

- Huff. The foremost part of a barge, lies between the top of the swim and the deck.
- Swim-angle. The angle iron which joins the swim to the side of the barge and to the huff.
- Stemson. Usually three, attached to the swim to protect it when the barge over-runs.
- Bowboard. Strip of upright plate set a few inches inboard from the edge of the headsheets.
- Headsheets. That part of the barges deck which is forward of the cross-coaming.
- Score. Groove cut into the bowboard giving a true lead for the anchor chain. Reduces chafing on bowboard.
- Samson Post. A post forward for towing purposes, set a few feet the after side of the score.
- Bitt-heads. Two posts which hold the windlass barrel, are used as towing posts where no samson is provided.
- Chain pennant. Short length of heavy chain made fast to the deck, and to which the rope headfast is attached.
- Coaming. The raised partition which surrounds the hold at deck level.
- Cross-coaming. Coamings which run aburton, one forward one aft, are upper extensions of the bulkheads.
- Bulkheads. Partitions at each end of the hold, sometimes watertight sometimes not.
- Gunwale. That part of the deck which is between the coamings and the sides of the barge.
- Gunwale angle. Angle iron joining gunwale to sides
- Chine. The corner where the bottom meets the side of the barge, sometimes they are rounded.
- Chine angle. Angle iron joining bottom plating to side plates.
- Sheer strake. Topmost row of plates on either side which run the full length of the barges hold.
- Budget. The "fixed rudder" joined to the after swim which helps to keep the barge on a steady course.
- Sternsheets. That part of the deck which is the after side of the after cross coaming.
- Huddis. The aftermost part of a barge, between the after swim and the sternsheets.
- Frames. The ribs which form the framework of the barge and to which almost all plates are attached.
- Bay. The space between two frames. The frames divide the hold into a number of bays.
- Gusset Plate. Triangular plates attached to each frame which help to brace up the gunwale.
- Keelson bar. "T" shaped strip extending the length of the hold, joining and strengthening the bottom frames.
- Ceiling. The floor of the hold, raised above the bottom frames to allow space for bilge water beneath.
- Limber holes. Holes in the bottom of frames and bulkheads which allow bilge water to run freely fore and aft.
- Scuttle. The lids which cover the opening leading to the cabin space and the fore peak. (KEEP THEM CLOSED)
- Cleat on ship. A "K" shaped projection to which ropes are made fast in figure of eight fashion.
- Cleat (barge). An "L" shaped projection on a coaming, designed to receive tarpaulines battens and wedges.
- Rabbit angle. The ledge inside the top of some coaming on which the outer ends of the hatches rest.
- Pawl. Usually two, designed to prevent the windlass barrel from turning the wrong way.
- Hatch-bars. Found on "approved" barges. Placed over the outer ends of the hatches and locked in position.