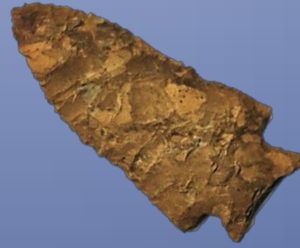




A Public Guide to Archaeology in London, Ontario



Front Cover Images:

(Top left): ca. 1890 Photograph of Richmond Street, looking north from a vantage point just south of York Street. *Citation:* Ivey Family London Room, London Public Library, London, Ontario, Canada. Public domain: Copyright has expired according to Canadian law.
No restrictions on use.

(Top Right): Assorted artifacts c/o Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants, Inc.; Projectile Point, Historic Glass Bottle, Assortment of Historic Buttons.

(Bottom): Lawson Site at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology, c/o Tourism London.



Canadian Archaeological Association
Association canadienne d'archéologie

The Canadian Archaeological Association Presents:

**A Public Guide to
Archaeology in London, Ontario**

*© All materials found within these pages are for public interest and awareness. Much of the information and photographs were generously provided for by members of the public participating in the 2014 Canadian Archaeological Association, Association canadienne d'archéologie Annual Conference. All authorship has been given, where due, and should be consulted prior to further duplication.
Created by K.G. Bishop (2014)*

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Archaeology in Practice

Archaeology has often been misrepresented as a ‘mysterious’ pastime for the adventurous explorers or the illegal grave robbers. With such Hollywood figures as Indiana Jones, or even Lara Croft tomb raider, views of the modern archaeologist are often misunderstood. According to the Ministry of Ontario, archaeology is *actually* the study of past human cultures through the investigation of archaeological sites. In Ontario, these sites can be:

- Aboriginal hunting camps and villages
- Battlefields
- Pioneer homes
- Burial grounds and cemeteries
- Shipwrecks
- Other evidence of past human activity.

This guidebook hopes to illustrate some of the archaeological institutions, events, and programs that currently occur in London, Ontario. This guidebook is by no means exhaustive. Think of it instead as the first layer – a mere scratch at the surface – with plenty more historic treasures to be found in the lower layers. Happy exploring, and if you have any additional questions, or wish to explore deeper into the realm of archaeology, please do not hesitate to follow the links provided or contact the institutions mentioned herein.

Right Image: Correcting the #1 misconception about archaeologists



The History of London, Ontario

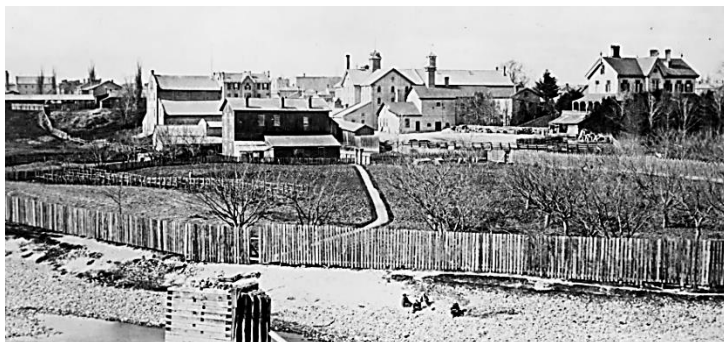
(c/o London.ca; London Public Library)



London
CANADA

Although the history of London begins in 1793, when Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe selected the Forks of the Thames as his choice for the future site for the capital of the province, the city itself was not founded until 1826. By 1840 London was large enough to become an incorporated town. The survey was extended east to include all the land to Adelaide Street, south to Trafalgar Street and north to Huron Street.

In its spread of commercial domination London was greatly aided by the efforts of its member of the Legislature, Hamilton H. Killaly, who directed his attention particularly to the improvement of the roads. John Labatt and Thomas Carling constructed the Proof Line Road (now north Richmond Street and Highway 4) to connect London with its thirsty hinterland in the late 1840's. Manufacturing also began to spring up, under the leadership of such figures as the tanners, Simeon Morrell and Ellis W. Hyman, and the iron founders Elijah Leonard and the McClary brothers.



Railway line (now the Canadian National) was run through the middle of town, whereupon London entered into its liveliest period of expansion and land speculation.

