Scottish Transport & Industry Collections Knowledge network

Master Catalogue for Scotland

Blacksmith's Tools

National Museums Scotland

MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION

Tools FOR SELF RELIANCE practical help for practical people

Esmée Fairbairn FOUNDATION

STICK Group Purpose

The Scottish Transport & Industry Collections and Knowledge Network aims to promote care and enjoyment of these collections. Through research, stewardship and advocacy, STICK will encourage wider engagement with transport and industrial collections across Scotland.

Objectives - STICK will:

- Develop opportunities to advance acquisition, care, development, research and interpretation of transport and industry collections in Scotland
- Identify key issues facing the long-term stewardship and development of transport and industry collections and work together to tackle these
- Promote, encourage and advance access to Scottish transport and industrial collections through a variety of mechanisms
- Support informed, efficient and confident decision making in the acquisition and long-term care of transport and industrial heritage across Scotland

For more information and to join the network visit www.stickssn.org

The **Master Catalogue for Scotland** is a STICK initiative and definable product of the 'Old Tools, New Uses' Project 2010-2011. It has been compiled and enhanced by David Woodcock, NMS\STICK's independent Subject Specialist Advisor for the Project, based upon data supplied to the Project from participating institutions. The contents of the catalogue is believed to be current to the end of 2010. Individual entries should always be checked first with the holding institution to confirm their existence, validity and authenticity, as the contents of the catalogue cannot be guaranteed.

Background

The Master Catalogue for Scotland is a recognised outcome from the research stage of NMS\STICK's innovative project 'Old Tools, New Uses', a key component of the Museum Association's flagship Effective Collections programme, supported by the Esmée Fairbairn Foundation.

Five discrete technology collections were identified by the Project as being those believed to be most frequently occurring in museums large and small across the whole of Scotland. These are: sewing machines, typewriters, woodworking tools, cobbler's tools and blacksmith's tools.

It is generally accepted that there must be heavy duplication of many objects within all of these collections in museums throughout Scotland. 'Old Tools, New Uses' set in motion a programme of support for all museums to identify their relevant material through the provision of free expert advice and advocacy, a series of drop-in surgeries for curators to gain a better understanding of their items, and encouragement to consider ethical disposal of unwanted examples through the project's charitable partner, Tools for Self Reliance, who would refurbish items and distribute them to artisans in Africa. The philosophy driving the project was to make collections activity more efficient and sustainable, focusing on the long-term stewardship and development of these collections through better informed decisions on acquisition and disposal, maximising available valuable storage and display space, and reducing running costs by avoiding wasteful duplication and disposing of unwanted material.

The idea of the Master Catalogue is to provide the knowledge to make this process work, now and into the future. Museums need to know what is in their own collections, but equally, what is in other museums' collections too. For the first time in Scotland, this catalogue will tell you what the nineteen participating institutions hold in areas of interest to you and your own museum, in these five targeted collections. You will be able to see how your collection rates against others; identify which museums hold identical items to you and potential collaboration to rationalise holdings; get an idea of what's rare or abundant, and obtain knowledge about a vast array of makes and models of sewing machines, typewriters and a host of craft tools.

In addition, the catalogue contains useful glossaries for tool terms at the end of each of the sections for blacksmith's, cobbler's and woodworking tools, to assist museum practitioners and curators with identification of objects. These explain some of the more mysterious tools, what they are and how they were used in the processes of the trade to which they belong. Planes feature strongly in the woodworking tool collections of many museums. Consequently, a checklist of planemakers of planes found in Scotland has also been included as a handy reference, preceding the planes listing on page 219. At the very end, a colloquial glossary gives terms unique to Scotland used for particular tools, at least at a national level, and sometimes at a regional level. There will sometimes be further name variants for the same tool at the local level too, which curator's may be aware of.

All this will give you confidence in making often difficult decisions about whether you acquire or dispose of something. In the current economic climate of cutbacks and restraints, such decisions have never been of greater consequence. Using this catalogue to make informed acquisitions and responsible disposals will enable you to increase the quality of your collections, without necessarily increasing the 'footprint', and therefore the costs, of your total collection.

The data gathering process

The Project decided to target registered museums across Scotland, known to hold material of relevance. This meant there would be potential for disposals as well as inviting them to submit their documented lists of objects for inclusion in the catalogue.

In order to identify these museums, two key documents from the sector were examined. The Scottish Museum Council's National Audit, published as 'A Collective Insight' in 2002, platformed a national assessment by survey of process and practice in museums and heritage institutions,

measured against accepted 'best practice'. Although collections were obviously involved, with object totals given for each venue, the presented data tended to focus more on 'collection importance', expressed as a geographic factor of 'cultural significance', in terms of local, regional, national, UK and international impact. This in itself was interesting, but what the 'Old Tools, New Uses' Project needed was more extensive data on collection details that drilled down to the object level. The closest we could get to this was the Industrial Heritage Survey (IHS) for Scotland, undertaken in 1990, and subsequently published as 'Scotland's Industrial Past'. From this survey the Project identified about 75 museums to be targeted out of a total of about 440 registered bodies. However, the survey was dated and in the twenty years since it was conducted, some of the venues had changed name, merged with other bodies or simply disappeared. We ended up with about 50 identifiable bodies which were subsequently contacted and invited to join the Project.

Lists of relevant objects were received from 19 bodies. Some of these were just a handful of items, whilst larger museums could furnish several thousand. The bulk of this information has gone into making up the catalogue. Many more museums were interested in participating, but either could not respond to the request within the timescale of the Project, or lacked the data we were asking for.

If you are a registered museum in Scotland, with collections of relevance to this catalogue and would like to have your material included in the future, please contact Megan Combe, National Partnerships Officer, National Museums Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF (M.Combe@nms.ac.uk), or David Woodcock, NMS\STICK Subject Specialist Advisor (david@researchpod.co.uk). For more information about STICK's 'Old Tools, New Uses' Project please visit the website at http://wwwstickssn.org/site/pages/projects.php

The STICK Steering Group is aware that the concept of a Master Catalogue for Scotland holds enormous potential to be substantially expanded in the future, to include many new collections and subjects. Two areas that stand out as particularly beneficial to Scottish museums of all sizes are domestic technology and machine tools. If you have views on this, or other collections you would like to see in the Master Catalogue, please pass them on to Megan or David, on the contact details above.

Institutions contributing to the Master Catalogue for Scotland

Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museums. Jenny Brown, Curator (Industry), Aberdeen Maritime Museum, Shiprow, Aberdeen AB11 5BY . Tel: 01224 337719 Email: jenbrown@aberdeencity.gov.uk

Aberdeenshire Museums Service, Station Road, Mintlaw, AB42 5EE.
Veronica Hartwich, Collections Development Officer, Tel: 01771 622807. Fax: 01771 623558. Email: Veronica.Hartwich@aberdeenshire.gov.uk

Almond Valley Heritage Centre, Millfield, Livingston, West Lothian EH54 7AR.
Karen Bell, Collections Development Manager. Tel: 01506 414957 Email: Karen@almondvalley.co.uk
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The Museum of Ayrshire Life at Dalgarven Mill, Kilwinning, KA13 6PL.
Moira Gaw (Volunteer Collections Management Assistant)
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Andrew J. Graham, Documentation and Access Officer, email: Andrew.Graham2@west-dunbarton.gov.uk Tel: 01389 772147
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Heather Townsend, Museum Assistant (Monday and Tuesday); or Morag MacDonald. Tel\Fax: 01343 543675. Email: curator@elginmuseum.org.uk website: www.elginmuseum.org.uk

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Peter Donaldson – Trustee and Collections Assistant.
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Mike Ward – Curator

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Catharine Niven (Senior Curator) Tel: 01463 237114. Email: Catharine.Niven@highland.gov.uk

National Mining Museum Scotland, Lady Victoria Colliery, Newtongrange, Midlothian, EH22 4QN
Ellie Swinbank, Keeper Email: Ellie@nationalminingmuseum.com Tel: 0131 663 7519; Fax: 0131 654 1618

National Museums Scotland , Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF www.nms.ac.uk
Katarina Grant, Assistant Curator, Technology. Tel: 0131 247 4390, Fax: 0131 247 4312
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North Lanarkshire Council Museums & Heritage, Summerlee.
Museum of Scottish Industrial Life, Heritage Way, Coatbridge ML5 1QD
Jenny Noble (Social History Curator) Email: NobleJ@northlan.gov.uk Tel: 01236 856374
Sewing machines and Typewriters
Justin Parkes (Industrial History Curator) Email: ParkesJ@northlan.gov.uk Tel: 01236 856376\856373
Woodworking Tools, Blacksmith's Tools, Cobbler's Tools.

