

AHRS Staff









Jeffrey Weinberger

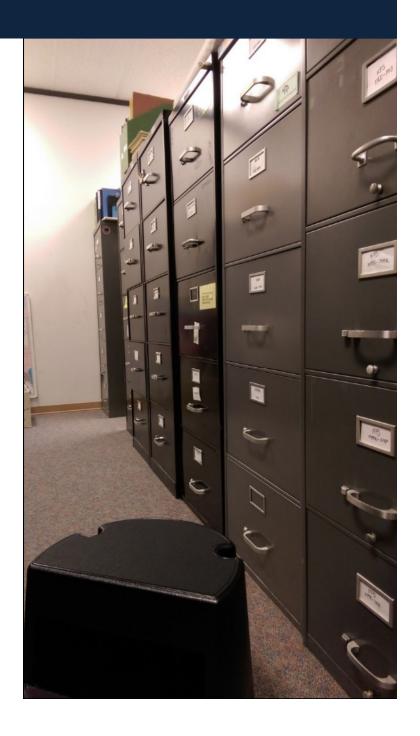
Archaeologist II AHRS Manager 907-269-8718 jeffrey.weinberger@alaska.gov

Fawn Cropley
Archaeologist I
AHRS-Data Entry, new information
907-268-8748
fawn.abt@alaska.gov

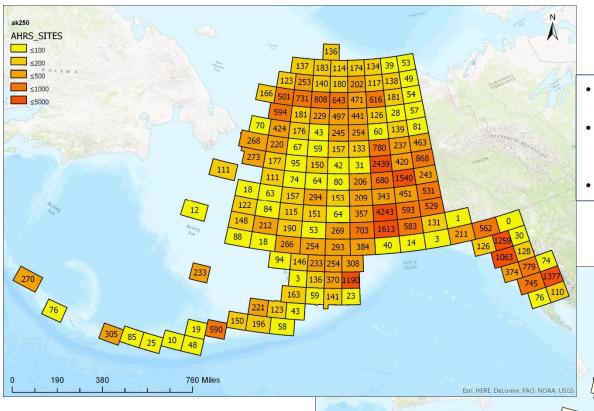
Cory Glover

Natural Resource Tech III AHRS-mapping, legacy data entry 907-269-8749 cory.glover@alaska.gov

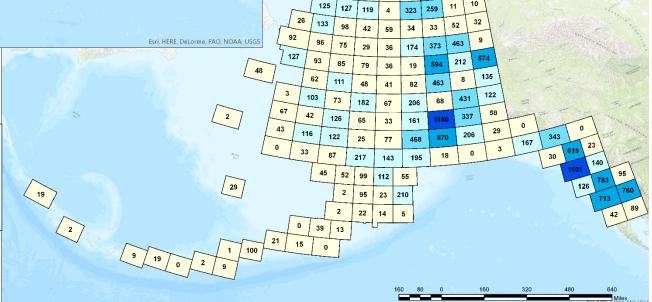
Colin Lyons Intern AHRS data entry colin.lyons@alaska.gov



Map Comparison: Sites vs Surveys – 2017



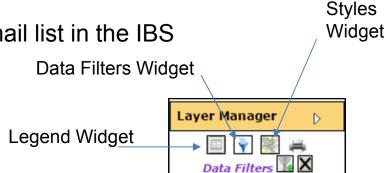
- AHRS Module = 46,500 records
- Sites = 34,500 (Prehistoric = 18,250) (Historic = 22,560)
- Buildings = 9,200

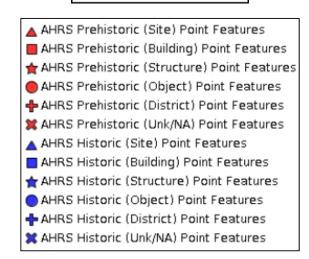


- Surveys = 18,300 records
- References = 16,499 records
- Doc Repo = 17,000 records
- DOE = 10,000 Records
- Nat Reg = 1,100 records