During this time, London was in an excellent position to ensure that the railway network of Western Ontario radiated from the city. Guided by the merchants the Great Western

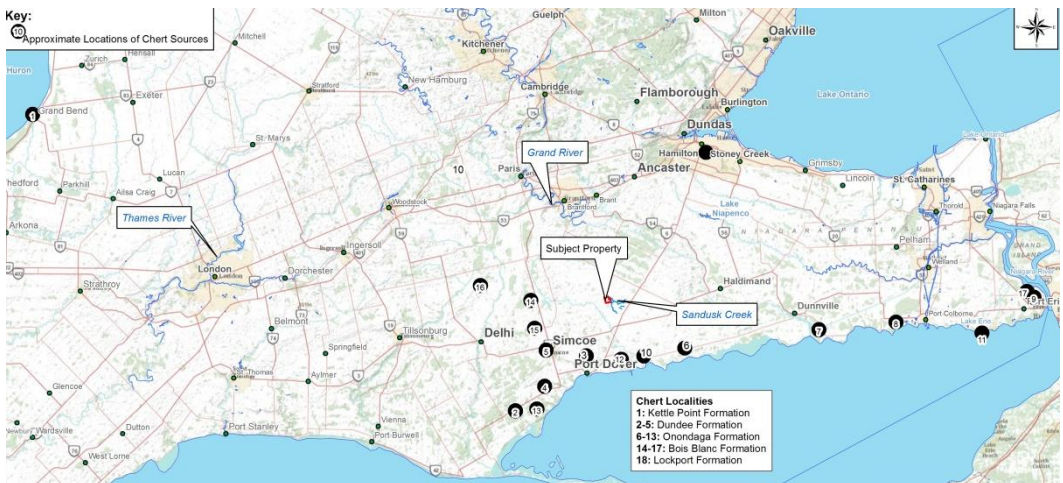
Left Image: The Labatt Brewery, Simcoe Street ca. 1870-1873

Precontact history

(c/o Ontario Archaeology Society; London Chapter; and, Dr. Chris Ellis)

The written history of London, Ontario may begin in 1793, but there is much more history to this area prior to the time of European contact. Referred to as the “precontact” or “prehistoric” (prior to written history) periods, this history outlines all human occupation for this area. Precontact artifact sites are based largely on the evidence of stone tools, and in some cases ceramic, botanical, or osteological evidence. The state of preservation for each site is dependent upon the soil types, the climate, and the incidence of disturbance (e.g., farming activities, running water, or post-industrial construction zones).

Stone tools, the most recognizable being the arrowhead, are often diagnostic to a specific time period, and even location. The shape, detail, and size of certain projectile points will indicate the cultural period, whereas the stone (chert) source often details the area of origin.



This map details known chert sources in southwestern Ontario. The most common sources found in areas around London include: Onondaga, Kettle Point and till. Less common sources include Bayport, Haldimand, and Selkirk.

Southern Ontario Precontact Time Periods

(c/o The Ontario Archaeology Society, London Chapter Website:

<http://www.ssc.uwo.ca/assoc/oas/points/sopoints.html>)

Period	Date (Years Before Present)	Point Type Examples
Paleo-Indian	11,000 – 9,500 BP	Early: Gainey Fluted, Barnes Fluted, Crowfield Fluted
		Late: Hi-Lo, Holcombe, Madina Plano, Plainville Plano
Early and Middle Archaic	9,500 – 4,500 BP	Nettling, Stanley/Neville, Thebes, Brewerton Corner-Notched
Late Archaic	4,500 – 3,000 BP	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Innes Point, Crawford Knoll
Early Woodland	3,000 – 2,400 BP	Meadowood, Kramer
Middle Woodland	2,400 – 1500 BP	Saugeen Points, Snyders, Vanport
Late Woodland	1500 – 350 BP	Dewaele, Glen Meyer Tanged-Triangular, Nanticoke Notched, Nanticoke Triangular, Daniels Triangular

Projectile points, such as these three *Barnes Fluted Points* (found at the Parkhill Site in 1975), are from roughly 10,700 to 10,600 years before present. This cultural period is referred to as the Paleo-Indian complex, and is the oldest recorded precontact complex in Ontario.



Bones, Plants, and Vessels in Precontact times

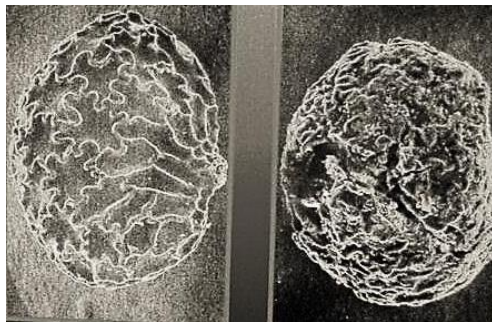
Osteology and Zooarchaeology

Bones found at archaeological sites are either human or faunal. Those archaeologists that study human bones are called osteologists, whereas those that study faunal bones are called zooarchaeologists. Faunal bones in archaeological context can represent consumed goods, reworked bone tools/items, or purposeful animal burials. The image seen on the right shows a deer phalanx that has been reworked into a bead.



