

# Archaeology Sites Field Descriptions

10/11/2004

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|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Caption1</b>            | Image Management: Enter a caption for the image.[caption1:c(30)]  |
| <b>Caption2</b>            | Image Management: Enter a caption for the image.[caption2:c(30)]  |
| <b>Caption3</b>            | Image Management: Enter a caption for the image.[caption3:c(30)]  |
| <b>Caption4</b>            | Image Management: Enter a caption for the image.[caption4:c(30)]  |
| <b>Caption5</b>            | Image Management: Enter a caption for the image.[caption5:c(30)]  |
| <b>Caption6</b>            | Image Management: Enter a caption for the image.[caption6:c(30)]  |
| <b>Country</b>             | Enter the country of the site.[country:c(25)]   |
| <b>County</b>              | Enter the county of the site.[county:c(25)]   |
| <b>Description</b>         | <p>Objects-Archaeology Screen-Site: This unlimited filed is used to describe the archaeological site. For example:<br/>"45-SJ-24 or English Camp is located on the eastern shore of Garrison Bay in a protected inlet. The archaeological shell midden underlies the grassy open area of the park referred to as the Parade Grounds (OP A) and the wooded region to the north (OP D)."[descrip:memo]</p>  |
| <b>Easting</b>             | <p>UTM easting coordinates are referenced to the center line of the zone known as the central meridian. The central meridian is assigned an easting value of 500,000 meters East. Since this 500,000m value is arbitrarily assigned, eastings are sometimes referred to as "false eastings".</p> <p>[utmeast:c(10)]</p>   |
| <b>Elevation in feet</b>   | Site Screen: Elevation in feet allows you to enter information about the highest point of the site in English measurement.[elevft:n(6)]   |
| <b>Elevation in meters</b> | Site Screen: Elevation in meters allows you to enter information about the highest point of the site in Metric measurement.[elevm:n(6)]   |
| <b>GPS Reading</b>         | <p>GPS, or Global Positioning System, is a radio navigation system that allows users to determine their exact location, velocity, and time. On the ground, any GPS receiver contains a computer that "triangulates" its own position by getting bearings from three of the four satellites. The result is provided in the form of a geographic position - longitude and latitude - to, for most receivers, within a few meters.</p> <p>Indicate whether the latitude and longitude recorded on the site screen were derived by using a GPS device. Click on the appropriate radio button to indicate "Yes" or "no".[gps:n(1)]</p> |
| <b>Horizontal datum</b>    | <p>A datum describes the model that was used to match the location of features on the ground to coordinates and locations on the map. Every map that shows a geographic coordinate system such as UTM or Latitude and Longitude with any precision will also list the datum used on the map.</p> <p>The Global Positioning System uses an earth centered datum called the World Geodetic</p>  |

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System 1984 or WGS 84. WGS 84 was adopted as a world standard from a datum called the North American Datum of 1983 or NAD 83. For all practical purposes there is no difference between WGS 84 and NAD 83.

[utmhorz:c(10)]

**Imagefile1** Name of associated image file (must include image subdirectory, example: "001\mypic.jpg")[imagefile1:c(60)]

**Imagefile2** Name of associated image file (must include image subdirectory, example: "001\mypic.jpg")[imagefile2:c(60)]

**Imagefile3** Name of associated image file (must include image subdirectory, example: "001\mypic.jpg")[imagefile3:c(60)]

**Imagefile4** Name of associated image file (must include image subdirectory, example: "001\mypic.jpg")[imagefile4:c(60)]

**Imagefile5** Name of associated image file (must include image subdirectory, example: "001\mypic.jpg")[imagefile5:c(60)]

**Imagefile6** Name of associated image file (must include image subdirectory, example: "001\mypic.jpg")[imagefile6:c(60)]

**Latitude** Latitude is the angular distance north or south from the equator of a point on the earth's surface, measured on the meridian of the point. Enter the latitude of the site.  
[latitude:c(15)]

**Legal desc** Use this unlimited notes field to write a description of the site that is complete and specific enough for an independent surveyor to locate and identify it.  
[legaldesc:memo]

