Do you know what’s under the ground you walk on? Archaeologists don’t, but they do know that there could be artifacts. In fact, the most natural surroundings may hide the most amazing evidence of human activity. Artifacts become buried in three different ways:

After choosing a dig site, archaeologists carefully lay out a grid to aid excavation and recording. Grid lines are usually constructed of pegs and strong cord so that the squares are clearly visible and easy to work in. Clearly marked grid lines:

Once a site has been chosen, workers — under the watchful eye of a licensed archaeologist — carefully remove the ground cover. As the dig proceeds, the archaeologist records details of where and what is found. That way nothing important is overlooked. Archaeologists document a dig by:

Archaeologists use a wide variety of hand tools to expose, record and protect artifacts as they appear. Patience, curiosity and imagination are also useful when searching for pieces of our past. Archaeologists use hand tools to:

Archaeologists are by nature patient and careful people. Using a trowel, they remove small amounts of soil, being careful not to destroy or overlook any artifacts or features. When working on a dig, it is important to remember that:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Importance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deliberately</td>
<td>allow a dig to proceed systematically</td>
<td>remove small amounts of soil at a time</td>
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<tr>
<td>accidentally</td>
<td>provide a map for the dig site</td>
<td>feel an artifact in the soil</td>
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<tr>
<td>naturally</td>
<td>help archaeologists record artifact co-ordinates</td>
<td>cause little damage to soil layers</td>
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Field Notes:
- recording accurate
- taking photographs
- feel an artifact in the soil
- cause little damage to soil layers
- soil colour provides important clues

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<th>OBSERVE AND PROTECT</th>
<th>SCREEN IT, THEN DOWN TOOLS</th>
<th>MAKE A RECORD</th>
<th>CLEAN AND CATALOGUE</th>
<th>VOLUNTEERS WELCOME</th>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Carefully unearthing discarded items from the past can be like finding buried treasure. However, discovering artifacts is only one part of an archaeologist’s job. While excavating, an archaeologist must:</td>
<td>The soil is screened as each layer is dug in order to recover small artifacts and bone fragments that may have been missed during excavation. Once the dig team has reached soil with no artifacts, called sterile soil, they should:</td>
<td>What gives an artifact relevance is the context in which it is found. Therefore, archaeologists carefully record relevant information to ensure that no clues or sources are overlooked. In other words, it is important to:</td>
<td>Careful cleaning helps reveal the artifact without damaging it. The archaeologist will do an initial brushing off on site, then clean all artifacts thoroughly in a lab. Proper labelling, cataloguing and identification provides a record for future digs and more research. This data is then used to:</td>
<td>Many archaeological digs welcome volunteers. However, all digs must meet proper excavation and reporting requirements. Even archaeologists-in-training must use proper dig techniques to ensure that no important clues are lost or destroyed. The Ontario Heritage Act requires that:</td>
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- maintain a safe work environment
- observe the different soil layers and colours
- measure and record everything observed, no matter how insignificant
- draw a diagram of the square’s sides
- draw a diagram of the square’s floor
- return all screened soil to the square it came from
- record all recovered objects and features
- sketch the various soil layers
- list what is found in the screen
- study how everything fits together
- explore new ideas
- reveal something of the past

- all archaeological fieldwork be supervised by a licensed archaeologist
- archaeological sites be protected and artifacts be properly stored
- an official archaeological report for each licensed excavation

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