Paleobotany

Certain field conditions will permit the preservation of ancient seeds, pollen, or other botanical remains. Charcoal is common among village sites (usually an indicator of a fire pit). Carbonized plant remains are also very useful as they can be Carbon-14 dated to provide an accurate time period. The image seen above (c/o Rudy Fecteau) is of an ancient tobacco seed (right) compared to a modern tobacco seed (left).



Ceramic Vessels

The presence of ceramic vessels in precontact archaeological sites usually represents a Woodland Period site. Vessels vary from pots, smoking pipes, game pieces, and even some statues. The temper and overall fabric used to produce each vessel varies based on the site location. The surface treatment, or decoration used on each vessel also varied from site to site. The image seen on the right shows a rim sherd from a woodland vessel (pot) with considerable decoration.



Historic Archaeology

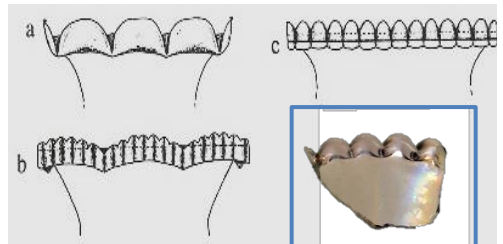
A Field Guide to Historic Ceramics

(c/o Nicole Brandon)

Historic artifacts are also 'datable' to a specific time period. Artifacts like coins provide a printed date that signifies the context cannot be any earlier than that year. While objects like metal nails or historic ceramics (just to name a few) do not have a printed date on them, they can still be dated to a relative timeframe.

Examples of Artifacts Post 1875

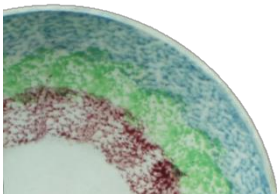
- Clothes peg with spring (ca. 1887)
- Barbed wire (ca. 1886)
- Decorated Lamp Chimney (ca. 1885) [image on right shows chimney glass]



c/o Woodhead et al. (1984) "Lighting Devices"

Historic Ceramic Vessels

Each ceramic vessel sherd is analyzed for the material as well as the decoration. Fabric types are based on clay, firing, and porosity. The most common type of fabric is refined white earthenware (called whiteware) (ca. 1805/1820). Decorations on vessels include edging, painting, sponging, stamping, slipped, transfer printed, and flown. The colours used, the style, as well as the specific decoration can all be used to illustrate the date of artifacts.



Left: Tight-Sponged (one or more colours) ca. 1820-1860

Middle: Early Palette Painted ca. 1775-1830

Right: Embossed Edging ca. 1820s – 1830s



Western Social Science

Academic Archaeology and Field School Opportunities

(c/o Matthew Beaudoin)

The University of Western Ontario's Department of the Anthropology has been offering their *Archaeological Field Methods Course* (Anth 3307) for over a decade. This course teaches upper level undergraduate students the basic field methods that form the basis of archaeological excavations, interpretations, and reporting. The nature of the course requires a small student-to-teacher ratio and involves ongoing excavations at various archaeological sites. In recent years the course has focused on skills required for the cultural resource management (CRM) industry, as well as academic excavation skills, to prepare students to obtain jobs within the industry and turn these jobs into successful careers.



Above Image: Excavations at Museum of Ontario (c/o MOA)

For many years this course was run out of the Museum of Ontario Archaeology and students were taught skills while excavating on the Lawson Site, a 16th Neutral Iroquoian village.

In 2013, this course focused on the site known as the Livingston/Longwoods/Caradoc Academy. This was a prestigious boarding school that operated between 1832 and 1857 along Longwoods Road near Mount Brydges. It was operated by Squire Livingston until it was burned down by a disgruntled student. Today a heritage farm runs on the property and the owners were interested and supportive of the archaeological work. This provided an opportunity for the students gain experience working on a 19th-century historic site, conducting built heritage assessments, and using valuable new technologies (such as Ground Penetrating Radar, Magnetometer, Topcon GPS units, and Total Stations).



Left Image: Students excavating 1m x 1m units

Below Image: Students conducting GPR survey



As part of the course, the students designed two posters outlining the history of the site and what they learned from the course. Both of these posters are on display at the Public Archaeology Day and the students are available to answer any questions.