List of Improvements to the IBS

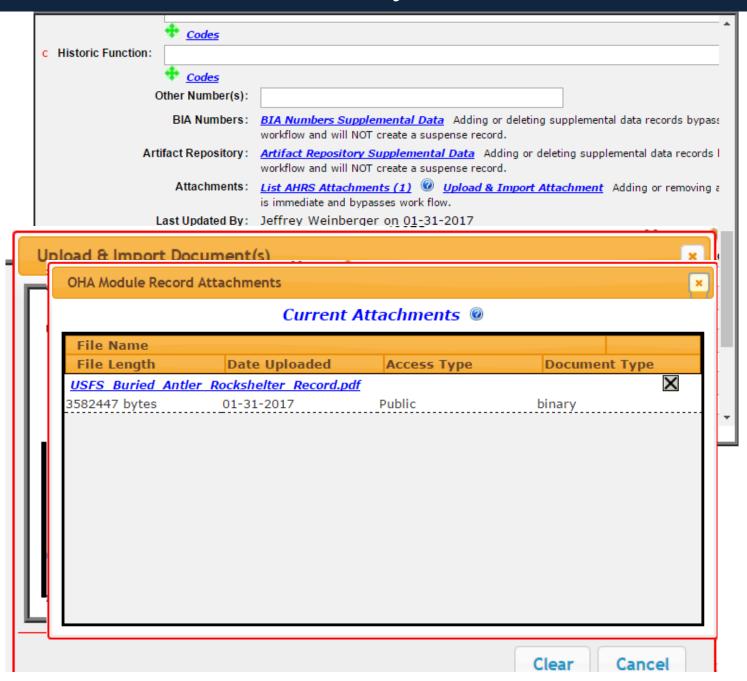
- Communications Improvements.
 - Automatic Reminders One month, two weeks, and expiration date
 - AHRS Announcements Using the email list in the IBS
- AHRS Mapper
 - Shapes for Resource Nature (points)
 - Revised Colors for Temporal Periods
 - Fixed AHRS Data Filters
- AHRS Module
 - List Attachment Functionality expanded (see next slide)





Layer

List Attachments Functionality – AHRS Record



AHRS Trends for the Future

More Guidelines – Setting guidelines helps improve the quality of data that comes into the database. This includes the OHA Report Checklist and (potentially) an OHA Archaeology Guidelines

More Functions – Working on bringing the Survey Layer online, but need definitions first (Phases of Investigation, revised Survey Module Fields)

More Openness – At some point, allowing users to directly add or modify records, submit site cards electronically, etc.

More Data Collection – recognize that our field lists need to be reordered to present data in a more logical way. Additional fields to capture more of the data that is already being collected. Goal is to make the database more comprehensive and expand its analytical potential.

Proposed Phases of Investigation

Phase I – Survey

Phase Ia – Literature Review

Phase Ib – Aerial/Windshield

(Recon)

