

APPENDIX III. GLOSSARY

Amidships: Halfway between the bow and the stern of a vessel.

Anomaly: See, Magnetic Anomaly.

Bathymetric Recording Sonar: An electronic ranging instrument that measures and displays the vertical depth of water (bathymetry) from the sonar transducer (transmitter) by using pulses of high frequency sound and measuring the time elapsed until the echo is received. If equipped with a recording device, it is often called a recording bathymetric sonar. The word "sonar" is derived from "SOund Navigation And Ranging."

Chine Log: A longitudinal supporting beam fastened inside the hull of a flat-bottomed vessel at the joint between the side and bottom.

Deadwood: The reinforcing structure at the stern of a vessel built in between the keel and the upper part of the hull, at the place where the rudder was mounted.

Displacement Tonnage: The amount of water in tons displaced by the underwater volume of a vessel; abbreviated "displ."

Eustatic Sea Level Rise: The worldwide rise in the level of the sea resulting from the influx of water caused by melting of the great glaciers since the close of the final Pleistocene (q.v.) Ice Age around 10,000 years ago.

Fast Land: Well drained elevated upland terrain situated adjacent to a waterway; frequently used as a loading and unloading place for watercraft.

Fore and Aft Rigging: When a vessel's sails are positioned in line with the longitudinal axis of the vessel, as opposed to perpendicular (square rigging).

Forecastle: The superstructure in the forward (front) part of a vessel, immediately behind the bow. It is commonly used for equipment storage or seamen's quarters. The term has come to be abbreviated as "fo'c's'le."

Gross Tonnage: The measurement of the total cubic of a vessel in tons of one hundred cubic feet; abbreviated "tonn."

Holocene: The most recent period in geological time consisting of the time between the end of the Pleistocene (q.v.) around 8000 B.C. (10,000 B.P.) and the present; the current period in geological time.

Keel: The main longitudinal strength member of a vessel's framework that is set at the bottom of the hull along the centerline.

Magnetic Anomaly: An anomalous disturbance to the natural configuration of the Earth's magnetic field caused by the presence of an object or objects containing magnetic material, such as iron. Magnetic anomalies are often associated with iron artifacts contained in or associated with underwater cultural deposits such as the wreckage of sunken vessels.

Magnetometer: An instrument employed to measure the magnetic field, that detects the presence of objects containing iron by the disturbance they create in the earth's magnetic field. See, Proton Magnetometer.

Marine Proton Magnetometer: A proton magnetometer having a sensor that can be used underwater, See, Proton Magnetometer.

National Harbor of Refuge: The artificial harbor created during the 19th century by the construction of sea walls inside the mouth of Delaware Bay at Lewes, Delaware. It provided shelter from storms and ice to the abundant maritime traffic utilizing Delaware Bay and has been placed on the U.S. National Register of Historic Places.

Pleistocene: The geological time period beginning about one million years ago and lasting until 8000 B.C. (10,000 B.P.). It was the geological period characterized by the Great Ice Ages.

Physiographic Evolution: The evolutionary changes in landforms over time, such as caused by the effects of inundation due to sea level rise, erosion, or tectonic activity.

Proton Magnetometer: A sensitive type of magnetometer employing a sensor containing a wire coil surrounded by a liquid containing an abundance of protons. This type of magnetometer has proven to be the most useful for field surveys conducted for archaeological purposes, especially underwater. See, Marine Proton Magnetometer.

Remote Sensing: The use of data collection equipment to compile information concerning a location or area by non-intrusive means. Examples are satellite imagery, magnetic field measurements, and aerial photography.

Schooner: A vessel having two or more masts with the sails mounted in fore and aft rigging.

Skeg: A timber or beam at the after end of a vessel below the keel that extends rearward beneath the propeller/rudder machinery and serves to protect them if the vessel runs aground.

Sloop: A single masted sailing vessel with the sails mounted in fore and aft rigging.

Sonar: See, Bathymetric Sonar.

Sterncastle: The elevated superstructure in the stern (rear) of a sailing vessel. Sterncastles are normally associated with vessel design of 17th century vintage or earlier.

Uplands: Terrain that is elevated above sea level and is well drained.

V-bottom Hull: A hull design in which the vessel's bottom when viewed in cross section rises from the centerline at the keel in a flattened "V" which ends where it meets at a sharp angle (chine) the more vertical sides of the hull.

Wetlands: Poorly drained, often moist terrain situated adjacent to a waterway, frequently marshy or covered by water at high tide. Generally not suited for building structures, but may be used for duck hunting blinds.

Work Boat: A utilitarian watercraft constructed and used for commercial purposes, such as hauling freight or fishing; normally ranging in length between 25 feet (8 meters) and 100 feet (30 meters) in length.