

S. J. McKee Archives



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 1m² 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 1m² 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 1m² units were excavated in 1985 and, in 1986, an additional 15 1m² 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 1m² 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 A 1 Holland

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8220>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE A 1

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1927-1980

Physical Description: 52 cm

Scope and Content:

MPE Holland Co-operative Elevator Association Limited Organizational papers: 1927 - 1967 Petition, 1927 Certificate of incorporation, 1927 Memorandum of Association, 1927 Minutes of the Provisional Directors' meeting, 26 May 1927 Minutes of the Permanent Directors' meeting, 26 May 1927 Minutes of the Shareholders' meeting, 26 May 1927 First elevator lease, 1 August 1927 Letter, 30 January 1930 By-law authorizing new lease, 30 January 1930 Lease for new elevator, 30 January 1930 Letter, 14 July 1931 Application for share, 24 July 1931 Shareholder's meeting, 24 July 1931 Draft Director's minutes, 24 July 1931 By-law nos. 12 and 13, 24 July 1931 Agenda - shareholder's meeting, 24 July 1931 Agreement between Government, Manitoba Wheat Pool, MPE and CEA, 24 July 1931 Memorandum re: elevator membership and agreement, 24 July 1931 Memorandum re: Platform shippers questions and answers at conference, 24 July 1931 Department of Education and Publicity, Memorandum re: terminals credential forms, 24 July 1931 Agreement between Holland CEA and MPE, 1 August 1931 By-law no. 14, 4 November 1931 One share, 1 December 1931 Confirmation of share allotment, 14 January 1932 Supplementary agreement between Holland CEA and MPE and covering letter, 1 February 1933 Amending supplementary agreement and covering letter, 15 October 1936 By-law no. 16, 31 October 1939 By-law cancelling share capital, 29 October 1940 By-law nos. 18, 19, 20 and General By-laws, 29 October 1941 Letter re: General By-laws and By-laws 18, 19 and 20, 6 August 1942 1945-46 Officers and Directors, November 1945 Agreement between Holland CEA and MPE, 1 August 1951 Directors' Resolution, 18 October 1961 Agreement between Holland CEA and MPE, 15 December 1966 By-law no. 26, 3 April 1967 Minutes of Executive Board meetings, volume 1, 4 June 1927 - volume 8, 24 November 1969 Minutes of Shareholders Annual meetings, 1929 - 1969 (22 reports) Financial records and statistics Statement of surplus, 1938 - 1944 (6 reports) Final statements, 1930 - 1952 (20 reports) Auditors' reports, 1928 - 1968 (25 reports) Correspondence, 1927 - 1980 Membership list, 1927 - 1969 Miscellaneous Directors' attendance lists, no date (2 reports) Blueprint for elevator and area, no date. Group Meetings of Local elevator Associations, Boards and Agents notebook March 29, no year. Corporate Name: Rural Municipality of Victoria.



MPE A 2 Elphinstone

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8221>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE A 2

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1927-1980

Physical Description: 26 cm

Scope and Content:

Elphinstone Co-operative Elevator Association Limited Organizational papers: 1927 - 1978 Memorandum of Association and General By-laws, 11 August 1927 Certificate of incorporation, 17 August 1927 Minutes of first general meeting of shareholders, 18 January 1928 Minutes of first permanent Directors' meeting, 18 January 1928 Memorandum of Agreement, By-laws 8, 9, 10 and 11, 12 November 1929 Minutes of the Shareholders' meeting, 25 July 1931 Directors meeting minutes, 25 July 1931 ECEAL By-law no. 12 & 13, 25 July 1931 Agreement between Elphinstone CEAL and MPEL, 1 August 1931 Letter re Supplementary Agreement, 16 November 1933 Agreement between Elphinstone CEAL and MPEL, 2 February 1933 Letter, 28 June 1944 Agreement between Elphinstone CEAL and MPEL, 1 August 1937 Agreement between Elphinstone CEAL and MPEL, 1 November 1937 ECEAL By-law no. 16, 4 November 1939 Letter re By-law no. 16, 24 March 1941 ECEAL By-law to authorize cancellation of share capital, 2 November 1940 Letter, 24 March 1941 ECEAL By-laws 18, 19, 20 and General By-laws, 15 July 1941 MPE General By-laws, 23 October 1941 ECEAL By-law no. 21, 7 November 1947 Letter re By-law no. 21, 27 August 1948 Letter re amendment to General By-laws, 6 May 1949 ECEAL By-law no. 22, 20 June 1949 MPEL By-law amending the general By-laws of the Co., 7 March 1950 Agreement between ECEAL and MPEL, 1 August 1951 ECEAL By-law no. 23, 21 November 1921 MPEL By-law no. 1961-148, 12 October 1961 Directors' resolution, 18 October 1961 Agreement between MPEL and ECEAL, 15 December 1966 ECEAL By-law no. 26, 4 April 1967 Letter re Pioneer Grain Co., 23 February 1978 Minutes of Executive Board meetings, volume 1, 4 February 1928 - volume 7, 13 November 1980 Minutes of Shareholders Annual meetings, 1929 - 1968 (37 reports) Financial records and statistics Statement of surplus, 1937 - 1955 (18 reports) Final statements, 1931 - 1952 (24 reports) Auditors' reports, 1929 - 1967 (26 reports) Analysis of operating results, 1951 - 1963 (11 reports) Detail of grain earnings, 1963 - 1967 (4 reports) Capital loan summary, 31 July 1951 Correspondence, 1929 - 1969 Membership list, 1929 - 1930, 1978 Corporate Name: Rural Municipality of Strathclair

Notes: File numbering is not congruous between sub-series arranged prior to 2009 and sub-series arranged or added to after 2009. This will be corrected in the future

Arrangement:

Updated (Box 3) by Jill Sutherland 2010



MPE A 3 Neelin

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8222>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE A 3

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1940-1978

Physical Description: 26 cm

Scope and Content:

Neelin Co-operative Elevator Association Limited Organizational papers: 1940 - 1969
Organizational meeting, 1 July 1940 Companies Act - membership in companies agreement, 6 August 1940 Memorandum of Agreement, 6 August 1940 Letter re Memorandum of Agreement, 26 September 1940 Agreement for sale, 18 November 1940 Minutes of the provisional Directors' meeting, 18 November 1940 Minutes of first general meeting of members, 18 November 1940 By-law to approve and confirm purchase of elevator, 18 November 1940 By-law authorizing granting of signatory powers, 18 November 1940 By-law amending general By-laws, 18 November 1940 Letter re 3 above By-laws, 24 March 1941 By-law no. 5, 3 November 1941 Operating agreement, 13 March 1944 By-law no. 6, 15 July 1947 By-law no. 7, 13 June 1949 General By-laws and letter, 8 January 1953 By-law no. 8, 16 October 1956 Agreement between Neelin CEA and MPE schedule A, 1 August 1957 Agreement between MPE and Neelin CEA, 1 May 1958 Letter re Operating and Sale agreements, 23 April 1959 By-law no. 1961-148, 1961-149, 1961-150, 1961-151, 12 October 1961 Directors' resolution, 18 October 1961 Transfer agreement, 17 June 1969 By-law no. 74, no date Letter re closure, 26 September 1978 Minutes of Executive Board meetings, volume 1, 8 October 1940 - volume 5, 28 June 1978 Minutes of Shareholders Annual meetings, 1943 - 1965 (11 reports) Financial records and statistics Statement of surplus, 1940 - 1955 (15 reports) Final statements, 1941 - 1952 (11 reports) Auditors' reports, 1941 - 1968 (25 reports) Analysis of Operating results, 1951 - 1963 (11 reports) Detail of grain earnings, 1964 - 1968 (4 reports) Monthly reports to Board of Directors, 1965 - 1978 (49 reports) Analysis of Operating results summary, 1951 - 1952 Correspondence, 1940 - 1977 (originals and copies) Membership list, 1946 - 1976 Miscellaneous Directors' attendance lists, 1946 - 1978 (21 reports) Annual meetings, 1972 - 1977 (4 reports) Retention of Snowflake line, no date
Corporate Name: Rural Municipality of Argyle