South Ayrshire Council (Children and Community) Museums and Galleries Service, Rozelle House, Rozelle Estate, Monument Road, Ayr KA7 4NQ
Elinor Clark, Collections Management Officer, Tel: 01292 445447 Elinor Clark Elinor.clark@south-ayrshire.gov.uk Email: Rozelle.House@south-ayrshire.gov.uk

South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture, Brandongate, 1 Leechlee Road, Hamilton ML3 0XB
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Geographical distribution of the 19 participating institutions

In terms of the geographical distribution of participating institutions, the survey tends to be skewed towards the substantial and important collections from major centres in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Falkirk and Lanarkshire. In general, the central lowlands and the eastern side of the country are fairly well represented. Not so for two large swathes of Scotland which remain unrepresented. In the southern uplands, a band extending from west to east, through the most southerly counties of Wigtownshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, Dumfriesshire, Roxburghshire and Berwickshire is not represented; and in the west of Scotland and the Highlands and Islands, a large area from south to north comprising Argyllshire and Buteshire, Ross-shire and Cromartyshire, Sutherland and Caithness, is equally wanting.

Accession number prefix code key:

A – National Museums Scotland
ABDMS – Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museums
AMS – Aberdeenshire Museums Service
COTSL – North Lanarkshire Council Museums & Heritage
CUKDM – North Lanarkshire Council Museums & Heritage
CUPMS – Fife Council Libraries & Museums
DB – Fife Council Libraries and Museums
DTEMP – Fife Council Libraries & Museums
DUFDM – Fife Council Libraries & Museums
DUNUC – University of Dundee Museums Service
E – Glasgow Museums
EF – Almond Valley Heritage Centre
ELCMS – East Lothian Council Museums Service
ELGNM – Elgin Museum, The Moray Society
FCLM – Fife Council Libraries and Museums
FIFE NN – Fife Council Libraries & Museums
FALKM – Falkirk Museums
GLA – Glasgow Museums
GTM – Grampian Transport Museum
H – National Museums Scotland
HC – Glasgow Museums
HH – Edinburgh Council Museums and Galleries
IMAG – Inverness Museum and Art Gallery
KIRMG – Fife Council Libraries & Museums
LVSAV – Almond Valley Heritage Centre
M – National Museums Scotland
MACLC – Museum of Ayrshire Country Life and Costume
ME – Glasgow Museums
MLC – North Lanarkshire Council Museums & Heritage
NH – Edinburgh Council Museums and Galleries
NLC – North Lanarkshire Council Museums & Heritage
NLCMH – North Lanarkshire Council Museums & Heritage
NMS – National Museums Scotland
PP – Glasgow Museums
SAC – South Ayrshire Museums and Galleries Service
SH – National Museums Scotland
SL – South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture
SMM – National Mining Museum Scotland
T – National Museums Scotland
TEMP – Glasgow Museums
W – National Museums Scotland
WDBCS – West Dunbartonshire, Singer Sewing Machine Collection

NMS\STICK Master Catalogue

SECTION 3 – BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS

Summary of Headings:

Rake

Rasp

Saw, frame

Scroll fork

Sharp

Shoeing box

Shoeing kit

Shovel

Singeing torch

Slice

Square

Swage

Swage block

Tongs

Tool bag

Tool collection

Top cress

Trade sign

Traveller

Twister

Twitch (twitcher)

Tyre gauge

Tyring dog

Upsetter

Vice

Wheel hub tool

Wrench

Anvil

Anvil – for plough share (or 'sock') shaping. Made by Carron Ironworks, Falkirk. From Mosside smithy, Corse, Huntly. AMS 1984.262

Anvil – height 65mm. Made circa 1845. FALKM 1978-292-001

Anvil – iron, From Belgian Congo, (later Zaïre, now Democratic Republic of the Congo) Central Africa. GLA 1910.88.fi

Anvil – iron. Used in East Linton by a blacksmith. ELCMS 2001.316.1

Anvil – iron, wood (beech ?), base cylinders (2), head tapered (at end), height 84cm, length (head) 28.5cm, width (head) 4cm. Associated with William Turnbull, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. This is a small anvil set on a wooden stand. Due to its size it can only have been used for small pieces. FALKM 1977-033-251

Anvil – large size, single horn. Forge use. From a small forge and joinery workshop at Quarrycroft, Boghead, Ord, Banff. 1900-1950. AMS 1986.031.001

Anvil – metal, small GLA TEMP.1631

Anvil – single horn type, wrought iron with top face of tooled steel (five welded together). H 350mm x W 840mm X D 110mm. NH117/1/96

Anvil – small, set on an elm base. FALKM 1996-039-002

Anvil and block – timber block woodwormed (1984). AMS 1984.285

Anvil block – wood. Used to bring anvil up to working height. H 400mm x W 570mm. NH117/2/96

Blacksmith's – anvil and base. CUPMS:1998.0066.0001-2

Blacksmith's – anvil, steel, approx. 150kg with Hardy hole and punching hole. COTSL:88:002:05:1

Farrier's – anvil, seat attachment, wooden, on iron frame. From Drumblade Smithy, by Huntly, Aberdeenshire. 1900-1960. AMS 1984.260a

Farrier's shoeing – anvil, iron on rough timber post stand. From Drumblade Smithy, by Huntly, Aberdeenshire. 1900-1960. AMS 1984.260b

Apron

Blacksmith's leather – worn by blacksmiths to prevent hot slag from burning clothes during forging. Metal rings attached for tying at the back, one each side, tied with leather thongs. Two metal rings attached to garment at top of bib, for tying at neck. H 925mm x W 845mm. NH111/1/96

Bellows

Bellows – iron, wood (oak?), leather, fireclay, cylindrical, feet (4), height 103cm, diameter 65cm. Used by William Turnbull, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. Driven by means of a long handle. It is conceivable that one handle is missing. Could have been operated by two persons. FALKM 1977-033-255

Bellows – small foot bellows with wooden boards and leather sack, operated by a cast iron pedal. ' . . . ENGLAND' inscribed on top surface. Circa 1950. FALKM 1986-070-001

Bellows cooling plate – one part made at Carron Ironworks, Falkirk. From Drumblade Smithy, by Huntly, Aberdeenshire. 1900-1960. AMS 1984.263; 264

Blacksmith's – bellows NLC 1999-697

Blacksmith's – by Alldays & Onions (maker) Birmingham. From a farm near Pluscarden, Elgin. AMS 1984.255

Blacksmith's – drum type, manufactured by Alldays & Onions (maker), Birmingham, from Rothiemay Smithy. Provenanced to a farm near Pluscarden, by Elgin. 1900-1960. AMS 1984.091

Blacksmith's – forge bellows. From a small forge and joinery workshop at Quarrycroft, Boghead, Ord, Banff. 1900-1950. AMS 1986.031.002

Blacksmith's – forge bellows, from the farm forge at Gaval Farm, Fetterangus, Aberdeenshire, 1900-1950. AMS 1985.020.02

Blacksmith's – hand bellows, used for lighting the forge. Wood and leather, with brass nozzle. H 495mm x W 222mm x D 56mm. NH111/3/96

