ENGLISH AND FOREIGN
MINING GLOSSARY.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
THE SMELTING TERMS
USED IN
FRANCE, SPAIN, AND GERMANY.
CORNWALL MINING TERMS.
Acicular—Slender, straight, crystals.

Adit level—A horizontal excavation, through which the water drawn from the bottoms of the mine thereto by the engine, and that from above, passes off to the surface. This level is usually commenced from the bottom of the deepest neighbouring vale, and extended throughout a great part of the mine.

Adventurers—Those who have shares in a mine. According to Pryce, in his *Mineralogia Cornubiensis*, In-adventurers are shareholders who attend to the working, and supply goods, out of which they benefit themselves. Out-adventurers are those who pay their quota of the expenses, without attending to the management of the mine, or benefiting by any supplies.

Aggregated—When the component parts only adhere together, and may be separated by mechanical means.

Air-machine—An apparatus for forcing fresh air into, or withdrawing foul air from, badly-ventilated places.

Air-pipes—Tubes or pipes of iron or wood for ventilating underground, or for the conveyance of fresh air into levels having but one communication with the atmosphere, and, consequently, no current of air.

the same proportion. Supposing the produce of a parcel of ore to be 10, and the price at which it was sold to the smelter to be 8l. 18s., the standard of that parcel will be thus obtained:—10 tons of the ore will be required to yield 1 ton of fine copper—therefore, 8l. 18s. \( \times \) 10 = 89l. will be the value of the ore containing a ton of metal. For the same reason, the returning charge of 2l. 15s. must be multiplied by 10, making 27l. 10s., which, added to the former sum of 89l., makes 116l. 10s. being the standard of that parcel. Low produce ore will naturally have a higher standard.

Axis of a crystal—The lateral planes surround its axis, which is an imaginary line passing down the middle of the prism from the centre of the upper to that of the lower terminal plane.

Back—The back of a lode is the part nearest the surface. The back of a level is that portion of the lode extending above it to within a small distance of the level next above.

Bal—The miner’s term for a mine.

Batch of ores—Certain quantity of ore sent to the surface by any pair of men.
Aitch-piece—That part of a plunger lift in which the clacks are fixed.

Alliaceous—The garlic odour of arsenical minerals when heated or struck.

Amorphous—Without form.

Anhydrous—Without water of crystallisation.

Arch—A piece of ground left unworked near a shaft.

Arched—The roads in a mine, when built with stones or bricks, are generally arched level drifts.

Argillaceous—Consisting of clay.

Arborescent—Ramifying like a tree.

Arseniate—The arsenic acid united with a base, as copper in the arseniate of copper.

Attle—Rubbish, containing little or no ore.

Average produce—The quantity of fine copper contained in 100 parts of ore; thus, a parcel of ore, having a produce of 10 1/3, contains 10 1/3 per cent. of copper, being rather above the average of copper ores in Cornwall.

Average standard—The price per ton of fine copper in the ore, after deducting returning charges for smelting, of 2l. 15s. per ton of ore in Cornwall, and 2l. 5s. per ton of ore at Swansea. The regulation of the standard depends entirely on the price which fine copper bears in the market, rising and falling in

Bar of ground—A vein of a different description of rock, &c., from that in its vicinity.

Base—The substance to which an acid is united.

Bearer—Supports to the pumps in the engineshaft.

Beat away—To excavate; usually applied to hard ground.

Bed—A seam, or horizontal vein of ore.

Bend—Indurated clay; a name given by miners to any indurated argillaceous substance.

Bit—The steeled end of a borer.

Black jack—Blende.

Blende—One of the ores of zinc, composed of iron, zinc, sulphur, silex, and water; on being scratched it emits a phosphoric light.

Black tin—Tin ore ready for smelting.

Blast holes—The holes through which the water enters the “windbore,” or bottom of a pump.

Block tin—Metallic tin.

Blast—The air introduced into a furnace.

Blasting—Forcing off portions of rock by means of gunpowder. A hole is made with a borer, into which gunpowder is inserted, then confined, and set fire to.

Blower—A smelter.

Bounds—The proprietary of tin ore over a given tract.

Bob—The engine beam.
Boulders—Large stones or pebbles.
Botryoidal—Globular forms, such as are found in copper, &c.
Borer—A boring instrument, with a piece of steel at the end, called a boring bit.
Brace—The mouth of a shaft.
Branch—A small vein which separates from the lode, and very generally again unites therewith.
Brood—Impurities mixed with the ores.
Bryle—The traces of the presence of a lode, found in the loose matter, on or near the surface.
Buckers—Bruisers of the ore.
Bucket—The piston of the lifting pump.
Bucket lift—A set of iron pipes attached to a lifting pump.
Bucket rods—Wood rods, to which the piston of a lifting pump is attached.
Bucking iron—The iron or tool with which the ore is pulverised.
Cathead—A smaller capstan.
Counter lode—A lode which inclines at a considerable angle with the direction of the other lodes in its vicinity.
Charger—An implement in the form of the bit of a carpenter’s auger, for charging holes for blasting, which are dug horizontally.
Chimming—A process of similar effect to tossing, but being performed on small quantities of ore, the keeve is supported on the verge of its bottom.
Clack—The valve of a pump of any description.
Clack door—The aperture through which the clack of a pump is fixed and removed.
Claying—Lining the hole (in which gunpowder is to be placed) with clay, to prevent the powder becoming damp.
Cob—To break the ores with hammers in such a manner as to separate the dead or worthless parts.
Cockle—Schorl.
Bucking plate—An iron plate on which the ore is placed for being bucked.

Buddling—Separating the ores from the earthy substance by means of an inclined hutch or cistern.

Bunch, or squat of ore—A quantity of ore of small extent; more than a stone, and not so much as a course.

Burden, or overburn—The substances reposing on a bed of stream tin ore.

Burning house—The furnace in which tin ores are calcined to sublime the sulphur from pyrites; the latter being thus decomposed, are more readily removed by washing.

Burrow—A heap of deads, attle, rubbish.

Cage of a whim—The barrel on which the rope is wound up.

Cal— Wolfram.

Cand or Kand—Fluor.
Capel—A stone composed of quartz, schorl, and hornblende, usually occurring on one or both walls of a lode, and more frequently accompanying tin than copper ores.

Captain—One of the superintendents of the mine.

Captain dresser—Superintendent of the dressing of the ores.

Carrack—See Capel.

Cases of spar—Veins of quartz (not containing ores) which have not a direction parallel to the lodes.

Casing—A division of wood planks, separating a foot way, or a whim, or engine-shaft, from one another.

Country—The strata or rock through which the vein or lode traverses.

Course of ore—A portion of the lode containing a regular vein of ore.

Cover—The box into which the ore is removed from the rock; also the place at the head of the trunk, in which the slimes are by agitation mechanically suspended in water, in the process of tranking.

Crib, or Curb—A circular frame of wood, screwed together, as a foundation for bucking or pulverising ore in a shaft.

Creases—Divisions of buddled work.

Cross-course—A lode or vein which intersects
or crosses a lode at various angles, and generally throws the lode out of its regular course.

Cross-course spar—Radiated quartz.
Cross-cut—A level driven at right angles to the direction of the lode.
Crop—The best ore.
Crushing—Grinding the ores without water.
Cuneiform—Wedge shaped.
Cube—A solid figure, contained under six equal squares.
Cupelo—A small furnace.
Cut—to intersect by driving, sinking, or rising.
Costeaming—Discovering lodes by sinking pits in their vicinity, and driving transversely to their supposed direction.
Chats—Small heaps of ore.
Cofferage—Securing the shaft from the influx of water by ramming in clay, &c.
Collar of a shaft—The timber by which its upper parts are kept from falling together.
Collar launder—The pipe or gutter at the top of a lift of pumps through which the water is conveyed to the cistern.
Connection or Connecting rods—The larger rods which are attached to the engine beam.
Core—Miners usually work but six hours at a time, and, consequently, four pairs of men are required for the whole time—"forenoon core," from 6 A.M. to noon—"afternoon core," from noon to 6 P.M.—"first core by night," from 6 P.M. to midnight—and "last core by night," from midnight to 6 A.M.

Gad—A pointed wedge of a peculiar form, having its sides of a parabolic figure.
Glist—Mica.
Good levels—Levels driven nearly horizontal.
Gossan—Oxide of iron and quartz generally occurring in lodes at shallow depths.
Grass—The surface.
Grain tin—Crystalline tin ore; metallic tin smelted with charcoal.
Grate—Stamps grate; a metallic plate pierced with small holes; it is attached to the stamps, and through the holes the stamped ores escape.
Griddle or riddle—A sieve.
Grinder—Machinery for crushing the ores between iron cylinders or barrels.
Growan—Decomposed granite; but sometimes applied to the solid rock.
Ground—The country; the stratum in which the lode is found.
Gulph of ore—A very large deposit of ore in a lode.
Gunnies—Levels or workings.
Gurt—A gutter; a channel for water.

H.

Halvanner—The dresser of, or operator on, the halvans.
Halvans—The ores which are not sufficiently rich to be offered for sale until much of the impurities with which they are mixed is removed by operations in water.
Halvans, or gullies; they roll over the lode.
D.

Dam—Choke damp, foul air.
Dead—Attle or rubbish.
Dead ground—A portion of the lode in which there is no ore.
Dean—The end of a level or cross-cut.
Dialling—Surveying for the purpose of planning.
Dileuing or Terling—Washing ores supported on a hair-bottomed sieve in water.
Dippa—A small pit.
Dish—That portion of the produce of a mine which is paid to the landowner or lord.
Dissuing—Is when the lode is small and rich, to break down the strata from one of its walls, by which means it can afterwards be taken away without being deteriorated, and without waste.
Dowsing-rod—The hazel rod of divination, by which some pretend to discover lodes.
Dropper—A branch when it leaves the main lode.
Draft engine—An engine used for pumping.
Dredging ore—A stone impregnated, or traversed by minute veins of ore.
Driving—Digging horizontally.
Drift—The excavation made for a road underground.

H.

Hanging wall—The wall or side over the lode.
Hauling—Drawing ore or attle out of the mine.
Head sword—The water running through the adit.
Heave—The horizontal dislocation which occurs when one lode is intersected by another having a different direction. A right or left hand heave is when the part of the intersected lode on the opposite side of the traversing vein is found by turning either to the right or left.
Hook handles—The handles by which a windlass is worked.
Horse—The dead ground included between two branches of a lode, at the point of their separation.
House of water—A vugh or space, whether artificially excavated or not, filled with water.
Horse Arm—The part of a horse whim to which the horses are attached.

