

# S. J. McKee Archives



## Board Executive Committee

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions75>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 2.2

Accession Number: 6-2005, 13-2000

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1973-1990

Physical Description: 14 cm

History /

Biographical:

The Executive Committee is a standing committee of the Brandon University Board of Governors that meets regularly two weeks prior to the regular Board meeting. Its membership consists of: Chair of the Board of Governors; Vice-Chair of the Board of Governors; President of the University; Secretary of the Board of Governors; Treasurer of the Board of Governors; Student Representative from the Board of Governors; and Senate Representative from the Board of Governors. The Vice-President (Academic and Research) and the Vice-President (Administration and Finance) act as resource persons. Elections for the Executive Committee take place at the Board of Governors' August meeting each year.

Specific responsibilities of the Executive Committee include: setting the agenda for each regular and special meeting of the Board of Governors; reviewing relevant matters coming before the Board of Governors; acting as a consultative body to the President of the University; dealing with matters delegated by the Board of Governors; referring items to appropriate standing committees of the Board of Governors; acting with the full authority of the Board in situations requiring immediate action prior to the next regular meeting of the Board. The Executive Committee also reviews and recommends policies governing university finance and long-range planning. The Executive of the Board reports to the Board of Governors.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series consists of records created by the Executive of the Brandon University Board of Governors. It has been divided into three sub sub series: (1) Board Executive Minutes; (2) Board Executive Correspondence; and (3) Board Executive Agendas.

Notes: History/Bio information taken from Board of Governors By-law No. 11 - Committees of the Board of Governors, Section III - Executive Committee (revised November 23, 2006).

Storage Location: RG 6 Brandon University fonds  
Series 2: Board of Governors  
2.2 Board Executive



## Board correspondence and subject files

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions76>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds  
Description Level: Sub-series  
Series Number: 2.4  
Accession Number: 1-2004, 6-2005, 7-2005, 8-2005  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1963-1991  
Physical Description: 2 m  
History /  
Biographical:

For administrative history see RG 6 (Brandon University fonds), series 2 (Board of Governors).

### Scope and Content:

Sub-series consists of correspondence and various other documents, including: financial information, legal documents, agendas, reference materials, minutes, blueprints, drawings, reports, briefs, recommendations, proposals and newsclippings.

Storage Location: RG 6 Brandon University fonds  
Series 2: Board of Governors  
2.4 Correspondence and subject files



## Vice-President - Administration and Finance

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions139>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds  
Description Level: Sub-series  
Series Number: 4.2  
Accession Number: 10-2005  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1949-1977  
Physical Description: 6.54 m  
History /  
Biographical:

VICE-PRESIDENTS (ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE):

D.R. MACKAY (Brandon College 1947-1967; Brandon University 1967-1972)

Donald Ross MacKay was born in Weyburn, Saskatchewan. He came to Brandon College in 1936, and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1939 or 1940. From 1940-1947, MacKay served in the Canadian Army Canada and overseas. In September 1947 he was appointed Registrar-Bursar at Brandon College. During his career he also served as University Comptroller, Public Relations Officer, Director of Development, Secretary to the Board of Governors, Secretary of the Board of Directors, Secretary to Senate and Assistant to the President. He also served on the Brandon College Expansion Committee, the Hales Museum Committee and was the Chairman of the Athletic Directorate. MacKay retired from the University in 1984. After his retirement he served on the Brandon University Foundation Board of Directors. In recognition of his service to the University MacKay was presented with the Alumni Award in 1974 and with the Distinguished Service Award in 1981 for his

contributions to society. MacKay's additional community involvement included the Centennial Auditorium Committee, the Brandon Schools Orchestral Band Association, the Planning Committee for First United Church - St. Paul's Church (what became Central United Church), the Manitoba Heart Foundation, the Kiwanis Club, the Wally Byam Caravan Club, Nitecappers and Northview Pools Inc.

MacKay's career at Brandon College and Brandon University was unprecedented in the breadth of administrative responsibility. As a result, records created during his tenure as Comptroller almost certainly also reflect his responsibilities beyond the Comptroller's Office.

Don MacKay died on April 2, 1990. He was predeceased by his first wife Gwen Dobie, with whom he had four children: Joan, Holly, Ross and Jane. He left behind a second wife, Mona.

