

GLOSSARY

<i>A-horizon</i>	Dark surface horizon or topsoil layer containing high percentages of organic material.
<i>abrader</i>	Cobble tool used to smooth and shape stone tool edges during the manufacturing process.
<i>aeolian</i>	Wind-deposited fine-textured sediments commonly found on Coastal Plain archaeological sites.
<i>alluvium</i>	Sediments that accumulate on floodplains as a result of overbank floods.
<i>anadromous fish</i>	Schooling fish that migrate in large numbers into freshwater streams from the ocean during spawning periods, often in the springtime.
<i>argillite</i>	A rock type that is harder than claystone but softer than shale, used by aboriginal peoples for making stone tools. Argillite weathers easily, leaving a softened clay-like rind on artifact surfaces.
<i>assemblage</i>	A collection or group of objects (e.g., stone tools) that are related in time and space within an archaeological site. Contemporary assemblages may be similar from one site to another.
<i>B-horizon</i>	Weathered soil horizon containing accumulations of clay, iron, aluminum, humus, carbonates, silica, and other constituents that originate in overlying strata. Highly weathered B-horizons are often too ancient to contain prehistoric artifacts.
<i>biface</i>	Generalized type of stone tool that is flaked on both faces and can be used for cutting purposes or as a projectile at the tip of a spear or arrow.
<i>bipolar</i>	Technique of lithic raw material (usually cobbles) processing in which cobble is placed on an anvil stone and struck with another stone to fracture the cobble and produce flakes.
<i>C-horizon</i>	Unweathered sediments that are relatively unaffected by weathering processes.
<i>chalcedony</i>	Cryptocrystalline (lacking crystals) type of quartz that is often fibrous at the microscopic level; used as raw material for making stone tools.
<i>chert</i>	Cryptocrystalline rock of variable color and texture used as raw material for making stone tools.
<i>chronology</i>	Sequence of prehistoric cultures represented in a region.
<i>cobble tool</i>	Stone tool, such as a hammerstone, a netsinker, or an abrader, made on a stream cobble that usually exhibits pitting, smoothing, or other types of modification as a result of use.

<i>colluvium</i>	Coarse-textured sediments that accumulate primarily at the base of slopes as a result of slopewash and rock slides from higher elevations.
<i>core</i>	Mass of stone systematically modified to produce tools from flakes. Flake scars are evident on core surfaces as an indication of flake removal.
<i>cortex</i>	Weathered surface or rind on stone.
<i>cracked rock</i>	Rock fragments recovered from prehistoric sites that evidence human modification other than tool manufacturing, such as through fire cracking or stone boiling.
<i>cryptocrystalline</i>	Rock type that shows no crystalline structure when observed under a low-power microscope. This type of rock is well suited as raw material for manufacturing stone tools.
<i>cultigen</i>	Domesticated plant (e.g., maize, beans, squash, sunflower) cultivated by prehistoric peoples that originates from a wild ancestral form.
<i>debitage</i>	Waste flake debris resulting from stone tool manufacturing.
<i>E-horizon</i>	Light-colored soil horizon usually underlying the A-horizon and characterized by less organic matter and/or lower amounts of iron and aluminum compounds than the underlying horizon.
<i>edge damage</i>	Wear on stone tool edges as a result of use in cutting, scraping, and other activities.
<i>expedient tool</i>	Stone tool lacking formal characteristics of consistent shape and outline form but with simply modified edges specific to a task. These tools are usually flakes that have been only slightly retouched along a single edge.
<i>faunal remains</i>	Animal bones recovered from archaeological sites.
<i>floral remains</i>	Seeds, nuts, wood charcoal, and other preserved plant remains recovered from archaeological sites.
<i>flotation</i>	Process of sifting sediments collected from archaeological sites through fine mesh to retrieve small fragments of artifacts, plant remains, shell, and animal bones.
<i>geomorphology</i>	Study of landforms, with specific applications to the geographic setting of archaeological sites.
<i>groundstone tools</i>	Cobble tools that have been systematically shaped and polished to form a variety of tool types (e.g., axes, adzes, and gouges) or ornaments (e.g., gorgets).
<i>intrasite patterning</i>	Artifact and feature locations within an archaeological site as related to prehistoric human activities and processes of site formation.
<i>jasper</i>	Iron-rich cryptocrystalline rock used for making stone tools. Jasper outcrops in northwestern Delaware and is found in cobble deposits on the Coastal Plain.
<i>lithic</i>	Stone.

<i>palynology</i>	Study of pollen, applied to reconstructing past environments.
<i>pedology</i>	Study of soil science.
<i>phytolith</i>	A mineral structure, usually composed of opal or calcite, that is secreted by living plants; it has identifiable attributes that are specific to certain plants.
<i>plowzone</i>	Surface layer of A-horizon disturbed by plowing, usually to depths varying between 8 and 12 inches.
<i>quartz</i>	Crystalline form of silica used as raw material for manufacturing stone tools.
<i>quartzite</i>	Highly silicified sandstone used as raw material for making stone tools.
<i>residue analysis</i>	Study of ancient remnant organic materials adhering to the surfaces of stone tools and ceramics.
<i>rhyolite</i>	Meta-volcanic microcrystalline rock from the Blue Ridge Mountain region used as a raw material for making stone tools.
<i>settlement patterns</i>	Distributions of various archaeological site types (such as base camps, hunting sites, and stations) across the landscape and the relationship of these sites to prehistoric human land use through time.
<i>stratigraphy</i>	Study of the layers of the earth and their contents (artifacts and fossils, environmental information, etc.) and the relationships between layers.
<i>stratum</i>	A single definable layer of soil that has its own set of physical characteristics that can be distinguished from adjacent soil layers, both above and below.
<i>steatite</i>	Soapstone. A soft talc-rich rock that is easily carved and polished, principally for stone bowls.
<i>subsistence</i>	Prehistoric food gathering and food production practices.
<i>temper</i>	Crushed rock, shell, or other raw material added to pottery clay before it is fired.
<i>uniface</i>	Stone tool that is flaked on only one face, leaving the opposing face flat and the edges of the tool steep-angled (e.g., scrapers).
<i>waste flake</i>	Chipped-stone debris byproduct that results from the stone tool manufacturing process.

LIST OF PERSONNEL FOR DRAWYER CREEK SOUTH SITE PROJECT

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