

# Archaeology

## Tools Of The Trade

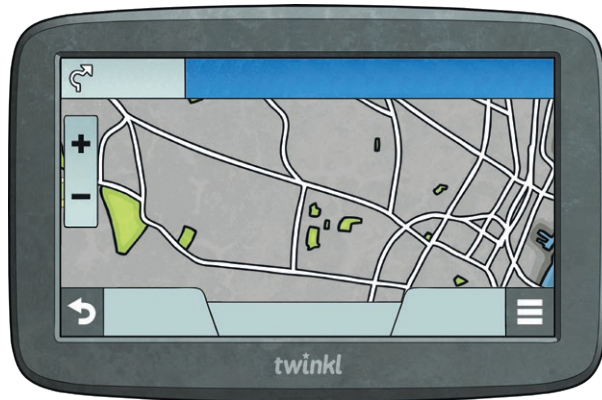


### Tools Of The Trade: Archaeology

In every job there are a selection of tools that are used. Let's take a closer look at the tools used by an archeologist and what each tool is used for.



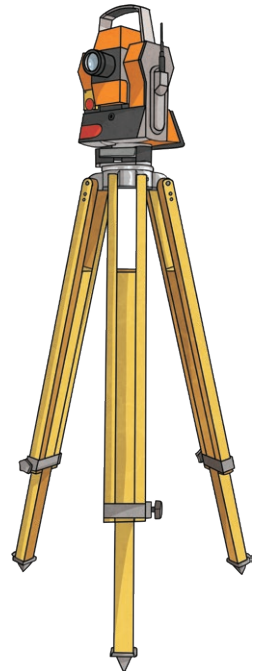
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**GPS** – A **G**lobal **P**ositioning **S**ystem is used to get the exact position of artifacts that have been discovered.

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**TST** – A **T**otal **S**tation **T**heodolite is an specialized electronic tool that uses optical instruments to survey the area. It helps make a map of the excavation area. (total station theodolite) is an electronic/optical instrument used for surveying and building construction.



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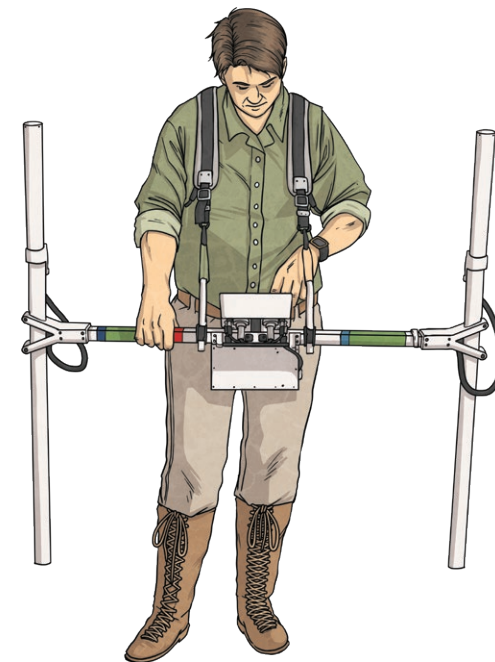
### **Resistivity meters**

– These special instruments measure the electrical resistivity of the earth and can tell if there is something buried below the surface.



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**Magnetometers** – A magnetometer works with the magnetism of the soil to read if things, especially burnt items, are buried below the surface.



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**A pointing trowel** – A pointing trowel is used to carefully remove soil.



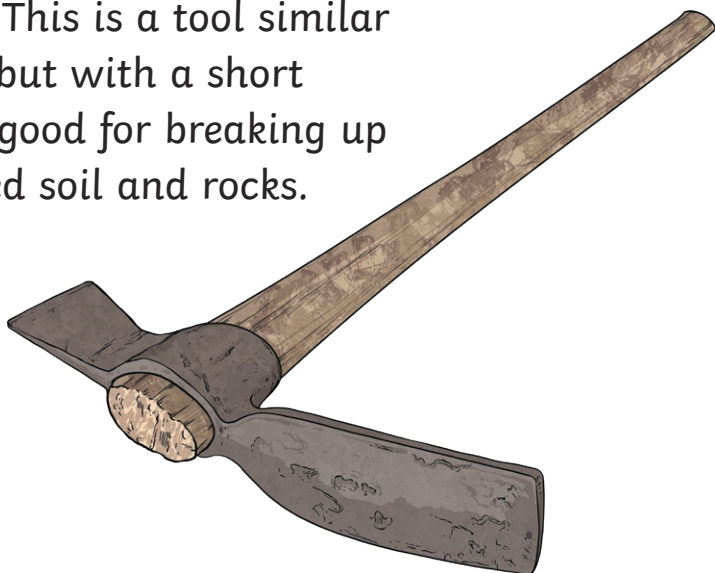
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**A spade** – A spade or shovel is used to remove larger chunks of soil.



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**A Mattock** – This is a tool similar to a pickaxe but with a short handle. It is good for breaking up tightly packed soil and rocks.



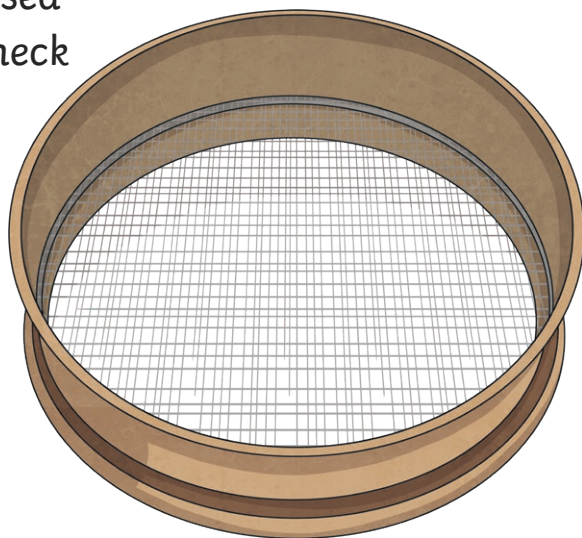
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**A wheelbarrow and bucket** – These are used to move loose soil that has been dug up away from the area that is being excavated. It is moved to a soil heap.



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**A sieve** – A sieve is used at the soil heap to check that smaller items, like a tooth or seed, has not been missed during the excavation process.



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**A camera** – Cameras are useful tools for recording exactly what the artifact looked like, and how it was buried, when it was discovered. It can also record what the area looked like before it was excavated and the dig at different depths.



**Brushes** – brushes are used to move very small amounts of soil from an area and to clean dirt off an artifact.

