

Glossary

Age of Exploration

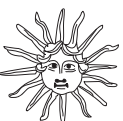
1. **ballast** - weight necessary to keep a boat upright in the water.
2. **bow** - the forward part of a ship.
3. **draft** - the depth of water displaced by a floating ship; the distance between the waterline of a ship and the lowest part of its hull.
4. **expedition** - a trip made by a group of people for a specific purpose.
5. **global positioning system (GPS)** - a system of navigation using satellites and metric versions positioning of latitude and longitude.
6. **hull** - the frame of a ship.
7. **landfall** - the act or an instance of sighting or reaching land after a voyage or flight.
8. **landscape** - an expanse of scenery that can be seen in a single view.
9. **latitude** - the distance of any point on the surface of the earth north or south of the equator. The equator is latitude 0°.
10. **longitude** - distance on the earth's surface, measured east or west from the prime meridian at Greenwich, England, expressed in degrees (or hours, minutes, and seconds).
11. **man-of-war** - a warship intended for combat; an armed naval vessel. The *l'Aimable* was a man-of-war.
12. **nocturnal** - an ancient navigational device for night time, using the position of the stars to determine moon phases, length of days, time of sunrise, and calculate the tides.
13. **priest** - a religious leader in the Roman Catholic or Episcopal Church. Priests were sent by the Roman Catholic Church with the French expeditions to North America to provide religious services and training for the colonists and also to convert Native Americans to Christianity. Records indicate that there were seven priests on the La Salle expedition that made landfall in Texas in 1685.
14. **region** - particular land area with particular geographic, political, or cultural characteristics that set it apart from others.
15. **wilderness** - a place not inhabited by humans.

Cast in Bronze

1. **bronze** - an alloy of copper and tin.
2. **cast** - to form (liquid metal, for example) into a particular shape by pouring it into a mold, allowing it to become a solid form.
3. **insignia** - a badge of office, rank, membership, or nationality; an emblem.
4. **motif** - a single or repeated design.
5. **sculpt** - art of processing (carve, model or weld) plastics or hard materials into works of art.

Discovery in the Sand

1. **aground** - running onto a shore, reef, or the bottom of a body of water. *La Belle* ran aground in 1686.
2. **archeology** - the scientific study of the material remains of past human live and archaeology activities.
3. **artifact** - an object made or modified by a human. The *La Belle* cannon is one of the many French artifacts exhibited at the Museum.
4. **brass** - an alloy of copper and zinc.
5. **bronze** - an alloy of copper and tin.
6. **calcium** - a white crystalline solid found in nature, forming chalk, limestone, carbonate and marble; occurs in animal shells and bones also.

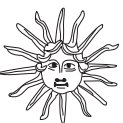


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7. **concretion** - forming a mass from several particles; calcium-carbonate formations resembling rock. The concretion around the halberd blade preserved its shape and allowed a cast to be made.
8. **conservation** - the scientific study of the care and preservation of historical and cultural materials.
9. **firepot** - a 17th Century form of a grenade created with a wooden fuse placed inside a ceramic jar.
10. **halberd** - a 15th to 17th Century European weapon consisting of an ax blade and a sharp spike mounted on the end of a long staff.
11. **partisan** - a weapon used in Europe during medieval times and later. It consisted of a spear or lance head that was constructed as a small double headed axe built into the lower blade.
12. **polyethylene** - a water-soluble synthetic wax (short-chain polymer) used glycol (PEG) conservation to that preserve artifacts. The hull of *La Belle* is soaking in this solution in order to replace the water in the saturated timber with PEG. The hull can then be displayed safely.
13. **primary** - an object, image or document created by a person who witnessed source or participated in an event; an artifact. Examples: journal, tool, ship's log.
14. **secondary** - an object, image or document, including a replica of an artifact, or source image produced by a person who was not present at the event, but who studied the background information to be able to write about it or make a likeness of the actual artifact.
15. **silicone oil** - an oil (long-chain polymer) that permeates wood to preserve it; while it preserves an object more quickly than polyethylene glycol, silicone oil can not be extracted, therefore its use can not be reversed. Some of the rope found onboard *La Belle* has been preserved with silicone oil.
16. **spontoon** - a short spike weapon carried during the Age of Exploration.
17. **trade goods** - objects taken on expeditions given to local people. Many trade goods were found on *La Belle*, including glass beads and hawk bells.
18. **vial** - a small container, usually for medicine.