I.

Irestone—Hard clay slate, hornblende, hornblende slate, hornstone.
Dressers—Cleaners of the ore.

Dumps—A frame of timber with boards placed behind it, to keep open the ground in shafts, levels, &c.

Dzhu or hulk—To dig away a portion of the rock, &c., on one side of the end, that the blast may be more efficient.

Elvan—Porphyry, clay, stone.

End—The further extent of a level or cross-cut.

Engineer—The superintendent of the machinery.

Engine-man—Man who attends to, and works the engine.

Engine-shaft—The pit or shaft by which the water is drawn by the engine from the lower parts of the mine, to the adit or surface.

Jigger—Cleaner of the ores.

Jigging—Separating the ore with a griddle or wire-bottomed sieve, the heavier substance passing through to the bottom or lower part of the sieve; the lighter substances remaining on the upper part are put by for halvans.

Junction—Applied to where veins unite.

Jumper—A long borer, worked by one person.

Keeve—A large vat.

Kibble—A bucket usually made of iron, in which the ore, &c., are drawn to the surface.

Kibble filler—Man who sends up work, &c., to the surface.

Killas—Clay slate.
Fast—The firm rock beneath the diluvium.
Fang—A niche cut in the side of an adit, or shaft, to serve as an air course; sometimes a main of wood pipes is denominated a fangin.
Feeder—A branch when it falls into the lode.
Flange—A two-pointed pick.
Flat rods—Rods for communicating motion from the engine horizontally.
Floran tin—Tin ore scarcely perceptible in the stone; tin ore stamped very small.—(Pryce.)
Flookan—A soft clayey substance, which is generally found to accompany the cross-courses and slides, and occasionally the lodes themselves; but when applied to a vein, means a cross vein or course composed of clay.
Fluke—The head of the charger; an instrument used for cleansing the hole previously to blasting.
Footwall—Is the wall under the lode; it is sometimes also called the underlaying wall.
Footway—The ladders by which the workmen ascend and descend.
Forcepiece—A piece of timber put in a level, shaft, &c., in a diagonal position, for keeping the ground open.
Fork—“Water in fork,” water all drawn out; the bottom of the engine-shaft.
Furnace—The place in which the ore is placed for the purpose of smelting or reduction.
M.

Machine whim—A rotary steam-engine employed for winding.
Mallet—An instrument used with the borer.
Material man—One who delivers out, and has care of the materials.
Meat earth—The vegetable mould.
Mock lead—Blende.
Moorstone—Granite.
Mundic—Iron pyrites.

N.

Needle or Nail—A long taper piece of copper or iron with a copper point used when stamping the hole for blasting, to make, by its withdrawal, an aperture for the insertion of the rush or train.

O.

Owner's account men—Workmen paid at so much per day.
Pack—To occasion the speedy subsidence of the ore in the process of tossing or chimming, by beating the kevee in which it is performed by a hammer.

Pair—Gang or party of men.

Parcel—A heap of ore dressed and ready for sale.

Pass—An opening left for letting down stuff to the level.

Peach—Chlorite.

Pedn cairn—A bunch of ore at a distance from the lode.

Pick—An instrument of common use, as well in agriculture as in mining.

Picker or Poker—A hand chisel for dzhuing, which is held in one hand, and struck with a hammer.

Pillar—A piece of ground left to support the roof or hanging wall.

Pitch—Limits of the piece of ground set to tributers.

Pitch bag—A bag covered with pitch, into which powder is put (previously to its being introduced into a damp hole) that it may be protected from moisture.

Pioneers—Servants who look after the lifts.

Plopping—Tracing round stones from the vale to the lode whence they were torn by the deluge, or by some convulsion of nature.

Shooting—Shutting or blasting; fracturing and separating by the use of gunpowder.

Sinking—Digging downwards.

Skimpings—Skinaminings of the light ores, &c., in the dressing process.

Slide—A vein of clay which, intersecting a lode, occasions a vertical dislocation.

Slimes—Mud containing metallic ores; mud or earthy particles mixed with the ore.

Smelting—Reducing the ores by means of fire.

Snuff or match—A substance, frequently brown paper, or other slowly combustible substance, which is ignited at one end, the other being in contact with the rush or train in blasting; the slow combustion is to permit the escape of the labourers.

Sollar—A small platform at the end of a certain number of ladders.

Spalling—The breaking up into small pieces, for the sake of easily separating the ore from the rock, after which it undergoes the process of cobbling.

Span Beam—The horizontal beam passing over the whim in which the upper pivot of the perpendicular axis moves.

Strump—Machinery for crushing the ores with
Pitman—One employed to look after the lifts of pumps and the drainage.

Pitwork—The pumps and other apparatus of the engine-shaft.

Plat—Ground taken away to contain any ores or deads.

Plunger—The piston or forcer of a forcing pump.

Plunger lift—The set of pipes attached to a forcing pump.

Point of the horse—The spot where the vein is divided into two or more branches.

Pol-roz—Pronounced polrose; the pit underneath a water-wheel.

Pot-grown—Soft decomposed granite.

Prian—Soft white clay, esteemed a favourable sign when found in a lode.

Pri—A solid piece of virgin metal, or the button from an assay.

Produce—Fine copper contained in 100 parts of ore.

Purser—The cashier or paymaster at the mines.

Stamps—Machinery for crushing the ores with the presence of water.

Stamp head—The iron weight or head connected with the stamps.

Standard—The price of fine copper.

Stannary laws—Regulations for the management, &c., of tinners, administered by equity judges resident in Cornwall and Devon.

Stem—A day’s work.

Stope—A horizontal bed; to stope, to excavate horizontally, layer after layer.

Spar—Quartz.

Spend—To break ground; to work away.

Squat of ore—see Bunch.

Strake—A laudner, or box of wood without ends, in which the process of washing or tying is performed.

Strapping plates—The iron plates by which the connection rods are fastened to each other.

Stream tin—Tin ore found in the form of pebbles, most frequently in vales.

Streamers—The persons who work in search of stream tin,
Q.

Quere—A small cavity or fissure.

R.

Rack—An inclined frame on which the ores and slime are washed and separated.

Racking—Is a process of separating small ore from the earthy particles by means of an inclined wooden frame; the impurities being washed off, and the ore remaining near the head of the rack taken from thence, undergoes tossing.

Reed or spire—Gorse, or other tubular vegetable, into which gunpowder is put to convey a train from the snoff to the charge, the reed being put into the aperture made by the needle.

Refining—Separating the ores.

Relief—When one workman of the same pair changes core, or takes the place of another.

Riddle or griddle—A sieve.

Rising—Digging upwards.

Row—Large stones, rough.

Rullers—The persons who work the wheel barrows underground.

Run—When excavations fall together.

Run of a lode—Its direction.

Rush—Used for the same purposes as the reed and spire.

S.

Sed—A shale or portion of earth, rock, &c., which separates and falls from the main body.

String—A small vein.

Stuff—Attle or rubbish.

Stull—Timber placed in the backs of levels, and covered with boards or small poles to support rubbish.

Sturt—When a tributer takes a pitch at a high tribute, and cuts a course of ore, he sometimes gets two, three, to five hundred pounds in two months; this great wages is called a sturt.

Sump—A pit; the bottom of the engine-shaft.

Sump-shaft—The engine-shaft.

Sumpmen—The pitman’s assistants; men who attend to the machinery in the engine-shaft.

T.

Tackle—Windlass, rope, and kibble.

Tamping—The material, usually soft stone, placed on the gunpowder, in order to confine its force, which would otherwise pass up the hole; also, the process of placing the material.

Tamping iron or bar—Tool used for beating down the earthy substance on the charge used in blasting.

Team—to lade water in bowls.

Thrown—either up or down—is when a slide intersects a lode, the dislocation being shown by a transverse section—Thrown up, is when the undiscovered portion of the intersected lode is found to have been apparently lengthened—Thrown down, is the reverse.

Ticketings—The sale of ores.

Timber man—The man employed in placing supports of timber in the interior of the mine.

Tollar—A person who periodically examines
the limits of ground producing tin ore belonging to himself or (the lord) his employer.

**Ton**—The ton varies in different districts: the common ton is 20 cwt. of 112lbs. or 2,240lbs. In Cornwall, the mining ton is 21 cwt. of 112lbs. or 2,352lbs. Tin is sold in Cornwall by the 1,000lbs. and not by the ton.

**Tossing or Tozing**—A process consisting in suspending the ores by violent agitation in water, their subsidence being accelerated by packing—the lighter and worthless matter remain uppermost.

**Trade**—Attle or rubbish.

**Tram carriage**—The carriage (usually made of iron) used on a tram-road.

**Tram-road**—Iron railroad way.

**Treloobing**—See Tossing.

**Tribute**—Proportion of the ore which the workman (tributer), has for his labour.

**Tributers**—Men whose pay is a certain proportion of the ore or value of the ores they raise.

**Tribute pitches**—The limited portions of a lode which are set to “a pair” of tributers, beyond which they are not for the time being permitted to work.

**Tunnel head**—The top of a furnace, at which the materials are put in.

**Turned house**—A term used when a level, in following branches of ore, is turned out of the original direction.

**Trunk**—A long narrow cistern or pit, in which the ore and slime which are mixed are separated by the subsidence of the former, and the washing off the impurities—the inclined box in which the ore and slimy impurities are separated in the process of trunking.

**Trunking**—Process of extracting ores from the slimes—subsequently the ores undergo the processes of racking and tossing.

**Tummals**—A great quantity; a heap.

**Tut work**—Work in which the labourer earns in proportion to the amount of his labour; being paid for driving at a certain price per fathom.

**Tuyere**—The aperture through which the air or blast is introduced into the furnace.

**Tying**—Washing.

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**Underlayer**—A perpendicular shaft, sunk to cut the lode at any required depth.

**Underlay shaft**—Shaft sunk on the course of the lode.
V.

Van—To wash and cleanse a small portion of ore on a shovel.
Vugh or vogle—A cavity.

W.

Washing—The ore undergoes occasionally two or three washings; the first process being that of washing the slime and earthy particles from the rougher and large stones of ore.
Water in fork—When all the water is extracted.
Well—The lower part of a furnace into which the metal falls.
Whim—A machine worked by horse, steam, or water, for raising ores, &c.
Whim driver—Man who attends to the horse in the whim.
Whim rope or chain—The rope or chain by which the kibble is attached to the winding engine or whim.
Whim shaft—The shaft by which the stuff is drawn out of the mine by horse or steam whim.

