Past President's Message 4
President's Message 5

News

2003 Friend of Archaeology Award Winner: Don Julien 3
Mi'kmawey Debert Interpretive Trail 7
News from the NSAS 14

Articles

Pre-contact Fish Weirs From Southwestern Nova Scotia 6
Another Coffin from Grassy Island 10
About the Society ..... 

The Nova Scotia Archaeology Society was formed in 1987 in response to a growing interest in the province’s heritage resources.

Membership is open to all persons endorsing the objectives of the Society. The Society’s year runs from September to August. Membership entitles the individual to attend Society functions, vote on Society matters and hold office. The public is welcome at monthly meetings and special events.

Monthly meetings are held at 7:30pm on the fourth Tuesday of the month in the Auditorium of the Museum of Natural History, located at 1747 Summer Street, Halifax. During each meeting, business is briefly discussed, and a guest speaker gives a presentation on a provincial, national, or international archaeological topic. Afterwards everyone is welcome for coffee and conversation.

Throughout the year special events are held, including field trips to archaeological sites, workshops, and special guest lecturers. The Society produces a newsletter and maintains a website for its membership. Special publications of the Society are available to members at reduced rates.

NSAS membership fees are as follows: Individual $20, Family $25, Student $15, Senior Citizen $15, Institution $45, and Class (Secondary School) $45. The Nova Scotia Archaeology Society is a registered charitable organization. You can join the Society at any regular meeting, or by mailing an application form (available on the website), with a cheque for the appropriate amount, to:

Nova Scotia Archaeology Society
P.O. Box 36090
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3S9
Don Julien: 2003 NSAS Friend of Archaeology

Don Julien was born in the Millbrook Mi’kmaw community near Truro, Nova Scotia. His career has been devoted to making a better future for the Mi’kmaw people, and archaeological heritage preservation has been an important component of this career.

Don spent 5 years with the Canadian military before beginning studies in Anthropology and History first at Saint Mary's University and later in the Native Studies program of the University of Saskatchewan. This training in heritage research was an important component to Don’s subsequent career accomplishments.

Don has always worked from a firm rooting in the Mi’kmaw community and successfully joined this perspective with strong historical research skills. He was the Assistant Research Director of the Union of Nova Scotia Indians from 1970-1975. From 1976-1981 Don was the Executive Director of the Micmac Arts and Crafts Society of Nova Scotia where he encouraged the revival and commercial popularity of traditional Mi’kmaw craft production. From 1982-1986 Don was employed by the Federal Government Departments of Indian Affairs and Health Canada.

In 1986 Don joined the Confederacy of Mainland Mi’kmaq as the Director for Land Claims, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights for Mainland Nova Scotia. Part of his legacy was the development of a successful research unit. Don became Executive Director of CMM on 1994 and has built the organization into one of the most successful tribal councils in Canada.

Throughout his distinguished career, Don has worked to protect and study the archaeological heritage of the Mi’kmaq. He has developed professional relationships with many of the archaeologists working in the province and has worked tirelessly on issues of archaeological resource protection. Don has been instrumental in supporting efforts of archaeological assessment and protection on a number of projects in the provinces including the major Maritime and Northeast Pipeline development.

Don Julien’s most important contribution to the archaeology of Nova Scotia is his tireless, imaginative and continuing effort to protect the important complex of Palaeo-Indian Period archaeological sites at Debert, Nova Scotia (see Page 7). Working with local, provincial and federal governments, adjacent communities, and Mi’kmaq organizations and individuals, Don has made the protection of these archaeological sites a priority. With the upcoming opening of the Mi’kmawey Debert walking trails, the Nova Scotia Archaeology Society is pleased to name Don Julien, as the recipient of the 2003 Friend of Archaeology award.

Friend of Archaeology 2004

Can you think of someone who deserves recognition for their contribution to archaeology in Nova Scotia?

Nominations for the 2004 NSAS Friend of Archaeology Award open early next year. We encourage members to think of an individual who has contributed to the field of Archaeology in Nova Scotia, and submit a brief summary of the reasons that you think they deserve recognition as the Nova Scotia Archaeology Society’s Friend of Archaeology.

