

APPENDIX IV

GLOSSARY

Agrarian - Relating to or concerning the land and its ownership, cultivation, and tenure.

Apothecary - One who prepares and sells drugs and medicines; pharmacist.

Archaeology - The study of the people of the past through the recovery and analysis of the artifacts they left behind.

Bloomary Furnace - Type of iron works where bar iron was produced. Bloomeries needed little capital, but didn't produce pig iron, a more useful industrial iron.

Cooper - One who makes or repairs wooden tubs and casks.

Culture - A uniquely human system of habits and customs acquired by man through an extrasomatic process, carried by his society, and used as his primary means of adapting to his environment.

Diagnostic - An artifact that can clearly be dated and/or identified as to maker, date, place or origin, etc.

Dripline - A slight trench or depression left in the soil where a roof overhang was present.

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, house, storage pits, etc.

Mean Ceramic Date - A date obtained from the study of historic ceramics recovered from a site, that approximates the median occupation date of the site.

Pedestrian Survey - The walking and collecting of an archaeological site, without the excavation of subsurface units.

Plowzone - In a plowed field, the upper layer of organic soil which is continually reworked by the plow. In the Middle Atlantic region this is about 8-12 inches.

Posthole - A hole dug in th ground into which a post is placed.

Postmold - The organic stain in the ground which is left by a decayed wooden post. A postmold stain may occur inside a posthole stain on an archaeological site.

Probate - Legal establishment of the validity of a will.

Sherds - Name given to fragments of a broken ceramic vessel.

Smelt - To melt or fuse ores, separating the metallic constituents.