Blacksmith's – oak, leather and iron. FALKM 1977-051

Blacksmith's – pear-shaped bellows, Wooden top and bottom, flexible leather sides, steel spout and rivets. COTSL:92:174:1

Blacksmith's – piece of only, from Bolobo. From a collection of ethnographical objects from Upper Congo, (later Zaïre, now Democratic Republic of the Congo)) Africa. GLA 1909.28.t.1-3

Forge bellows – pear shape, wooden frame with two rectangular air holes on one side and metal chain on other, leather moving parts held in place with metal studs and white painted metal nozzle. Overall: 1880mm x 1010mm x 2325mm 67000g. GLA A.1978.14

Bender

Blacksmith's – metal bender, for chain harrow link forming. From Drumblade Smithy, by Huntly, Aberdeenshire. 1900-1960. AMS 1984.261

Blower

Blower – from a forge, belt-driven. COTSL:87:004:7

Bolster

Blacksmith's – square bolster, square head with square orifice running through from top to bottom. COTSL:88:002:07:1

Blacksmith's – bolster ? Steel rod with loop handle, square head with transverse channel in the underside and two circular orifices in opposite corners. COTSL:88:002:07:3

Bolt-header

Bolt-header tools – from Kingston Smithy W.QIB 70. – 72

Bottom cress

Bottom cress – metal, length 34cm, width 9cm, 1950-1980 ABDMS004689

Brace

Ratchet – a metalwork boring tool used by William Turnbull, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. FALKM 1977-033-140

Callipers

Blacksmith's – AMS 1984.278

Inside and outside – blacksmith's. AMS 1984.279

Outside – steel, 12" outside type. H 390mm x W 225mm D 3mm. NH114/1/96

Outside – to measure up to 100 mm outside sizes. Combination type. H 400mm X W 240mm X D 2mm. NH114/2/96

Outside – to measure up to 120 mm outside sizes. Combination type. H 360mm x W 165mm x D 3mm. NH114/3/96

Chain former

Inside link – metal, former: 3.5 x 16cm; link: 9 x 16.5cm, 1950-1980 ABDMS004685

Chisel

Cold chisel – NH112/2/96

Clamp

Blacksmith's – metal. AMS 1984.269; 271

Cold set

Blacksmith's – cold set (sate), wound steel rod handle COTSL:92:224:2; 92:224:5; 92:224:6

Cooling tank

Blacksmith's – used with bellows. From Drumblade Smithy, by Huntly, Aberdeenshire. 1900-1960. AMS 1984.254

Coulter set

Coulter setter – metal, a tool for setting a coulter for a swing plough, made c.1900, from the blacksmith's shop in Closeburn, Dumfriesshire. W.2004.270.33

Cutting tool

Hot cat – metal [2] 1950-1980 ABDMS004687

Die stock

Die stock – for threading screws, from Kingston Smithy W.QIB 236.

Dividers

American pattern – (otherwise known as a spring compass). Metal, with separate legs connected at the top by a flat spring bent to a circular shape, fitting tightly into notches at the top of each leg. The width of the opening is regulated by a thumbscrew. One leg damaged, bent out of shape at the point end. ELCMS 2004.212.8

Dividers – c.1900. From the blacksmith's shop in Closeburn, Dumfriesshire. W.2004.270.30

Dividers – made by Edward Martin, c.1870. From the blacksmith's shop in Closeburn, Dumfriesshire. W.2004.270.6

Drift (see also 'Punch')

Drift – punch, steel, with wooden shaft. Hammer-type tool used for punching holes in hot metal. H 240mm x W 150mm x D 45mm. NH119/1/96

Drill

Bench – metal and wood, of a kind used universally by engineers and blacksmiths prior to the Second World War. Overall dimensions: 610mm x 295mm x 245mm 9020g. Made by Millers Falls Co, Massachusetts, USA. GLA PP.1987.127

Hand – blacksmith's, 2 parts, mechanism and flywheel, from Dingwall, Easter Ross, Highland. 1900-1960. AMS 1984.240

Farrier's kit

Farrier's kit – German, taken from a battlefield in France in 1916, consisting of: instrument for tethering horses, horseshoe, 14 horseshoe nails, knife, knife for surgical operations, rasp, claw hammer and pincers. GLA 7.1916

File

File (Farrier's) – in the form of a brass case with a hinge connecting four steel files, each with appointed end and a sharp tooth, used by the blacksmith to take horse shards out. W.2004.200

Flat – 'Farmer's Friend', made by A. Tyzack and Company Limited. Used by William Turnbull at The Smithy, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. FALKM 1977-033-012

Flat – handle missing, made by G. Barnsley, Sheffield. Used by William Turnbull at The Smithy, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. FALKM 1977-033-016

Flat – handle missing, made in Portugal. Used by William Turnbull at The Smithy, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. FALKM 1977-033-015

Flat – no handle. Made by William Cook & Sons Ltd. Used by William Turnbull at The Smithy, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. FALKM 1977-033-010

Flat – wooden handle split, made by Nicholson, Canada. Used by William Turnbull at The Smithy, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. FALKM 1977-033-019

Half-round – no handle. Made by W. B. Henderson Ltd. Used by William Turnbull at The Smithy, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. FALKM 1977-033-009

Half-round – no handle, made by Walter Spencer and Company Limited, Sheffield. Used by William Turnbull at The Smithy, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. FALKM 1977-033-013

Half-round – no handle. Used by William Turnbull at The Smithy, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. FALKM 1977-033-011

Flatter

Blacksmith's – steel, with steel rod handle. COTSL:88:002:08:1; 92:224:3; 92:224:7

Fleam

Fleam – blacksmith's, consisting of horn handle and three metal blades. Overall: 82mm x 27mm x 15mm 77g. GLA TEMP.972

Fleam – blacksmith's, used by a blacksmith in Temple, circa 1900, mainly for bleeding horses or giving them tracheotomies. Three knives together and one sheathed with horn separately, enclosed in horn case. Overall: 88mm x 32mm x 17mm 115g. GLA PP.1985.130

Fleam – farrier's. GLA 1920.46.a

Fleam – farrier's, in case, brass handle with six steel pivoting blades, three with short spade-like projections, one hooked, one pointed, one blunted. Handle stamped 'PROCTOR' (maker) on one side. Overall (closed): 102mm; overall (open): 162mm; case: 108mm. GLA A.1949.16.c

Fleam – or farrier's lance. GLA 1916.85.o

Fleam – or farrier's lance, used in bleeding horses and cattle, with horn handle. 'Borg' inscribed on handle. In leather case. From a collection of miscellaneous archaeological objects. GLA 1917.66.ac

Fleam – sheathed implement like a pocket knife containing three steel 'blades'. Each blade has a projecting spike. The sides of the knife are brass and the whole is contained in a moulded cardboard case. 'GROMAX' is stamped on the blades. Used for bleeding animals by the donor's grandfather, who had a farm at Inverurie. FALKM 2002-047-001

Fleam – small penknife with two blades having sharp points on them. In moulded card case. Used for bleeding animals. FALKM 2003-057-004

Fleam – with 3 blades in brass handle. From a collection of miscellaneous archaeological objects. GLA 1917.66.ad

Floor plate

Blacksmith's – floor plate, iron, with holes for holding work. COTSL:87:074:4

Forge

Blacksmith's – from the farm forge at Gaval Farm, Fetterangus, Aberdeenshire, 1900-1950. AMS 1985.020.01

Forge – blacksmith's, from Marr College, Troon, Ayrshire. GLA ME.1981.1208

Induction motor – for blacksmith's forge, from Marr College, Troon, Ayrshire. GLA ME.1981.1209

Fuller

Blacksmith's – fuller, with steel rod handle COTSL:88:002:08:3; 88:002:08:4; 92:224:4

Side-set – metal, length 14cm, width 3.5cm, 1950-1980 ABDMS004686

Guillotine

Guillotine – blacksmith's. From Dingwall, Easter Ross, Highland. 1900-1960. AMS 1984.243

