



Glossary

This glossary is set up in two ways, simple definitions and a new interactive option called [Words in Action](#). Simply click the [Words in](#)

[Action](#) link at the end of the definition to see a short video clip or more in depth information of the word in real life application.

Foundation

The Arts and Craft Movement – Many woodworked objects were recognized as art, not only as craft, during this 20th Century Movement. The philosophy was an advocacy of traditional craftsmanship using simple forms and often medieval, romantic or folk styles of decoration. In the United States, the Arts and Crafts style initiated a wide variety of attempts to reinterpret European Arts and Crafts ideals for Americans which included the "[Craftsman](#)"-style architecture, furniture, and other decorative arts.

Craftsman – an artist dedicated to creative high quality products using the techniques and tools that have evolved from the Arts and Craft Movement of the early 20th century.

Gustav Stickley – Father of the *American* Arts and Crafts Movement. [Words in Action](#)

Turner - a person that turns wooden objects on a lathe.

Wood turning - a craft initiated as early as the 8th century B.C. The art or process used to shape wood while it rotates on a lathe. [Words in Action](#)

Process

Additive Sculpture – Sculptural form produced by combining or building up material from smaller or separate pieces. [Words in Action](#)

Assemblage sculpture - A three-dimensional composition made of various materials such as found objects, paper, wood, and textiles.

Bead - a convex surface carved into the wood while it turns on the lathe.

Chisel carving – The process of removing wood material using a variety of chisels and or chisel gouges while carving. [Words in Action](#)

Cove - a concave surface carved into the wood while it turns on the lathe.

Finish - the treatment applied to a turned wooden object such as polish, oil (often salad or cooking oil), wax (often beeswax or paraffin) to bring out the luster and grain of the wood.

Joining Wood - method of joining wood at corners by the use of wedge-shaped interlocking pins and tails. A joint in which wedge-shaped parts are interlocked to form a tight bond. This joint is commonly used on furniture parts, such as the corners of drawers. [Words in Action](#)

Live center - the center in the revolving spindle of a lathe on which work is turned.

Motor speed - speed at which the lathe motor operates. Usually there are four or five motor speeds on a lathe within the 400 rpm to 2500 rpm range.

Pattern - a model or plan used as a guide in making things; set of forms to the shape of which material is cut for assembly into the finished article.

Subtractive Wood Carving – Sculpture made by removing wood material from a larger block or form using tools. [Words in Action](#)

Symmetry - similarity of form or arrangement on either side of a dividing line or plane.

Turning Lathe - a machine operated earliest by hand or foot, commonly now operated by electrical motor, that rotates a piece of wood so it may be shaped by a cutting or abrading tool. Operates much like a horizontal potter's wheel. [Words in Action](#)

Wood Cuts for Printmaking - A print made by cutting a design in side-grain of a block of wood, also called a woodblock print. The ink is transferred from the raised surfaces to paper.

Wood Engraving for Printmaking - A print made by carving a design in end-grain of a block of wood. This process is much more difficult than woodblock printing, but enables the artist to achieve extraordinary detail in the print.

Tools

Woodworking tools – Basic woodworking tools include hand and power tools that are used to cut, shave, drill, join, sand, and smooth wood. [Words in Action](#)

Chuck - a clamp-like device on a lathe by which the wood to be turned is held.

Faceplate - a disk fastened to the spindle of the lathe that holds in place work to be turned.

Foot treadle - a lever or pedal moved by the foot as to turn an early lathe.

Gouge - a tool used for cutting large blanks of wood into rounds and for cutting shallow coves, having a curved cutting edge with a bevel ground on the outside of the tool.

Grinding - sharpening wood working tools so that they cut efficiently.

Headstock - a bearing or support for a revolving or moving part of a machine; specifically, the part of the lathe supporting the spindle.

Parting tools - narrow, chisel like tools used primarily on center work to get into odd corners and to cut, or part, turned pieces from the lathe while it's running.

Scraper - flat tool of a square section with a cutting edge of various shapes.

Skew - a chisel used in cutting wood on a lathe.

Spindle - in a lathe the shaft-like part (live spindle) that rotates while holding the thing to be turned, or a similar part (dead spindle) that does not rotate.

Tailstock - the adjustable part of a lathe, containing the dead center which holds the work.

Products

Baluster - any of the small posts that support the upper rail of a railing. [Words in Action](#)

Box - a turned wooden container that has a fitted lid. [Word in Action](#)

Finial - a wooden, decorative, terminal part at the tip of a spire, gable, lampshade, bedpost, newel post, etc. [Words in Action](#)

Goblet - a turned, shaped, wooden bowl without handles used as a drinking container. [Words in Action](#)

Newel post - the post at the top or bottom of a flight of stairs supporting the handrail or the central upright pillar around which the steps of a winding staircase turn.

Spindles - short, lathe turned pieces of decorative wood often used in the back of chairs.

Vessel - a utensil for holding something, as a vase, bowl, pot, etc.

Volute (spiral) - a spiral or twisting form; turn or whorl.

Wood worked products – include, but are not limited to, architecture, early American Colonial Art, furniture, kitchen tools, Native American Kachina, and Earth Art. [Words in Action](#)