

APPENDIX A

Glossary

- Albany Slip** Dark brown slip found on the interior of jugs, crocks, or pans of American manufacture. First made in Albany, New York, in the early nineteenth century.
- Argillite** A type of stone used by prehistoric peoples to make tools. Argillite is a soft, grayish stone, so easily eroded that tools and flakes are often rounded and difficult to recognize. Found in the uplands of Pennsylvania and Virginia, Argillite is a form of metamorphosed siltstone. Similar to hornfels.
- Artifact** An object made or shaped by people.
- Biface** A piece of flaked stone which has been worked on both faces. Stone tools were manufactured by a process of reduction, in which fragments were removed from the original piece of rough stone, according to a regular pattern, until the desired form was achieved. Flakes were removed from the stone by striking (percussion) or pressure. Bifaces can be divided into **early stage**, **middle stage**, and **late stage**, depending on how much they have been shaped. Early-stage bifaces are still very rough, while late-stage bifaces are close to being finished tools.
- Bipolar** A method of stoneworking in which the stone to be worked is set on one stone (the anvil) and struck with another stone (the hammer).
- Ceramics** Clay that has been shaped and hardened in a fire; pottery.
- Chert** A type of stone, similar to flint, often used by prehistoric peoples for making stone tools. Chert is brown, black, or gray, very smooth, and breaks in smooth, curved planes. Chemically, chert is cryptocrystalline quartz.
- Cordmarked** Prehistoric ceramics that have been shaped with a paddle wrapped in cord, leaving the surface covered with tightly spaced parallel grooves.
- Core** A piece of stone that serves as a nucleus or parent from which flakes are removed. The core may be further shaped into a biface, or the flakes may be used as tools or raw material for making tools. Two types of cores were found at Site 7K-C-396, bipolar cores and freehand cores. A **bipolar core** is one that has been cracked between two other stones using the bipolar technique. Bipolar cores are typically rectangular and have a heavily battered appearance. They are also usually small, because the bipolar technique is most useful on small cobbles.

The flakes detached were usually small and not suitable for shaping into bifaces. A **freehand core** is a block or cobble that has had several flakes detached from it by holding it in one hand and striking it with a hammerstone or other tool held in the other hand. Freehand cores come in various sizes; large cores could be used to obtain large flakes that could be shaped into biface and projectile points.

Cortex The outer, weathered surface of a stone, different in color and texture from the interior. Waterworn cobbles have a distinctive cortex that can easily be identified. The presence of cortex on a stone artifact usually indicates that it was in the early stages of manufacture, since all the cortex would be removed from the finished product.

Cut Nail Nail cut from sheet iron, similar to modern brick nails. First produced ca. 1790, it gradually replaced the hand-wrought nail.

Diagnostic A diagnostic artifact is one that is of a distinctive type made in only one period of prehistory and can therefore be used to date sites on which it is found. For example, Townsend ceramics were made only in the period AD 1000 to 1600, 300 to 900 years ago. Since pieces of Townsend ceramics were found on Site 7K-C-396, we know it was occupied in that period.

Distal The portion of a flake furthest from the striking platform, or, the tip of a biface.

Debitage Waste stone from the manufacture of tools, including flakes and shatter. Debitage is the most common artifact on most prehistoric sites in Delaware, because a large amount of debitage was produced in the course of making a single finished tool.

Dorsal The side of a flake that was on the outside of the stone being struck.

Expedient Tool An expedient tool was a piece of stone used as a tool without elaborate shaping. A flake of stone is usually very sharp and can be used for cutting or scraping without further modification. One part of Site 7K-C-396 was used for the manufacture of expedient tools from cobbles.

Fire-Cracked Rock Stone which has been exposed to fire, causing pieces of the cortex to break off. Some stones, such as quartz and quartzite, often turn red when heated.

Flake A form of waste stone from tool manufacture (debitage) with specific features such as a striking platform or bulb of percussion. Flakes are usually thin and

have smooth, gently curved sides. Although many flakes were waste, some were used as expedient tools, and some large flakes were shaped into tools. Flakes can be divided into categories based on the way they were created in the manufacturing process.

Decortication Flakes were made during the removal of cortex from the stone; at least 50% of one surface of the flake is cortex.

Early Reduction Flakes were made during the early stages of biface reduction or detached from cores; they have fewer than four dorsal flake scars, irregularly shaped platforms with minimal lipping, and less than 50% cortex on their outer (dorsal) surfaces.

Biface Reduction Flakes were made during the middle and late stages of biface reduction and during tool resharpening. They have multiple, overlapping flakescars on their dorsal surfaces, oval platforms with multiple facets. Platforms are distinctive because they represent tiny slivers of what was one the edge of a biface.