 Whip and derry—A kibble drawn to the surface by a horse, the rope attaching one to the other simply passing over a pulley.
Winch or winze—Contraction of windlass; the wheel and axle frequently used for drawing water, &c., in a kibble by a rope.
Windbore—The lowest pump in which there are holes to admit water.
Winding engine—One used to draw up ore, attle, &c.
Winze—A sinking on the lode communicating one level with another, for proving the lode, or for ventilating such drivings.
Work—Ores before they are cleansed or dressed.
Working barrel—The pump in which a piston works.
Working big—Sufficiently large for a man to work in.

Z.

Zawn—A cavern.
Zighyr—When a small slow stream of water issues through a cranny it is said to zighyr or sigger. (Pryce.)
DERBYSHIRE MINING TERMS.
A.

Adit—A horizontal level taken up at the foot of a hill, and either driven on the lode or to intersect it, for unwatering or draining the mine at that level, and also occasionally used for bringing out the ores. The top adit is the adit first driven, deep adit the lowest adit driven, air adit is the adit driven purposely for ventilating the mine.

Arched—The roads in a mine when built with stones or bricks are generally arched; level drifts and horse roads, either when cut in coal or in other strata, are formed arch fashion in the cutting for better security.

B.

Bank or benk—The face of the (coal) works or place where the miners are turning out the coal, sometimes called benk face.

Bar master—An officer who superintends the lead mines.

Bar mote—A hall or court in which trials relative to lead mines are held.

Bassit—The outcrop of the strata, when a substance as coal appears at the surface it is said to bassit; also sometimes used to signify the upper end of the works, as the bassit or upper end.

Bearer or biard—A large piece of timber to support the cistern and pumps in an engine-shaft.

Balland—Dusty lead ore.

Belt—A strap to which is attached a chain, by which coal miners draw the loaded corves of coal.

Bead—A ring of iron attached to trunks or

Budling—Washing inferior ore lead to free it from extraneous matter.

Bule—A piece of wrought iron to put round buckets or clack doors on large pumps, to hold them in their respective places.

Bunding—Wood placed on which the refuse cuttings or deads are thrown.

Butty—in collieries a person who contracts to raise coal by weight or measure.

C.

Cank—Whimstone.

Cap or Lid—A flat piece of wood placed between the top of the punch and the roof of the mine.

Catt dirt—A substance also called toadstone, being sometimes clay, coal, and pyrites of iron; at others, a kind of earthy scoria not unlike lava.

Chair—Used in drawing up ore or coal.

Chisel—See Drill.

Churndrill—A large drill from four to six feet long, commonly made with a chisel point at each end.

Cleet—A wedge.

Clivis—A hook with a spring to prevent its unfastening.

Coesteads—A small building.

Cofor—Cofering is beating a quantity of clay round the bricking in shaft to prevent the water coming through, and to hold it back in the strata.

Colliery bailiff—Superintendent of the colliery.

Cope—To agree to get lead ore at a fixed sum per dish or load, or other measure.
Bender—A piece of iron attached to trunks or barrels to which the pit rope is affixed.
Bina—Indurate clay; a name given by miners to any indurate argillaceous substance.
Binghole—A hole through which the ore is thrown.
Bingplace—The place where the ore is laid ready for smelting and measuring.
Boring bit—A piece of steel placed at the end of the borer.
Blast—The air introduced into a furnace.
Blasting—A hole made with a borer in which gunpowder is introduced, which being confined, and set fire to by a match, forces off a portion of the rock or lode—the process is called blasting.
Board, or Board gate—An adit is driven board when it runs in a transverse direction to the grain or face of the coal.
Borer, Augur, or Drill—A round piece of iron, the one end steeled.
Bow—See Bender.
Bowser—Lead ore as cut from the vein.
Breast—The face of the (coal) workings.
Brettis (in coal mines)—A quantity of wood packed together, and the interstices filled up with slack or rubbish.
Brettis way (ditto)—A way or road in the mine supported by brettises, built up on each side after the coal has been wrought out.
Bucker—A flat piece of iron with a wooden handle used for breaking or crushing the ore by hand.
Bucklers, or Tacklers—Small chains put round the coals, when loaded in corves, to prevent them from falling off.
Buddle—A frame made of wood and filled with water in which the lead ore is washed.

Coper—One who agrees to get lead ore by bargain.
Corf—A square frame of wood to load coals on; a kind of sledge used to carry ore from the miners at work to the shaft bottom.
Creep—The weight of the incumbent strata after the coal has been partially worked out.
Crib, or curb—A circular frame of wood, either pinned or screwed together, to serve as a foundation for the bricking in a shaft.
Cross-cuts—Are lodes or levels driven in a diametrical direction, across the range of the vein.
Crow-bar—A lever from six to eight feet long.
Cupelo—A small furnace, worked by blast.
Curb—See Crib.
Cutting—An air course set up at either end of the work after the coal has been wrought out.
Crosses and holes—When a person discovers a vein, and has no means to possess it for want of stowces, he marks the ground with crosses and holes, by which means he possesses it until he can procure stowces.

D.

Dam—Dams are made for various purposes underground, either for holding back water or noxious vapours, such as choke or fire damp. They are generally built either with sand or clay.
Dan—A square frame of wood to draw coals from the work to the main roads underground.
Deads—Cutting of stone of no use, attle or rubbish.
Deep level—The watercourse leading to the en-
engine-shaft, being always the deepest adit in the mine.

**Dial**—A compass used to take bearings in mines.

**Dialling**—Taking the different bearings of the various ways, gates, &c., in a mine; surveying.

**Dish**—A measure containing fifteen pints Winchester measure.

**Door in a mine**—Is sometimes used to open and shut, to increase the circulation of air.

**Dresser**—See Loading pick.

**Drift**—The excavation made for a road underground.

**Drill**—An instrument for boring shot and other holes.

**Driving**—Cutting and blasting horizontally, applied to making a level or adit.

**Hangbench**—Part of the stowces.

**Hanging side**—The wall or side over the vein, or to which it hangs.

**Horn**—A line running horn is at an angle of 45 deg. with the face of the coal.

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**J.**

**Jackhead pit**—A well sunk inside the mine for various purposes.

**Jackhead pump**—The house water pump of an engine is sometimes so called.

**Jig pin**—A pin used to stop the machine in drawing when necessary.

**Judge**—A staff to measure underground work with—viz. the holeing in coal work.

**Jumper**—A large borer, an iron instrument worked by hand, and steeled at each end like chisel bits.
**E.**

*End*—An adit is said to be driven end when it is in a line with the grain of the coal.

*Ending*—An adit driven in a direction with the grain of the coal.

*Elve*—The shaft or handle of a pick.

**F.**

*Face*—The face of the coal is at right angles with the grain.

*Fang*—A niche cut in the side of an adit or shaft to serve as an air course; sometimes a main of wood pipes is denominated a fanning.

*Fausted*—Refuse lead ore requiring to be dressed finer.

*Fault*—An intersection of the strata.

*Feigh*—The refuse washed from the lead ore.

*Flat*—Flat work, &c., when a vein, &c., is horizontal.

*Forks*—Pieces of wood used to keep the side up in soft places.

*Foundermere*—The first thirty-two yards of ground worked.

*Foundershaft*—The first shaft that is sunk.

*Forefield*—The face or extent of the workings.

*Forefield end*—The farthest extremity of the workings.

*Freeing*—Entering a mine or vein in the bargemaster’s book.

*Fuzzed*—Straws or hollow briars, reeds, &c., filled with powder.

**K.**

*Kevil*—A sparry substance found in the vein composed of calcareous spar, fluor, and barytes.

*Kibble*—A bucket used for drawing up lead ore out of the mine.

*Kilt*—A wood vessel of any size.

*Knits*—Small particles of lead ore.

*Knockings*—Lead ore with spar as cut from the vein.

*Knockstone*—A stone used to break the lead ore on, but sometimes it is a piece of cast-iron.

**L.**

*Leap*—The vein is said to leap when a substance intersects it, and it is found again a few feet from the perpendicular.

*Leadings*—Small sparry veins in the rock.

*Level*—An adit, gallery, or sough; generally, the main water-course in a mine.

*Lid*—See Cap.

*Limp*—An iron plate used to strike the refuse from the sieve in washing lead ore.

*Loading pick*—A pick made purposely to cleave or rive up coals and prepare them for laying on the corves.

*Loch*—A cavity in a vein.

*Lot*—A certain proportion taken as dues for the lord of the manor, or owner of the mine.
G.

**Gallery**—A drift or level.

**Gate**—Road or way underground; it has various uses, either for air, water, or for bringing out the mine, coal, &c.

**Gin**—The machine by which the coal or ore is raised from the mine.

**Gobbing**—The rubbish remaining after the coal has been extracted.

**Grove**—A mine.

**Gingomi**—Walling up a shaft instead of timbering to keep the loose earth from falling.

H.

**Hade**—The underlay or inclination of the vein.

**Hadinings**—When some parts of the vein incline and others are perpendicular.

M.

**Maul**—A large hammer.

**Mauldrill**—A pick for various purposes, but generally used to undermine.

**Mear**—Thirty-two yards of ground on the vein.

N.

**Needle, or pricker**—A thin rod of iron put in shot holes, while they are rammed up, and which being then drawn out leave a hole into which the match is introduced for setting fire to the charge.

**Noger**—A jumper or borer; a drill.

**Nogs**—Square pieces of wood which are piled on each other to support the roof of a coal mine.

**Noper**—See Loading pick.
O.

Old man—Places worked centuries ago, or in former ages.
O'erlayer—A piece of wood on which the sieve is placed after washing the ore in a vat.
Opens—Large caverns.
Open cast—When a vein is worked open from the day or surface.
Ore—The mineral as produced in a mine.

P.

Pack—A quantity of materials, either wood or coals, &c., piled up to support the roof, or for other purposes.
Pee—A piece of lead ore.
Pillar—A support for the roof, of timber, stone, or other material.
Pipe—A vein running unlike a rake, having a rock roof and sole.
Plumb—A line and lead to measure with.
Poling—A plank or piece of wood to prevent earth or stone from falling.
Possession—When stowces or wooden frames are placed on a vein it is said to be in possession.
Post—A pillar of coal or other strata left.
Pricker—A thin piece of iron used to make a hole for the fuze or match to fire a blast.
Pringap—A variable distance between two possessions.
Punch—A piece of timber used as a support for the roof.