Gutter tool

Farrier's – gutter tool, for horseshoes. AMS 1984.268

Hammer

Ball pein – hard hammer, steel, with wooden shaft. Weight 2 lb. H 350mm x W 140mm x D 40mm. NH118/2/96

Blacksmith's – AMS 1984.270; 273; CUKDM 1990-001.2; 001.3

Blacksmith's – steel and wood, used in making tools H 30cm x W 11.6cm. ABDMS002004

Farrier's – FALKM 1989-068-080

Hammer – straight peen, steel, small head, pane tapers to a point. Relatively long wooden handle. ELCMS 2004.212.3

Hammer – straight peen, steel, square-ended face with pane cut-away on underside, wooden shaft, splintered. ELCMS 2004.212.2

Hammer – straight peen, steel, tapering head, wooden shaft. ELCMS 2004.212.1

Sledge – iron and ash. Handle missing. Marked 'Whitehead Glasgow Warranted'. Used by William Turnbull at The Smithy, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. FALKM 1977-033-004

Sledge – iron and ash. Handle missing. Used by William Turnbull at The Smithy, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. FALKM 1977-033-003

Sledge – iron and ash. Very heavy, handle missing. Used by William Turnbull at The Smithy, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. FALKM 1977-033-001

Sledge – iron, handle missing. Incised inscription on top and bottom of cheek 'J.D. – J.D. / J.D. / J.D. / J.D.'. Used by William Turnbull at The Smithy, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. FALKM 1977-033-002

Sledge – steel with wooden shaft. Used by the hammer man or 'striker' at the anvil. NH119/3/96

Hardy (Hardie)

Half round hardy – iron, a stubby cutting tool inserted in the hardy hole of the anvil. The red-hot work piece was placed on top of the hardy and hit with a hammer to cut large holes. '1' stamped on one side, along with the lettering 'HELLEPRR?OS CO'. ELCMS 2004.212.9

Hardie hole tool – for insertion in the hardie hole on the anvil, from Broxburn Smithy. W.2007.705

Hardie hole tools – for insertion in the hardie hole on the anvil. W.2007.670 to 678

Straight hardy – iron, a stubby cutting tool inserted in the hardy hole of the anvil. The red-hot work piece was placed on top of the hardy and hit with a hammer to slice through the work piece in a clean straight line in one or two blows. ELCMS 2004.212.10

Hearth

Blacksmith's – hearth, floor standing, four-legged sheet metal forge furnace with open shallow square hearth and asymmetric pyramid shaped hood mounted on a backplate. COTSL:88:002:01

Furnace and bellows – small circular metal forge on four iron legs joined to a band at the floor. Circular wood and leather bellows beneath the forge within the legs. Overall: 995mm x 620mm x 670mm. GLA TEMP.5890

Hoof stand

Farrier's – hoof stand ('lazy blacksmith') 1900-19. AMS 1984.267

Hook

Hook – used by William Turnbull, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. FALKM 1977-033-146

Rafter hook – used by the blacksmith in the smithy. From Drumblade Smithy. AMS 1984.280

Horseshoe

Horseshoe – iron, rusty, length 12 cm. ELGNM 1978.300

Horseshoes – unused set, made by James Innes? at Gartly Smithy. AMS 1984.284

Pony shoe – iron shoe to fit a pony. From 15 mm x 8 mm flat bar. H 120mm x W 130mm. NH115/1/96

Hot set

Blacksmith's – hot set or sate, steel, with steel rod handle. COTSL:88:002:08:2

Hammer – cutting, blacksmith's. AMS 1984.275

Hot set – steel, chisel-like tool for cutting off hot metal. NH119/2/96

Knife

Farrier's hoof paring – steel and bone, stamped 'W. Tyzack Sons & Turner' (maker), Sheffield, elephant trademark, length 21.7cm. 1900-1949 ABDMS001985

Ladle

Blacksmith's – steel, for using with hot lead for grouting railings. H 380mm x W 110mm. NH121/4/96

Ladle – made of lead, with lead sample, used in a smithy, from Dingwall, Easter Ross. AMS 1984.281

Lathe

Blacksmith's – dismantled, up to 20 parts, not all found, from Drumblade Smithy. AMS 1984.239

Lazy blacksmith – see 'Hoof stand'

Lifting jack

Lifting jack – for raising cart wheels clear of the ground, c.1900. W.2003.6.1

Mallet

Farrier's – GLA 1920.46.b

Mandrel

Blacksmith's – a large conical ring gauge. From Dingwall, Easter Ross, Highland. 1900-1960.
AMS 1984.246

Nail

Nails – box of horseshoe nails (sharps); metal box marked 'Mustad Nails', manufactured in Sweden.
AMS 1984.289

Nails – horseshoe nails, box of, wooden box. Made by Mustad, Sweden. 1950-1960.
AMS 1986.025.017; 025.103

Nails – (sharps), horseshoe, box of. AMS 1984.286

Pincers

Farrier's – a pair of 14 inch pincers, made by Alex Mathieson & Sons Ltd. From a collection of hand and machine tools. GLA 12.1903.[1]

Farrier's – for removing ice nails or adjusting horseshoe studs whilst on the horse, c.1950s, from Jardine and Co. Ltd, (owners), Dumfries. W.2001.33.74.1-3

Farrier's – for taking out horse shoe sharps. W.1997.447

Poker

Poker – blacksmith's, from the farm forge at Gaval Farm, Fetterangus, Aberdeenshire, 1900-1950.
AMS 1985.020.03.25

Punch

Blacksmith's – round and square rod punch, steel, wound steel rod handle. COTSL:92:224:1

Blacksmith's – square punch, steel, wound steel rod handle. COTSL:88:002:08:8; 88:002:08:10

Punch – steel, a stout faceted shaft with tapered end, which has a small central hole in its face. Used to place over rivet heads to drive them home and shape the head. Coopers used a very similar tool for driving home the rivets securing hoops on casks. ELCMS 2004.212.5

Punch – steel, large, used to make large holes (for example bolt holes) in red-hot metal from the forge fire. Well used as shown by the flattening over of the top through repeated hammerings.
ELCMS 2004.212.7

Punch – steel. Stout, straight faceted shaft, tapering to a circular point. Much evidence of hammer blows to top of tool. Engraved on side in faint lettering 'R. CRAWFORD' (maker). ELCMS 2004.212.6

Rafter hook – see 'Hook'

Rake

Blacksmith's – rake, iron, used to rake coals or charcoal in the forge. NH116/1/96

Rake – ash, for attending to the forge fire. COTSL:87:082:20

Rasp

Farrier's – double-ended horse rasp, a steel strip with different textured surfaces and rounded ends, used by the smith or farrier for preparing and finishing the hoof for shoeing. ELCMS 2004.212.4

Saw, frame

Frame saw – a woodworking tool formerly used in the smithy by the blacksmith at Darnaway Estate smithy near Forres. AMS.1984.290

Scroll fork

Scroll former or starter – used for bending metal for gates or railings. H 360mm x W 140mm. NH113/2/96; 113/3/96

Scroll former – steel, used for making scrolls for gates and railings. H 500mm x W 120mm. NH117/3/96

Starter – to start or bend wrought iron into scrolls. From Oliphant Blacksmiths, Edinburgh. W.2000.110.8 & 9

Sharp – see 'Nail'

Shoeing box

Shoeing box – farrier's, with compartments for tools and nails. W.QIA 492

Shoeing kit

Farrier's portable shoeing kit – contained within a wooden workbox. Contents includes: paring knife, hammer, 4 small tongs\nail pullers, pick, 5 items described as 'special kit'?, rasp, and 2 bags of nails. Formerly the property of Mackenzie, blacksmith\farrier of Kennethmont. 1930-1960.
AMS 1984.287a – 287p

Shovel

Coal shovel – or 'slice', a hearth tool, used in a smithy. AMS 1984.282

Fire shovel – iron. Used for breaking up and removing hot and cold clinkers and slag from forge. NH116/3/96