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport

(c/o the Ontario Ministry)

This ministry enforces Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This portion of the act determines priorities, policies and programs for the conservation of archaeological resources determined to have cultural heritage value.

The *Ontario Heritage Act* makes provisions for the protection and conservation of heritage resources in the Province of Ontario. Heritage concerns are recognized as a matter of provincial interest in Section 2.6.2 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* which states:

"development and site alteration shall only be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential if the significant archaeological resources have been conserved by removal and documentation, or by preservation on site. Where significant archaeological resources must be preserved on site, only development and site alteration which maintain the heritage integrity of the site may be permitted."
(emphasis in the original)

Among other provisions, the act makes it illegal for anyone but a licensed archaeologist to knowingly disturb an archaeological site. This means that ***unless you are a licensed archaeologist, it is illegal for you to dig an archaeological site or dive on a shipwreck to record its condition or remove and keep artifacts.***



Ministry of Tourism,
Culture and Sport

Further information can be found at
<http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/archaeology/archaeology.shtml>

Cultural Resource Management (CRM)

(c/o Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants, Inc.)

Before approving a land development project regulated by legislation, the approval authority for the project requires an archaeological assessment of all lands that are part of the project. Assessments are required when the land is known to have an archaeological site on it, or has the potential to have archaeological resources. Archaeological assessments must be carried out by consultant archaeologists.

In Ontario, Cultural Resource Management (CRM) firms conduct most of the archaeological assessments, wherein Professional and Research-based licensees work under the guidelines regulated by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport.

Most CRM firms offer a number of services:

1) Education and public outreach

Community access projects that are oriented toward public education

2) Built Heritage Assessments

This work involves the study, documentation and evaluation of built heritage structures and landscapes, primarily buildings of historical interest

3) Cemeteries Research

Services related to the discovery of human remains and cemetery investigations

4) Cultural Heritage Inventories

Recognition and inventory of important heritage resources and prepare plans for their promotion and protection

5) Archaeological Master Plans and Heritage-planning training

6) Archaeological Assessments (broken into the 4 stages of CRM archaeology)

Right Image:
Assorted Artifacts



The Four “Stages” of CRM Archaeology

Archaeological Assessments

(c/o Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants, Inc.)

Archaeological assessments are typically completed in a staged fashion, as required by Provincial government regulations. A Stage 1 assessment is a detailed background study of the land use and geological history of the property, its topographic, physical and historical setting, and vegetation. Its goal is to help determine if there is potential for archaeological sites on the property and to assist the archaeologist in selecting an appropriate form of field study.



Image: Stage 2 Field Walking

A Stage 2 assessment or field survey follows and consists of either a pedestrian or "walk over" survey of a ploughed field or shovel testing of grassed or wooded areas. Alternative techniques are employed in the assessment of urban areas.



Image: Artifact found during Field Walk

If sites are found, Stage 3 testing is required, involving the excavation of a small number of one-metre squares to determine the size, nature and significance of the site. If the Stage 3 testing is productive and a site is deemed significant, Stage 4 mitigation is conducted. This may involve negotiating avoidance measures to preserve all or part of the site in a park-like green space, partial excavation, or complete excavation. All stages of fieldwork are followed by an analysis of the artifacts recovered and the completion of a site report.



Above Image: Excavated Unit



Above Image: Stage 4 Trench Excavation

All archaeological consulting activities are governed by the Ontario Heritage Act and technical guidelines established by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. In Ontario, all archaeological consulting work must be conducted by a licensed archaeologist.

Some of the Local CRM Firms

Archaeological Research Associates, Ltd.

Office Location: Kitchener, ON

Website: <http://www.arch-research.com/index.html>



Archaeological Services Inc.

Closest Office Location: Toronto, ON

Website: <http://www.archaeologicalservices.on.ca/>



D.R. Poulton and Associates

Office Location: London, ON

Contact: (519) 434-0319

Golder and Associates

Closest Office Location: London, ON

Website: <http://www.golder.ca>



Stantec

Closest Office Location: London, ON

Website: <http://www.stantec.com/>



Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants, Inc.

Office Location: London, ON

Website: <http://www.tmhc.ca/>



Public Awareness Outreach

Cemetery Work

The *Funeral, Burials and Cremations Services Act (FBSCA)*, requires that a professional licensed archaeologist conduct burial excavations. Archaeologists conduct investigations of known and unmarked cemeteries for the purposes of documentation including historic research and grave stone inventories, registration, relocation and cemetery closure. Often CRM firms work very closely with local cemeteries and funeral homes for these purposes.

