

Glossary

| Term | Meaning |
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| abrader | A tool used for scraping or rubbing. |
| adverse effect | Within the context of an historic and cultural resources analysis, an effect to an historic property that alters the characteristics which qualify it for the National Register of Historic Places in such a way that the property's eligibility for the National Register would be diminished. |
| Adze | A cutting tool that has a thin arched blade set at right angles to the handle and is used chiefly for shaping wood. |
| aggradation | To fill and raise the level of (the bed of a stream) by deposition of sediment. |
| alluvial | Of or related to alluvium. |
| alluvium | Sand, silt, clay, gravel, or other matter deposited by flowing water, as in a riverbed, floodplain, delta, or alluvial fan. |
| anticline | A fold of rock layers that slope downward on both sides of a common crest. |
| amorphous | Lacking definite form; having no specific shape. |
| anadromous | A fish species that spends a part of its life cycle in the sea and returns to freshwater streams to reproduce (for example, salmon, steelhead, and trout). |
| Area of Potential Effect | This is the area in which historic properties, if they are present, could be directly or indirectly affected by the project. |
| aridity | Lacking moisture, especially having insufficient rainfall to support trees or woody plants. |
| awl | A pointed tool for marking surfaces or piercing small holes. |
| basal stratum | Lowest positional layer of material. |
| bent | A bridge support consisting of a column or multiple columns and a cap. |
| clast | A fragment of older rocks or previously existing solid matter. |
| colluvium | A loose deposit of rock debris accumulated through the action of rainwash or gravity at the base of a cliff or slope. |
| confluences | The meeting of two or more bodies of water. |
| cryptocrystalline | Having a submicroscopic crystalline structure. |
| cultural resource | Any district, site, building, structure, object, person or people, document, or traditional place that may be important in American history or prehistory. |

| Term | Meaning |
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| detention pond | A drainage facility designed to reduce stormwater runoff quantity and quality effects either by holding the increased runoff volume that results from development for a considerable amount of time, allowing the suspended particles to settle out, and then slowly releasing it through natural means on site; or by holding the runoff for a short period of time and then releasing it to the stormwater management system for treatment and discharge. |
| direct effect | An effect caused by an action or alternative and occurring at the same time and location. Effects may be ecological, aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health-related. |
| drift | Material, such as gravel, sand, or clay, that is transported and deposited by a glacier or by glacial meltwater. |
| ecology embankment | A stormwater treatment facility constructed in the pervious shoulder area of a highway to provide water quality treatment for highway runoff. It consists of a trench that is dug along side the highway shoulder, lain with perforated pipe, and backfilled with a filtration media. Water from the road flows off the roadway, is filtered by the media, and carried off site by the pipe. |
| embayment | A bay, or the process by which a bay is formed. |
| Eocene | Noting or pertaining to an epoch of the Tertiary Period, occurring from 55 million to 40 million years ago, characterized by the advent of modern mammalian orders. |
| estuarine | Of or pertaining to an estuary. |
| estuary | A semi-enclosed coastal body of water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the open sea. Estuaries are characterized by a salinity gradient and are typically highly productive ecosystems. |
| eustatic sea level change | Global changes in the sea level due to water mass added (or removed from) the oceans. |
| faunal | Pertaining to the animals of a given region or period considered as a whole. |
| fenestration | An opening in a surface. |
| fluvial | Of or pertaining to a river or stream. |
| geomorphology | Science that deals with the land and submarine relief features of the earth's surface and the comparable relief features of a celestial body and seeks a genetic interpretation of them. |
| glacial outwash | Glacial drift deposited away from the glacier by meltwater streams coming from the glacier. |
| groundstone | A category of stone tool formed by the grinding of a coarse-grained tool stone, either purposely or incidentally. |
| high probability/sensitivity areas | Areas that have a higher likelihood of containing archaeological remains. These have been identified as terraces and floodplains |

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| | of perennial streams and lakes with a gentle topography that are well-drained, and free of modern disturbances. |
| historic property | A cultural resource that is on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. |
| Holocene | A geologic period which began approximately 10,000 years ago and continues to the present. |
| indirect effect | An effect that occurs later in time or is removed in distance from the proposed action, but is still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems. |
| isostatic sea level change | Changes in the level of the land masses due to thermal buoyancy or tectonic effects. Implies no real change in the volume of water in the oceans. |
| isotope | Any of two or more species of atoms of a chemical element with the same atomic number and position in the periodic table and nearly identical chemical behavior, but with differing atomic mass or mass number and different physical properties. |
| lacustrine | Of or pertaining to a lake. |
| littoral | Of or pertaining to the shore of a lake, sea, or ocean. |
| loam | Soil that contains a combination of sand, silt, organic matter, and clay. |
| lobe | A rounded projection that is part of a larger structure. |
| low probability / low sensitivity areas | Areas where archaeological remains are unlikely to be present. These have been identified as areas relatively far from perennial water sources, of steep topography, poorly drained, and/or containing evidence of modern disturbances. |
| matrix | Fine material in which coarser material is embedded. |
| metasedimentary | Sedimentary material that shows evidence of having been recrystallised from pre-existing rocks due to changes in heat and/or pressure without melting. |
| midden | A mound or deposit of domestic refuse containing shells and/or animal bones that indicates the site of a prehistoric or historic settlement. |
| moderate probability areas | Areas where archaeological remains may be present. These have been identified as areas of gentle to no slope that are relatively close to a perennial water source and free of modern disturbances. |
| montane | Pertaining to, growing in, or inhabiting mountainous regions. |

