

APPENDIX XV

Glossary

- A Horizon - The uppermost, organic layer in a natural soil. If the soil has been plowed, this layer is called the "Ap" horizon, or plow zone.
- Artifact - Any object shaped or modified by man, or as a result of human activity.
- Carolina Artifact Pattern - One type of broad inter-site artifact frequency patterns based upon the relationships of eight categories (groups) of artifact classes. This pattern is associated with British colonial America sites and settlements within the area of colonization.
- Culture - The combination of materials, activities, and norms that are characteristic of a particular society; they are learned and are transmitted from one generation to the next.
- Difference-of-Proportion Test- A statistical test that compares the difference between percentage values while taking sample size differences into account.
- Dower- The portion of the estate of a deceased person that the law allocates to the surviving spouse.
- Ell- An extension at right angles to the length of a building.
- Empirical Data- Information obtained through reliance on experience or observation alone, often without due regard for system or theory.
- Feature- Any soil disturbance or discoloration that reflects human activity. Also, an artifact that, being too large to remove from a site, normally is recorded only; for example, houses, storage pits, etc.
- Frontier Artifact Pattern- Another type of inter-site artifact frequency pattern; generally associated with military and trading post sites on the periphery of or beyond the limits or the actual area of colonization.
- Glazing Mill- A mill where various mineral oxides are mixed and refined into the vitreous substance with which potter's ware is incrustated.
- Horizon- A layer of soil, usually on a plane parallel to the natural surface, that reflects in its color and texture the process of soil formation.
- Hundred- A subdivision of some English and American counties.
- Hypothesis- A tentative assumption made in order to draw out and test its logical or empirical consequences.
- Inter-site- Between, among sites.

Intestate- Without making a will; a person who dies without making a will.

Intra-site- Within a site.

Mean Ceramic Date- A date for a ceramic sample determined through the median manufacture dates for the ceramic types and the frequency of the types in the sample.

Moiety- One of two equal parts: half.

Odorimetric- A distance scaling based on the principle that faunal remains, because of their odor during decay are deposited at a distance from the living area.

Postholer Test- Same as post hole excavation unit.

Research Design- A strategy developed at the beginning of a project to guide the researchers.

Scientific Agriculture- A nineteenth century movement to promote the use of botany, agronomy, and soil chemistry to improve agriculture.

Slitting Mill- A mill where iron bars are slit (cut) into nail rods, etc.

Socio-economic- This adjective applies to the inter-relationship between economic wealth (or poverty) and social position or status.

Strata, Stratigraphy- Soil layers, either manmade or natural, are strata; stratigraphy is the study of and transcription of the observed strata onto a map or drawing.

Terminus Post Quem- The use of this term in archaeology was originated by Ivor Noel Hume at Colonial Williamsburg. It is Latin for "ending point, after which". It refers to the date of manufacture for the most recently manufactured artifact from a particular location, or 'context'. The archaeologist knows that all the materials from that location must have been deposited after that date.

Variance- the variance of a set of n measurements y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n is the average of the square of the deviation of the measurements about their mean.