

GLOSSARY

<i>agrarian</i>	Relating to or concerning the land and its ownership, cultivation, and tenure.
<i>amaranth</i>	One of the annuals in the genus <i>Amaranthus</i> , it was cultivated for food and for its showy red and green flower clusters.
<i>apothecary</i>	The term for an eighteenth- and nineteenth-century pharmacist who prepared and sold drugs.
<i>archaeology</i>	The study of past human culture through the systematic recovery and analysis of the artifacts/material evidence left behind.
<i>archival research</i>	Research conducted in places where public or historical records, charters, and documents are stored and preserved.
<i>argillite</i>	A metamorphosed mudstone cemented by silica and lacking slaty cleavage.
<i>artifact</i>	Any object shaped or modified and produced by man, or as a result of human activity.
<i>assemblage</i>	Collection of persons or things: in this context, the collection of artifacts from a particular site, from a stratigraphic level or cultural component within the site, or of a particular artifact class, such as lithics or ceramics.
<i>bay</i>	The longitudinal subdivision of a building by columns, piers, arches, girders, etc.
<i>biface</i>	A stone tool bearing flake scars on both faces.
<i>bioturbation</i>	Disturbance to soils from root action.
<i>broad glass</i>	Also called cylinder glass; window panes formed from a flattened glass cylinder.
<i>CC Index</i>	A set of CC index values for English ceramics has been generated for the period 1787 to 1880. CC ware was the cheapest refined type of ceramic for this period and was used as a base for the index. The index values were created by dividing the cost of CC ware into the cost of the other ceramic types. These index values are used to compare the cost between excavated ceramic assemblages.

<i>Census, U.S.</i>	An official count of the nation's population taken every 10 years, often including a collection of demographic information.
<i>chert</i>	A fine-grained, siliceous, sedimentary rock, generally light-colored; an impure variety of chalcedony, resembling flint.
<i>chronology</i>	Pertains to the basic temporal units of prehistory and the time span reflected in archaeological site stratigraphy.
<i>cordwainer</i>	An eighteenth- and nineteenth-century term for a leather worker and sometimes a shoemaker.
<i>cortex</i>	Natural rind or weathered outer layer on flint-like materials; observations of cortex provide information on tool manufacturing techniques and on methods of raw material procurement; presence of cortex indicates early- to middle-stage tool manufacturing activity.
<i>cracked rock</i>	Includes all fragments of lithic debris that cannot be attributed to stone-tool production; represents cobbles and/or chunks of local bedrock that may have been used in heating or cooking activities (fire-cracked rock).
<i>cripple</i>	Historic term meaning wetland or marshland.
<i>cross section</i>	A transverse of a portion of a feature, horizontally and vertically removing soil from one section.
<i>crown glass</i>	Window panes formed from a disk of hand-blown glass.
<i>cultigen</i>	A cultivated plant for which a wild ancestor is known—for example, corn.
<i>culture</i>	A uniquely human system of behavioral patterns, beliefs, habits, and customs acquired by man through a nonbiological, uninherited process, learned by his society.
<i>datum</i>	A point, line, or surface used as a reference, as in surveying.
<i>debitage</i>	Residual lithic material resulting from tool manufacture; represents intentional and unintentional breakage of artifacts through either manufacture or function;debitage flakes may represent the various stages of progress of the raw material from the original form to the finished tool.
<i>de facto</i>	In reality or fact; actual.
<i>demography</i>	The study of the characteristics of human populations, such as size, density, distribution, growth, and vital statistics.

<i>diachronic</i>	Referring to two or more reference points in time.
<i>diagnostic</i>	An artifact that can clearly be dated and/or identified as to maker, date, place or origin, etc., thus serving as supporting evidence.
<i>distal</i>	Opposite end from the point of attachment.
<i>ephemeral site</i>	A transitory site or one that was occupied for a very short period of time.
<i>epidermis</i>	Outer skin.
<i>ethnobotany</i>	The analysis and interpretation of the plant lore and agricultural customs of a people.
<i>extant</i>	Still in existence.
<i>fallow field</i>	A plowed field left unseeded for a growing season.
<i>faunal remains</i>	Includes both bone and shell refuse, as well as tools and ornaments.
<i>feature</i>	Any soil disturbance or discoloration that reflects human activity, or an artifact that is too large to be removed from a site and is just recorded—for example, a house, storage pits, etc.
<i>ferrous</i>	Containing iron.
<i>floral remains</i>	Includes both charred and uncharred plant materials such as seeds, nuts, shells, and wood.
<i>flotation</i>	The process of sifting soil samples through a fine screen while running a steady stream of water over the sample; residual materials such as tiny artifacts, seeds, and bones are separated out into light and heavy fractions for analysis.
<i>foodways</i>	The interrelated systems of food procurement, preparation, and consumption.
<i>geomorphology</i>	The study of landforms; concentrates on both the description of landforms and the chemical and physical processes that create the features present at the surface of the earth.
<i>granary</i>	A storage building for threshed grain.