Ground penetrating radar studies (GPR) are a specialized service offered by some local CRM firms, which are often useful in determining the location of cemetery boundaries and unmarked grave sites.

Human remains investigations involve discoveries of human skeletal material outside of a formal or known burial setting. Once determined to not be of forensic concern, they are also covered under the *FBSCA*.



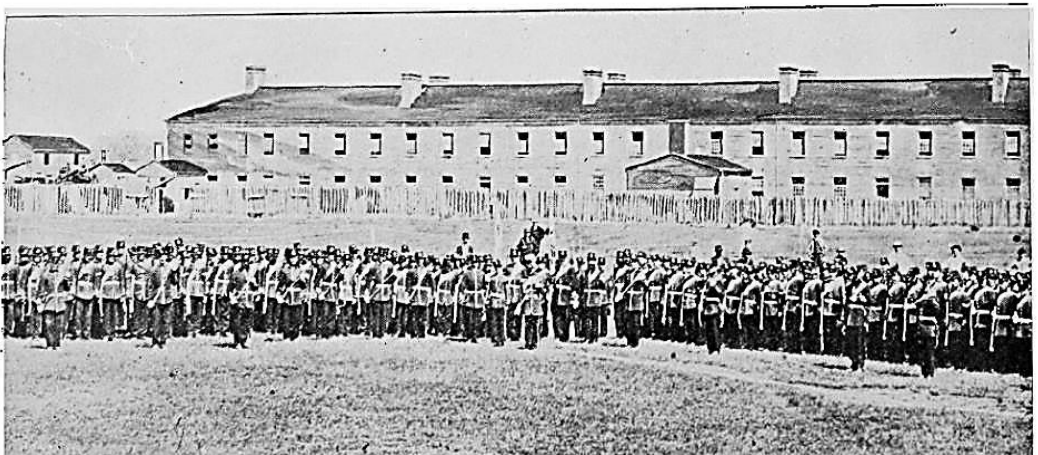
Photo: GPR analysis in progress
(c/o Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants, Inc.)

The Framed Infantry Barracks in Victoria Park, London, Ontario

(c/o D.R. Poulton, C.F. Dodd)

Victoria Park is the oldest public park in the City of London, Ontario; it was dedicated by the Governor General of Canada, Lord Dufferin, in 1878. Over the past 19 years D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. has been assisting the City of London by conducting intermittent archaeological investigations within the park as part of the Victoria Park Restoration Master Plan. The study has confirmed that the park contains the well-preserved remains of the Framed Infantry Barracks.

This 4-hectare complex spanned the northern two-thirds of the park and formed the heart of the 30-hectare British Military Reserve in London. Built to house several hundred troops, it was occupied from 1839 to 1853, and again from 1861 to 1869. To date, archaeological salvage excavations in advance of infrastructure development have included portions of two soldiers' and women's privies, two officers' privies and parts of the Officers' Quarters, the Soldiers' Quarters and the Framed Infantry Hospital. This paper highlights some of the discoveries.



Above Image: Cricket Square (Victoria Park) ca. 1867

The Mantle (Lainé) Site: Urban Planning in Sixteenth Century Southern Ontario

(c/o R. Williamson; Archaeological Services Inc.)

Recent detailed archaeological investigations and analyses of the sixteenth century Huron-Wendat Mantle village, located just north of Toronto, have allowed archaeologists to better understand how the Huron constructed, inhabited and negotiated domestic and public spaces in a major urban centre occupied by almost 2000 people. The lecture will include photographs of some of the ceramic human and animal effigies that were found on the site and a discussion of a now famous piece of an iron tool that may be one of the first European artifacts to reach the Great Lakes Region. The iron tool and the discovery of walrus ivory at an adjacent community suggest links with communities along the St. Lawrence Valley.



Above Image:
Detailed human effigy originally
from a ceramic smoking pipe.