The award, consisting of an attractive plaque, is presented at the Annual General Meeting in May, and nominations must be received by the end of March.

The award is open to any “non-professional archaeologist” – that being a person who does not make their living doing archaeology.
President’s Message

Summer 2003

Actually, the heading should read Past-President’s Message. After an enjoyable two-year term as President of the Nova Scotia Archaeology Society, I look forward to assuming the lower profile position of Past-President. As of our Annual General Meeting held this past May, the duties of president have been capably assumed by Craig Chandler. Craig is supported by a strong Board which includes a number of first-time members who will contribute fresh perspective to their duties. The 2003-2004 NSAS Executive and Board stand as follows:

Executive for 2003 – 2004
President Craig Chandler
Vice-President Rob Ferguson
Treasurer Jeff Turner
Secretary Emilie Gilbert

Board for 2003 - 2004
Danny Dyke (New)
Sarah Kingston (New)
Robert Shears (New)
Mike Sanders (Returning)

It should also be noted that a couple of long-time (I didn’t say old) members of the board stepped down this year. On behalf of the Society, I would like to take this opportunity to thank Denise Hansen and David Christianson for their years of dedication to the Society. While they will be missed around the Board table, we will continue to pick their brains and enjoy their participation in Society events.

The Board has already lined up an exciting group of lectures for the fall of 2003. We will be venturing from the Dakhla Oasis in Egypt (September) by way of the homestead of the Rev. Norman McLeod in St. Ann’s Cape Breton (October) to the cold and murky waters of the St. Lawrence River off Quebec City (November). Members will receive detailed notification of upcoming lectures as well as other events planned by the Society.

Speaking of members, we finished the year with a near record XX members. However, there are still a number of archaeological professionals, students and interested members of the public who we’d like to have join the Society. Please show your support for archaeology in Nova Scotia by taking out (or renewing) a membership in the Society and actively participating in the events and programs which we sponsor.

W. Bruce Stewart
Past-President
(902) 860-0511
bstewart@crmgp.com

Do you have any questions, comments, or concerns regarding the Newsletter? We’d like to hear from you.

Contact us at:
cchandle@seacorcanada.com
or call Craig Chandler at 420-0040.
Welcome to a new season of the Nova Scotia Archaeological Society. Again this year, the Society will bring you fascinating talks in our monthly Lecture Series held at the Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History on Summer Street in Halifax. The lecture line-up is presented on page 14 of the newsletter.

We will also be bringing you more Special Events, such as the field trip to the brand-new Interpretive Centre at the Grande Pre National Historic Site.

Another important goal of the Board of Directors this year is the initiation of a process that, we hope, will affect change in the way Archaeology is administered and conducted in Nova Scotia. We hope that the members of the society will take an interest in this process, and support the Board in its efforts.

In this issue of the newsletter, I wanted to use the President’s Message space to bring up some of the issues that are affecting the quality and quantity of archaeological research performed in this province. These include:

- Weak legislation
- Lack of enforcement resources
- Lack of understanding of archaeology

Each of these issues are briefly discussed, below.

**Legislation**

In Nova Scotia, three Acts have a significant influence on how and when archaeology is conducted. The *Special Places Protection Act*, enacted in 1980, principally governs the protection of archaeological sites in Nova Scotia.

The *Special Places Protection Act* requires that anyone undertaking archaeological research obtain a Heritage Research Permit from the Nova Scotia Museum (NSM).

The provisions of the act are general, and most importantly, the act does not require a proactive approach to resource protection. It allows only for reactive penalties for parties that knowingly damage archaeological resources.

In this way, the act effectively rewards ignorance of the importance of archaeological resources.

No regulations related to archaeology have been enacted pursuant to the Special Places Protection Act. No guidelines exist to specify specific standards for the performance of archaeological assessment as they do in most other jurisdictions in Canada.

The second piece of legislation is the *Treasure Trove Act*. Enacted in 1956, the original intent of the Act was to encourage tourism and investment, by laying out rules for the recovery and disposition of all artifacts containing precious metals and stones. In other jurisdictions, similar legislation applies only to precious metals and stones that have been purposely buried (the “buried treasure” scenario).