Shovel – blacksmith's, small, from the farm forge at Gaval Farm, Fetterangus, Aberdeenshire. AMS 1985.020.03.24

Singeing torch (Farrier's)

Singeing tool for horses – a flat semi-circular tin torch with a serrated edge and a wick, attached to a brass handle. W.1971.195

Slice – see 'Shovel'

Square

Set – steel, graduated. H 310mm x W 610mm. NH113/1/96

Swage

Swage – from Carron Co. \ Larbert Carron Iron Works. (owner) Carron Iron Works, Stenhouse Road, Stenhousemuir, Larbert area; ironfounders established 1759, closed 1983.
FALKM 1979-003-001 to 089

Swage – or former of steel, for flat material. NH121/1/96

Swage tool – or former, for 35 mm round bar. NH121/3/96

Swage tool – or former, steel, for inside small right angles of material. NH121/2/96

Swage block

Swage block – for horseshoe sharps (nails). AMS 1984.258; 259

Swage block – from a small forge and joinery workshop at Quarrycroft, Boghead, Ord, Banff. 1900-1950. AMS 1986.031.053a; 053b

Swage block – from Dingwall, Easter Ross, Highland. 1900-1960. AMS 1984.247; 248

Swage block – steel, used for making anchors. H 650mm x W 300mm x D 110mm. NH118/1/96

Tongs

Blacksmith's – steel COTSL:91:09:4; NLC 1998-722

Tongs – FALKM 1977-003-169. FALKM 1989-009-001

Tongs – associated with William Turnbull, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. FALKM 1977-033-188

Tongs – blacksmith's, iron, from the farm forge at Gaval Farm, Fetterangus, Aberdeenshire, 1900-1950. AMS 1985.020.03.01 – 03.23

Tongs – blacksmith's. AMS 1984.272; 283

Tongs – blacksmith's, steel, length 45.4cm. ABDMS002009, 075115 (length 54.5cm) , 075116 (length 45cm)

Tongs – blacksmith's/farrier's. SL DB1135

Tongs – blacksmith's, wrought iron. FALKM 1984-039-003 and 004

Tongs – iron, length 56.2cm. ABDMS002007, 002008, 004697 [3].

Tongs – iron, blacksmith's, used by William Turnbull, at The Smithy, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. FALKM 1977-033-005 and 006 and 120

Tongs – iron, blacksmith's, used by William Turnbull, at The Smithy, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. Probably used to hold iron rod etc. FALKM 1977-033-008

Tongs – iron, handles (2) cylindrical, pincer rectangular, flat, curved (at end), length (overall) 68cm. Associated with William Turnbull, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. FALKM 1977-033-184

Tongs – iron, side type for 5 mm bar, flat. H 530mm x W 70mm x D 22mm. NH110/24/96

Tongs – steel, straight type for 5 mm bar, flat or round. H 435mm x W 28mm x D 25mm. NH110/3/96

Tongs – iron, side type for 10 mm bar, flat. H 520mm x W 90mm x D 30mm. NH110/23/96

Tongs – steel, straight type for 10 mm bar, flat. H 360mm x W 35mm x D 25mm. NH110/4/96

Tongs – steel, side type for 15 mm bar, flat. H 585mm x W 100mm x D 15mm. NH110/22/96

Tongs – steel, straight type for 15 mm bar, flat. H 485mm x W 40mm x D 28mm. NH110/6/96.

Tongs – steel, straight type for 15 mm bar, flat. H 550mm x W 40mm x D 28mm. NH110/7/96.

Tongs – steel, straight type for 15 mm bar, flat. H 460mm x W 40mm x D 28mm. NH110/8/96.

Tongs – steel, straight type for 15 mm bar flat or round. H 580mm x W 32mm x D 25mm. NH110/2/96

Tongs – iron, for bolt head 15 mm diameter. H 510mm x W 35mm x D 25mm. NH/110/18/96

Tongs – steel, for bolt head 20 mm diameter. H 590mm x W 40mm x D 25mm. NH110/14/96

Tongs – iron, for bolt head 20mm diameter. H 640mm x W 70mm x D 25mm. NH/110/17/96

Tongs – iron, grass type for 20 mm bar, round. H 570mm x W 70mm x D 30mm. NH110/16/96

Tongs – steel, side type for 20 mm bar, flat. H 625mm x W 105mm x D 30mm. NH110/21/96

Tongs – steel, straight type for 20 mm bar. H 495mm x W 40mm x D 25mm. NH110/1/96

Tongs – steel, straight type for 20 mm bar, flat or round. H 520mm x W 40mm x D 25mm. NH110/9/96

Tongs – iron, straight type for 20 mm bar, flat. H 585mm x W 35mm x D 28mm. NH110/5/96

Tongs – iron, straight type for 20 mm bar, round. H 630mm x W 50mm x D 30mm. NH110/15/96

Tongs – iron, straight type for 25 mm bar, flat. H 510mm x W 50mm x D 30mm. NH110/10/96

Tongs – steel, side type for 25 mm bar, flat. H 880mm x W 100mm x D 30mm. NH110/20/96

Tongs – steel, straight type for 25 mm bar, flat or round. H 570mm x W 45mm x D 32mm. NH110/11/96

Tongs – iron, straight type for 30 mm bar, flat. H 770mm x W 62mm x D 40mm. NH110/12/96.

Tongs – iron, straight type for 30 mm bar, flat. H 880mm x W 60mm x D 40mm. NH110/13/96

Tongs – steel, grass type for 40 mm bar. H 810mm x W 48mm x D 35mm. NH110/19/96

Tongs – steel, very large, and upright, by Amoss (maker). Pair of rounded handles which nearly meet. Near 'head' is large bolt in centre holding both sides together. 'Nose' has flat sides and ends. Very heavy. Shut: H 355mm x W 79mm x D 25mm. Open: H 355mm x W 170mm x D 25mm. Probably blacksmith's. NH139/2/97

Tongs – steel, very large, and upright. Pair of rounded handles which nearly meet. Near 'head' is large bolt in centre holding both sides together. 'Nose' has flat sides and ends. Very heavy. Shut: H 355mm x W 62mm x D 30mm. Open: H 355mm x W 200mm x D 30mm. Probably blacksmith's. NH139/3/97

Tool bag

Blacksmith's – leather, with triangular-shaped flap with string attached. W.2000.107.4

Tool collection

Collection of tools – and miscellaneous equipment from an old forge near Lochranza. GLA T.1973.39

Top cress

Blacksmith's swage top tool – steel, rounded at one end, head shaped to fit over a flat bar. COTSL:88:002:07:4

Blacksmith's swage top tool – steel, 9mm channel, wound steel rod handle. COTSL:88:002:08:5

Blacksmith's swage top tool – steel, 10mm channel, wound steel rod handle. COTSL:92:224:8

Blacksmith's swage top tool – steel, 12mm channel, wound steel rod handle. COTSL:92:224:9

Blacksmith's swage top tool – steel, 13mm channel, wound steel rod handle. COTSL:92:224:10

Blacksmith's swage top tool – steel, 18mm channel, wound steel rod handle. COTSL:92:224:11

Blacksmith's swage top tool – steel, 18.5mm channel, wound steel rod handle. COTSL:92:224:12

Blacksmith's swage top tool – steel, 25mm channel, wound steel rod handle. COTSL:92:224:13

Blacksmith's swage top tool – steel, 32mm channel, wound steel rod handle. COTSL:88:002:08:6

Blacksmith's swage top tool – steel, 35mm channel, wound steel rod handle. COTSL:92:224:14

Top cress – metal, [3, 2 incomplete] 1950-1980 ABDMS004684

Top or heading tools – from Kingston Smithy W.QIB 180. – 181; W.QIB 192

Top swage – a steel former, used with a mechanical hammer to form ball ends for stanchions. From 25 mm x 5 mm flat bar. H 600mm x W 120mm. NH120/1/96

