

GLOSSARY OF INVENTORY TERMS

Arngear - Irongear

Ash baukes - Timber beams made from the Ash tree.

Awmary - Ambry, Aumbry, a cupboard, locker

Bagbord - Backboard on which dough is rolled previous to baking.

Baking spittle - The square board with a short flat handle, used by bakers in putting cakes into an oven.

Barcom, Barkam - Barkham, a horses collar.

Baxton - Baking stone

Bedstocks - Bedsteads, esp. their front and back parts.

Bodystead - The main structure of the house.

Boure - Bower, a chamber

Branderne - Brandiron, a gridiron, or, an iron for marking cattle.

Bread fleake - A sort of hurdle hung in a horizontal position just below the ceiling, on which to deposit bread etc.

Bribe - A piece cut off an end of cloth, which is damaged or imperfect; a short length of cloth.

Briggs - Irons set over the fire to support pots and pans.

Caal pot - Kail pot, a heavy globular iron vessel holding 3 or 4 gallons and resting on 3 little spikes.

Caddow - A rough woolen covering, or quilt.

Caff (bed, bolster) - Chaff.

Canbis / canmas - Canvas

Cart limbers - The shafts etc. of a cart.

Cearsey - Kersey (Suffolk) cloth, woven from long wool and usually ribbed.

Chafing dish - A dish to hold burning fuel for heating anything placed upon it, a portable grate.

Chimley Rakes - Bars used to support a spit or other cooking utensil. A "Chimney" sometimes signified a portable stove.

Close Stool - A chamber utensil enclosed in a stool or bax.

Colle sake - Coal sack

Coster - A hanging for a bed, the walls of a room, etc.

Coupe, Cowpe - Coup or coop, a cart or waggon with closed sides or ends for carting dung, lime etc.

Courlitt - Coverlet.

Cradle - Either an infants bed or a light frame of wood attached to a scythe, having a row of long, curved teeth parallel to the blade, to lay the corn more evenly to the swathe.

Dish crach - A rack to hold dishes.

Doubler - A large dish or bowl made of either wood, pewter or earthenware, sometimes used for making large pie.

Finched (cattle) - Streaked with white along the back.

Flascitt - A long shallow basket.

Foot Inck - A 12-inch rule.

Fouram, Fowram - A bench or form.

Gang Felks - A set of spokes for a cart wheel.

Garner - A bin in a mill or granary

Gaelack - Gavelock, an iron crow-bar or lever.

Gelden - Gelding, a gelded animal.

Gimlin - A large shallow tub in which bacon is salted.

Gists - Joists.

Grande - "A three grande fork" , a three-pronged fork.

Grotes - Groats, shelled oats.

Half headed bed - A bed having a half tester.

Headles - Heddles, used in weaving.

Heckle - Hackle, a comb for splitting and combing flax or hemp.

Haumes - Hames, the two curved pieces of wood or metal resting on the collar of a draught-horse, to which the traces are attached.

Hedeing mittons - Mittens used by the hedger.

Husborney - For husbandry.

Hustlement - Household goods

Iron stouph - An iron post.

Iron traces - Harness of long chains worn by the leading horse in a team.

Jack - A meat jack for turning a spit in roasting.

Law parler - Low parlour.

Lead - A leaden milk-pan, a vat for dyeing, utensil used in brewing.

Longsetle - A long oaken seat, like a sofa.

Mand - Maund, a wicker or woven basket, having a handle or handles.

Nisbetts - The "bit" or working part of the loop, "nooze", "neeze", or "niz" in the "heald" used in home weaving.

Overlay wantau - Wanty. A long rope thrown several times over and passed under the horse's back when carrying a load of corn or a pack of wool.

Parley - Parlour.

Pek - A vessel used as a peck measure.

Pewder, Pewther, Pudor, Putter - Pewter.

Piggon - Piggin, small pail or tub, usually of wood.

Pikefork - Pitchfork.

Plow irnes - Plough irons, the coulter and ploughshare of a plough..

Pullon - Pullen. Chickens.

Quishings, Whishings - Cushions.

Rait - Raiths, wraithes, wrathes.

Reckon - Recken, an iron bar or hook in the chimney for suspending pots over a fire.

Ridle - Riddle, a large coarse sieve.

Sagen bords - Sawn boards.

Saige - Saw.

Saltpie - A box for salt.

Scuttle - A shallow basket or wicker bowl, much in use in the barn, etc.

Seiled bed, chair - A bed or chair with panels or "ceilings" as distinct from open work.

Shols - Shovels.

Sill horse - A shaft horse.

Sives - Scythes.

Skeel - A wooden bucket or tub.

Sleds - Sledges, or sledge-hammers.

Soal - Sole. Four pieces of oak wood running along the length of the framework of the body of a cart, the two outside ones being the thickest.

Speaks - Long poles used for carrying cocks of hay.

Spring - Snare for catching small game.

Stee - A ladder.

Stowels - Stools.

Swingle tree - The bar that swings at the heels of the horse when drawing a harrow.

Taw cards - Combs for dressing flax.

Thiskel - Thixle, a coopers adze or cutting instrument.

Tramel - An iron hook by which kettles are hung over a fire, or a contrivance used for teaching a horse to move the legs on the same side together.

Trencors - Trenchers, wooden platters.

Treses, Trests - Trestles, forms or a form of "traces".

Tube - Tub.

Turves - Turfs.

Twinter whyes - Beasts two winters old.

Wanded - Made of twisted twigs, wicker etc.

Warping woake, woof etc - The machine in which threads are arranged into warps and thus made ready for weaving.

Weighbalk - A weigh beam.

Weyes - Weigh, a standard dry goods weight used for cheese, salt, corn etc.

Whyes, Whies - Young heifers.

Wimbles - Gimlets.

Window cloth - Winnowing cloth.

Wiskett - A basket.

Wrathes - The shafts of a cart.

Yeareing - For yearling, an animal a year old or in its second year.

Yearne throomes - Yarn thrums..

Reference made to The New English Dictionary, Wrights Dialect Dictionary, Halliwells Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words.

K.Ranson