Left Image: Mantle Site Plan

For More Information:
[http://www.iasi.to/web.nsf/page/
The+Mantle+Site!opendocument](http://www.iasi.to/web.nsf/page/The+Mantle+Site!opendocument)

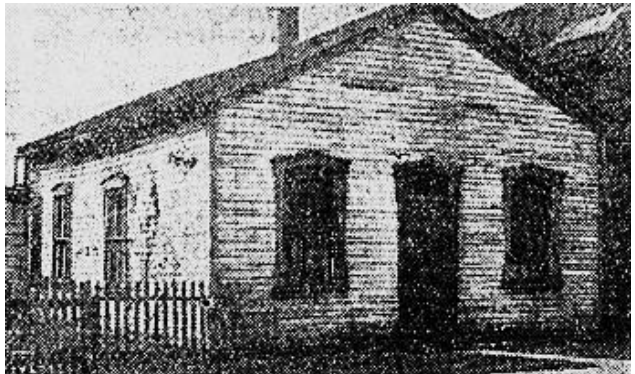
Preserving Black Heritage in London, Ontario:

The Fugitive Slave Chapel (1847-1869)

(c/o M. Beaudoin, H. Martelle, N. Brandon, D. Dann)

The plain, wood framed, vernacular style, residential cottage sitting upon the lot at 275 Thames Street, London, Ontario, was slated for demolition to make way for an expansion of the Aboutown Travel Services parking facilities. After the request for demolition was approved, groups of concerned and aware citizens began protesting and combating the order because they remembered the history associated with the structure; they remembered the building as the Fugitive Slave Chapel.

The area surrounding London has an important, if often forgotten, association with 19th century Black heritage in North America. As one of the terminus points on the Underground Railroad, the population of former slaves was increasing during the early nineteenth century. The first African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church (referred to as the Fugitive Slave Chapel) in London, Ontario was one of these focal points.



Above Image: 275 Thames St. ca. 1926

The AME Church was built in the area known as the Fork of the Thames in 1847 to service a settlement of Black refugees who lived on the south side of the Thames River. The church was renamed the British Methodist Episcopal Church in 1856 to reinforce its commitment to the British Crown. In 1869, a new church building was erected at 430 Grey Street, which is the location of the current Beth Emanuel Church, and the property containing the original AME Church was sold to James Seale. The church building at 275 Thames Street remained on the lot and became a residential property

The public outcry concerning the demolition of the building was enough to get a 60 day stay of demolition to properly document the cultural and archaeological heritage of the property. In this time, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (TMHC) offered its services to conduct the archaeological assessments. While the City of London financed some portions of the archaeological assessment, much of the personnel, time, and resources was supplied by TMHC, volunteers from the Ontario Archaeological Society and the general public, who helped to make this project a success.

The excavations were conducted during weekends and included mapping the property, the excavation of test pits, the excavation of one-meter units, and the mapping and excavation of identified features. Given the time constraints placed on the project by the imminent demolition, the outpouring of public volunteers formed the backbone of this project and helped complete our archaeological assessment before the deadline.

A total of 41 units were excavated in the roughly 20 meters by 15 meters area behind the standing structures. The archaeological work uncovered a variety of domestic artifacts that included ceramics, glassware, iron objects, and modern refuse. The majority of the



artifacts examined to date have been associated with the later 19th/early 20th century habitation of the site. A total of eight potential cultural features were identified and excavated; one of which may have been a grey water pit and the rest were likely small refuse pits.

For More Information, visit:
<http://fscpp.ca/>

Above Image: Volunteers excavating Site



Museum of Ontario Archaeology

History In Your Hands

The Museum of Ontario Archaeology is dedicated to enriching the lives of Canadians through the creation and dissemination of knowledge about the archaeology of Ontario. Affiliated with Western University, they provide a unique resource for research and teaching and their programs engage the public in the continuity between past and present.

Visit their **Permanent Gallery** to learn about the history of First Nations peoples in Ontario from 11,000 years ago to current times. Archaeological finds from the various time periods give clues to life in the past. Past and upcoming exhibits include ongoing archaeological excavations at the Fugitive Slave Chapel, Indigenous Plants and Medicine, and Inuit Art.

For more information please visit: <http://archaeologymuseum.ca/>

The Museum of Ontario Archaeology is located on the grounds of a reconstructed archaeological village, known as the Lawson Site.



Image: Lawson Site

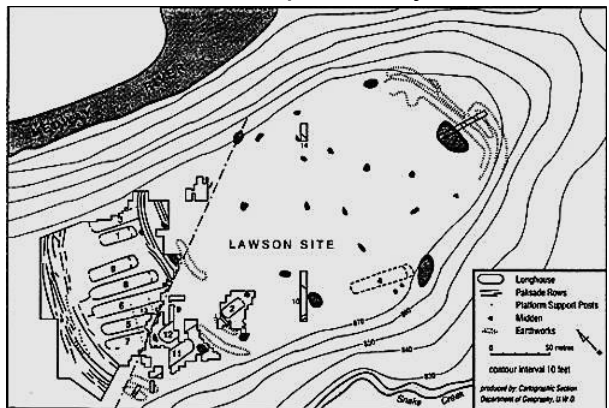
History of the Neutral (Attawandaron) Iroquoian Site

The Lawson site is a 500-year-old Neutral Iroquois Village situated on a flat plateau overlooking Medway River and Snake Creek in northwest London. Prehistoric Neutral Iroquoians selected this location for its defensible characteristics, access to water, and proximity to a wide variety of animals, fish and wild plants. The site is 5 acres in size and was occupied by an estimated 2000 people. Three-quarters of the Lawson site remains covered by trees and is undisturbed by previous farming or archaeological digs.