R.

Rake—An oblique vein.
Ratchell—Loose stones.
Rib—A pillar of coal left as a support for the roof.
Ricket—See Fang.
Rider—A rocky substance which divides the vein.
Ringer—A crowbar.
Rising—A man working above his head in the roof is said to be rising.
Roof—The part above the miner's head; that part of the strata lying immediately upon the coal.
Rubble—See Ratchell.
Run—When the earth falls and fills up the shafts or works it is said to run.

S.

Safety fuse—An excellent invention, by Messrs. Bickford, Smith, and Davey, of Camborne, for the safe and certain blasting of rocks in mines and quarries.
Scaffold—In a mine a platform made, where some miners work above the heads of others.
Scouring bit—A bit attached to the end of boring rods for the purpose of extracting the rubbish.
Scrapper—An instrument to extract the pulverised rock, &c., from shot holes when boring.
Scrín—A small vein.
Seat or sole—The floor or bottom of the mine.
Shaft—A pit, the perpendicular entrance to the mine.
Shakes—Fissures in the earth.
Shift—The time a miner works for one day.
Shot—Blasting.
Sinking—Working deeper or downwards.
Skep or Skip—A square box (usually wrought iron) in which the coals are sent up to the pit's mouth.
Sled—A sledge to draw ore without wheels.
Slipes—Flat pieces of iron for the corves to slide on.
Slit—A communication between two adits.
Smelting—Reducing the ore to metal.
Smitham—Small lead ore dust.
Smut—Decomposed dark earthy substance, or coal decomposed by the air at the surface of the earth.
Sole—The seat or bottom of the mine, applied to horizontal veins or beds.
Sole tree—A piece of wood belonging to stowces to draw ore up from the mine.
Sough—An adit or level for carrying off the water.
Spanner—An instrument to turn screws with.
Spindle—A part of the drawing stowce.
Stays—Pieces of wood to secure the pumps in the engine-shaft.
Stemmer—A piece of iron with which clay is rammed into the shot holes to make them water tight.
Stemples—Wood placed to go up and down the mine instead of steps.
Stickings—Narrow veins of ore.
Stop—A piece of mineral ground to be worked.
Stoping—Cutting mineral ground with a pick; working downwards.
Stopping—A dam of bricks or clay to turn the course of the air.
Stowce—Drawing stowce; a small windlass.
Strings—Small veins of ore.
Stowces—Pieces of wood of particular forms and constructions placed together, by which the possession of mines is marked; a pair of stowces possess a mear of ground.
Sump—A shaft under ground, a well or lodge for water.
Swallows—Caverns or openings where the water loses itself.

T.

Tacklers—Small chains to put round the loaded corves.
Thurl—A long adit in a coal pit.
Thurst—The ruin of the incumbent strata after the pillars and stalls are wrought out.
Trogues—Wooden drains like troughs.
Troubles—Faults or interruptions in the stratum.
Trunks—Wooden spouts to convey wind or water; small boxes in which rubbish or dirt is sent up out of the mine.
Tub—A cast-iron cylinder put in the shaft instead of brickling, for the purpose of beating out the water and making it rise to a level.
Tugs—Hoops of iron fastened on the corves to which the tacklers are affixed.

Turnree—A part of the drawing stowce or windlass.

U.

Underlay—When a vein hides or inclines from a perpendicular line it is said to underlay.

V.

Vein—Any substance different from the rock; a rake vein is oblique; a pipe vein nearly horizontal.
Val—A wooden tub used to wash ore and mineral substances in.

W.

Wash hole—Where the refuse is thrown.
Walling—When the roads in the mine are made with stone it is called walling. The side of the mine or gangart is frequently called the wall.
Wastes—Vacant places left in the gobbling, on each side of which the rubbish is packed up for the better support of the roof.
Water holes—Places where the water stands.
Weigh board—Clay intersecting the vein.
Wedge—An iron tool to get ore, split rocks, &c.
Whim—An engine or machine to draw ore, &c., worked by horses.
Wind way—A passage left purposely for air.
Wind bore—The bottom pipe in a lift of pumps.
Wind holes— Shafts or sumps sunk to convey wind or air.
Windlass—A machine used to draw up ore, &c.—See Stowces, by which name it is commonly called.
Windless—A place in a mine where the air is bad or short, is said to be windless or airless.

Y.

Yorkings—Pieces of wood ascertaining possession; stowces.
SPANISH MINING TERMS.
A.

Abra—A fissure, a considerable opening or cavity in the mountain, rock, or lode.
Abronazo—Yellow copper ore, sulphuret of copper.
Acarreadores—Wood carriers.
Acero—Steel.
Achiar—to decrease, to diminish; applied to the diminution of water in any of the workings, lowering the water in the shafts, &c.
Achicadores—Workmen employed in removing the water in botas.
Achiina—Die for coining.
Aciñación—Coining.
Aciñador—One who coins.
Acumiar—To coin.
Ademador—A mining carpenter; a timber man.
Ademar—To timber.
Ademe—Timber work for supporting and securing the works of the mine.
Adobes—Unburnt bricks made of straw, earth, and dung, dried in the sun.
Administrador—Superintendent.
Administración—Administration, management.
Afinação—Refining.
Agata—Agate.
Agua fuerte—Aquafortis, nitrous, or nitric acid.
Ahondar—to sink, to deepen.
Ahonde—Sinking or driving downwards.
Alabastro—Alabaster.
Albañil—Mason, bricklayer.
Albaradon—A dyke.
Albayalde—White lead.
Albergue—a natural hollow, a den.
Alcohol—Gallena, sulphuret of lead.
Acríbios o Tovera—The tuyere of a smelting furnace.
Alejar—to alloy metals.
Alicación—the art of alloying metals.
Alhondiga—Corn market or public granary.
Alimentos—in mining, an allowance to mine owners, as subsistence, until their mines become profitable.
Almacén—a store-house, store-room, warehouse.
Almadeneo—a stamp head.
Almagra—Ruddle, red ochre.
Almid—12th part of a fanega.
Alquifol—Gallena.
Alquilar—to hire.
Alto—the upper part.
Alumbre—Alum.

Amar—Amber.
Amatista—Amethyst.
Amianto—Amianthus.
Amoldar—to mould.
Amonedar—to coin.
Amparo—the maintenance of the legal right of ownership by continued possession. In mining, this can only be preserved by keeping a certain number of men at work at certain periods, as determined by the mining code.
Ancha—Width, roominess.
Angulo—an angle, a corner.
Antimonio—Antimony.
Aparador—a tackle, a block and fall, an apparatus, a set of harness for beasts of burden or draft; a pack saddle.
Apartado—Establishment for parting silver and gold.
Aperos—Utensils; also materials, such as gunpowder and paper for blasting, &c.
A pique—Trabajo a pique. Digging downwards in a vertical direction.
Apolvillados—Rich ores.
Apuadres—Men who rewash the earth from the tinas.
Arcilla—Clay.
Arena—Sand.
Arenilla—Fine sand.
Arrastrar—Applied to where veins unite and form one; to drag.
Arrastre—Mill for grinding ores, employed in the process of amalgamation of silver ores and of gold.
Arreador—Horse driver for malacates.
Arroba—25lbs. Spanish weight.
Arrífero—a muleteer.
Arsenio—Arsenic.
Asbesto—Asbestos.
Aserrador—a sawyer.
Aserrar—to saw.
Asfalto—Asphaltum.
Astillero—Open forest, pasture for mules, &c.
Atacadera—a rammer.
Atacador—a rod for ramming in the charges for blasting.
Atajador—a boy who attends the horses and mules.
Atajo abierto—Applied to a mine when worked in the manner of a quarry, or by an open cut in a rock or mountain.
Atarjea—Water-course of masonry.
Atenas—Labourers who collect the water in
buckets from the planes of the mines, in order to pass it off by the shafts; also, men who fill the skins in the shafts with water, mud, &c.

Atierres—Attle, rubbish; in the mine, earth preventing the continuation of the work.

Aisidor—A stoker, man who attends the furnace.

Audencia—Principal tribunal of justice.

Aviado—The mine owner supplied with funds for working his mines.

Aviador—He who supplies funds for working mines.

Avio—Funds advanced for working mines.

Avios— Implements.

Ayudante—Assistant.

Azabache—Jet.

Azanea—A leat.

Azarcon—Red lead.

Asoque—Quicksilver; silver ore adapted for amalgamation.

Asoque apolvillado—Very good ore for ditto.

Asoque common—Common ore for ditto.

Asoque ordinario—Ordinary ore for ditto.

Asoque razonable—Middling ore for ditto.

Asoque en caldo—Quicksilver.

Asoguería—The ware-room, in which quicksilver is kept in store.

Asoguero—An amalgamator; person who superintends the process of amalgamation.

Azufre—Sulphur.

Azufre vivo—Native sulphur.

Barrenor—To bore.

Barrenero—A boy who attends with the boring tools.

Barrenos—Holes made for blasting.

Barreta—A miner's bar or crow.

Barreteros—Miners who work with crow bars, wedges or pick.

Barro—Clay, loam, mud.

Basa—Basalt.

Bateador o Apuradora—A bowl used in pre-washing.

Bajo—Beneath, low, lower part.

Beneficiar—To extract the metal from the ore; to dress ore.

Beneficio—Making the metallic contents of the ore available by reduction.

Beneficio de cazo—Reduction of ore by amalgamation, conducted in a copper pan over a fire; hot amalgamation.

Beneficio de hierro—Reduction of ore by amalgamation, with the addition of fragments of iron.

Beneficio de patio—Reduction of ore by amalgamation, in sheds or open court-yards.

Beneficio de pella de plata—Applied when a portion of amalgam of silver is added to the mass under amalgamation.

Beneficio de la colpa—A method of amalgamation, in which, instead of magistral, colpa (colcotlar) is used.

Beneficio por fuego—Reduction of ore by smelting.

Berilo—Beryl.

Bigorneta—A small anvil.

Bigonia—An anvil.

Bismut—Bismuth.

Blandura—Soft, crumbly ground.

Blenda—Blende, sulphuret of zinc.

Boca—Mouth, entrance, or pit of a mine; first opening made in the vein.

Boca mejora—A shaft or boca to communicate with the entrance of the vein to facilitate the workings.

