A. Keywords and Vocabulary in the Blacksmith's Shop

Anvil- A heavy cast iron tools used by blacksmiths to hammer iron on and against to reach the desired shape of iron being worked.

Bellows- A device used by blacksmiths to increase the temperature of their fire by forcing air into the fire.

Coal- A naturally occurring carbon-based mineral, black in color, which can be burned as a source of heat.

Forge- (Noun) A stone or brick furnace containing a blacksmith's fire. (Verb) The act of hammering out a metal tool or object in a blacksmith shop.

Slack Tub- A barrel or tub filled with water used for cooling hot metal in the blacksmith shop

Tongs- A plier-like tools used by blacksmiths to grab and hold hot metal while hammering iron on the anvil.

Wrought Iron- A low carbon iron produced in long rods, hammered by blacksmiths to reach the desired shape.

B. Keywords and Vocabulary in the Potter's Shack

Ceramics – Objects made of clay and fired sufficiently high in temperature for a chemical change to take place in the clay body, usually over 1550°F.

Earthenware- A low-fire clay that is porous and not waterproof. To be functional, it must be glazed.

Stoneware- A high-fire clay that is waterproof even without glaze.

Porcelain- This is a combination of kaolin (a pure, white, primary clay), silica, and feldspar. A unique aspect of porcelain is that it can be worked as clay, but when fired properly reaches a state similar to glass.

Firing - The process of subjecting pots to intense heat in a pit or kiln.

Kiln – A furnace or oven used for firing pottery.

Glaze - This is a glassy or matted surface achieved by coating pottery with minerals in liquid suspension and fired until the minerals melt together and fuse to the pot.

Wedging- The process of kneading clay in order to remove air bubbles from it.

Wheel Thrown- A piece of clay is placed on a potter's wheel head which spins. The clay is shaped by compression while it is in motion.

Coiled Pottery- A hand building technique that uses long strands of clay. The strands are laid on top of each other and joined through blending coil to coil.

Pinch Pots- A hand building technique in which a bowl shape is formed through a combination of stroking and pinching the clay.

C. Keywords and Vocabulary used in the Carptener's / Cooper Shack

Shaving Horse- A foot-operated vise for shaving pieces of wood.

The Great Wheel / Lathe- A hand-operated device in which the piece being worked is held and rotated while a cutting tool is applied to it.

Draw Knife- A traditional woodworking hand tool used to shape wood by removing shavings. It consists of a blade with a handle at each end.

Riving- A method of splitting wood into usable pieces with a froe and a maul.

Froe- A metal-bladed tool used in to split / rive wood.

Maul- A wooden hammering tool used in splitting wood.

Rice Barrel- A rice barrel was used to transport rice. It was approximately 33 inches tall, had sapling hoops, and typically held 500 lbs. of rice.

Cypress- A tree whose heartwood is both insect – and rot-resistant. It was used historically for shingles, dugout canoes, and rice trunks.

D. Keywords and Vocabulary for the Weaving Room

Fleece - The wool shorn from single sheep.

Lanolin- The natural oil in sheep wool.

Scour- To wash wool free of grease and dirt.

Flax- The plant and its fiber, from which linen is made.

Card- A wire-toothed brush used in pairs to straighten and smooth fibers such as wool and cotton in preparation for spinning.

Rolag- A narrow roll of carded wool prepared for spinning.

Hackle – A wooden comb with long metal teeth used to comb out flax, hemp, or jute fibers.

Spinning Wheel – An implement used for spinning fiber into thread, consisting of a rotating spindle operated by a fly-wheel and treadle.

Loom – This is a device used to weave cloth. The basic purpose is to hold the warp threads under tension to facilitate the interweaving of the weft threads.