#### CARMAN RUST (1973-1976)

Carman Frederick Rust was born in Brandon, Manitoba on August 27, 1935. He graduated from Brandon College in 1949 with an Arts degree. Rust completed his C.A. in Winnipeg in 1964, and from 1964-1969 he worked as an accountant with Donovan, Stone & Co. in Brandon. In 1969 he was hired as Assistant Comptroller under D.R. MacKay at Brandon University. He became Comptroller in 1973 and retired in 1976. Rust served as a Lieutenant in the Canadian Forces Supplementary Reserve and was a past President of both the Kinsmen Club of Brandon and the Brandon Golf & Country Club. He was married and had 3 children. Carman Rust died in Brandon on February 7, 2001.

#### ROSS EASTLEY (1976-1987)

Ross Eastley graduated from Brandon University in 1969 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He then articulated as a C.A. student with Donovan, Stone and Company, receiving his Chartered Accountant's degree in 1972. Eastley was hired as an Associate Accountant at Brandon University in 1973. He later became Accountant and was Acting Comptroller in 1976; in 1977 he became Comptroller, responsible for the accounting offices and ancillary enterprises. In the years following, Eastley became responsible for other areas such as the computer centre, the physical plant and personnel. After his job expanded in terms of responsibilities his title was changed from Comptroller to Vice-President. Eastley also taught introductory accounting to students participating in Brandon University's Continuing Education program. He resigned from his position as Vice-President (Administration and Finance) in August 1987 to enter into private practice as a chartered accountant.

During his time at Brandon University, Eastley, along with Terry Mitchell, created TKM Software Limited, a venture that developed library software. In addition to his accounting practice, Eastley continued his work in this area following his departure from Brandon University. Since June 2005, he has held the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the Western School Division in Morden, MB.

#### LARRY DAWSON (1987-1996)

Larry Dawson received his B.Sc. and his M.B.A. from the University of Alberta. He obtained a Registered Industrial Accountant certificate from the Society of Management Accountants in Manitoba.

Dawson was appointed Vice-President (Administration and Finance) of Brandon University on November 1, 1987. Prior to that appointment he held the post of Chief Financial Officer for East Kootenay Community College in Cranbrook, B.C. He had also been an instructor at the University of Alberta, Simon Fraser University and the University of Nairobi, Kenya.

He left Brandon University in 1996 to accept the position of Vice-President (Administration and Finance) at Mount Royal College in Calgary. After a brief period in the United Arab

and Finance) at Mount Royal College in Calgary. After a brief period in the United Arab Emirates, Larry Dawson returned to Calgary, and at present (January 2006) he and his wife Barb continue to live there.

SCOTT LAMONT (1996-present)

No biographical information yet.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series consists of records created and collected by the Office of the Bursar/Comptroller/Vice-President (Administration and Finance). It includes correspondence, financial information, reports, newsclippings, photographs, reference materials, lists, memos, blueprints, newsletters

Notes: A partial inventory for the sub-series exists as a Word document. In the years initially following the change from "Bursar" to "Comptroller" the terms were sometimes used interchangeably. All files marked "Personal - D.R. MacKay" have been removed and placed in MG 1 Brandon University Teaching and Administration at 1.7 D.R. MacKay. Biographical information in the History/Bio field was taken from Brandon University calendars (1967-2006) and biographical files located in the McKee Archives. Partial biographical information for Larry Dawson was taken from an article in "The Quill" (September 24, 1987).

Name Access: Donald R. MacKay  
Carman Rust  
Ross Eastley  
Larry Dawson  
Scott Lamont

Storage Location: RG 6 Brandon University fonds  
Series 4: Office of the Vice-President

Arrangement:

Where there was no obvious arrangement, the files in the sub-series have been arranged chronologically. Original order was maintained in all other instances.



## Faculty of Science

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions158>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds  
Description Level: Sub-series  
Series Number: 7.2  
GMD: multiple media

Scope and Content:

Series has been divided into five sub-series, including: (1) Dean of Science; (2) Science Faculty Council; (3) Faculty of Science publications; (4) Department of Psychology; and (5) Department of Biology.