Bochorno—Vapour, or foul air; want of ventilation; suffocating heat.

Boletas—Tickets of sale of ores; cheque tickets; account of charges, and produce of one amalgamation operation.

Bolsa—A purse; sometimes applied to a bunch of good ore of the supposed shape of a full purse or bag.

Bomba—A pump.

Bonanza—Prosperity; fine weather. A mine in bonanza is in a prosperous state; stopping costs, yielding profit.
Bordes—Border; ore left untouched by previous working in an old mine work.

Bordeta—A small pillar.

Borrascas—Adversity; foul weather. A mine in borrascas is in an unproductive state; does not stop costs.

Bota—A leather bag or sack, made of one or more ox skins, in which water is lifted in the mines.

Bota chica—Small leather bag.

Bota Grande—Sack made of 2 or 2½ hides, used to extract water, and worked by horse whims.

Botilla de burro—Sack, or bag, made of one neat hide, to extract water, and worked by a burro or hand whim.

Botilla de lomo—Small sack made of one-third of a hide, to carry water out of small sinkings on men's backs.

Boveda—Vault, arch.

Braccage—Brassage in coining.

Broculas—Drills.

Bronce—Brass; gun metal; iron pyrites.

Buñon—Furnace for smelting ores.

Burilada—A chip taken from a mass of silver to try whether it be standard.

Burro—A hand whim; a windlass.

Busca—(Search) The right to employ buscones frequently claimed by the administration and persons employed in mines.

Buscones—Tributors or miners who work on part proceeds; also, those who search for ores in a metalliferous district generally, or in a mine for such ores as may have been neglected, and left behind by others.

Caxo—A measure of ore containing many quintals, but varying in bulk at different places; a Potosi 5,000 lbs.; a hand-barrow.

Caxoneros—Landers at the mouth of a shaft.

Cebar—To feed; to supply a furnace with materials for smelting; to add quicksilver to a mass of ores under amalgamation.

Cebo—Priming, as of gunpowder; a feed, as oats for horse; second addition of quicksilver to the torta.

Cedazos—Sieves.

Cendrada—The bottom of the refining or cupelling furnaces, made of very fine earth and vegetable ashes which have been lixiviated; materials of which a cupelling test is made; the test itself.

Cendradilla o Galema—Cupelo.

Cerro—A mountain.

Cestas—Baskets.

Chapas—Iron blocks on which the stamps fall.

Charqueadores—Cart fillers.

Charqueo—Filling the baskets by hand.

Chichicles—Crystallised calcareous or other spar.

Chicuiterios—Baskets.

Chiflón—Trabajar chiffon. A phrase, meaning the work making way, both in length and depth.

Chino—Iron or copper pyrites.

Chumacería—An iron socket for the sockets of shafts.

Cielo—Roof of a work, an upward working. Trabajar de cielo, working at the roof or top of the vein.

Cilindro—A cylinder.
Caballeros—Horsekeepers.
Caballitos—Men who carry the mining captains or others.
Caballo—A horse; a mass of the steril mountain rock immersed in the lode.
Caballo de tepatate—A mass of barren rock interposed in a vein.
Cadena—A chain.
Cajon—In Peru and Chili two montons of 32 quintals each, 64 quintals.
Cajon de Granza—The pit to receive the crushed ore.
Cajonero—A lander, or one who receives the bota or manta at the shaft’s mouth.
Cal—Lime.
Calde Estaño—Calx of tin.
Calderas—Boilers.
Calentadura—The first heating of the furnace, or putting the furnace into blast.
Caliche—Calcareous matters; ores of a calcareous character.
Calicheros—Lime burners.
Calientes—Warm ores (in amalgamation) containing sulphuret of iron and copper, and no calcareous matter.
Caliza or Cal en piedra—Limestone.
Cal viva—Quicklime.
Campistas—Tributors.
Campo—A pitch, a working in possession of buscones, or allotted to the proprietors or others.
Cinabrio—Cinabar, sulphuret of mercury.
Claro—An open space on the lode from which ore has been taken.
Clavos—Masses of native metal, bunches or masses of ore; nails.
Cobalto—Cobalt.
Cobre—Copper.
Cobre en roseta—Rose copper.
Cobriso—An inferior kind of copper ore.
Colesterol—Assistant of the underground captain in charge of the peonada, or account of the daily labour.
Cohete—A cartridge for blasting.
Collado—A hill.
Colorados—Ores coloured with red oxide of iron.—(See Pacos.)
Comillo—A reverberatory furnace.
Comer los pilares—To take away the pillars of the lode which had been left during the previous working of the mine to support the roof, and consequently to abandon the mine.
Comerse los pilares—The same as comer los pilares, figuratively to abandon a mine.
Compromiso—A private engagement or undertaking; also a joint stock undertaking.
Conducta—A convoy or caravan, conveying the precious metals or coin over land.
Contra cielo—A rise or working upwards.
Contra mina—A work of communication between two mines; also an adit.
Convenio—A legal agreement.
Contra tiro—Auxiliary pit contiguous to a main pit or shaft, to serve as a footway, or for ventilation.
Copola—A cupelling furnace.
Canal—A spout, a canal.
Candallero—A socket deeper than the chumaca, and used for the same purpose.
Canella—Used to convey the fire to the charge for blasting.
Cañon—In a mine, a level, or horizontal gallery.
Caños—Pipes, tubes.
Cantera—A quarry.
Cantero—Stone mason; quarryman; a pitcher.
Caparrossa—The person in charge of the sheds under which the tahonas are worked.
Capellinas—Large iron or copper bells, under which the quicksilver is separated from the silver in the amalgam by distillation.
Carbon—Coal; charcoal.
Carbon de leña—Charcoal.
Carbon de piedra or Carbon de tierra—Pit coal.
Carboneros—Carriers, makers, and sellers of charcoal.
Carcamo—The drain which carries off the earthy matter from the tinas when washing the amalgam.
Cardenillo—Verdigris.
Carena—An upright stanchion for supporting machinery.
Carga—380 lbs. Spanish; a mule load, varying in the different mining districts; a charge for blasting; a lode.
Carpintero—A carpenter.
Carilleros—Ore carriers.
Carretilla de mano—A wheel barrow.
Carrita—A waggon or cart.
Carriero—A waggoner.
Casa de moneda—The mint.
Cascajal—A gravel pit.
Casco—Gravel, rubbish.
Caso—A boiler used in hot amalgamation.
Castillo—The frame of the stamping machine.
Castina—Flour, or flux.
Cata—A mine of no great depth, a pit made in quest of the vein, a mine denounced for trial.
Catear—To search for new mines.
Catero—A searcher for mines.
Caza—Money chest, treasury.
Caza del tiro—Reservoir at the bottom of the shaft, sump of the pit, that part of the pit below the deepest level driven from it.
Copita—A Evangelic fountain.
Copos or Paxillas—In amalgamation, little globules into which the quicksilver forms, when the process is too quick.
Coral—Copper.
Cortar pilar—To complete the pillar, and make a cross passage, and to form a landing-place.
Cortar las sogas—To abandon a mine; let; to cut the ropes.
Costadores—Wood cutters.
Costal—Sack for ore, made of the pita or thread of the aloe; a rammer or beetle.
Cras—An iron cage or frame used in smelting.
Creston—Out-cropping of a lode; the crest of a lode appearing above the surface of the ground.
Criadero—A spot which is metalliferous; a spot, a district, a mountain, a rock where ores are supposed to grow.
Criba—Perforated leather, through which the stamped ore falls into a pit.
Crisolito—Chrysolite.
Cristal—Chrystal.
Christal de roca—Rock crystal.
Crucero—A cross cut.
Cruces—The cross pieces of the arrastres or grinding mills.
Cruzada—Applied to lodes, that which is crossed by another.
Cubo—A leather or other bucket.
Cuchara—The scraper used for extracting the pulverised ore or rock in the hole made to receive the charge for blasting; a spoon.
Cuchara de cuerno—A small horn bowl in which the earth of the tortas is washed, in order to ascertain from time to time the progress of the amalgamation.
Cuelo—The art or effect of cutting or driving a mine; work in any direction; the distance or space advanced in a mining work.
Cuerda—A rope.
Cueros—Skins, generally of oxen, cows, &c.
Cuña—A wedge.
Curtir—The operation of adding lime to warm ores, or magistral to cold ores in amalgamation.
Cuerpo—The lode; also, body, as cuerpo de la veta, body, or main vein of the lode.
Cuerpo alto—Upper branch of the lode; upper story of a house or store.
Cuerpo baxo—Lower branch of ditto; ground floor of ditto.
Cuerpo medio—Middle branch of ditto.
These three terms are used where a lode is divided into three parallel branches with the same underlay, as at Veta Grande, Guanaxuato.

D.

Dedo—The 12th part of a palmo; 4 palmos making 1 vara—12 dedos—8 pulgadas, or Spanish inches.
Demasía—Space unappropriated between mines, or otherwise.
Denuncio—Denunciación—Denouncement; a formal application to the court of mines of the district, to have a mine adjudged to the applicant, the workings of which have been abandoned, or inefficiently carried on during the period fixed by the ordinance, or which has never been worked at all. A person has the power of denouncing a mine which has been unworked, or inefficiently worked, or depopulated for more than four months.
Deputación de minería—Mining tribunal.
Derecho—Straight, right.
Derrumbe or Derrumbamiento—The falling in of the works of a mine.
Desaguador—Water pipe or conduit.
Desague—Drainage.
Desagües—Outlets of every description by which the water is got rid of.
Descargue—Drawing off the last contents of the furnace, blowing out the furnace.
Descarga—Draw off the last contents of the furnace.

Estaño—Tin.
Estanque—Pond, dam of water.
Estorraque—Brown blend, sulphuretted zinc.

F.

Faenas—Work done by common labourers, such as dead work, removing rubbish, &c.
Fuenero—Rubbish carrier.
Fanega—A dry measure, containing 12 cemines, or 1,599 of an English bushel.
Fanegada—An extent of land; 90 1-3rd fene gados are equal to 100 English acres.
Feldespato—Feldspar.
Fierros—Stein, vulgarly regulus, from the smelting furnace.
Flete—Freight.
Fluorspato—Fluorspar.
Fluo—Flux.
Fonden—A furnace for smelting ores.
Fosforo—Phosphorus.
Fosiles—Fossils.
Fragua—A forge.
Friós—In amalgamation, cold ores, those containing calcareous matter, and therefore requiring a larger quantity of sulphuric acid from the magistral.
Frente—An end; a forehead; an extremity of an adit or other level.
Frijolillo—A breccia.
Frixoles—French beans, the common food of the country.
Futos—Produce, ore.
Fueles—Bellows.
Fundidor—A founder, a smelter.
Fundición—Smelting; also, the smelting-house.
Descosstradores—Men employed in taking down any fragment which may remain after blasting.