In 2004 the Lawson Site was officially placed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places; it being the only archaeological site in Ontario and one of only three in Canada to be so designated. The statement of significance leading up to that designation now appears on the Federal Government's Historic Places website.

The first detailed scientific excavations began in the early 1920s by William J. Wintemberg. Wilfrid and Amos Jury later excavated portions of the site in the 1930s and 1940s. The first modern excavation was conducted by William D. Finlayson with UWO's archaeological field school in 1976. Annual excavations were done up to the year 2000s and have contributed to our understanding of this complex site.

Excavations have recovered over 30,000 artifacts and the remains of 19 longhouses, 30 middens, and a palisade along the northern half of the site.



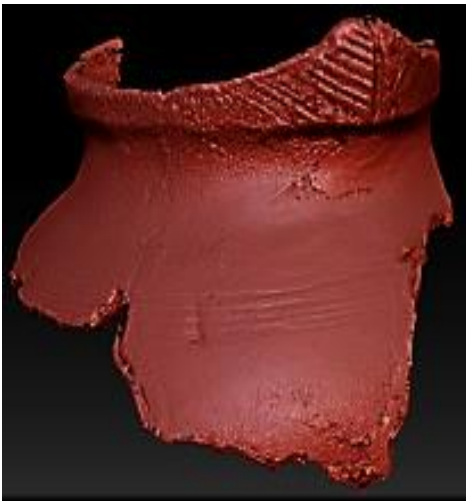
Above Image: Lawson Site, Site Plan

To see a virtual tour of this site visit our video on Youtube called:

“Lawson Site Render” <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WZydD2qYE84>

Sustainable Archaeology

Provincial legislation in the 1970's mandated that any land projected for development in Ontario must first be assessed for evidence of cultural heritage. As a result, Cultural Resource Management (CRM) companies burgeoned and the products of archaeological excavations quickly overflowed the available capacity to house them. There was no long term plan on how to manage, store or share the collection of such volumes of data with the rest of the archaeological community. Today, archaeological practice in Ontario is dominated (80%-90%) by commercial-based fieldwork, undertaken on behalf of the public and private sector. The evidence that results from this work is mostly unknown to researchers and First Nations communities, due to a lack of access to either collections or the reports that are generated from this work ("grey literature").



(Above Left): 3D scan of ceramic rim sherd;
(Above Right): Original Rim Sherd

It is the goal of the Sustainable Archaeology project to provide a solution to this problem of accessibility, sustainability and dissemination of our cultural heritage.

Sustainable Archaeology is a collaborative initiative between Western University and McMaster University, funded by the Canadian Foundation for Innovation (CFI) and the Ontario Ministry of Research and Innovation (Ontario Research Fund). Sustainable Archaeology is a joint research facility - located at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology in London, and at McMaster's Innovation Park in Hamilton - that will bring together thousands of previously inaccessible archaeological collections generated from across the Province of Ontario as a result of research and commercial consulting activity. At these facilities collections, field records and reporting are converted into digital

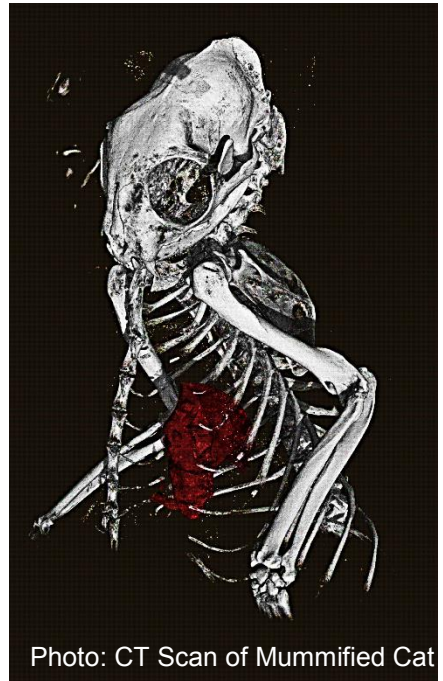


Photo: CT Scan of Mummified Cat

information, 3D images and contextual datasets through use of an extensive digital imaging lab and integrative informational platform of databases. This informational platform comprising the compiled archaeological record - informed by both archaeological and descendant community cultural values - is then accessible to researchers and others from around the world to conduct innovative research, advance a sustainable form of archaeological practice, and, ultimately, explore the full range of Ontario's rich archaeological material heritage.