MPE A 5 Kenton

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8223>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE A 5

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1926-1977

Physical Description: 26 cm

Scope and Content:

Kenton Co-operative Elevator Association Limited Organizational papers: 1926 - 1967
Supplementary statement on elevator policy, 1926 Memo re Pool Elevator policy and agreements, 1926 Memo for information of incorporation, 1926 Questions and Answers re Policy, 1926 Certificate of incorporation, 6 June 1927 Memorandum of Association, 4 June 1927 Letter re two above, 8 June 1927 Minutes of the provisional Directors' meeting, 22 June 1927 Minutes of first permanent Directors' meeting, 22 June 1927 Minutes of first General Shareholders' meeting, 22 June 1927 Indenture between MPEL and Kenton CEAL, 1 August 1927 Memorandum re Pool Elevator Policy, 1928 Comparative statement, 31 July 1932 Agreement between Kenton CEA and MPEL, 15 October 1936 By-law no.16 and covering letter, 31 October 1939 By-law authorizing cancellation of capital, 30 October 1940 General By-laws and By-laws 18 and 20, 25 June 1941 By-law no. 22, 17 May 1949 Letter re By-law no. 22, 7 March 1950 Agreement between Kenton CEA and MPE, 1 August 1951 Agreement between MPE and Kenton Co-op, 23 March 1960 Directors' Resolution, 18 October 1961 Agreement between Kenton CEA and MPE, 15 December 1966 By-law no. 26, 22 November 1967 Minutes of Executive Board meetings, volume 1, 13 September 1927 - volume 4, 9 October 1969 Minutes of Shareholders Annual meetings, 1929 - 1955 (17 reports) Financial records and statistics Statement of surplus, 1954 - 1955 (1 reports) Final statements, 1930 - 1931 (2 reports) Auditors' reports, 1928 - 1956 (9 reports) Analysis of Operating Results, 1953 - 1956 (2 reports) Correspondence, 1927 - 1977 Membership list, 1927 - 1955 Miscellaneous Directors' attendance lists, 1944 - 1956 (5 reports) Corporate Name: Rural Municipality of Woodworth



MPE A 6 Stonewall

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8225>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE A 6

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1940-1991

Physical Description: 20 cm

Scope and Content:

Stonewall Co-operative Elevator Association Limited Organizational papers: 1940 - 1967
Memorandum of Agreement, 5 August 1940 Application, 5 August 1940 Minutes of the provisional Directors' meeting, 23 November 1940 Minutes of first General meeting, 23 November 1940 Operating Agreement, 23 November 1940 Agreement for sale, 23 November 1940 By-law amending General By-laws, 23 November 1940 By-law authorizing granting of signatory powers, 23 November 1940 By-law to approve and confirm purchase of elevator, 23 November 1940 By-law making application for membership, 23 November 1940 General By-laws, 10 October 1941 By-law no. 5, 3 November 1941 By-law no. 6, 11 November 1947 By-law no. 7, 231 May 1949 General By-laws, 8 January 1953 Agreement, 1 August 1955 By-law no. 8, 14 July 1955 Copies of four By-laws, 12 October 1961 Directors' Resolution, 18 October 1961 Agreement, 15 December 1966 Members' Equity fund, 23 February 1967 By-law no. 11, 12 June 1967 Minutes of Executive Board meetings, volume 1, 1940 - volume 4, December 1964 Minutes of Shareholders Annual meetings, 1941 - 1967 (27 reports)
Financial records and statistics Statement of surplus, 1942 - 1955 (12 reports) Final statements, 1941 - 1952 (10 reports) Auditors' reports, 1960 - 1964 (2 reports) Analysis of Operating Results, 1951 - 1963 (11 reports) Detail of grain earnings, 1963 - 1965 (2 reports) Analysis of Operating Results summary, 1951 - 1952 Revised physical capacities of elevator, 29 October 1959 Correspondence, 1941 - 1974 Membership list, 1943 - 1968 Miscellaneous Corporate Name: Rural Municipality of Rockwood, Pool Local Committee Minute Book Dec 9 1969 - Nov 3 1981, Pool Local Committee Minute Book Nov 18 1981 - April 9 1991