Descubridora (mina)—The mine in which the vein has been discovered, and which is entitled by law to a double pertenencia if in a district already worked, or a treble pertenencia if in a new district.

Desfrutar—To enjoy, to have the benefit of a mine.

Desmonte—Clearing away the surface of the ground; removing by the pick, blasting, or otherwise, the mountain rock, or breaking down ores.

Despacho—Plat; point of junction between a shaft and a level enlarged for receiving the ores, &c., to be sent up the shaft to the surface.

Despachadores—Men employed in filling the mantas with ores, &c.

Despensa—A store room for materials and tools, sometimes also for the quicksilver, and even for the bullion.

Despueble—Abandoning the mine, or omitting to keep the proper number of hands at work.

Destajo—Piece or contract work; tut work.

Destajero—Tut workman, or one who undertakes to work by contract.

Diamante—Diamond.

Dique—A dike.

Galena—Galena, sulphuret of lead.

Galera—A large shed, a mill-house, or grinding-mill; a large building on the floor of which the treading-in of the quicksilver in amalgamation takes place.

Galleria—A gallery; a level.

Gallos—Small particles of silver, which appear in the shape of spherules on the surface of certain ores, after they have been strongly heated; more generally, however, applied to the spiritng out of the silver from the assay button on cooling; also fine specimens of native silver, or other rich ores.

Gamela—A large wooden bowl.

Galpeador—A miner, who works with the mallet or hammer in blasting.

Granada—Garnet.

Granito—Granite.

Grano—A grain.

Granos de oro—Grains of gold.

Granaza—Coarse particles of ore after grinding which require to be ground again; Brayed ore.

Granzas—Poor ores.

Grasas—Slag from the smelting furnace.

Greda—Chalk.

Greña—Ores in the rough state, not cleaned.

Greta—Litharge, fullers’ earth.

Gualdra—The large cross-beam in which the upper spindles of the shafts of machinery traverse.
Echadero—A plain where the mules are loaded, the metal spread out, cleaned, and weighed.
Echado—Inclination, or dip of the slope.
Eje—The axis of a wheel, axis of a carriage, &c.
Embolo—A piston.
Emborrascarse—Applied to a vein which has become barren as the spot then in work.
Emparejar—To level or square; to harness cattle, saddle them.
Empleo—The quantity of quicksilver mixed with the ore on any given occasion for effecting the amalgamation.
En bonanza—Yielding profitable returns.
Encampanar una mina—To cut off the workings of a mine on the underlay by working on the lowest works from the neighbouring mine.
Encapillar—To form a chamber, or an enlargement of a working, preparatory to driving another work from it.
En frutos—In produce, producing ores.
Ensalmorar—The first process in amalgamation, the act of mixing the saltierra with the lama.
Ensayador—Assayer.
Ensaye—An assay.
Ensayo—A trial.
Escaleras—Ladders made of poles of timber, with notches cut in them or otherwise.
Esmanil—Blende.
Esmeralda—Emerald.
Esmeril—Emery.
Espato—Spar.
Espato Calizo—Calcareous spar.
Espato fluor—Fluor spar.
Espato pesado—Heavy spar; sulph. of lime.
Espujeulo—Mica.
Espejo—The cross level of the noria or tahona to which the mules are harnessed; a lever.
Estaca fija—The post driven into the ground, from which the pertenencia is originally measured. Estaca, means a stake.
Estado—A statement or account.

Guarda—A rib of different substance from the rock or lode, which generally is upon the sides of the vein, called in Cornwall, cupels of a lode, or backs.
Guarda raya—Marks or limits of the boring, or measurement of the work done in a mine; limit or boundary line.
Guia—A mark directing to the richest part of the vein.
Guijarro—Pebble.
Gujo—The iron spindle of the shaft of machinery.
Guixa—Quartz.

Hallilitador—He who supplies money for working a mine.
Hachas—Axes, hatchets.
Hacienda—Farm; estate; establishment for reducing ores.
Hacienda de beneficio—Establishment for reducing ores.
Hacienda de fundicion—Establishment for smelting ores.
Haciendero—The superintendent of the hacienda.
Hechado—Dip of the lode.
Herramienta—Tools; taken figuratively, it implies a borer and hammerman.
Hierro—Iron.
Hierro colado—Cast iron.
Hierro labrado—Wrought iron.
Hilo—A small vein or thread of ore in a lode.
Hilo de la veta—Line or direction of the vein.
Hilos altos—Threads or small veins of ore falling into or proceeding from the upper or hanging wall of a lode.
Hilos bajos—Threads or small veins of ore proceeding from or falling into the lower wall of a lode.
Hoja de lata—Tin plate.
Hoja de laton—Sheet brass.
Hoja de libro—Finely laminated clay; slate, talc, lit. leaf of a book.
Horno-A furnace.  
Horno de fundicion-A smelting furnace.  
Horno de magistral-Roasting stove for copper stove.  
Huaco-A hollow.  
Hueco-A hollow place.  
Huembas-Small rough beams of buildings.  
Hundido-Sunk in; workings which have fallen in.

J.

Jantilla-A double-handed ladle into which the melted silver falls from the cras.
Jasper.
Jornaleros-Day labourers.
Jorongo-A small basket; also a blanket.

I.

Incorporar-In amalgamation, to add the first charge of quicksilver. The term, cebar, is applied to the adding the subsequent charges; it also means the act of mixing in thoroughly the whole of the quicksilver, with the torta of wet ore.
Ingenios-Engines.
Instrumentos-Instruments, tools.
Intendente-Intendant.
Interventor-Inspector, representing the interests of the proprietors by whom appointed, or of the aviador.
Iridio-Iridium.

whim has bags made of 2 ox hides, holding 1,250 lb. of water; the latter 1 hide, and holding half the quantity.
Maiz-Indian corn, the principal food used at the mines.
Manantial-A spring of water.
Mundadero-Errand boy.
Mandon-Master miner or overseer.
Manga-Level divided for ventilation; air pipes; a bag or strainer used to separate the quicksilver from the pella.
Manganesa-Manganese.
Manta-A blanket, or horse cloth, used to contain ores or tools to be brought up by the malacates, now replaced generally by sacks made of the fibres of the agave, or ox hides.
Mantear-To raise ores from the shaft in bags or mantas.
Manto-A bed or circumscribed stratum.
Maquina-A machine.
Maquinas de vapor-Steam engines.
Maquila-Rate paid to the proprietor of a mill, or reduction work, for reducing ore on another party's account; applied chiefly to reduction by amalgamation.
Maquilero-One who dresses ores on hire.
Marco-8 ounces or lb. Spanish, equal to 3,552 grains English.
Marco de oro-8 ounces of gold.
Marco de plata-8 ounces of silver. The marco de oro, or marco de plata may be standard, or otherwise.
Marmol-Marble.
Maroma-A rope to pull or draw by as a hawser.
Marquesitas-Mundic; iron pyrites.
Martillo-A hammer.
Martiguela-A registry for miners, &c.
Labor—A work from which ores are extracted; in general, all work of the mine, and especially the front work.

Laboros de hacienda—All workings in a mine not let to tributeros.

Ladrillera—An iron or stone mould in which the melted silver is poured in order to form the barra.

Ladrillos—Bricks.

Lama—Slime or schlum from the amalgamation.

Lamero—The lama when merely thickened by admixture with saltierra.

Lameros—Lama pits.

Lancha—A sort of hard freestone.

Lapiz—Black lead.

Lapiz encarnado—Red chalk.

Lato—Brass.

Lava—Lava.

Lavador—A man employed in washing the ore after amalgamation, or rather, in cleansing the amalgam.

Lavaderos—Gold washings; washing vats or tubs for separating the amalgam from the lama or slime.

Lazadores—Men who procure people to work in the mine; also men employed to catch cattle.

Leña—Fire wood.

Leñadores—The workmen employed to carry and serve the wood in the smelting furnace; also, the wood cutter; collectors and sellers of fire-wood.

Leñadoras—Large vertical wheels of the stamping apparatus.

Ley—Standard of the metals; contents in pure silver.

Ley de oro—Quantity of gold contained in the silver.

Ley de plata—Quantity of silver contained in the ore.

Luz—Lamp, light.

Luzón—A lamp. A lamp or light.

Macareno—An underground agent, very much resembling the miner.

Maleta—A container used for carrying ores and other materials in the mine.

Máquina—Machinery.

Marfil—A hammer.

Martriquila—A registry for miners, &c.

Maza—Stamp head for pounding the ores.

Mecha—A match or fuze.

Medida—A measure.

Mejora—Improvement.

Mejora de boca—A term used when an improvement or alteration is made in the entrance to a mine.

Memoria—Weekly account of disbursements or mine expenses.

Mercurio—Quicksilver.

Merma—Loss of quicksilver in amalgamation, or of lead in smelting.

Mesón—An inn mostly appropriated to muleteers, &c.

Metal—Metal, ore.

Metal de ayuda—Metal or ores added in smelting, to assist in the reduction of the silver ores; lean, or gálenica, for example.

Metal pepena—Selected and picked gold and silver ores.

Metales communes—Common ores.

Metales de fundición—Ores for smelting.

Metales plomosos—Ores impregnated with lead.

Metales porosos—Porous ores.

Metapiles—Grindstones used in the tahonas; also pigs of copper used in the hot amalgamation.

Mexquite—Robinia, or acacia; a wood much used in mines.

Mineral—Ore; mineral; recently applied to a mining district, formerly and still called Real de Minas.

Minería deputación de—A tribunal cognizant of mining matters, elected in most cases by the mine-owners of the district.

Minero—A miner, an underground agent.

Minio—Red lead.

Modelos—Models.

Mojón—A land mark, used to mark the limits of pertenencias.

Molibdena—Molybdena.