Top swage – steel, for 25 mm round bar. H 420mm x W 120mm x D 70mm. NH120/4/96

Top swage – steel, for 32 mm round bar. H 610mm x W 150mm. NH120/3/96

Top swage – steel, with wooden shaft, for 90 mm diameter bar. H 420mm x W 160mm. NH120/2/96

Trade sign

Blacksmith's sign – iron, figure of St. George holding spear, standing on the back of a dragon. Overall dimensions: 470mm x 305mm. Made in France, C18th-C19th. GLA 20.1

Traveller (see also 'Tyre gauge')

Traveller – blacksmith's tyre measure, plain solid wooden wheel held by a metal nut and bolt. Used by the blacksmith (and wheelwright) to measure the circumference of cart wheels prior to the manufacture of iron tyres. GLA A.1970.7

Twister

Twister – metal tool with a handle and squared-off horse-shoe-shaped end, used for holding metal at the blacksmith's shop in Closeburn, Dumfriesshire c.1900. W.2004.270.31 & 32

Twitch (Twitcher)

Horse twitch – a horse restraining or controlling device for the farrier, usually in the form of a loop of rope or a strap that is tightened over a horse's upper lip. AMS 1984.291

Tyre gauge

Tyre gauge – blacksmith's, used in cart wheel making. From Drumblade Smithy. AMS 1984.274

Tyring dog

Tyring dog – iron, used by the smith or wheelwright to force the previously heated tyre over a wheel when lying on the tyring platform. H 820mm x W 120mm x D 30mm. NH122/2/96

Tyring dog – iron, used by the smith or wheelwright to force the previously heated tyre over a wheel when lying on the tyring platform. H 940mm x W 110mm x D 15mm. NH122/3/96

Upsetter

Upsetter – blacksmith's, a tool used when upsetting or hammering out kinks in wagon or cart tyres. Made by Jas. T. Donald, Glasgow. From Dingwall, Easter Ross, Highland. 1900-1960. AMS 1984.242

Vice

Bench – blacksmith's, from a farm near Keith. AMS 1984.074

Bench – steel, iron, structure holes (8) (for screws), ratchet, length (extended) 85.3cm, length (closed) 53.8cm, width (jaw) 22.8cm, casting (in relief) on reverse "STEEL RACK". Used by William

Turnbull, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. This vice does not utilise a screw-tightening and locking mechanism, but instead a 'ratchet' action with a locking cam and lever. The mouth is tightened by pushing rather than screwing-in and loosened by pulling. FALKM 1977-033-247

Leg – blacksmith's, steel. From a small forge and joinery workshop at Quarrycroft, Boghead, Ord, Banff. 1900-1950. AMS 1986.031.052

Leg – cast iron. COTSL:90:165:1

Leg – iron, body rectangular (irregular), shaft cylindrical, length 107.5cm, width 53.7cm, length (jaw) 14cm, width (jaw) 3.2cm. Used by William Turnbull, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. Usually fastened to a bench, with jaws protruding above the bench surface, leaving a free space all round the work piece. FALKM 1977-033-276

Leg – steel and wood, 1900-1950. ABDMS065245

Portable – iron, clamp G-form, screw (for fixing to work bench), length (between jaws, fully extended) 6cm, width (overall) 15cm, height 15.3cm, casting on reverse (of G-clamp) "BRITISH MADE". Used by William Turnbull, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. Portable vices are not usually favoured by professionals because they are too unstable, but they might be used for minor jobs. FALKM 1977-033-071

Vice – iron, shaft cylindrical, body rectangular, flat, recessed, structure jaws (2), wheels (2), length 18.3cm, width 9cm, height 16cm, stamping on edge "6998 PATENTED AUG 12. 90". Meant to be mounted on tubular shaft. Used by William Turnbull, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. There are traces of metal trimmings, suggesting it was used in a metal cutting process. FALKM 1979-033-283

Wheel hub tool

Wheel hub tool – AMS 1984.266

Wrench

Shark's Jaw – steel (presumably some kind of gripping wrench) used to tighten or slacken shackle pins. NH122/1/96

Glossary

Bolt-header: 'Ring-spanner' shaped iron hand tool, used to hold the shaft of a coach bolt, nut or rivet so the head can be hammered over and properly shaped and finished.

Bottom cress: The bottom component or swage piece, placed in the hardie hole of the anvil and upon which the work piece rests, or can be sandwiched if a top cress is used.

Cold set (sate): A shafted tool with a solid steel head, ending in a chisel like broad blade at one end and a flat surface to receive hammer blows at the other end. To cold cut metal, the blacksmith places the chisel edge on the work piece and applies hammer blows to the top edge, to slice through the metal.

Coulter setter: Tool to set the forward cutting knife on a nineteenth century swing or foot plough.

Drift: A large punch-like tool used to make holes in hot metal. A punch is used to start a hole, then a drift is employed to make it larger and to shape it and give it clear edges.

Flatter: A flat-faced hammer used for gently knocking out imperfections and rough spots at the finishing process.

Fleam: A knife blade, usually with a semi-circular cutting face used by the farrier or veterinary surgeon for blood-letting of horses, cattle etc. A popular type had 3 blades within a penknife case and was sold with a small wooden mallet to tap the blades into the veins.

Forge: Used variously to describe (i) the blacksmith's fire, (ii) the blacksmith's portable furnace, (iii) the whole blacksmith's shop collectively; or (iv) *vb* to shape metal by heating and hammering.

Fuller: An iron, either a top or bottom piece, or sometimes just a hand-held hammer, to squeeze and flatten the iron into a thinner shape. Sometimes a sledge was used by the striker to deliver blows to the fullering iron.

Hardy (Hardie): The small square-shaped hole on the face of the anvil, or the little tool which sits in it.

Hot set (sate): Chisel edged top or bottom cress tool, used to cut or slice through red-hot metal rods with the application of a hammer blow, or two.

Lazy blacksmith: Farrier's hoof stand, a three-legged iron stand with a ball-top. The farrier used it as a hoof rest when shoeing the fore hoofs.

Mandrel: Large, usually free-standing cone-shaped support for shaping iron rings and other curved work. For example hoops and metal tyres.

Scroll fork (scroll former, or starter): Small tool, either hand-held or placed in the hardie hole, with slots or projections through which, or round which, metal work pieces can be curled or bent round. Used in ornamental gate work, for example.

Sharps: Horseshoe nails.

Slice: A shovel, one of three essential hearth tools for the blacksmith. The other two being a rake and a poker.

Swage: Small top or bottom tools, the bottom ones usually fixed in the hardie hole, and the top swages usually provided with a handle for holding in place over the workpiece by the smith.

Swage block: A large often rectangular chunk of iron with a variety of different-shaped holes and cut-outs, gave the smith the means for shaping hollow and curved articles, such as ladles and bowls.

Top cress: Variant name for hand-held top swage.

Traveller: A circular wheel attached to a forked handle, used to measure wheels which are to be re-tyred. The idea is to transfer the circumferential measurement of the wheel to the iron strip which is to be 'shut' into a circle to make the tyre. The traveller is rolled around the wheel's outer circumference, the revolutions counted and adjusted for and then rolled out on the metal strip and marked where the strip should be cut.

Twitch (Twitcher): A horse restraining or controlling device for the farrier, usually in the form of a loop of rope or a strap that is tightened over a horse's upper lip.

Tyring dog: An iron bar, about 3 feet long, with forked ends. A pair would be used to force the previously heated tyre over a wheel when lying on the tyring platform. One prong of the fork is hooked over the edge of the tyre, and the other prong is used as a lever against the rim of the wheel to draw the tyre over it, if necessary helped by the blows from a hammer.

Upsetter: A smith-made bracket device for placing over a kinked section of metal tire in order to upset it, i.e. hammer it back into position by the correct angle of hammer blows.