Faces in the Crowd

1. **colonist(s)** - a settler(s) in or inhabitant of a colony. Colonists arrived from France on the Texas coast in 1685.
2. **colony(-ies)** - a territory or region settled and controlled by a distant country, usually for a specific reason. Fort St. Louis was the first French colony in Texas.
3. **cooper** - a tradesman who makes and repairs wooden barrels. Because many 17th Century goods were stored in barrels, the cooper was an important craftsman.
4. **culture** - the shared beliefs and values of a group.
5. **embark** - to set out on a journey.
6. **expedition** - a trip made by a group of people for a specific purpose.
7. **navigation** - the science and technology of finding the position and directing the course of vessels or aircraft.
8. **priest** - a religious leader in the Roman Catholic or Episcopal Church. Priests were sent by the Roman Catholic Church with the French expeditions to North America to provide religious services and training for the colonists and also to convert Native Americans to Christianity. Records indicate that there were seven priests on the La Salle expedition that made landfall in Texas in 1685.
9. **settler(s)** - a person who makes his home in a new land. The settlers from France learned to fish and hunt on the Texas coast.
10. **settlement** - a small community.
11. **sieur (syoor)** - French; a gentlemen or lord; a title of nobility, usually inherited through bloodline or granted by royalty. Robert Cavalier's title of nobility was Sieur de La Salle.
12. **trade goods** - objects taken on expeditions given to local people. Many trade goods were found on *La Belle*, including glass beads and hawk bells.
13. **wilderness** - a place not inhabited by humans.



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Fort St. Louis Site

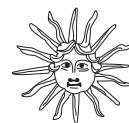
1. **aground** - running onto a shore, reef, or the bottom of a body of water. *La Belle* ran aground in 1686.
2. **bronze** - an alloy of copper and tin.
3. **climate** - the average weather in a region over a period of years.
4. **cofferdam** - a temporary watertight structure that is pumped dry to enclose an area otherwise underwater; allows the excavation of underwater objects such as a ship; also used for construction work on bridges.
5. **culture** - the shared beliefs and values of a group.
6. **establish** - to set up permanently.
7. **estuary** - where a river current or stream meets the ocean tide.
8. **marine** - relating to the sea; found in the sea.
9. **priest** - a religious leader in the Roman Catholic or Episcopal Church. Priests were sent by the Roman Catholic Church with the French expeditions to North America to provide religious services and training for the colonists and also to convert Native Americans to Christianity. Records indicate that there were seven priests on the La Salle expedition that made landfall in Texas in 1685.
10. **sediment** - material that settles to the bottom of liquid; organic and inorganic material at the bottom of the ocean, rivers, or lakes.
11. **settler(s)** - a person who makes his home in a new land. The settlers from France learned to fish and hunt on the Texas coast.
12. **tributary** - a stream of water flowing into a larger body of water.
13. **weather** - the state of conditions in the atmosphere; the temperature, moisture, wind velocity and barometric pressure at a given time.
14. **wilderness** - a place not inhabited by humans.

La Belle

1. **archeology** - the scientific study of the material remains of past human life and archaeology activities.
2. **astrolabe** - a medieval navigation instrument used to observe the position and determine the altitude of the sun or other celestial bodies.
3. **barque longue** (bark-long) - French term for long, small frigate with a shallow draft. *La Belle* was a barque longue.
4. **cofferdam** - a temporary watertight structure that is pumped dry to enclose an area otherwise underwater; allows the excavation of underwater objects such as a ship; also used for construction work on bridges.
5. **conservation** - the scientific study of the care and preservation of historical and cultural materials.
6. **frigate** - a fast sailing, square rigged ship.
7. **hull** - the frame of a ship.
8. **marine** - relating to the sea; found in the sea.
9. **navigation** - the science and technology of finding the position and directing the course of vessels or aircraft.
10. **nocturnal** - an ancient navigational device for night time, using the position of the stars to determine moon phases, length of days, time of sunrise and calculate the tides.
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Late Breaking News

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3. **embark** - to set out on a journey.
4. **expedition** - a trip made by a group of people for a specific purpose.
5. **ketch** - a two-masted sailing vessel. The ketch was used in the 15th to 19th Centuries as a warship in European navies. The *Saint-François* was a ketch.



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6. **landfall** - the act or an instance of sighting or reaching land after a voyage or flight.
7. **sediment** - material that settles to the bottom of liquid; organic and inorganic material at the bottom of the ocean, rivers, or lakes.
8. **sieur (syoor)** - French; a gentlemen or lord; a title of nobility, usually inherited through bloodline or granted by royalty. Robert Cavelier's title of nobility was Sieur de La Salle.

New World New Home

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4. **colony(-ies)** - a territory or region settled and controlled by a distant country, usually for a specific reason. Fort St. Louis was the first French colony in Texas.
5. **cooper** - a tradesman who makes and repairs wooden barrels. Because many 17th Century goods were stored in barrels, the cooper was an important craftsman.
6. **critical** - the main characteristics or qualities of a person, place, thing or attributes event.
7. **culture** - the shared beliefs and values of a group.
8. **establish** - to set up permanently.
9. **marine** - relating to the sea; found in the sea.
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