Storage Location: RG 6 Brandon University fonds  
Series 7: Faculties and Schools



## School of Music

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions165>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds  
Description Level: Sub-series  
Series Number: 7.4  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1928-1983; predominant 1960-1980  
Physical Description: 4.6 m  
History /  
Biographical:

When the Department of Music was founded in 1906, it offered only conservatory-type instruction under the direction of Abbie Helmer Vining (1906-07). W.L. Wright, after four years' study in Berlin with Leopold Godowsky, took over in 1907 and remained director until 1947. During the 1920s and 1930s, the department attracted students from across Canada to work with Wright, Esther Magdalene Moore, Kathleen Moffat Fairbairn (piano), and Ruth Morgan (voice) towards graduate and post-graduate diplomas. During the Depression and the Second World War, music education at Brandon College declined as a result of financial woes facing the College and the departure of students to the war.

Under directors Peggy A. Sharpe (acting director 1947-48), and Lorne Watson (1948-1981), most instruction was given to elementary and high school students from Brandon. Through the encouragement and support of successive university presidents, the music faculty and university music credit courses were expanded to make possible a music minor within a B.A. or B.Sc. degree. By 1963, the college offered the first B.Mus. program (music education and applied) in Manitoba. In the same year, the Department of Music became the School of Music with two areas of activity: one continuing the conservatory tradition, the other leading to university degrees. Watson continued as director while Sharpe assumed the new position of supervisor of the conservatory. She was succeeded by Watson in 1981.

When Brandon attained university status, the School of Music became a member of the Western Board of Music (WBM), now Conservatory Canada. Later a B.Mus. (general) was added and, in 1980, the M.Mus. (music education and applied). In 1981, Watson was succeeded as director by Gordon Macpherson (1981-87), during whose tenure the position was re-named dean. In 1987 Lawrence Jones became dean. Jones was followed by Patrick Carrabre and Glen Carruthers.

Originally housed in Clark Hall, in 1963 the School of Music moved into a new building, officially opened by Sir Ernest MacMillan, on 28 October 1963. It housed a music library, electronic music studio, classrooms, rehearsal hall and studios. Increased enrolment in the 1970s necessitated the acquisition of three adjacent houses. On 5 October 1984, Queen Elizabeth II opened the present music building, which is named after her.

The school's reputation as a centre of string pedagogy dates from Albert Pratz' appointment to the faculty in 1964 and the engagement of the Halifax Trio (Brandon University Trio) as artists-in-residence in 1966. The Wawanese Insurance Co. in 1964 established a string scholarship program, which has since been carried on through the Carl and Lyle Sanders Grant and the R.D. Bell String Scholarships. A Suzuki string program was set up in 1977, directed by Alison Ryles (B.Mus. Brandon, 1978) who was followed in 1981 by Gerhard Ginader.

Besides the Brandon University Trio, school ensembles have included the Brandon University Orchestra, Concert Band, Chorale, Jazz Bands and Guitar Ensemble. The Collegium Musicum, formed in 1973 by James Mendenhall, has a collection of replicas of early instruments. The school frequently produces an opera (or musical theatre work) directed by Sylvia Richardson.

Students pursuing a major in music education have founded an active organization known as the Brandon University Student Music Educators' Association (BUSMEA), which is, in effect, a student branch of the Manitoba Music Educators Association (MMEA). Annual summer schools enhance the program. In the 1960s, under the direction of Peggy A. Sharpe, recitals and workshops were given by visiting artists. In the 1980s, the emphasis was on graduate courses, including the offering of a Kodaly specialist diploma.

In the conservatory, music for children classes, the Suzuki string program, and classes in the Alexander technique are offered. The conservatory offers courses for gifted students. It also sponsored annual workshops for teachers. Clinicians have included Lawrence Jones, Lorne Watson, Gordon Macpherson, Sydney Young McInnis, Shirley Yip, Elizabeth Grant and Irma Toews.

The School of Music acts as a musical focus for southwestern Manitoba. Beginning in the 1960s, it co-sponsored (with the MMEA) an annual choral/orchestral workshop in January attracting up to 300 music educators and students from Manitoba and beyond. Rehearsals of the Brandon Community Chorus and Community Orchestra take place at the school, as do most events of the Brandon Festival of the Arts. It is also the home of the annual S.C. Eckhardt-Gramatte competition for the Performance of Canadian Music and the annual Brandon Jazz Festival. One reason for such constant activity is the excellence of the Queen Elizabeth II Music Building, which includes an advanced electronic studio, rehearsal halls for orchestras, bands and choirs and a 200-seat hall with recording facilities and ideal acoustics. On the occasion of Lorne Watson's 40th anniversary at Brandon that hall was named the Lorne Watson Recital Hall in his honour.