In simple terms, the act allows a person or party who retrieves these artifacts to keep 90% of the objects and to do what they wish with those objects. In most cases, the objects are sold into private collections in other countries.

... continued on Page 13
A Case Study:
Pre-contact Fish Weirs From
Southwestern Nova Scotia

Roger J. Lewis, Memorial University of Newfoundland

This study presents fish weir data for southwestern Nova Scotia, as a means of providing a meaningful interpretation of fish weir architecture, function and the likely geographical locations (environment zones) of where these structures may have been located in a ancient landscape setting.

The current conceptualization of weir architecture for this region derives primarily from four sources and our understanding and interpretation of fish weirs in Nova Scotia, is significantly influenced by this data:

• the Bolyston Street fish weir, in Boston, Massachusetts (Johnson 1942, 1949, Kaplan et al 1990: Radiocarbon dates 4720 ± 70 BP to 1790 ± 90 BP);
• the archaic and woodland period fish weir complex located at Sabasticook Lake, Maine (Petersen et al 1994: Radiocarbon dates 6100 ± 120 BP to 1760 ± 70 BP);
• the Atherley Narrows fish weir, Ontario (Johnston and Cassavoy 1978: Radiocarbon dates 4560 ± 115 BP to 4375 ± 95 BP); and,
• a study of pre-contact weirs in eastern North America (Lutins 1992).

The term weir is a generic term used to describe an obstruction made or modified by humans that is located in the water and is designed to impede or impound fish for capture (Lutins 1992). One of the oldest human fishing practices involve the use of barriers on rivers, gullies and ponds to secure fish for sustenance (Bannerman and Jones 1999).

Their longevity and tenure represents the unique application of human ingenuity to the exploitation of environment zones that offered the greatest diversity of fish resources.

While weirs appear to have a wide distribution in Nova Scotia, and are now a recognizable component of the archaeological resource, few have been documented or subject to detailed archaeological research.

Remnants of this fishery technology can be found at Kejimkujik National Park and National Historic Site of Canada (KNPNHS) and in eleven adjacent watersheds of southwestern Nova Scotia.

These features consist of a series of stone "V shaped" configurations of various dimensions, form, and architecture. Three weir types have been identified and associated with three differing habitat areas. While no fence-stake weirs have been positively identified, they are known to have existed at time of European contact. These were generally found in intertidal and estuary environments.

Smaller stone weirs have been noted in estuaries and at heads of tides. These appear to have been used in conjunction with the much larger fence-stake weirs and designed to capture the smaller of twenty-five plus estuarine fish species that move in these systems with each rise and fall of the tide.

Larger exclusively stone weirs have been identified in interior riverine environments and through fish species distribution analysis it was determined that these weir structures were utilized exclusively to harvest American eels.

While intertidal and estuary weirs appear to have been used year round due to the seasonally overlapping of fish resources, interior riverine weirs appear to have been used seasonally in the fall for four to five weeks. While trying to delineate weirs to architecture and function, it became apparent that remnant and intact stone weirs observed in southwestern Nova Scotia can be found in geographically selected environments zones. For example, they can be found in transitional peripheries between inshore marine-intertidal-estuary-downstream riverine-subsidary channels or streams- interior riverine settings. All of these are bordered by boundary terrestrial habitats that serve to provide supplementary plant and animal resources to round out an otherwise predominant aquatic diet.

The northwest coast has long been the centre of research into fishery technology and gear type employed by pre-contact populations to take advantage of the availability of fish for subsistence purposes (Stevenson 1999). This study provided a rare opportunity to examine technological aspects of a pre-contact fishery in this region.

The primary objective was to conduct a detailed, systematic delineation of weir structures in southwestern Nova Scotia. Accordingly, weir features were identified, differentiated, and classified in a manner that provided the best opportunity to understand their function, complexities and evolution over time, as well as determine likely geographical locations of weirs within varying environment zones.
Mi'kmawey Debert Interpretive Trail

The Mi'kmawey Debert Cultural Centre has taken an important next step. The Mi'kmawey Debert Interpretive Trail was opened for the Mi'kmaq Nation on June 11th. The construction phase of the trail is complete and the first of the interpretive signs are in place.

