

## APPENDIX B

### GLOSSARY

#### **Prehistoric Artifact Terminology:**

**Bulb of Percussion** Small bulb or swelling which results from the conchoidal fracture of certain types of stone. The bulb is characteristic of the human alteration of stone, and thus important in the identification of lithic artifacts.

**Chip** Form of debitage not possessing flake attributes such as a bulb of percussion or striking platform.

**Core** Stone which serves as the nucleus or parent material from which flakes are removed by the application of controlled force.

**Cortex** Outer weathered surface of stone, usually exhibiting a different color and texture from the interior material. The presence of cortex on a lithic artifact is an indicator of an early stage of manufacture.

**Debitage** Residual products of stone tool manufacture, including cores, flakes, and chips.

**Fire-Cracked Rock** Stone which has been exposed to fire, producing spalling and often a reddening of interior and exterior surfaces.

**Flake** Form of debitage with specifically identifiable features such as a striking platform and bulb of percussion.

**Hammerstone** Stone used as a percussion hammer in the production of stone tools.

**Prehistoric** Time period prior to the appearance of written records. In the Middle Atlantic region, this would represent the period prior to European contact (ca. 1600 AD).

**Projectile Point** Relatively thin, symmetrical tool form, usually bifacially flaked, having one end pointed and the other modified or shaped for hafting. Regularities in morphological design, or style, can be recognized, and comparisons with known radiocarbon dated materials provide an important tool for chronological analysis.

**Proximal** Portion of a flake retaining the striking platform and bulb of percussion.

**Striking Platform** Remnant surface of a flake on which force was applied to detach it from the parent body.

#### **Historic Artifact Terminology:**

**American Stoneware** Highly fired ceramic with a gray, vitrified body, often decorated with cobalt blue and given a salt glaze. Though first produced as early as 1720, it was popular as a utilitarian ware after the turn of the nineteenth century.

**Annular Decoration** Concentric bands of colored slip applied by lathe to ceramics before glazing. This style was popular in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

**Automatic Machine-Made Glass** Modern, mechanical technique of glass manufacture introduced in the early twentieth century.

**Coarse Earthenware** Ceramic with a soft, water absorbent paste fired at 1000-1900°F. Coarse wares, whether red or buff bodied, were usually used in food preparation and storage.

**Cut Nail** Nail cut from sheet iron, first produced ca. 1790, which gradually replaced the wrought nail.

**Ironstone** Hard, refined earthenware with a white body under a clear glaze. Introduced in the early nineteenth century, it is often grouped with whiteware under terms such as "Stone China" or "White Granite." Ironstone is still manufactured today.

**Lead Glaze** Coating of silica and lead oxide that becomes glassy when applied to hardened clay and fired.

**Pearlware** Refined earthenware, considered a technological improvement over the yellow-hued creamwares. A small amount of crushed flint was added to the paste for a whiter body, and cobalt was added to the glaze to produce a white, if slightly blue-tinted, surface. The generally accepted date range for pearlware is 1780 to 1820.

**Redware** Red bodied earthenware.

**Refined Earthenware** Ceramic with a soft, absorbent body fired between 1400-1900°F. Refined earthenwares include pearlware and whiteware, and are commonly used as tableware.

**Salt Glaze** Ceramic glaze commonly found on stoneware, achieved by throwing salt into the kiln during firing.

**Shell Edge** Rim decoration consisting of a combination of relief molding and painting which produced a brushed pattern emanating from the rim edge.

**Slip** Mixture of fine clay and water used in decoration and luting.

**Spall** Glass or ceramic fragment which has splintered from the vessel body.

**Stoneware** Vitreous, often salt glazed ceramic fired at 2100-2400°F.

**Trailed Slipware** Ceramic having a decoration created by dripping white or colored slip over the body to form a design. This decoration was popular on earthenwares in England and America from the late seventeenth to the nineteenth century.

**Transfer Print** Design from a specially inked copper engraving which is transferred to a ceramic surface. This technique for mass production was first used in the 1750s and continues today.

**Whiteware** Hard-bodied refined earthenware seen as having evolved technologically from pearlware, as the body was made harder and whiter. The accepted date for the introduction of whiteware is between 1820 and 1830, and like ironstone, it is still produced today.

**Wire Nail** Round shafted steel nail not produced in great numbers until the late nineteenth century.