MPE A 7 Minitonas

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8226>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE A 7

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1926-1983

Physical Description: 26 cm

Scope and Content:

Minitonas Co-operative Elevator Association Limited Organizational papers: 1926 - 1953
Minutes of the provisional Directors' meeting, 30 June 1926 Minutes of first permanent Directors' meeting, 30 June 1926 Minutes of first General Shareholders' meeting, 30 June 1926 Lease between MPEL and Minitonas CEAL, 1 August 1928 Shareholders meeting, 21 July 1931 Directors meeting, 21 July 1931 By-laws no. 12 and 13, 21 July 1931 Agreement between Minitonas CEAL, MPEL, Manitoba Wheat Pool and The King, 1 August 1931 Agreement between Minitonas CEAL and MPEL, 1 February 1933 Minutes of special meeting of the Board of Directors, 10 February 1933 Agreement between Minitonas CEAL and MPEL, 15 October 1936 Letter re above, 19 June 1944 Agreement between Minitonas CEAL and MPEL, 1 August 1951 Agreement, 1 August 1953 Directors' Resolution, 18 October 1961 Minutes of Executive Board meetings, volume 1, 6 August 1926 - volume 5, 15 November 1983 Minutes of Shareholders Annual meetings, 1928 - 1967 (7 reports) Financial records and statistics Statement of surplus, 1946 - 1947 (1 reports) Auditors' reports, 1928 - 1967 (37 reports) Correspondence, 1946 - 1967 Membership list, 1929 - 1966 Miscellaneous Speech - Hon. T.A Crerar Replies, 26 August 192(?) Directors Reports, 1962 - 1966 (3 reports) Minitonas Wheat Pool minutes, 1929 - 1931 Corporate Name: Rural Municipality of Minitonas



MPE A 8 Gilbert Plains

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8227>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE A 8

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1936-1968

Physical Description: 26 cm

Scope and Content:

Gilbert Plains Co-operative Elevator Association Limited Organizational papers: 1936 - 1955 Agreement between Gilbert Plains CEAL and MPEL, 15 October 1936 By-law no. 16, 30 October 1939 By-law no. 16 (signed later), 1 November 1939 By-law to authorize cancellation of capital, 28 October 1940 Agreement for sale between MPEL and Gilbert Plains CEAL Memo re to authorize cancellation of capital, 24 March 1941 General By-laws and By-laws 18, 19, and 20, 4 July 1941 Memo of repeal By-law no. 19, no date Letter re Agreement for sale, 14 March 1944 Letter Agreement, 19 June 1944 Draft resolutions for special meetings (By-law no. 21), 13 November 1947 By-law no. 22, 14 November 1949 Letter re By-law no. 22, 7 March 1950 Agreement between Gilbert CEA and MPE, 1 August 1951 Agreement between Gilbert Plains CEA and MPE, 1 August 1953 Agreement between Gilbert Plains CEA and MPE, 1 August 1955 Directors' Resolution, 18 October 1961 Minutes of Executive Board meetings, volume 1, 21 August 1926 - volume 5, 3 October 1968 Minutes of Shareholders Annual meetings, 1947 - 1963 (3 reports) Financial records and statistics Statement of surplus, 1938 - 1955 (7 reports) Final statements, 1931 - 1947 (12 reports) Auditors' reports, 1941 - 1957 (10 reports) Analysis of Operating Results, 1953 - 1962 (3 reports) Surplus Repayment, 1933 - 1936 (1 report) Financial Statements, 1952 Correspondence, 1946 - 1957 Membership list, 1946 - 1961 Miscellaneous Building costs - Montgomery House, 1964 Bills from Gilbert Plains Consumers Co-op, 1964 Lumber supply estimates, rough sheets
Corporate Name: Rural Municipality of Gilbert Plains



MPE A 9 Margaret

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8228>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE A 9

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1910-1981

Physical Description: 26 cm

Scope and Content:

Margaret Co-operative Elevator Association Limited Organizational papers: 1910 - 1981
Transfer of land, 16 November 1910 Certificate of incorporation, 24 November 1927
Memorandum of Association, 24 November 1927 Minutes of the provisional Directors'
meeting, 5 January 1928 Minutes of first Shareholders' meeting, 5 January 1928 By-law nos.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 5 January 1928 Certificate of Indebtedness, 5 January 1928 Lease
between MPEL and Margaret CEAL, 1 August 1928 Memorandum of Agreement, 12
November 1929 Agreement between Margaret CEAL, MPEL, Manitoba Wheat Pool and His
Majesty The King, 1 August 1931 By-law nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11, no date By-law no. 14, 3
November 1931 MPE one share of authorized capital, 1 December 1931 Agreement between
Margaret CEAL and MPEL, 1 February 1933 Special Board of Directors meeting, 8 March
1933 By-law no. 16 (not completed), 1939 General By-laws and By-law 18, 19, and 20, 5 July
1941 Agreement, 5 August 1946 By-law no. 21, 5 November 1947 Memo re amendment to
General By-laws, 6 May 1949 By-law no. 22, 2 November 1949 By-law no. 23, 19 November
1951 General By-laws, no date Resolution, no date By-law no. 74, no date Directors'
Resolution, 18 October 1961 Agreement between Margaret and MPE re: Companies Act, 11
June 1969 Agreement between Margaret and MPE, 31 July 1969 Letter re: closure, 19
December 1977 Letter re: closure, 24 October 1978 Notes from Margaret Annual meeting re:
closure, 30 November 1978 Letter re: closure, 23 March 1981 Minutes of Executive Board
meetings, volume 1, 6 November 1946 - volume 6, 11 November 1981 Financial records and
statistics Statement of surplus, 1939 - 1955 (12 reports) Final statements, 1939 - 1952 (9
reports) Auditors' reports, 1929 - 1962 (10 reports) Analysis of Operating Results, 1951 -
1960 (8 reports) Analysis of Operating Results summary, 1951 - 1952 (1 report) Crop year
information, 1976 - 1978 Proposal for office addition, 26 November 1966 Correspondence,
1975 - 1981 Membership list, 1946, 1959, 1968, 1977 Miscellaneous Directors' attendance
lists, 1980 Short course in Agriculture and Cooperation, ??? Corporate Name: Rural
Municipality of Riverside



MPE A 10 Austin

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8229>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE A 10

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1940-1981

Physical Description: 28.5 cm

Scope and Content:

Austin Co-operative Elevator Association Limited Organizational papers: 1940 - 1967
Application to Province for members of company, 23 July 1940 Memorandum of Agreement, August 1940 First General meeting of members - rough draft and typed copy, 18 November 1940 Provisional Board of Directors meeting - rough draft and typed copy, 18 November 1940 Agreement between Austin CEA and MPE, 15 December 1966 By-law no. 11, 27 March 1967 Minutes of Executive Board meetings, volume 1, November 1942 - volume 4, 20 October 1967 Minutes of Shareholders Annual meetings, 1941 - 1966 (39 reports) Financial records and statistics Statement of surplus, 1941 - 1943, 1952 - 1957 Final statements, 1940 - 1943, 1945 - 1952 (10 reports) Auditors' reports, 1953 - 1955 (2 reports) Analysis of Operating Results, 1952 - 1957 (5 reports) Allocation of Surplus, 1951 - 1952 (2 reports) Detail of grain earnings, 1964 - 1966 (2 reports) Capital Expenditure, 31 July 1951 Analysis of Operating Results summary, 1951 - 1952 (1 report) Correspondence, 1940 - 1962 Membership list, 1944 - 1950, 1954, 1961 Miscellaneous Directors' attendance lists, 1946 - 1965 (7 reports) Officers and Directors list, 1951 - 1952 Officers and Directors list, 1952 - 1953 Officers and Directors list, 1955 - 1956 Corporate Name: Rural Municipality of North Norfolk; local Pool Committee minutes November 13, 1967 - January 19, 1981.