Over the summer, Dozay Christmas completed the drawings for an additional five interpretive signs, which were in place in time for the Grand Opening on September 25th.

The Grand Opening included remarks from Elders who have worked with the Board of Directors and the administrative team to determine how the story of the First People were presented. A blessing of the trail took place, as well as ceremonies to commemorate the 11,000 - year history of the Mi'kmaq in Mi'km'ki.

As part of the celebrations and as a lead-in to Mi'kmaw History Month, Mr. Don Julien, who is the Executive Director of The Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq and Chair of the Mi'kmawey Debert Cultural Centre Board of Directors, offered a three-hour presentation discussing Mi'kmaw history in Nova Scotia.

While the trail is now open for visitors, we would encourage those interested in the early history of the Mi'kmaq to return often. In addition to being a lovely 4.4 km walk through a beautiful watershed, the trail will continue to grow over the next several years with information regarding plants that have been in the area for the past 11,000 years. It is an exciting story and one the Mi'kmaq wish to share with all those interested in learning more about our people and our history.

Editor's Note: For your information, the two-page brochure describing Mi'kmawey Debert has been reproduced on the following pages.
The slope of the trail is moderate. It is 4.4 km. long and should take between one and two hours to walk depending upon your pace. There are several streams and cliffs along the trail that are crossed with bridges and steps. Due to the rugged terrain, this trail is not recommended for wheeled vehicles.

The Mi'kmawey Debert Interpretive Trail is located about fifteen minutes from Truro just off exit 13 on Highway 104 between Truro and Amherst. That is about an hour and fifteen minutes from Halifax.

For more information, please contact the Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq at 902-895-6385 or email: mikmawey.debert@cmmns.com
INTERPRETIVE TRAIL

Can you imagine that;
15,000 years ago the Mi'kmawey Debert Interpretive Trail was covered with glaciers over a kilometre thick?

Can you imagine that;
10,000 years ago the First People in Nova Scotia lived and hunted on lands surrounding this trail?

Can you imagine walking;
the trail today knowing that huge mastodons, caribou and other Ice Age creatures once roamed this land?

The trail is set in beautiful country abounding with wild flowers, tall trees and many waterways. While the interpretation is not yet complete, there are places all along the trail that will tell you the story of the First People and about plants still on the land today that were used over 11,000 years ago.

The trail is the first phase of a multi-year project to develop a cultural centre and meeting place. As time progresses we invite you to visit often and see the ever growing interpretation of the First People to live on the far north-eastern seaboard of North America.

More than 11,000 years ago, the First People in Nova Scotia lived on plains that stretched south from the Cubiquid Mountains. The Debert archaeological site, near Truro Nova Scotia, is one of the most important sites of this age in North America. Archaeological excavations revealed numerous living areas as well as a large and diverse set of stone artifacts. Today, the Mi’kmaw Nation is actively engaged with the protection of this important area of our homeland, known to us as Mi’kmaw’ik.

The First People lived successfully in a dramatically changing environment at the end of the last glaciation. By 12,000 years ago, the continental glaciers from the Ice Age had receded from the region. Even with the ice gone, it was still a cold and rapidly changing environment compared with modern conditions. Most of the land was covered in grasses, with small stands of spruce, birch and willow occurring in more protected areas.

At this time, large mammals that flourished during the last Ice Age still roamed this land. These mammals included mastodons and mammoths, giant beavers, giant ground sloths, giant short-faced bears, dire wolves and wolverines. Archaeologists believe that the large Ice Age animals lived in the region perhaps as late as 10,000 years ago. It is likely, however, that people took advantage of all the available resources. In addition to the large mammals, more familiar animals also lived in Mi’kmaw’ik including caribou, musk ox, bison, elk, moose and red and arctic foxes, to name a few. Though at the time Debert was many kilometres inland from the ocean, sea mammals such as walrus and seals as well as fish and other resources of the sea were available to people. Birds and other small animals were also present.