The music school's first graduate (1966) was Jack Spalding. Honorary doctorates in music have been awarded to W.L. Wright (1969), S.C. Eckhardt-Gramatte (1970), Murray Adaskin (1972), Jon Vickers (1976), Kenneth Winters (1989), the Guess Who and Tom Cochrane.

Scope and Content:

Series has been divided into three sub-series, including: (1) Dean of Music; (2) Music Faculty Council; and (3) School of Music publications.

Notes: The history/bio note was taken from the Encyclopedia of Music in Canada at <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/emc/m17-119.01-e.php?uid=415&uidc=ID> (January 2006). The entry was written by Lorne Watson. Peggy A. Sharpe died in 2005.

Name Access: Lorne Watson  
Peggy A. Sharpe  
Gordon Macpherson  
Lawrence Jones  
Patrick Carrabre  
Glenn Carruthers  
S.C. Eckhardt-Gramatte  
Brandon University Trio  
Halifax Trio

Subject Access: music  
 music education  
 degree program  
 deans  
 director  
 conservatory  
 kodaly

Storage Location: RG 6 Brandon University fonds  
 Series 7: Faculties and Schools

Related Material: A file of miscellaneous newspaper clippings etc. assembled by Eileen McFadden for the period 1979-1985, is located in the Institutional Files in the Reading Room.



## School of Health Studies

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions168>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 7.5

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1900-1989; predominant 1920-1980

Physical Description: 7.5 m

Scope and Content:

Sub-series has been divided into four sub sub series, including: (1) Dean of Health Studies; (2) Health Studies Faculty Council; (3) School of Health Studies publications; and (4) School of Psychiatric Nursing (BMHC).

Storage Location: RG 6 Brandon University fonds  
 Series 7: Faculties and Schools



## S.J. McKee Archives

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions173>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 8.2

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1965-1997

Physical Description: 42 cm

## History /

### Biographical:

In 1975, Brandon University in cooperation with the Manitoba Pool Elevators, founded the Rural Resources Centre. The Centre was designed to provide rural Manitoba with resource materials for use in the discussion and analysis of problems related to rural social development. It was given a mandate to collect publications and archival materials related to the history of the Manitoba Pool Elevators, cooperative societies, churches, exhibitions, school districts, and Women's Institutes.

In September 1978, the University transformed the Rural Resources Centre into the Brandon University Archives. Originally housed in a trailer, from October 1981 to September 1998 the University Archives operated out of the Archives Centre located in the basement of the Jeff Umphrey Building at 20th Street and Victoria Avenue.

In 1990 the University Board of Governor's renamed the University Archives the S. J. McKee Archives. The S. J. McKee Archives was so established on Saturday, November 19, 1990, to mark the anniversary of the opening of the Brandon Academy by S. J. McKee and his wife Laura McKee one hundred years earlier. In 1899, the Brandon Academy founded by Samuel and Laura McKee became Brandon College.

The S. J. McKee Archives moved to its current location on the mezzanine floor of the John E. Robbins Library in the summer of 1998.

The McKee Archives is the principal repository for records of archival value created by the University or which relate to the history and mandate of Brandon College and Brandon University. The Archives collects records of selected Brandon College and Brandon University faculty and alumni.

The McKee Archives also acquires manuscript collections, which support the research and teaching programs offered at Brandon University. These include archival records related to rural development, education, agriculture, health studies, First Nations, and the city of Brandon.

### UNIVERSITY ARCHIVISTS:

SALLY CUNNINGHAM (1975 - ?)

No biographical information yet.

EILEEN MCFADDEN (1981 - 1997)

See RG 6, series 8, sub-series 1 (University Librarian) for biographical information on Eileen McFadden.

TOM MITCHELL (1997 - present)

See RG 6, series 5 (Registrar's Office) for biographical information on Tom Mitchell.

### Scope and Content:

The sub-series has been divided into four sub sub series, including: (1) Archives - general files; (2) Archives - budget files; (3) Archives - correspondence files; and (4) Archives - exhibits and displays.

Notes: History/Bio information taken from articles in "The Quill" (September 24, 1981 and November 20, 1990) and the S.J. McKee Archives homepage at <http://www.brandonu.ca/library/archives/> (September 2006).

Storage Location: RG 6 Brandon University fonds  
Series 8: Library Services





## Casselman survey

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11706>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 1.1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2003-2008

History /

Biographical:

The high biodiversity and evidence of pre-European contact prompted the decision to test the Crepeele locale. The survey was named in recognition of the Casselman family, the original landowners.