Vice, leg: A blacksmith's traditional bench vice, with the additional strength of the long 'leg' which sometimes projects right down to the floor, where it can be let into a steel socket. This allows the strain and shock at the jaws to be taken by the steel leg.

Glossary

Adze, Scotch: With a round-faced hammer-head poll, instead of the usual pin.

Adze, Shipwright's: The 9 inch blade of the shipwright's adze is longer by an inch or more, and is rather flatter than adzes used in other trades. It is usually provided with a peg poll and the handle is often given a double curve, so that its lower end is brought forward to a point almost in line with the cutting blade.

Anvil, Cooper's Hoop: Sometimes called a 'bick iron', this is a T-shaped anvil or stake, about 30 inches high overall, set upright in a block of wood. The shank is usually square in section, and the slightly rounded top has two or more holes to receive a punch when punching the rivet holes in hoops. It is also used for hammering over the rivets when joining the hoops.

Auger, Cooper's Bung Borer: Known as a scillop or skillop in Scotland, this hand-held tool had a shell-like shaft and wooden cross handle and was used to bore through the side or tops of casks to provide the bung hole.

Auger, Deck Dowelling: A shipwright's auger, made in sizes up to about 1½ inches, with a centre bit nose and plain or screwed plug. Used to countersink deck bolt holes to make room for the bolt head.

Auger, Scotch: A double twist auger, usually with a screw lead or point and a flat cutting edge, but without any side spurs or knickers. Used for boring hardwoods and for all kinds of rough constructional work.

Axe, Cooper's: A thin flat t-shaped blade, 10-12 inches measured along the cutting edge, without a poll and ground on one side only. The tapered socket springs from the middle of the back of the blade, and the handle is offset, to prevent the cooper grazing his knuckles. The blade is bent downwards at an angle of about 20^{o} with the axis of the handle, instead of being parallel with it. Used for chopping off irregularities in staves and for general trimming work on the heads of casks before using a drawing or heading knife.

Axe, Scotch: The ordinary pattern weighs between 2 and 8 lbs, and has a straight-sided blade with rounded lugs above and below the eye.

Brace: A tool for boring, consisting of a chuck or pad for holding the bit at the foot, a head at the top for a hand-hold, and between the two a crank for rotating.

Bradawl: A round blade 1-3 inches long with a chisel point. The bolstered tang is usually fitted in a turned beech handle with a metal ferrule. Used for boring pilot holes for nails or screws. The tool is started with the chisel point, then by twisting back and forth through the wood, the grain is squeezed aside without producing any shavings.

Calliper: Sometimes called compasses or dividers by woodworkers, a measuring tool usually comprising a pair of legs connected by a joint. Used for transferring 'a to b' measurements either from one part of a work piece to another, or to and from drawings. Woodworkers also use them for dividing or stepping out intervals, and for the process of scribing. There are many different types, to take inside and outside measurements, as well as double-ended varieties.

Chisel, Bruzz: A strong chisel with a V-shaped blade, 10 to 26 inches long overall, either socketed for a wooden handle, or made in steel throughout. Used for chopping out the waste from deep mortices, and for obtaining the finer angles in dovetail-shaped work.

Chisel, Firmer: A general purpose chisel with a flat blade and parallel sides, strong enough to be struck with a mallet, and used for general work. Often heavily bevelled along the edges to enable the user to reach right into the corners of mortice cuts etc.

Chisel, Lock Mortice: Commonly called a swan-necked chisel, it has a blade ⅜ to ⅝ inches wide, curving upwards at the sharpened end. Used for cutting the slots for mortice locks in doors and drawers, and other blind mortices.

Chisel, Paring: A lighter blade, long and thin, frequently bevel-edged. Used without a mallet by joiners, patternmakers, cabinet makers, and others, for fine paring and trimming.

Compass, Beam: See 'Trammel'

Cramp: Holding and tightening devices in both wood or metal, for holding work together during assembly or when being glued. Unlike some other members of the 'holding' family, such as the vice, cramps are portable and can be taken to the work in hand. Most of them have two jaws, one or both of which can be drawn together by a screw.

Cresset, Cooper's: A brazier made from three old hoop irons as bands, riveted to three vertical strips of metal, in which shavings and old bits of wood could be burnt. An open-ended cask is placed over the burning cresset to warm up the wood and so make it more pliable for bending into its final barrel-shape form by means of the truss hoops. During the process the cask is mopped over with water and the cresset sometimes splashed to produce steam. The cresset was believed by some coopers to be superior to the later steam-oven because after using the latter the staves tended to *stay* bent. The cresset was usually employed in any case to dry out the moisture from the cask and this was said to shrink the fibres on the inside of the cask which helped to set the staves in barrel form.

Croze, Cooper's: A type of plough plane with a narrow cutter and distinctive heavy semi-circular fence. Used by the cooper to cut the croze groove round the inside of the staves of a cask, near each end, to take the heads.

Die Screw & Stock: A die stock is used to hold a die or cutter to make the spiral screw thread found on the body of metal nuts and bolts and even pipes, to allow them to screw into another piece of material. These metal working tools are sometimes found in woodworking shops because joiners might want to make their own screw fittings. In the past coach builders and wagon makers

frequently used them. To cut a thread the bolt head is placed in a vice with the plain shaft sticking upright. With the little square cutting die located in the middle of the die stock securely in place, the tool is gripped by the handles on each end, placed over the end of the rod and turned slightly until it grips the rod. The thread can now be cut by gently turning the die stock around in a clockwise direction, one complete turn at a time, followed by a quarter turn back. When the required depth of thread is completed the die stock is gently turned in reverse to free it from the shaft. A special tool is then used to check the screw thread is level and evenly spaced.

Drill, Archimedean: Varying in length from about 6 to 15 inches, the drill consists of a head, usually of wood, a stem cut or twisted into the form of a slow spiral, a driving (or 'travelling') handle containing a nut cut internally to engage with the spiral, and a screw chuck or pad to take bits up to about ⅛ of an inch in diameter. The rotating action is obtained by sliding the handle up and down the spiral stem so that the bit rotates alternately in opposite directions. For this reason the V-shaped bits are ground on both sides. Used for boring small holes in thin wood and metal, and useful for working in confined spaces where a brace cannot be operated. The modern double-spiral version with a reversing device within the travelling handle produces continuous motion in one direction.

Drill, Bow: In its simplest form a cylindrical or bobbin-shaped stock, round which the bow-string is wound, mounted on a steel rod of which the lower end holds the bit, and the upper end carries a head by which the stock is held and pressed against the work. Sometimes a breast-plate is strapped around the body of the user for the same purpose. The stock is rotated by the back-and-forth movement of the bow which imparts a reciprocating motion to the bit which is consequently designed to cut equally well in both directions. The bow is normally made of wood. The cord is attached to one end, is given a single turn round the stock and is then secured to the other end of the bow. Bow or 'fiddle' drills, as they are called, are suitable for comparatively light work, such as boring small holes in wood, metal and stone.

Drill, Breast: A drilling tool larger and heavier than a hand drill, with the bevel gear carried on a steel pillar or cast-iron frame. Early forms had a saucer-shaped head, later developed into a breast-plate. The bits were held in by friction in a tapered square socket, or by means of a screw. Later versions were fitted with a Barber screwed chuck, had adjustable speeds, and a spirit level was often fitted to guide the operator.

File: A metal bar, usually of hardened steel, having one or more of its surfaces covered with a series of raised cutting edges or teeth, designed to cut by abrading. Files are used in woodworking shops for various smoothing or fitting operations. File cuts include float or single cut, double cut and rasp cut; and file forms commonly include half-round, round, flat, fusiform (cigar-shaped) and three-square (triangular-sectioned).

Gauge, Cutting: This tool is identical to the marking gauge, except that it is fitted with a small pointed knife or cutter instead of the spur. The knife is held in position by a wedge, so that it can be taken out for re-sharpening. It is used for deep scoring parallel to the edge of the timber, especially across the grain when marking the shoulders of joints. It can also be used for cutting thin wood, such as veneer, into strips, working from both sides. Factory-made examples are often beech wood and are sometimes referred to as 'slitting gauges'.