During World War II, the Debert military camp was a major staging area for men and materials leaving Halifax for Britain. There was a great deal of disruption of the soil during this period. This disruption contributed to the discovery of the site in 1948 by E.S. Eaton. George MacDonald eventually excavated the site in the 1960’s under the auspices of the National Museum of Canada, the Nova Scotia Museum and the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology in Andover, Massachusetts. The excavations produced more than 4,500 artifacts, which are held today at the Museum of Civilization in Ottawa. In the 1990’s, additional sites were found nearby the original Debert site.

Today, the Debert sites are protected under the Nova Scotia Special Places Protection Act and are a National Historic Site of Canada. Unfortunately, they are still threatened by all terrain vehicles (ATVs), motor cross and other human disturbances. The aim of the Mi’kmaw Nation is to protect these unique sites and share their fascinating stories. We are currently planning a facility that will allow us to explore this long and complex history with visitors from across Canada and around the world. The Confederacy of Mainland Mi’kmaq has received a mandate to develop this facility from all thirteen Nova Scotia Chiefs. The Mi’kmaw • Canada • Nova Scotia Tripartite Forum has also given its support to the initiative. An Interpretive Walking Trail near the site has been built and will be open to the public in the summer of 2003.

For further information regarding this exciting initiative, you may contact the Confederacy of Mainland Mi’kmaq at (902) 895-6285 or at Mikmawey.Debert@cmnns.com
Another Coffin from Grassy Island

Rob Ferguson
Parks Canada

Last summer, Tom Kavanaugh reported that fragments of a coffin were eroding from the cliff on Grassy Island in Canso Harbour. Canso Islands National Historic Site of Canada (formerly Grassy Island NHSC) commemorates the harbour's role as a significant European fishing station from the 16th century to 1744.

New England and British fishermen and merchants dominated the fishery from 1718 to 1744. During this time, they built a substantial town on Grassy Island, complete with residences, storehouses, a military garrison, a church and a cemetery.

Grassy Island is a drumlin of unconsolidated glacial till. Erosion along the south shore of the island seriously threatens archaeological resources. Since 1992, Tom has discovered three burials, including the one from last summer.

Above: Coffin protruding from the cliff at Grassy Island, 1992.


Tom operates the Parks Canada boat service. He provides visitors with a solid history of Canso enhanced by his first-hand understanding of the harbour and the modern fishing industry. He also maintains a close watch on the archaeological resources.
Stories within the community tell of coffins appearing in the cliff edge throughout the previous century. Generally, the remains included a base board of the coffin and fragments of the upper boards, a few nails, and occasional pieces of hair. The acidity in the soil depletes all bone material, but enamel crowns of teeth had been found in the past by local history enthusiast, Harry Dollard. Archaeological attempts to map graves by test excavation and by remote sensing have failed.

An old carpenters’ superstition held that wood chips from the construction of a coffin were bad luck and should be disposed of by placing them inside the coffin. Wood chips were found in a coffin salvaged in 1992, preserved under a copper button.

In 1994, Birgitta Wallace recovered the skeleton of an 18th-century soldier from the tidal flats below Fort Anne, in Annapolis Royal. The soldier was reburied with full military honours in a coffin lined with wood chips.

The coffin discovered last summer had partially fallen down the bank when it was discovered. A small section, believed to be all that remained, was block-lifted from the bank and taken to the Burnside Industrial Park in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia for cleaning in the Parks Canada Conservation Lab.

Later in the summer, Tom, Sheldon Feltmate and Wayne Sullivan recovered a much larger section which was also lifted and brought to the Burnside lab. Dirt was removed from the board fragments with a fine water spray, so that any artifacts or human remains could be identified and recovered.

The washing revealed a few wrought iron nails and traces of wood chips that had covered the bottom of the coffin. One sleeve-link of copper alloy inlaid with glass was found in an area that suggests the person was buried with arms folded over the chest.

In addition, 14 teeth were recovered. Again, only the enamel crowns had survived the acidic soils.

The sleeve link indicates that the person was male. Dr. Paul Erickson, physical anthropologist at Saint Mary’s University, has examined the teeth. The minimal evidence provided by the crowns indicate only that the individual was over 11½ years old. The minimal attrition, or wear, on the surface would suggest a relatively young individual. The incisors lack the shovel-shaped form typical of Aboriginal people. We would thus appear to have the burial of a young man from the British community.