Archaeological testing began in the Crepeele locale in May 2003 on property now owned by the Crepeele family. The locale covers over 6 sections or approximately 3,800 acres of land in an area of stabilized sand dunes and wetlands covered with mixed forest and prairie grass. Given the terrain, the size of the crew and time constraints, an area of approximately 60 acres was chosen for the survey. The survey used the established archaeological methodology of walking the selected area and using a shovel test surveyed grid. The use of GIS technology to locate the exact test spot and record the information into a GIS database was a significant advance and was one of the advantages of the integration of multi-disciplinary techniques encouraged by the SCAPE project. Over one half of the test pits resulted in the recovery of cultural materials. The results of the Casselman survey indicated several areas for further examination including areas that became the Crepeele, Sarah and Graham sites.

Scope and Content:

Sub sub series has been divided into five sub sub sub series including: (1) Summary information; (2) Field journals; (3) Site records; (4) Artifact catalogues; and (5) Photographs.

Name Access: Casselman survey

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Crepeele locale  
Casselman survey



## 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 peritoxical 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



## Clark Hall scrapbooks

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11878>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 9.2

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1907-1953

### Scope and Content:

Sub-series consists of four scrapbooks detailing life at Clark Hall and Brandon College. They include newspaper clippings, photographs, cards, various programs and ephemera.

Storage Location: RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Series 9: Clark Hall Women's Residence



## 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 perthotoxic 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



## 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



## 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



## 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



## Lovstrom Block E - summary

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12567>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 3.6

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1987 - 1991

History /

Biographical:

This site is situated in a naturally sheltered area with a low rise to the east and south partly encircling a flat area open to the west. Present natural vegetation is an open oak forest with a light understory of saskatoon, hazelnut, poison ivy and sarsaparilla. It is situated on the till plain at the upper end of a ravine leading to Jock's Creek.

Two test units six meters apart were excavated in 1987 and produced cultural materials which warranted a block excavation, so seven contiguous 1m<sup>2</sup> units were then opened. These units proved to be very productive of cultural remains. Subsequent excavations in 1988 increased the number of excavated units to 21. In 1991 a further eight units were excavated for a total of 29 excavations and two test units. Excavations went deeper in this block than in Blocks C or B. Remains from the block included bison bone, bone tools, fire-cracked rock, ceramics, lithics including tools and debitage and a hearth. Another occupation was recovered in 1991 containing a hearth and living floor.

Radiocarbon samples have produced two distinct sets of radiocarbon dates from 1987 and 1988 excavations. There appears to be two or possibly three cultural horizons definable within this block.

An upper cultural horizon, located between 14-21 cm below surface, contains large bison bone and fire-cracked rock dating to 465/100B.P from XU 128.

A lower horizon in the 20-25 cm level contained FCR, bison bone and lithic scatter that was dated to 675/70 B.P. from XU 122 and 715/110 from XU 114.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series has been divided into sub sub series including: Lovstrom Block E 1987, Lovstrom Block E 1988 and Lovstrom Block E 1991.

Name Access: Lovstrom Block E - summary

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom Block E





## 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 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



## 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





## 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 F - summary

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12617>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 3.7

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1988

History /

Biographical:

In 1988 four 1m<sup>2</sup> units were excavated in this Block F. The forest cover is identical to that of Block E, with an open oak forest with a light understory of saskatoon, hazelnut, poison ivy and sarsaparilla.

Underneath the litter mat (Ah) is a shallow, 15-20 cm "A" horizon of dark grey/brown silty loam with a high representation of pebble size clasts. The glacial clays, encountered at 20 cm below surface, consist of a matrix of light tan sandy clays containing rounded pebble to cobble size rocks.

The recoveries from this block consisted of a few ceramics, including Vickers Focus rim sherds, four lithic tools and a number of small bison bone fragments. There was no discernible cultural stratigraphy in the four 1m<sup>2</sup> units and the limited deposits of bone, ceramics and lithics were dispersed randomly throughout the 25 cm of cultural matrix. The lithic materials frequencies were similar to those in Block E with local cherts and KRF being the most abundant categories. A small amount of fire-cracked rock and a few large identifiable bison bones were recovered – all distributed randomly with little evidence for any pattern of clustering.

No RC dates.

### 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 F - summary

Subject Access: Archaeology  
Lovstrom locale  
Lovstrom Block F