub-series B.3

Scope and Content:

This box contains minutes generated by local MPE associations, collected by the central office. Records include the following:

- 50a. Alexander 1972-1976
- 50b. Alexander 1968-1972
- 51a. Beresford 1972-1976
- 51b. Beresford 1968-1972
- 52a. Beulah 1973-1977
- 52b. Beulah 1968-1973
- 53a. Bradwardine 1972-1976
- 53b. Bradwardine 1968-1972
- 54a. Brunkild 1966-1968
- 54b. Brunkild 1964-1966
- 55a. Cardale 1975-1976
- 55b. Cardale 1972-1974
- 55c. Cardale 1968-1972
- 56a. Cromer 1974-1976
- 56b. Cromer 1972-1974
- 56c. Cromer 1968-1971
- 57a. Dauphin 1972-1976
- 57b. Dauphin 1968-1972
- 58a. Dunrea 1973-1976
- 58b. Dunrea 1968-1973
- 59a. Edwin 1973-1976
- 59b. Edwin 1968-1972
- 60a. Gladstone 1973-1976
- 60b. Gladstone 1968-1972
- 61. Glenella 1968-1972
- 62. Glenora 1968-1976

Notes: Description by Jillian Sutherland (2009)

Name Access: Manitoba Pool Elevators

Central Office

Subject Access: Local Association

Storage Location: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Series B: Central Office records



## MPE B 3 Local Association minutes Box 8

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10024>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Box

Series Number: MPE B.3.8

File Number: 8

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1977-1989

Physical Description: 33 cm

History /

Biographical:

See history/bio for sub-series B.3

Custodial History:

See custodial history for sub-series B.3

#### Scope and Content:

This box contains minutes generated by local MPE associations, collected by the central office. Records include the following:

79a. Cromer 1978-1980  
79b. Cromer 1977-1978  
80a. Dauphin 1977-1978  
80b. Dunrea 1977-1980  
81a. Gladstone March 1 1979 – Nov 24 1980  
81b. Gladstone Feb 2 1977 – Jan 17 1979  
82. Edwin Jan 10 1977 – March 3 1981  
83a. Isabella Feb 4 1977 – August 28 1980  
83b. Lauder April 20 1979 – Nov 13 1980  
84. Lyleton Dec 13 1977 – Nov 24 1978  
85a. Jordan April 2 1979 – Dec 11 1980  
85b. Jordan Jan 31 1977 – Feb 26 1979  
86. Moore Park Jan 4 1977 – April 11 1979  
87a. Napinka Jan 17 1977 – Nov 14 1980  
87b. Nesbitt Feb 8 1979 – Nov 27 1980  
87c. Nesbitt Jan 6 1977 – Dec 18 1978  
87d. Ninga Feb 16 1977 – July 28 1980  
88a. Pierson Dec 20 1978 – Nov 26 1980  
88b. Pierson Jan 20 1977 – Dec 20 1978  
89a. Souris Jan 10 1975 – Nov 30 1976  
89b. Sperling May 8 1978 – Dec 10 1980  
89c. Sperling March 21 1977 – Jan 31 1979  
90. Tilston June 9 1977 – Nov 16 1978  
91. Waskada Jan 10 1977 – Dec 12 1980  
92. Bradwardine Feb 11 1981 – Nov 16 1981  
93. Cromer Jan 13 1981 – Nov 27 1981  
94a. Dunrea Sept 23 1985 – Nov 27 1989  
94b. Dunrea March 24 1981 – Feb 14 1985  
95a. Beresford July 31 1986 – Nov 14 1986  
95b. Beresford Jan 13 1981 – April 3 1986  
96a. Gladstone Nov 19 1986 – Nov 28 1989  
96b. Gladstone Nov 3 1983 – Oct 11 1986  
96c. Gladstone Jan 23 1981 – Jan 4 1984

Notes:	Description by Jillian Sutherland (2009)
Name Access:	Manitoba Pool Elevators Central Office
Subject Access:	Local Association
Storage Location:	RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds Series B: Central Office records



## MPE B 3 Local Association minutes Box 9

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10025>

Part Of:	RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds
Description Level:	Box
Series Number:	MPE B.3.9



File Number: 9  
GMD: textual records  
Date Range: 1975-1989  
Physical Description: 33 cm

History /

Biographical:

See history/bio for sub-series B.3

Custodial History:

See custodial history for sub-series B.3

Scope and Content:

This box contains minutes generated by local MPE associations, collected by the central office. Records include the following:

- 97. Isabella Jan 28 1981 – July 21 1981
- 98a. Jordan Oct 23 1984 – Oct 6 1989
- 98b. Jordan Nov 8 1982 – Oct 3 1984
- 98c. Jordan Jan 15 1981 – Sept 27 1982
- 99. Lauder April 21 1981 – March 28 1983
- 100. Napinka Jan 12 1981 – Oct 28 1985
- 101. Nesbitt Jan 5 1981 – Nov 24 1982
- 102a. Pierson Sept 21 1987 – Dec 20 1989
- 102b. Pierson Sept 21 1983 – April 16 1987
- 102c. Pierson Jan 9 1981 – June 23 1983
- 103a. Sperling Jan 8 1987 – Nov 20 1989
- 103b. Sperling Dec 8 1983 – Jan 8 1987
- 103c. Sperling Feb 4 1981 – Dec 8 1983
- 104a. Waskada Sept 12 1984 – Nov 29 1989
- 104b. Waskada Jan 5 1981 – July 24 1984
- 105. Dominion City Oct 28 1987 – July 30 1990
- 106. Fannystelle March 5 1987 – Feb 19 1990
- 107. Minto Feb 17 1987 – Feb 27 1989
- 108. Poplar Point Jan 22 1987 – Jan 9 1991
- 109. Rathwell Feb 5 1987 – March 6 1990
- 110. Riverton August 5 1983 – Oct 29 1990
- 111. Silverton Nov 10 1987 – Jan 1990
- 112a. Brunkild Feb 5 1992 – Nov 29 1993
- 112b. Brunkild Jan 8 1990 – Jan 8 1992
- 113a. Brunkild Oct 6 1986 – Dec 11 1989
- 113b. Brunkild May 18 1984 – Sept 2 1986
- 113c. Brunkild Jan 5 1981 – Feb 6 1984
- 114a. Brunkild Dec 4 1978 – Dec 8 1980
- 114b. Brunkild Jan 4 1977 – Nov 29 1978
- 114c. Brunkild Jan 6 1975 – Dec 5 1976

Notes: Description by Jillian Sutherland (2009)

Name Access: Manitoba Pool Elevators  
Central Office

Subject Access: Local Association

Storage Location: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds  
Series B: Central Office records