Cleaning the 2002 coffin find in the Parks Canada lab.
There are no documents which list the people buried on Grassy Island. Military records tell of soldiers dying in this lonely colonial outpost, and of troops attending the funerals. We can assume that the deceased were buried, along with their civilian counterparts, on the hill at the far end of the island, away from the houses and the fort.

In a rather telling description of the social conditions in which the soldiers lived, Paul Mascarene, commander of the garrison in 1736, wrote in his order book:

“A Serg’t and twelve men to attend the funeral of James Crosby to-morrow at five a’clock in the afternoon. The Officer of the guard is to see that no disorder or drunkenness happen at the watching of the Corps a practice which has afforded scandal before now, and he is to use diligent care to bring to punishment any that shall be guilty of any irregularity or misdemeanor on so awful a occasion.”

We can only hope that our poor friend was laid to rest, surrounded by family and friends, in peace and dignity.
President's Message
...continued from Page 5

In Nova Scotia, the act is applied most often to shipwrecks. These underwater archaeological resources, and the legislation that applied to their investigation, has been the subject of extensive stakeholder consultation carried out by the Nova Scotia Museum in 1998 to 2000.

The third Act that influences archaeology is the Environment Act, specifically the Environmental Assessment Regulations. Under this Act, large government or industrial developments must undergo a review of their potential environmental impacts, and archaeological resources are considered to be part of the environment. Therefore, the potential for a large development to impact an archaeological site must be considered.

Enforcement
The Special Places Protection Act (see above) is administered by the Nova Scotia Museum (NSM), which currently is in the realm of the Minister of Tourism and Culture. Two full-time archaeologists are responsible for approving, administering and reviewing the reports for dozens of Heritage Research Permits each year.

Do to a lack of resources to enforce the Act, and the lack of “teeth” in the Act itself, there is little legal incentive under the Special Places Protection Act for a party to comply with standard archaeological practices. No prosecutions have been carried out under the Special Places Protection Act in the 23 years that it has been in place.

That lack of enforcement sometimes extends to organizations such as municipal governments. Rural towns, for instance, regularly carry sewer and water line work that inevitably encounters some sort of archaeological resource. It is unlikely that these towns are even aware that they are breaking the law.

A further problem is the lack of a clear policy on the part of the Provincial Government. In the sewer pipe example, the town is unaware that there is any requirement for archaeological assessment, and the regulators (i.e., the NSM) has no capacity to inform or enforce the Act.

But in the case of the company installing natural gas lines in the streets of Dartmouth a couple of years ago, the NSM required that they engage archaeological consultants to assess the potential to impact archaeological resources in every section of their pipes.

These inconsistencies demonstrate the lack of clear requirements for archaeological assessments, and if the regulators don’t understand the requirements, it’s difficult for anyone else to.

Understanding
Archaeology tends to be a curiosity for the public, as local media occasionally run a story about local excavations, and specialty cable channels present documentaries about finds in exotic locations.

The average person may not realize that archaeology is a science; a systematic process used to assess, examine and extract information from a site that contains remains of past human activity. These remains are a resource, just as the spruce trees are a resource to the forest industry, and petroleum reserves are a resource to the oil and gas industry.

Many people still think of archaeologists as people who simply dig in the ground to find things; objects. But excavation is only one tool in an ever-growing toolkit of methods and technologies used to uncover information about the past. And artifacts are only one part of the information that can be derived from an archaeological assessment.

As with petroleum, archaeological resources are non-renewable. Ensuring that these resources are protected and examined using scientific methods by a professional archaeologist is critical.

These resources are records of our past, but records that need to be deciphered properly in order for their full value to be realized.

Without a deeper understanding of archaeology and its importance to our cultural history, we will continue to see these resources marginalized, and often unknowingly destroyed.

Closing
It’s time to update our legislation to reflect the modern standards for the protection of archaeological resources and the performance of archaeological assessments in Nova Scotia. It is my hope that the NSAS will begin a discussion of this subject that is essential to the understanding of Nova Scotia’s cultural history.