<i>Greek Revival Style</i>	Architectural style common from circa 1825 to 1860, characterized by a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof and a wide band of trim at the cornice line (where the roof joins the wall).
<i>grid</i>	The two-dimensional intersection network defining the squares in which archaeologists excavate.
<i>hinterland</i>	The land directly adjacent to and inland from a coast. Also a region remote from urban areas situated beyond cultural centers; backcountry.
<i>historic</i>	The time period after the appearance of written records. In the United States, this generally refers to approximately 1600 AD, the period after the beginning of European settlement.
<i>historical archaeology</i>	The archaeology of the period from initial European settlement to today.
<i>hundred</i>	A historic term representing the administrative division of some American and English counties.
<i>indenture</i>	A contract binding a person to work for another for a specified period of time in return for payment of travel and maintenance expenses.
<i>in situ</i>	In the original place.
<i>intersite</i>	Between sites; often used in the context of comparison.
<i>intestate</i>	A person who dies without a will.
<i>intrasite</i>	Within a site.
<i>intrasite patterning</i>	Horizontal and vertical site structure; focuses on the delineation of task-specific activity areas and site formation processes.
<i>jardiniere</i>	A decorative container for plants or flowerpots.
<i>jasper</i>	An opaque cryptocrystalline quartz of a variety of colors, usually yellowish brown to reddish brown.
<i>kinship</i>	A socially recognized family relationship based on the connection by blood, marriage, or adoption.
<i>lithic</i>	Of, related to, or made of stone.

<i>loam</i>	A loose, fertile soil composed of a mixture of silt, clay, and sand containing organic matter.
<i>locus</i>	A defined archaeological site or testing location.
<i>manumit</i> (<i>manumission</i>)	To be freed from slavery or from personal bondage or servitude.
<i>marsh</i>	A tract of soft, wet land usually characterized by grasses, cattails, and related vegetation, often forming a transition zone between water and land.
<i>material culture</i>	That segment of the physical environment which is purposely shaped by humans.
<i>Mean Ceramic Date</i> (<i>MCD</i>)	A date obtained from the study of historic ceramics recovered from a site that approximates the median date of the site or deposit.
<i>messuage</i>	A building, especially a dwelling, often cited in deeds and other property transaction records.
<i>midden</i>	A refuse heap usually containing household and domestic debris.
<i>Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV)</i>	This is the minimum number of vessels represented by the sherds from an archaeological assemblage.
<i>mitigation</i>	In archaeology, refers to minimizing the destruction or disturbance of an archaeological site by a construction project, erosion, farming practices, etc., through excavation of the site and systematic recovery of the artifacts or other material representative of past life.
<i>Munsell Notation System</i>	A standard means of describing all color gradations along scales of value, hue, and color. Archaeologists use this system in describing and standardizing soil color descriptions. The Munsell system is usually used in association with a description of soil type.
<i>Orphans' Court Records</i>	The county court responsible for the welfare of orphans when a father died without a will. The Orphans' Court watched over the estate until the children (if any) reached majority. A guardian appointed by the court was to make periodic returns of the estate to the court. When the youngest heir came of age, the property could be divided among the heirs. These court

records are filled with information regarding income, property, education, repairs of houses and outbuildings, contracts, and other useful material about eighteenth- and nineteenth-century life. Spelling variations of Orphans' Court include "Orphans Court" and "Orphan's Court."