Molino—The term for a mill or grinding mill.
Molienda—The act of grinding or pounding the ores, sometimes used to designate the ores ground “La Molienda.”
Molinetef—Shaft of tina.
Molino; or Mortero—Stamping mill.
Molonques—Crystallisation of silver ores; very rich.
Montaña—A mountain.
Montes—Woods.
Monton—A heap of ore; a batch under the process of amalgamation, varying in different mining districts. At Catorce, 36 quintals; at Guanaxuato, 35 quintals; at Real del Monte, Pachuca, Sultepec, and Tases, 30 quintals; Zacatecas and Sombrerete, 20; Fresnillo, 18; Bolanos, 15; and at Valenciana, 32.
Mozo—A man servant.
Muestras—Samples.
Mufla—A tuyere.

N.

Natas o Escorias—Slags.
Natron—Native carbonate of soda.
Negociación—Business; undertaking as a mine, or set of mines, &c.
Niccolo—Nickel.
Nitro—Nitre.
Nivel—Level.
Niveles de agua—Water levels.
Noria—An endless chain with buckets attached, revolving round a wheel; it is used underground for drawing water out of the pozos or sinks, which are carried down to a greater depth than the principal shaft; also, a common superficial machine for raising water.
Obras—Workings.
Ocre—Ochre.
Ocre rojo; or Ocre colorado—Red ochre.
Official de carpintero—Journeyman carpenter.
Official de Albañil—Journeyman bricklayer.
Ojo—Bunch or small spot of ore in a lode.
Ojo de polvilla—Spots of rich ore.
Ojo de cibor—a Black sulphuret of zinc.
Onique—Onyx.
Opalo—Opal.
Operos—Workmen.
Ordenanzas de mineria—Code of mining laws.
Oro—Gold.
Oro de copela—Fine gold.
Oro empolvado—Gold dust.
Orphimento or Oriponente—Orpiment.

P.

Pacos—Earthy ores, consisting of oxide of iron mixed with various ores of silver; when of a red colour they are frequently called colo-
rados; they are generally found near the surface.
Paja—Straw.
Pala—A wooden shovel.
Palladion—Palladium.
Palanca—a lever, a pole on which a weight is supported by two men.
Palañisa de hierro—Crowbar.
Palmo—Quarter of a vara or Spanish yard.
Panino—The ground or country through which the lode runs; also, the matrix.
Panizo—Hornstone.
Parada—a relief or change of men, mules, or horses.
Parcionero—a partner in the mines.
Parihuela—a letter.
Partido—Division of ores between the owners and buscones.
Pasta—Uncoined silver.
Patio—a yard, court; floor of a court on which the ores pass through the process of amalga-
ation.
Patio de amalgame—Amalgamation court.
Pegador—Man who sets fire to the matches for blasting.
Pella—The silver mixed with quicksilver when all the latter metal has been forcibly pressed out, except the portion which can only be separated by distillation.
Peltre— Pewter.
Pulpeiro—A man who stands at the mouth of the shaft to see that none of the metal is stolen.

Q.

Quadrado—a square.
Quajado—a dull lead ore.
Quarzo—Quartz.
Quebrada—a ravine.
Quebradores—Cobbers or breakers of the ores; men who break up the ores on the surface.
Quemadero—Burning house or place.
Quemazon—the barren scorched appearance of the crest of a metalliferous lode protruding the surface of the mountain.
Quilate—Synonymous with carat; for example, gold of 22 quilates contains 22-24th parts of pure gold, just as the English standard gold of 22-24th parts of pure gold. The quilate is divided into 4 granos Spanish.
Quintal—4 arrobas or 100lbs Spanish, equal to 101 45-100lbs English.
Quita pepena—a man who stands at the mouth of the shaft to see that none of the metal is stolen.
Peeones—Native labourers or assistants; day labourers.
Pepena—Picked ore of the best quality; rich ore.
Pepenado—Cleaned ores.
Pepenadores—Cobbers, cleaners, and classers of the ores.
Pepitas—Small grains of native silver or gold.
Peritos—Intelligent or practical persons selected as arbitrators to decide scientific or practical questions or disputes, or to determine the underlay of veins prior to fixing the limits of the pertenencias.
Perla margarita—Pearl.
Pertenencia—Extent of 200 vara upon the course of a lode to which a title is acquired by denunciation; the breadth varies according to the underlay of the vein from 112 1/2 varas to 200 varas.
Peso—A dollar; any weight.
Petlanques—Crystallisations of silver ores; also, silver ores which are very conspicuous in the matrix; for example, petlanque colorado is the red antimonial silver, whether crystallised or otherwise.
Pez—Pitch.
Pico—A miner’s pick.
Piedra—Stone.
Piedra de toque—Touchstone.
Piedra cornea—Hornstone.
Piedra caliza—Limestone.

Ramo—A branch from the main vein.
Rancho—A detached farm-house and ground; the house is often nothing more than a hut.
Raya—Weekly account of the mine expenses.
Rayador—Clerk who keeps account of the workmen’s time, the stores received, &c.
Real—1-8th of a dollar; a mining district.
Real de minas—The term generally applied to a mining district; although Mineral de Minas is also now used.
Reata—A rope about as thick as a finger, or larger, used as lashings to cargas.
Reatilla—A single twisted smaller rope.
Rebaxe—A working down of high ground.
Rebultura—A mixture of the ground ore with the usual re-agents or fluxes.
Rebosadero—Crest of a vein.
Recina—Rosin.
Recuesto—Inclination of a vein.
Regador—One who has a right to a certain share of water for irrigation.
Registrar—To get an entry made by the proper officer of a party taking possession of a new mine.
Registro—An entry as above described.
Reliz—The wall of the vein.
Piedra iman—Loadstone.
Piedra podrida—Rotten stone.
Piedra pomez—Pumice stone.
Pideras de mano—Good pieces of ore, sometimes carried up by hand, and often assigned to pious purposes.
Piedras preciosas—Precious stones.
Pilares or Pilarejas—The pillars of a mine.
Pileta—A trough; the hollow basin before the smelting furnace into which the metal flows; tank or small reservoir underground to collect the water of infiltration.
Piña—The cake of silver left after the quicksilver has been distilled off.
Pinta—The appearance, whether favourable or unfavorable, of a fragment detached from the lode; the mark of particular metals by which their value is recognised according to their appearance to the eye.
Pintra—To exhibit pintas, or indications of ores.
Piritas—Sulphuret of iron.
Piso—The bottom or floor of a work.
Pison—A rammer.
Pita—Thread made of the fibre of the agave or maguey.
Pizarra—Slate.
Plan—A bottom working, or working driven from the bottom of a level, adit, &c.
Plancha—Pigs, as plancha de plomo, pigs of lead.
Reba—The wall of the vein.
Remolino—Mass or bunch of ore.
Rendirse—In amalgamation said of a torta when the amalgamation is complete.
Repasar—The mixing together of the ore, quicksilver, and other ingredients in the wet state, in order to extract the metal; to work the quicksilver into the tortas of ore under amalgamation, done by treading them with mules or men.
Repasador—Labourer who treads the quicksilver into the ores under amalgamation.
Rescatador—Ore purchaser.
Rescate—Public sale of ores.
Retortas—Retorts.
Riscos—Crystals.
Rosicler—Ruby silver; red antimonial ore.
Rio—A river.
Rubi—Ruby.
Ruedas—Wheels.
Rumbo—Point of the magnetic compass.
Rumbo de la veta—Line or direction of the vein.

Saca—The ore obtained from a mine in a given space of time.
Sacabocados—Punches.
Sacabuches—Hand pumps.
Sal—Salt.
Sala—The principal room of a hacienda, or any other building.
Salitre—Saltpetre.
Sal mineral—Mineral salt for amalgamation.
Sal tierra—Impure or earthy salt.
Salineros—Applied to ores requiring much salt in amalgamation.
Salones—Saloons, large halls, hollows, or cavities in a lode.
Sangria—Letting off water by piercing the rock or other substance which dammed it in.
Sangrinaria—Blood stone.
Scrape—Blanket, the usual dress of miners.
Sebo—Tallow or suet used for machinery, &c.
Sierras—Saws; chains of mountains.
Silla—a saddle; a leather which passes over the men’s shoulders to protect them in carrying the ore.
Sitio de labor—Land measure, 5,000 varas in diameter.
Sobrante—Surplus, profit, residue.
Socabon—an adit or water level driven from the earth’s surface, either on the course of a lode, or to intersect it.
Soga—the rope to which the bota is attached.
Soguita—the rope for the botillas de burro, botas chicas, or mantas.
Soldador—Solder.
Soliman—Corrosive sublimate.
Sombra—Shade; grey tinge of certain ores or matrices of ores.
Soto minero—Sub-miner.
Soplete—A blow-pipe.
Sucino—Amber.

Tajo abierto—An open cut.
Talco—Talc.
Talega—Bags of dollars, containing 1,000.
Tanda—Task; compulsory labour; days appointed for working the mine; duration of the period in which a regador is entitled to use running water for irrigation.
Tanque—Tank or artificial pond.
Tantalio—Tantalum.
Tapa ojos—Bandage for the eyes; used to cover the eyes of mules when treading the ore in the patio, or elsewhere.
Tarea—a task; also a certain quantity of wood for fuel; the quantity cut upon one task.
Tejamanil—Shingle for roofing.
Tejo—Cake of metal.
Tellurio—Tellurium.
Tenates—Sacks made of pita, or hide, for raising the ore on men’s shoulders; large leather or coarse linen bags, in which the tentateros remove the ores and rubbish.
Tenatero—Ore carrier from the workings to the surface, or to the despacho only.
Tentadura—an assay or trial.
Tepetate—Rubbish remaining after cleaning the ores; also applied to all the earth of the mine which contains no metal; barren rock through which the ore runs.
Terquesita—Native carbonate of soda.
Terreros—Heaps of attle and rubbish from the mine.
Tesorería—Treasury.
Testera—a dyke interrupting the course of a lode.
Texear bien en horno—When the litharge is thrown out from the furnace.
Tienda de raya—a shop at which the miners obtain weekly credit.
Tierra pesada—Barytes.
Tierras—Earths, applied to ores, earthy, poor.
Tierras apolvillados—Ores a degree inferior to azogues apolvillados.

Tablas—Planks.
Tahona—a mill of small horizontal stones.
Tajadera—Wedge to break the tinas.
Tajo—a cut.
Tierras communes—Common earthy ores.
Tierras de morlero—Poor stamped ores.
Tina—A vat or jar.
Tiro—A shaft.
Tiro de mulas—A set of mules.
Tiro general—The principal shaft.
Titanio—Titanium.
Tornero—A wooden vat.
Torta—A certain quantity of ore under amalgamation forming one heap, which being of a flat shape is called a torta or cake.
Torta rendida—Amalgam ready to undergo the washing operation.
Trementina—Turpentine.
Triangulos—The cogs of the stamps.
Tribunal de mineria—Mining tribunal.
Trompeta—A small malacate.
Tungstena—Tungsten.
Tursa—Turf, peat.
Turbit mineral—Yellow oxide, or sulphuret of mercury.