I hope that you will share your thoughts on this subject, and support the Society as we endeavour to effect change in issues that are of vital importance to our shared cultural history.

Enjoy the Autumn, and see you on October 28th.

Craig Chandler
(902) 420-0040
chandler@seacorcanada.com
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Lowell, Massachusetts
October 23-26, 2003

Thrust forward into a new century: The Transformation of the Northeast

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) is hosting its 2003 Annual Meeting in Lowell, Massachusetts in late October.

Proposed thematic sessions include:
- The Industrialization of North America
- Massachusetts Historical Archaeology
- The African-American Experience in the Northeast
- Landscape Archaeology
- Collections Management
- Material Culture Studies
- Archaeology of the Twentieth Century
- Public Interpretation, and
- On the Edge of a Wilderness: Colonial and Contact Sites in the Northeast.

For more information, visit:
http://www.smcm.edu/academics/soan/cneha/ANNMTG.HTM

Meeting Schedule 2003/4

October
Excavation of the Rev. Norman McLeod Homestead in St. Ann's Cape Breton
October 28, 2003, April MacIntyre, MA Thesis Topic

November
The Underwater Archaeology of the Elizabeth and Mary
November 25, 2003, Marc-André Bernier, Underwater Archaeological Services, Parks Canada Agency

December
Christmas Party
December 13, 2003

2004
January
TBA

February
Domestic Architecture of Black Loyalists in N.S.
Katie Cottreau-Robins, MA Thesis Topic

March
An Archaeological Survey of Loyalist Guysboro Town,
Queens County, Nova Scotia
Mike Sanders & Craig Chandler, Mersey Heritage Society

April
TBA

May
More Archaeological Show and Tell

For your Reading Enjoyment!

Guess what? The Nova Scotia Archaeology Society receives newsletters from other archaeology societies, as well as other publications on archaeological topics.

NSAS members are encouraged to peruse the selection of current and back issues, and even borrow them to take home if you like.

A selection of these publications are on hand at each meeting. For more information, contact Bruce Stewart, or any other member of the board of directors for more information.
NSExplore Web Site

An active new forum for the exchange of information about intriguing sites in Nova Scotia has evolved over the past six months or so. The topics are wide ranging and by no means confined to archaeology-related items, but these do tend to predominate.

The web site address is:

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/NSExplore/

and is open to all who wish to subscribe (no cost, of course).

There are currently about 70 people on the list. Members can choose to automatically receive emails of current postings, or to receive no emails but scan the archives on their own for subjects of interest. About 2000 messages have been archived since the site began in October 2002.

The group sporadically holds loosely-organized outings when sufficient interest nucleates, such as the recent visit to the former site of Eldridge Settlement behind Falmouth, for example.

Typical subjects discussed in recent postings include the site of Oswald Eastwood's cranberry farm in Bedford, inscribed stones from the Seal Islands, the F. Moore ruins on the Old St. Margaret's Bay Coach Road, old foundations in the Chain Lakes watershed area (and the Bayer's Lake Walls), a planned visit to McNutt's Island, and possible military tunnels near Annapolis Royal (to pick just a few at random).

New visitors and subscribers are always welcome.

Submitted by: Terry J. Deveau
deveau@chebucto.ns.ca

ARTICLE SUBMISSIONS

We’re looking for submissions for our next newsletter, and would appreciate articles or briefs written by professionals, amateurs, high school students, university students, or anyone else with an interest in the field of archaeology.

If possible, please send your article in an electronic format (a computer file) with as little formatting (i.e., bold text, headers, page numbers) as possible.

Remember to attach your name and phone number or e-mail address to your document, and please date it as well. If there are graphics accompanying the article, include the images as separate graphics files (bmp, PCX, gif, jpg, if, etc.) or make sure to send a good, clear originals. If the graphics require specific description, please provide that as well.

Depending on content, advertisements or ‘Classifieds’ are welcome, but will be subjected to the editor’s requirements for the current publication at that time.

Thanks!
The Editor
cchandler@seaco.com
Office (902) 420-0040