**No Stone Unturned: The Ben McReynolds Collection – The Virtual Exhibit Key Terms**

**Archaeology** – The study of human history and prehistory through the digging up of places and analysis of artifacts and human remains.

**Archaeologist** – A person who studies human history and prehistory by digging up sites and artifacts for analysis.

**Excavate** – To make a hole by digging up ground.

**Artifact** – An item made by a human being that was left behind.

**Erosion** - the geological process in which earthen materials are worn away and transported by natural forces such as wind or water.

**Diagnostic Artifact** – Artifacts that allow archeologists to pinpoint relatively specific time periods during which they were produced.

**Relative Dating** – A process that tells how old something is in relation to other objects, but cannot provide a year or specific date of use.

**Convex** - having a surface that is curved or rounded outward.

**Lateral** - a side part of something, relating to the sides of objects.

**Serrated** - having or denoting a jagged edge; saw-like.

**Basal** - forming or belonging to a bottom layer or base.

**Chert** - a hard, fine-grained sedimentary rock.

**Hominin** - any member of the zoological “tribe” Hominini of which only one species exists today—Homo sapiens, or human beings.

**Tanzania** - an East African country known for its vast wilderness areas.

**Preserve** – To maintain or keep intact.

**Avocational** - a subordinate occupation pursued in addition to one's vocation especially for enjoyment.

**Cataloguing** - the process of creating and maintaining bibliographic and authority records.

**Digitization** - convert (pictures, text, or sound) into a digital form that can be processed by a computer.

**Tangible** – Perceptible by touch.

**Collection** – A variety of objects that were excavated after spending a prolonged period of time underwater or within the earth. Often, they are of different materials, objects or fragments of objects.

**Documentation** - a series of actions applied to properties of archeological interest, such as identification, evaluation or treatment. The nature and level of documentation is dictated by each specific set of circumstances.

**Atlatl** – Stick used by Native American tribes in North America to throw a spear or dart.

**Lithic** – Something related to stone.

**Paleolithic Era** – Era before 10,000 BC when people were hunters and gatherers who followed food sources from place to place.

**Neolithic Era** – Era around 10,000 BC where people began to practice agriculture and have more permanent homes. Also called the Stone Age.

**Paleoindian Period** – Period from 16,000BC to 8,000 BC when people hunted large animals with large stone tools.

**Early Archaic Period** – Period from 8,800 BC to 6,000 BC. People began to have more complex societies and migrated for trade.

**Middle Archaic Period** – Period from 6,000 BC to 4,000 BC. People living along the coast and using more food sources from rivers and oceans.

**Late Archaic Period** – Period from 4,000 BC to 1,200 BC where people lived closer to the Coastal region of Texas and established permanent communities.

**Late Prehistoric Period** – Period from 1,200BC to 450 BC. The Coastal region of Texas was inhabited by people such as the Karankawa, Aranama, and Tamique.

**Fossil** – The remains or impression of a prehistoric organism preserved in petrified rock.