- outbuilding* A building other than the principal building on a property—for example, on an eighteenth- or nineteenth-century farm, smokehouses, dairies, stables, and corncribs were typical outbuildings.
- palyinology* A specialized form of botanical analysis which examines residual pollen and spores.
- paradigm* An intellectual tradition that conditions the way in which its followers generate, perceive, and interpret data; a pattern or model.
- patent/proprietary medicine* Non-prescription drug with a registered trademark.
- perch* A measure of distance and acreage used by early surveyors, equal to 16.5 feet. Also called a pole, rod, or rood.
- Phase I* Determination of the absence or presence of a site.
- Phase II* Further investigation of a site to define its limits and integrity.
- Phase III* Data recovery phase of archaeological investigation. Usually involves intensive archaeological and historical investigations to recover as much data as possible and mitigate the effects of proposed construction.
- physiographic province* Regions or areas that are characterized by a particular geology, topography, or geography.
- phytolith* Tiny silica particles contained in some plants. Sometimes these can be recovered from sites and used to identify the plant even after it has decayed.
- plowzone* That portion of the stratigraphy in which plowing has taken place; generally abbreviated as the "Ap-horizon."
- porringer* A small-handled vessel for eating soups or stews.
- posthole* A hole dug in the ground into which a post is placed.

<i>post mold</i>	The organic stain in the ground which is left by a decayed wooden post. A post mold stain may occur inside a posthole stain on a site.
<i>probate</i>	The judicial certification of the authenticity or validity of a will.
<i>profile</i>	A side view of a feature or test unit.
<i>quartz</i>	Crystalline, nonmetallic, mineral consisting of silicon dioxide; typically occurs in hexagonal crystals or crystalline masses.
<i>research design</i>	A strategy developed at the beginning of a project to guide the research.
<i>rhyolite</i>	A light-colored, extrusive, igneous rock with abundant quartz and a very fine-grained texture.
<i>Second Empire Style</i>	Architectural style common from circa 1855 to 1885, characterized by mansard (dual-pitched hipped) roof with dormer windows on steep lower slope.
<i>sediment</i>	Soil deposited by wind, water, or glaciers.
<i>settlement pattern</i>	Pertains to a group's adaptation to the environment within a regional perspective.
<i>sherd</i>	A piece of broken pottery or glass.
<i>sloop</i>	A sailboat that is single masted and fore and aft rigged with a short standing bowsprit or none at all.
<i>socioeconomic</i>	Applies to the interrelationship between economic wealth (or poverty) and social position or status.
<i>soil horizon</i>	Soils are divided into three horizons, which reflect different kinds of chemical and physical processes that have resulted from changing climatic conditions.
<i>stratigraphy</i>	The origin, composition, and succession of natural soil or rock or cultural layers.
<i>stratum</i>	(1) a mass of sedimentary deposits laying in a vertical sequence, and (2) a layer in which archaeological material (as artifacts or dwelling remains) is found within a site.
<i>steatite</i>	Soapstone; fine-grained, relatively soft, compact rock whose principal constituent is talc.

<i>subsoil</i>	Sterile, naturally occurring soils not changed by human occupation.
<i>subsistence</i>	A source or means of obtaining those materials essential to the maintenance of life, such as food and shelter; in archaeology, subsistence deals primarily with dietary composition and food-procurement strategies.
<i>subsurface</i>	Below the surface; not visible from the surface.
<i>sundry</i>	Various; miscellaneous small articles or items.
<i>synchronic</i>	Referring to a single period in time.
<i>Tax Assessment Error List</i>	A supplementary tax assessment list made after the initial tax assessment to correct errors.
<i>taxables</i>	A historic term for a person taxed for real or personal property. Most taxables were white males over the age of 21 who were eligible to vote. Widows, minors, and the estates of deceased persons, however, were also sometimes taxed.
<i>terminus post quem (TPQ)</i>	The "date after which" an archaeological stratum or feature's fill was deposited, based on the date of the most recent artifact found in the stratum or fill.
<i>tithable</i>	A tenth part of one's annual income contributed voluntarily or due as a tax.
<i>transect sampling</i>	A means of archaeological research design in which the sampling element is a square or rectangular grid.
<i>truncation</i>	Partially cut off; for example, plowing "truncates" features and strata in archaeological sites.
<i>tyloses</i>	Botanical; punctuated vessels filled with cellular tissue.
<i>uniface</i>	A stone tool flaked on one surface only.
<i>vegetal waste</i>	Waste from vegetables, especially plants used for foods—for example, corn husks and cobs.
<i>yeoman</i>	An eighteenth-century and earlier English term for a farmer and owner of a small farm.