Flake Fragments are pieces of flakes that are too incomplete to assign to a type.

- Flake Scar** The place from which a flake was removed from a piece of stone, usually a smooth and shallow concavity.
- Free-Blown** A bottle blown without a mold.
- Haft** Wooden handle or shaft of a stone tool.
- Hafting Element** The end of projectile point or other tool that was modified for attachment to the haft.
- Ironstone** Very hard refined earthenware, first produced in about 1800 but not common in North America until after 1840. Sometimes called "Stone China" or "White Granite."
- Lithic** Relating to or made of stone.
- Machine-Made** Glass blown by a glass-blowing machine, like almost all contemporary bottle and jar glass. The first such machine was introduced in 1889, the first fully automatic version in 1903.
- Mold-Blown** A bottle that has been blown inside a mold, so that blowing air into the bubble in the glass forces the glass to press out against the mold, acquiring the shape of the mold. An ancient technique, it became very common in the 1820 to 1920 period, when it was used to provide standardized bottles for mass-produced

consumer goods. These bottles often bore the name or symbol of the product they held.

- Porcelain** Glassy ceramic, fired at very high temperatures, translucent in strong light. Chinese porcelain is found on sites from the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, but European porcelain was not produced until the mid-eighteenth century.
- Projectile Point** A relatively thin, symmetrical stone tool, pointed at one end, with the other end modified for hafting. These tools were used as spearheads, arrowheads, or knives. Some shapes of projectile points are distinctively shaped and were made during only one period of prehistory or by one people, and they can be used to date archaeological sites.
- Proximal** The end of a biface furthest from the tip, where it was attached to the haft.
- Quartz** A type of stone used by prehistoric peoples to make tools. Quartz is a very hard, clear or white stone, very common throughout the world.
- Quartzite** A type of stone used by prehistoric peoples to make tools. Quartzite is metamorphosed sandstone, and the sand particles are still visible, making the stone very grainy. Quartzite is very hard, clear, pink, brown, or gray and usually sparkly.
- Redware** Red-bodied earthenware.
- Refined Earthenware** Type of historic ceramic with a soft, absorbent body fired between 1400-1900 F. Refined earthenwares include **creamware**, **pearlware**, **whiteware**, and **ironstone**, and are commonly used as tablewares or teawares.
- Rhyolite** A type of stone used by prehistoric peoples to make tools. Rhyolite is a hard, light stone, yellow, gray or blue in color, found in the mountains of Pennsylvania and Maryland.
- Rockingham/Bennington** Buff-bodied refined earthenware with a mottled yellow and brown glaze. The two varieties are very similar, and the names refer to the place of manufacture, Rockingham for English vessels and Bennington for American (it was first made in this country in Bennington, Vermont). Manufactured from the late eighteenth century in England, and from the 1840s in the United States, into the twentieth century.

Scraper	A finished tool with one sharpened edge but no point. Scrapers include endscrapers , which have the sharp edge opposite the hafting element, and sidescrapers , which resemble knives. Scrapers are so called because they resemble tools used by historic peoples for scraping hides.
Shatter	A piece of waste stone (debitage) not possessing flake attributes such as a bulb of percussion or a striking platform.
Slip	Mixture of clay and water used in decorating ceramics, very smooth in appearance.
Stoneware	A very hard historic ceramic fired at 2100-2400 F.
Striking Platform	A flat surface at one end of a flake on which it was struck to detach it from the parent stone.
Surface Treatment	The way the outside of a ceramic vessel was handled. Some vessels were smoothed and left plain, while some were decorated with carvings. In Delaware it was common to shape ceramics with a paddle wrapped in cord (string), producing a distinctive ridged appearance; this is called cordmarking .
Temper	Material added to clay to make it easier to work and less prone to shrinking during firing. Common tempers include crushed shell, sand, and crushed rock.
Uniface	A flaked stone tool that has been worked on only one surface.
Utilized Flake	Flake that has traces of use damage or polish on at least one edge, showing that it was used as a tool.
Whiteware	Hard-bodied refined earthenware that evolved from pearlware. The paste, or body, was made harder and whiter, and the amount of cobalt in the glaze was reduced, making the finished product less blue. Whiteware was introduced around 1820 and is still being produced today.
Wire Nail	Steel nail with a round shaft, like a modern carpentry nail. Invented in the 1860s but not common until the 1890s.
Yellowware	Yellow-bodied refined earthenware with a clear glaze, producing a dull yellow surface. First produced in the late 1820s; manufactured into the 1920s.