Information about Sustainable Archaeology's facilities, equipment, and collections management system can be found:

<http://www.sustainablearchaeology.org/index.html>



LONDON CHAPTER Ontario Archaeological Society

The Ontario Archaeological Society is formed of a parent body and a number of local chapters in various cities in Ontario. The London Chapter represents the regional interests and concerns of the archaeological community in Southwestern Ontario, by providing field activities, social events, and advocacy opportunities.

Please visit their website for more information and learn how you can get involved: <http://www.ssc.uwo.ca/assoc/oas/index.html>

Association of Professional Archaeologists

The Association of Professional Archaeologists (APA) seeks to integrate the concerns of archaeologists in Ontario from all avenues of employment including administration, conservation, curation, consulting, education, research, and teaching.



The APA also seeks to ensure that issues and practices affecting archaeological resources are conducted within a commonly recognized set of standards. We encourage all archaeologists (students, professionals, and teachers) to become a member of the APA.

Please visit their website for more information: <http://www.apaontario.ca/>



Left Image:
Various
Nettling
Points, from
7500 and
8000 B.C.,
c/o Bill Fox



Canadian Archaeological Association
Association canadienne d'archéologie

About the Canadian Archaeological Association

The Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA) was founded in 1968. Membership includes professional, advocational and student archaeologists, as well as individuals of the general public of any country, who are interested in furthering the objectives of the Association.

The objectives of the CAA are as follows:

- To promote the increase and the dissemination of archaeological knowledge in Canada;
- To promote active discourse and cooperation among archaeological societies and agencies and encourage archaeological research and conservation efforts;
- To foster cooperative endeavours with aboriginal groups and agencies concerned with First Peoples' heritage of Canada;
- To serve as the national association capable of promoting activities advantageous to archaeology and discouraging activities detrimental to archaeology;
- To publish archaeological literature; and,
- To stimulate the interest of the general public in archaeology.

This year the CAA annual conference was held in London, Ontario, where initiative like the Public Archaeology Day were created to help foster awareness within the community as well as between archaeological services. We aim to have a continuous dialogue with members of the public and encourage you to contact any of the services or groups within this guidebook.



The Future of Archaeology in London, Ontario

Since the provincial legislation mandated land-change-based archaeology in the 1970s (now called cultural resource management), archaeology on local soil has become ever present. In order to foster a more accurate understanding of the modern archaeologist, public outreach and events, such as the Public Archaeology Day held in London Ontario in 2014, aim at providing a more accurate image of the vast job description.

Our landscape is constantly changing, either through development, weather patterns, or habitation. Items and structures from as recent as 60 years ago are now considered 'historic' and require adequate documentation from specialists. The heritage of our land is important and by working together with the archaeologists and the community can we continue to understand who we are and who used to live in our collective area.



Above Images: Various artifacts located during archaeological investigations

Special Thanks to Our Conference Sponsors,

- The Museum of Ontario Archaeology
- Sustainable Archaeology
- Memorial University
- Save Ontario Shipwrecks
- Sensors & Software
- Cansel
- GSSI
- Geonics
- O'Neil Funeral Home
- D.R. Poulton and Associates
- Association for Professional Archaeologists
- City of London
- Tourism London
- London Community Foundation
- London Heritage Council
- Stantec
- Golder Associates
- Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants
- Archaeological Services Inc.
- Western Social Sciences
- Ontario Archaeological Society
- Regal Tent

Cover Page Images:

(Above): ca. 1940 Richmond Street (Dundas Street, Looking North)

(Below): London, modern day



Archaeology is the study of past human cultures through the investigation of archaeological sites. In Ontario, these sites can be:

- **Aboriginal hunting camps and villages**
- **Battlefields**
- **Pioneer homes**
- **Burial grounds and cemeteries**
- **Shipwrecks**
- **Other evidence of past human activity**



CAA/ACA Annual Meeting 2014

London, ON | May 14 - 18, 2014 | Hilton London Ontario