

Appendix D: Terminology

Adit

A horizontal or nearly horizontal entrance to an underground mine.

Aerial Tramway

A type of aerial lift that uses ropes for support and propulsion.

Angle of Repose

The maximum angle from horizontal at which a given material will rest on a given surface without sliding or rolling.^{1.1}

Below-grade

Features with no discernible topographic relief on LiDAR imagery or through visual observations.

Building

A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity.

Built Environment

Human-made spaces that provide setting for human activity, where people live, work and recreate on a day-to-day basis.

Contour

An imaginary line that connects all points on a surface having the same elevation.^{1.2}

Contributing Feature

A feature that contributes to the significance of the archeological landscape.

Deposit

Mineral deposit or ore deposit is used to designate a natural occurrence of a useful mineral, or an ore, in sufficient extent and degree of concentration to invite exploitation.^{1.3}

Drift

A horizontal passage underground. A drift follows the vein, as distinguished from a crosscut that intersects it, or a level or gallery, which may do either. ^{1.4}

Drift mine

An underground mine in which the entry or access is above water level and generally on the slope of a hill, driven horizontally into a seam.^{1.5}

1.1 <http://www.coaleducation.org/glossary.htm>

1.2 <http://www.coaleducation.org/glossary.htm>

1.3 <http://www.coaleducation.org/glossary.htm>

1.4 <http://www.coaleducation.org/glossary.htm>

1.5 <http://www.coaleducation.org/glossary.htm>

Extraction

The process of mining and removal of coal or ore from a mine.^{1.6}

Fall

A mass of roof rock which has fallen in any part of a mine.^{1.7}

Fault

A slip-surface between two portions of the earth's surface that have moved relative to each other. A fault is a failure surface and is evidence of severe earth stresses.^{1.8}

Free-flowing Stream

A stream or a portion of a stream that is unmodified by the works of man or, if modified, still retains its natural scenic qualities and recreational opportunities.^{1.9}

Gravity-fed Tramway

An elevated set of rails that allowed for carts to move from the higher mines to the lower mills .

Historic Character

The sum of all visual aspects, features, materials, and spaces associated with an archeological landscape's history, i.e. the original configuration together with losses and later changes. These qualities are often referred to as character-defining.

Integrity

The authenticity of a property's historic identity, evinced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period. The seven qualities of integrity as defined by the National Register Program are location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials.

Karst Topography

A topography of dissolved soluble rocks, such as dolomite or limestone, with underground drainage systems with sinkholes and caves.

Mown Lawn

Mown lawn includes turf grass species that are mown regularly.

Non-Contributing Feature

A feature that does not contribute to the significance of the archeological landscape.

Open Pit Mine

The technique of extracting minerals or rocks by removal from an open pit, rather than tunneling through the earth.

1.6 <http://www.coaleducation.org/glossary.htm>

1.7 <http://www.coaleducation.org/glossary.htm>

1.8 <http://www.coaleducation.org/glossary.htm>

1.9 <http://www.ecologydictionary.org>

Ore

Rock or sediment from which a mineral or metal can be extracted.

Ore Cart

A rolling cart that is used on a mine railway for the purpose of moving ore.

Ornamental Planting

Ornamental planting areas may include trees, shrubs, perennials, and groundcovers. It generally includes non-native or introduced plant species. Ornamental planting areas may include trees, shrubs, perennials, and groundcovers.

Park Unit

The NPS jurisdictional boundary, including inholdings.

Periphyton

A complex mixture of algae, cyanobacteria, heterotrophic microbes, and detritus that is attached to submerged surfaces in most aquatic ecosystems.^{1.10}

Portal

The structure surrounding the immediate entrance to a mine; the mouth of an adit or tunnel.

Riparian

Vegetation typical to floodplain forests and along rivers or streams. In the park units, the riparian community is dominated by a combination of silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), hackberry species (*Celtis spp.*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), and green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*). Vines, including eastern poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*) and creepers (*Parthenocissus spp.*) are often abundant. Most areas are under water for some period each spring, and microtopography is important for defining water regimes on a local scale.

Room-and-pillar Mine

A type of mine where material is excavated leaving pillars of ore to support the rock above the mine cut.

Rock Face

The bare exposure of a cliff or slope of natural rock.

Shaft

A primary vertical or non-vertical opening through mine strata used for ventilation or drainage and/or for hoisting of personnel or materials; connects the surface with underground workings.^{1.11}

1.10 <https://en.wikipedia.org>

1.11 <http://www.coaleducation.org/glossary.htm>

Shaft mine

An underground mine in which the main entry or access is by means of a vertical shaft.^{1.12}

Significance

The meaning or value ascribed to a landscape based on the National Register criteria for evaluation. It normally stems from a combination of association and integrity.

Site

A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Spoils

A pile of waste rock removed from a mine, usually deposited close to the extraction site.

Structure

The term “structure” is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

Tailings

The finely ground waste rock created during the milling process, after separation of the valuable mineral or metal from the rock it is found in.

Treatment

Work carried out to achieve a particular historic preservation goal.

Waste Rock

That rock or mineral which must be removed from a mine to keep the mining scheme practical, but which has no value.

1.12 <http://www.coaleducation.org/glossary.htm>