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| moraine | An accumulation of earth and stones carried and finally deposited by a glacier. |
| morphology | The visible form and shape of an object. |
| mottling | A term used to describe soil irregularly marked with spots or blotches of different color interspersed within the dominant soil color. Mottling in soils usually indicates poor aeration and lack of drainage that results in periodic anaerobic soil conditions. |
| National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) | Federal legislation adopted in 1966 that requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation with an opportunity to comment on such undertakings. |
| National Register of Historic Places | Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, this is the Nation's official list of properties and other cultural resources that are recognized as deserving preservation. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service as part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archaeological resources. Properties listed in the register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. |
| outwash | Sediment deposited by flowing water originating from glacial meltwaters. Outwash that is deposited and then subsequently overrun by an advancing ice sheet is known as advance outwash. Outwash that is not overrun is commonly called recessional outwash. Outwash typically consists of sand and gravel sized particles. |
| paleosol | Ancient soil; soil of an early or extinct ecosystem. |
| parapet | A low wall or railing to protect the edge of a platform, roof, or bridge. |
| patinated | Green film that formed naturally on glass by long exposure. |
| Pleistocene | Of or pertaining to the geologic epoch forming the earlier half of the Quaternary Period, beginning about two million years ago and ending ten thousand years ago, the time of the last Ice Age and the advent of modern humans. |
| plinth | A block upon which the moldings of an architrave or trim are stopped at the bottom. |
| postmolds | Dark stains left in the soil from the decay of wooden posts. |
| probability | Describes the likelihood for cultural resources occurring in any given area. |

| Term | Meaning |
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| proglacial | Derived from a proglacial lake, a lake formed either by the damming action of a moraine or ice dam during the retreat of a melting glacier, or one formed by meltwater trapped against an ice sheet due to isostatic depression of the crust around the ice. |
| rain shadow | A dry region on the surface of the Earth that is leeward of or behind a mountain with respect to the prevailing wind direction. |
| retaining wall | A structure used to hold earth in place where the natural grade cannot be maintained. |
| riverine | Of or pertaining to a river. |
| Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act | Under Section 106 of the Act, federal agencies must identify and evaluate cultural resources and consider how their undertakings affect historic properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. See also: "National Historic Preservation Act". |
| sedentism | In an archaeological context, this refers to the trend through time of Native groups to move from site to site less frequently throughout the year. |
| shales | Fissile rock that is formed by the consolidation of clay, mud, or silt; has a finely stratified or laminated structure; and is composed of minerals essentially unaltered since deposition. |
| shell midden | A deposit of domestic waste, comprised primarily of mollusk shells. |
| shovel probe | Within the context of a cultural resources analysis, a systematic test for archaeological remains occurring below the surface that involves conducting shallow shovel explorations at consistent intervals within the area of potential effect. |
| sluice | An artificial passage for water. |
| spandrel | The sometimes ornamented space between the right or left exterior curve of an arch and an enclosing right angle. |
| stade | A period of time represented by a glacial deposit. |
| State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) | A governor-appointed position and, typically, a member of a state historic preservation agency, the SHPO reviews projects for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. |
| stratification | Deposition or occurrence in discrete layers. |
| stratigraphy | The layers or layering sequence of natural sediments or rocks. |
| subduction | The process of one of the earth's crustal plates descending beneath an adjacent plate. |
| subsidence | The collapse or excessive settlement of the ground into an underground void or space. |
| subsistence | A means of supporting life; a living or livelihood. |

| Term | Meaning |
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| syncline | A fold of rock layers that slope upward on both sides of a common low point. |
| tarsal | Of or pertaining to the tarsus of the foot. |
| till | An unsorted and non-stratified deposit of clay to boulder-sized sediment deposited by a glacier. Till deposited at the base of a glacier is usually hard or very dense. Till is often referred to as hardpan. |
| toponym | A place name. |
| trough | A long depression or hollow, as between two ridges or waves. |
| Unanticipated Discovery Plan | A set of procedures identifying how the project will respond to archaeological finds or human remains found unexpectedly during project construction. |
| undertaking | A project that is funded or permitted by a federal agency or on federal land that has the potential to affect historic properties. |
| uplift | An uplifting of part of the earth's surface. |
| Vashon Stade | The most recent Pleistocene glacial advance and retreat in the Puget Sound region, occurring approximately 14,000 years ago. |
| variegated | Having discrete markings of different colors. |
| Vousoir | A wedge-shaped element, typically a stone, used in building an arch. |
| weir | A fish trap that uses wooden stakes woven together to create a barrier that water can pass through yet fish cannot. |
| whetstone | A stone for whetting edge tools. |

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