**Length** Enter the approximate length of the site in meters or feet.[length:c(20)]

**Longitude** Angular distance on the earth's surface, measured east or west, from the prime meridian, to the meridian passing through a position, expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds.[longitude:c(15)]

**Maps** List any maps in your collections that pertain to the site.[maps:memo]

**Northing** UTM northing coordinates are measured relative to the equator. For locations north of the equator the equator is assigned the northing value of 0 meters North. To avoid negative numbers, locations south of the equator are made with the equator assigned a value of 10,000,000 meters North.[utmnorth:c(10)]

**Notes** Use the notes field for any additional information that has not been recorded in any other field.[remarks:memo]

**Prime meridian** Enter the prime meridian from which longitudinal measurements have been taken.

The prime meridian is the meridian of zero longitude. The Greenwich Meridian was chosen as the Prime Meridian for international use at the International Meridian

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Conference, Washington, United States, 1884.[pm:c(60)]

**Publications** List any publications about the site or publications in which images of artifacts recovered from the site are published.[publish:memo]

**Quarter** The intersection of Range lines and Township lines define 6 by 6 mile squares called Townships, which are divided into 36 sections. These are normally 1 by 1 mile squares. Sections are numbered from 1 to 36 for identification. Sections are broken into quarters.[quarter:c(60)]

**Range** Range - These occur at 6 mile intervals north and south of a base line that is associated with each principal meridian. The position of the base line for each principal meridian is also historical and arbitrary. Range values are normally whole numbers starting at 1, but some exceptions occur. Range lines are normally adjusted every 4th line to correct for the spherical nature of the earth. These are called guide meridians.[range:c(15)]

**Section** The intersection of Range lines and Township lines define 6 by 6 mile squares called Townships, which are divided into 36 sections. These are normally 1 by 1 mile squares, but some are altered to correct for the spherical earth.[section:c(15)]

**Site name** Enter the name of the site.[name:c(40)]

**Site#** This field may be used to record the Smithsonian or other site number designation for an archaeological site. Site number is linked to the Site Information Screen.[siteno:c(12)]

**State** Enter the two character state code.[state:c(25)]

**Township name** Townships are named in reference to the Principle Meridian and a baseline. T2N refers to Township 2 North (of the baseline).

Townships occur at 6 mile intervals east and west of the principal meridian. Township values are normally whole numbers starting at 1, but some exceptions occur. Township lines are normally adjusted every 4th line to correct for the spherical nature of the earth. These are called standard parallels.[township:c(60)]

**Townshipno** Townships are named in reference to the Principle Meridian and a baseline. T2N refers to Township 2 North (of the baseline).

Townships occur at 6 mile intervals east and west of the principal meridian. Township values are normally whole numbers starting at 1, but some exceptions occur. Township lines are normally adjusted every 4th line to correct for the spherical nature of the earth. These are called standard parallels.[townshipno:c(15)]

**Width** Enter the width of the site.[width:c(20)]

**Zone** The UTM system divides the earth into 60 zones each 6 degrees of longitude wide. These zones define the reference point for UTM grid coordinates within the zone. UTM zones extend from a latitude of 80° S to 84° N. In the polar regions the Universal Polar Stereographic (UPS) grid system is used.

UTM zones are numbered 1 through 60, starting at the international date line, longitude

180°, and proceeding east. Zone 1 extends from 180° W to 174° W and is centered on 177° W.

Each zone is divided into horizontal bands spanning 8 degrees of latitude. These bands are lettered, south to north, beginning at 80° S with the letter C and ending with the letter X at 84° N. The letters I and O are skipped to avoid confusion with the numbers one and zero. The band lettered X spans 12° of latitude.

A square grid is superimposed on each zone. It's aligned so that vertical grid lines are parallel to the center of the zone, called the central meridian.

UTM grid coordinates are expressed as a distance in meters to the east, referred to as the "easting", and a distance in meters to the north, referred to as the "northing".[utmzone:n(2)]