Phase Ic – Architecture/History*

Phase Id – Archaeological Survey*

Phase le – Remote Sensing

Phase Ih – Other

Phase II – Assessment

Phase IIa – Architecture/History

Phase IIb – Archaeology

Phase IIc – Other

Phase III – Mitigation

Phase IIIa - HABS/HAER/HALS

Phase IIIb – Archaeological Data

Recovery

Phase IIIc - Other

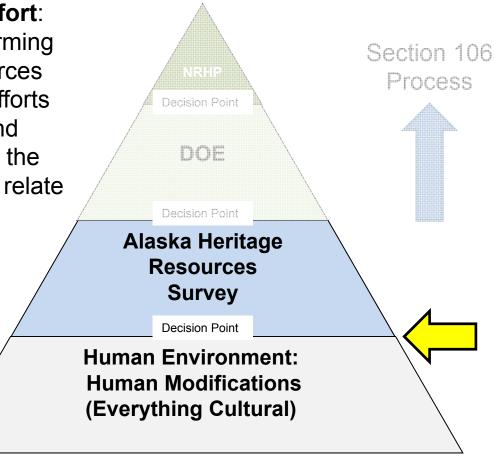
*intensive survey equivalent

Improving the Data Collection

Current Field Order	New Field Order	Proposed/Expanded Field List		
AHRS Number	AHRS Number	AHRS Number		
Site Name	Site Name	Site Name		
Description	Description	Other Site Name		
Significance Summary	Significance Summary	Associations		
Associations	Associations	Description		
AHRS RESNAT	Location Information	Significance Summary		
Resource Description	Location Reliability	Location Information		
Card Status	AHRS RESNAT = Site	Location Reliability		
Condition Code	Resource Description	Owner Info		
Location Information	Condition Code	AHRS RESNAT = Site		
Site Area	Site Area	Site Type = Default	Site Type = Shipwreck	Site Type = Paleontological
Source Reliability	Period Codes	Resource Description	Location = Maritime, Riverine, Land	Taphonomy
Location Reliability	Associated Dates	Region = Land Resource Areas (2004)*	Name	Lithiology
cultures	Cultures	Physiographic Setting	vessel	Lower Taxon
owner information	Historic Function	Regional Geomorphological Setting	nationality	Horizon
assigned to	Current Function	Local Environmental Setting	type	Range Zone/Biostratigraphy/Index Fossils
date issued	Destruct Code	Site Soils and Stratigraphy	length (ft)	USGS Field Location Number
destruct code	Destruct Year	Slope Angle	Tons	Previous/Other Catalog Number
destruct year	Owner Info	Drainage System	Construction = Metal, Wood	Location Description
associated dates	Source Reliability	Closest Water Source	Year built	Coordinates/Vertical Datum
period codes	Assigned To	Distance to Closest Water Source	Departure Port	Site Area
current function	Date Issued	Current Landuse	Reported Destination	Owner
Historic function	Card Status	Surface Visibility	Date Lost	Associated Dates
other numbers	Additional Comments	Surface Conditions	Month Lost	Age (Geochronological)
		Investigation Type	Date Lost	Period
		Investigation Strategy	Location lost, state	Epoch
		Site Length (m)	Location lost, quad	Age/Stage
		Site Width (m)	Location lost, landmass or water body	Formation, Unit, Member, Facies
		Site Stratigraphic depth (m)	Location lost, detailed	In Situ/Float
		Site Area	Cause of Loss	Collection/Survey Date
		Confident of Site Boundaries = Yes/No	GPS coordinates	Assigned To/Collector
		Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated	Event Narrative	
		Time spent at Site	Shipwreck location confidence factor	
		Weather conditions when inventoried	Structural integrity confidence factor	
		Artifacts Recovered - Y/N	Official number	
		Artifact Types		
		Condition Code		
		Period Codes		
		Associated Dates		
		Radiometric Dates		
		Cultures		
		Historic Function		
		Current Function		
		Destruct Code		
		Destruct Year		
		Site Recording Date		
		Assigned To		
		Source Reliability		
		Date Issued		
		Card Status		
		Additional Comments		

<u>Discussion Topic</u>: What is a cultural resource? What gets an AHRS Number? (Jeff's thoughts, NOT OHA guidelines! Presented to generate discussion)

- 1) **Everything Says Something About Something**: All things created by the human environment express at least a part of a story/theme (usually more then one) from one or more cultures and their interaction with the natural and/or built environment(s).
- 2) **Historic Preservation is a Process**: Historic Preservation consists of the methods/techniques relating to the identification, description, protection, and presentation of cultural resources.
- 3) Historic Preservation is a Group Effort: General consensus is important in reaffirming things/places identified as cultural resources (or not). Group consensus justifies the efforts required to collect, maintain/preserve, and express recorded cultural resources and the development of stories/themes that they relate to.
- 4) Not All Stories are Equal: Historic preservation helps identify stories/themes that groups care about. Choices are made based on the cultural resources identified, their characteristics, the stories they relate to, and the stories importance to a group.





THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND ATTENTION

AHRS-IBS Presentation
Jeffrey Weinberger, AHRS Manager,
Alaska Office of History and Archaeology
jeffrey.weinberger@alaska.gov

Kennecott Mines, mid-way tram buildings, Cordova-McCarthy Div., Alaska, U.S. Forest Service