U.

Uranio—Uranium.

V.

Vapor—Steam; foul air in a mine.
Vara—A Spanish yard equal to 33 inches English nearly, 109 30-100th varas, equal to 100 English yards.
Velas—Candles.
Velador—A watchman who takes care of the mine day and night; an under miner.
Vena or Veta—A vein or lode; it is called manta (a cloak); when it is a bed, clavada (upright); when it is vertical or nearly so, echada (inclined); when it has a certain dip or inclination, obliqua (oblique), when it goes in that direction through the mountain. Serpenteada, when in a serpentine direction.
Socia (companion), when it is joined with another. Rama (branch) when it proceeds from the main vein.
Verde tierra—Verditer.
Vermillon—Vermillion.
Veta madre—The mother or principal vein.
Vidrio—Glass.
Vigas—Beams, split or sawed timber.
Vitriolo—Vitriol.
Vitriolo azul—Blue vitriol.
Vitriolo blanco—White vitriol.
Vitriolo verde—Green vitriol or copperas.
Voladoras—Grinding stones of the arrastres.
Vuelta—The glow of the silver in cupellation when the last film of oxide of lead suddenly separates and disappears.

X.

Xabon—Soap; a peculiar description of ores.
Xabones buenos—Good ores of the above description.
Xacal—A hut in which ores and tools are kept.

Y.

Yesca—Vinder or touchwood.
Yeso—Sulphuret of lime.
Yunque—Anvil.

Z.

Zacate—Maize straw or grass given to the mules.
Zanca—A ditch.
Zurron—A sack made of leather; Cochineal is packed Zurrones.
FRENCH AND GERMAN SMELTING TERMS.

Contractions.—Fr. French; Sp. Spanish; Gm. German.
Cp. Copper; St. Silver; Ld. Lead; Tn. Tin; Ir. Iron.
A.

**Abzug**—Gm. sl.; sulphurated lytharge dross, in silver refining

**Abstrich**—Gm. sl.; impure brown lytharge, in silver refining

**Arastrate**—Sp. sl.; crushing mill

**Autel**—Fr.; the fire bridge of the air furnace

**Aspirateur (fourneau)**—Fr.; air or wind furnace

**Affinerie**—Fr.; refining metals

B.

**Blacksilber**—Gm. sl.; crude silver, from silvery lead, not quite fine

**Brandisilver**—Gm. sl.; refined silver, from silvery lead

**Bleistein**—Gm. ld.; regule from coppery (&c.) lead ores.

**Brasque**—Fr.; lining of close beaten charcoal

**Battitures**—Fr.; forge scales of oxide of iron

C.

**Cingler, Cinglage**—Fr. ir.; shingling

**Crasses**—Fr.; clots, dross

**Casting**—Fr. ir.; limestone

**Carcasses**—Fr. sl.; coppery residues of liquation for silver

**Cuivre en Grains**—Fr. cp.; beanshot copper

**Cuivre en Plumes**—Fr. cp.; feathershot copper

**Cuivre Noir**—Fr. cp.; coarse copper for refining

**Cuivre Ampoule**—Fr. cp.; crude copper ready for refining, called “pimple copper”

**Chevisie**—Fr.; lining of a furnace

**Capelline**—Sp. sl.; the iron bell under which the silver amalgam is distilled downward—See *Pina*

**Creuset**—Fr.; crucible; receiving pit of a furnace

**Cadmies**—Fr.; metallic soot; sublimate

**Centner**—Gm.; proportionate weight of 100; whether pounds, ounces, loths, or grains—see Loth.

D.

**Darrlinge**—Gm. sl.; copper residue from silvery copper, sweated out by lead

**Defassage**—Fr.; skimming, cleaning

**Dame**—Fr. ir.; the front hearth stopper of the high blast furnace

**Dunnstein**—Gm. cp.; poor copper regule

E.

**Ermehle**—Gm.; ground ore

**Étain en larmes**—Fr.; grain tin

**Eclair**—Fr.; the “brightening” of fine silver in cupellation

F.

**Frischstuck**—Gm. sl.; silvery lead eliquiated from silvery copper ore

**Fonte**—Fr.; cast metal; generally cast iron

**Fraisil**—Fr.; broken small charcoal

**Fournoir a manche**—Fr.; low blast furnace

**Floss-öfen**—Gm. ir.; the high blast furnace

**Foger**—Fr.; fire-hearth of a furnace; focus

**Fonte crue**—Fr.; fusion of regule from raw ore

**Fläkung**—Gm.; precipitation in watery solution

G.

**Gährkupfer**—Gm.; refined copper

**Gährschlag**—Gm.; refinery slag

**Gährproof**—Gm.; refining test

**Gährspan**—Gm.; the refining assay sample

**Gährisen**—Gm.; the iron rod for drawing the sample

**Gährrost**—Gm.; the copper after the last roasting

**Gift mehl**—Gm.; arsenic soot

H.

**Hütte**—Gm.; foundery; kiln; smelting furnace

**Hüttenwerke**—Gm.; smelting-house

**Heller**—Gm.; a weight, ½ pfennige; about 7 grs. impl.—see Pfennige

**Houille Grasse**—Fr.; bituminous coal

**Houille Seche**—Fr.; coal little or not bituminous
K.

Kupferstein—Gm.; regule from coppery lead ores, twice roasted
Kupferleg—Gm.; regule from bleistein, roasted with quary copper ores, &c.—See Bleistein
Krummofen—Gm.; low blast furnace
Kornig—Gm.; grainy, as grob-kornig, coarse-grained

L.

Louve—Fr. ir.; the ball or bloom from the puddling furnace
Lama—Sp. sl.; fine ground ore, ore mud
Loth—Gm.; a standard weight about ⅔ ounce impr.
Laitiers—Fr.; fusible slags
Lingotiere—Fr.; ingot mould

M.

Monteros—Sp. sl.; stampers
Monton—Sp. sl.; small heaps of ore mud, for amalgamation
Magistral—Sp. sl.; roasted copper ore, for mixing in the amalgam heap
Matte—Fr.; regule, melted sulphuret
Minerai—Fr.; ore

N.

Niederschlag—Gm.; precipitate
Noyer—Fr. sl.; the assay being covered with unabsorbed lytharge

O.

Offenbruch—Gm.; metallic soot or sublimate

P.

Plomb d'œuvre—Fr. sl.; silvery lead for refining
Poussée—Fr. sl.; fusion with nitre, to scorch the copper, &c., and leave the silver
Pina—Sp. sl.; piles of amalgam for distilling down the mercury

Plata Pina—Sp. sl.; the porous silver cakes left after distilling down the mercury
Patino—Sp. sl.; amalgamation floor
Pochier—Gm.; poor ore
Pfennige—Gm.; a weight 1/16th lot—see Loth
Pailasse—Fr.; the bed of a furnace

Q.

Quintal Metrique—Fr.; 100 kilogrammes, nearly 217 imperial pounds
Quintlein—Gm.; a weight ½ lot, or 1-16th ounce—see Loth

R.

Rohstein—Gm.; copper regule, first fusion
Rable—Fr.; rable; a toothless iron rake, for skimming, &c.
Ressauge—Fr. sl.; sweating out the lead for eliquating the silver from silvery copper, &c.
Raffinisseau—Fr. sl.; melting the silvery copper, &c., with lead, to extract the silver
Ringard—Fr.; iron rake for stirring melted metal
Rustine—Fr. ir.; backstone of the high furnace hearth
Rosette—Fr. cp.; refined copper, coated with bright red oxide, by plunging hot, into water
Rondelle—Fr.; the round cake of rossette copper
Rost-stadeln—Gm.; enclosed roasting, sometimes called "case roasting"
Rôtissage—Fr.; roasting
Rosten—Gm.; roasting
Raffinage—Fr.; refining
Reverberie—Fr.; reverberatory (furnace)
Refractaria—Fr.; fireproof
Rcher—Fr. sl.; the "branching" thrown out by fine silver in cooling

S.

Stofferz—Gm.; pure ore
Spleisses—Gm. cp.; split furnace; refining furnace with two receivers
Spurrrost—Gm. cp.; regule after three roasting
Spurrstein—Gm.; the spurrost melted
Spesse—Gm.; metallic sediment from cobalt glass, contains nickel
Schlacke—Gm.; slag, scoria
Seigerung—Gm.; eliquiation
Speissig—Gm.; fibrous, as klar speissig, fine fibrous
Stahlstein—Gm.; crude steel from the ore
Scories—Fr.; metallic slags
Saigerdorn—Gm. sl.; the coppery residue from darringle (which see), after sweating out most of the lead
Schlackstein—Gm. cp.; very poor regule, chiefly iron and sulphur

Saigergasse—Gm. sl.; eliquiation gutter, to draw off the eliquiating lead from silvery copper, &c.
Saltierra—Sp. sl.; salt earth (containing 12 or 13 per cent. salt), for mixing in the amalgamation heap—see Torta
Schlich—Gm.; fine ground ore; ore mud
Stuckofen—Gm.; half-high blast furnace
Schachtokfen—Gm. ir.; high blast furnace
Schlamm—Gm.; fine ground ore
Saumons—Fr.; blocks of metal, especially tin
Spadele—Fr.; shovel for turning the roasted ore
Titre—Fr.; the proportion of precious metal in an alloy
Tuyere—Fr.; tube, blast-pipe
Trachiphe—Sp. sl.; grinding mill
Torta—Sp. sl.; the great flat heap of silver ore, for amalgamation
Trompe—Fr.; water blowing engine
Tellersilber—Gm. sl.; silver left from distillation of the amalgam
Treibheerd—Gm. sl.; refining furnace
Tolle—Fr.; sheet iron
Triage—Fr.; sorting, picking
Treibscherben—Gm. sl.; large compact cuppells; roasting tests
Trockene Schneidung—Gm.; separation by fire
Usine—Fr.; smelting house
Verquicken—Gm.; amalgamation
Verschlacken—Gm.; scorification
Wismuth Graupen—Granular bismuth, liquated from the ore.