Gauge, Marking: Factory-made examples have a slender wooden stem with steel spur near the end. A large wooden head forms a fence to rest up against the side of the wood. A brass inset and wedge holds the head tight and the sharp point can then be used for marking lines parallel with the edge of the timber. Many marking gauges are evidently home-made, consisting of hardwood in two simple parts. A carved cylindrical stem, perhaps 9-10 inches long, with a pointed steel spur at the top end. The head (also known as the 'fence') is a rectangular block with rounded corners and has a hole in the middle. It can be moved up and down the stem and has a wedge or wooden thumb screw to tighten it at the correct distance for marking a work piece.

Gauge, Mortice: Very similar to a marking gauge but with two spurs instead of one, used for marking the double parallel lines showing the position of a tenon or mortice or similar joint, thus avoiding the need to scribe two lines separately.

Gimlet: A miniature auger with a spiral twist or shell body and a screw point. The wooden handle is usually in beech or boxwood and forms a 'T' with the shank. Used for boring small holes from ⅛ to ⅜ inch diameter, as pilot holes for nails, screws etc. Unlike the awl, which makes a hole by squeezing the material apart, the gimlet starts by squeezing, but finishes the hole to size by side-cutting.

Gouge: A hollow-bladed chisel. Normally made in widths from ¼ to 2 inches, and in eight standard radii ranging from 'flat' through 'middle' and 'scribing' to 'fluting'. The bevel may be ground outside, 'out-cannel', or inside, 'in-cannel'. Most carving work is done with out-cannel gouges whilst in-cannel ones are used for cutting in a straight line, e.g. scribing, or boxing a wheel hub.

Graver: One of a family of special chisels used by a wood engraver to produce the finer lines in engraving. (The broader incisions of a woodcut are cut with knives). A typical graver has a blade about 4-5 inches long which removes a sliver of wood when pushed with the hand. It is designed to cut across the grain and is held at a very low angle to the block being cut. The blade may be straight or slightly bowed (bellied). The handles are made in many patterns – balloon-shaped, peg-top, but more commonly mushroom-shaped, often with the lower side removed to enable the graver to be held at a low angle. The face is ground at an angle of about 45^{o}.

Hammer, Claw: A general carpenter's hammer with a heavy head, of about 15 ounces, and a straight wooden handle, commonly hickory. The claw hammer has one flat round end for banging in nails, and at the other end the head is bent down and split into two forked prongs. This is the 'claw' and the slit is used for sliding under the head of nails and lifting them out of the wood. This is very handy if a nail is wonky and has not gone into the wood straight.

Hammer, Saw-Setting: Professional saw sharpeners sometimes use a hammer to 'set', i.e. bend over the teeth of the saw blade alternately, so that the cut is slightly larger than the saw blade and avoids getting the blade 'stuck' fast in the wood. The hammer has a symmetrical head, tapering to a flat cross pane on both sides of the eye. Head weight is 4 to 8 ounces, and the handle is wooden.

Hammer, Scotch: Design of general claw hammer which has a 'strapped' head. The straps are secured to the top part of the handle. There are subtle variations in shape, an Edinburgh shape and a Glasgow shape, but both have a distinctive bulbous handle near the base.

Hammer, Upholsterer's: A graceful lightweight strapped hammer with a small round slightly flared face for hammering in pins and tacks, and a small claw at the opposite end for lifting nails etc.

Hammer, Warrington: This is a classic joiner's hammer, made in a full range of sizes (5 – 33 oz) as well as in the lighter tack and pattern makers' sizes. It has a round face with a neck chamfered each side of the rounded cheeks. The cross pane is symmetrical and tapers down on both sides to a rounded tip for starting 'pins' and for riveting. Used as a general-purpose hammer by joiners, carpenters, cabinet makers and other tradesmen. In Scotland it is sometimes called a 'pin hammer'.

Hoop driver: A wedge-shaped steel shoe used by cooper's for driving hoops over the outside of a cask. Sometimes called a 'hose driver' in Scotland, where 'Scotch' and 'Glasgow' patterns are found. Grooved at the nose to prevent the driver slipping off the hoop. Wooden handle ringed with iron to prevent splitting under the heavy blows from the cooper's hammer. In the Scotch driver, the steel shoe is necked to make removal and replacement of the shoe or stock easier. Used in the manufacture of barrels.

Iron, Caulking: Family of all-steel chisel-like hand tools about 6 – 7 inches long, with mushroom heads and flared blades. Their edges are either sharp, blunt, or provided with grooves known as creases. They are struck with a caulking mallet by the shipwright when forcing strands of oakum into the seams between planks on the deck and ship sides to make the ship watertight. There are many

different types for different parts of the process – bent, blunt, double-bent, single and double crease, fantail reaming, jerry, set, sharp, spike and trenail, to mention but a few.

Jumper: Heavy round-iron rod about 3 feet 6 inches long, curved round at one end to nearly a right-angle. Introduced through the bung hole of a cask, it is used by coopers to lever the circular cask head into position if it sticks below the level of the croze channel.

Knife, Crumming: Coopers draw knife with a blade combining both a straight and hollowing section in the same tool, Used to combine the function of backing and hollowing a stave without changing tools.

Knife, Heading: Coopers draw knife with a large flat blade up to 2¼ inches wide and 16 inches long. There are two types, 'straight' and 'circular' backed. Used for smoothing and finishing the bevel round the heads of casks.

Knife, Hollowing: Also called a 'belly knife' because the blade is bent in a shallow hollowing curve. Made in sizes up to about 12 inches long and 2¼ inches wide. Used to trim and give a slight concavity to the inside of the staves.

Knife, Round Shave: Coopers draw knife, sometimes called an 'inshave'. A round blade, curved into the form of a complete or part circle about 2 -6 inches diameter. Used by coopers for reaching down inside a cask to level the joints between staves, and for cleaning the inside of a cask if it becomes foul. Also used for erasing brands, marks and painted letters from the exterior of casks and boxes.

Mallet, Caulking: Long-handled wooden mallet, used by the shipwright for driving caulking irons. The head measures about 13 inches long and 1¾ inches across the faces, which are circled with thick iron rings, to prevent splitting. The head is hardwood (usually either beech, lignum vitae or 'live oak', *Quercus virens*, a very hard oak from the USA) with a central boss, enclosing the handle, held together by two large rivets. It is common for one end of the handle to be left protruding above the head.

Mandrel, Wheelwright's: Heavy iron or stone cone, up to 4 feet in height, used by the wheelwright for trueing up the circular iron bonds which bind the wheel hubs. After the bond has been made on the anvil, it is placed on the mandrel and hammered down until perfectly round, and also splayed, to make it fit the slightly tapered face of the hub.

Maul, Chime: Cooper's beating tool in the form of a heavy steel bar, 2½ - 3 feet long, with flattened body and handle at one end, used for knocking on the chime hoops, i.e. the hoops surrounding the head of a cask.

Plane: All woodworker's would own one or more planes. There are endless varieties ranging from the common 'coffin-shaped' smoothing planes and moulding planes, to obscure specialist planes such as the violin plane. The largest planes, of 6 feet or more in length, are the cooper's jointer planes, used upturned, down which the stave is pushed, the jointer having two legs holding one end 18 inches from the floor. Descriptions of each type of plane and their use are given in the listing of planes, together with a check list of plane makers of planes found in Scotland.

Router, Boxing: Spokeshave-type tool. 'Boxing' and 'check' are coachbuilder's terms for a rebate. This has a single iron ¼ - ¾ inch, no fence, and is similar in construction and working to the router plane. Used for finishing rebates to the depth required, and for cleaning out grooves already made and testing them for depth.

Router, Grooving: Fenced router with a ⅛ , 3/16, or ¼ inch wide iron which has a hooked cutting edge, and is wedged in the stock sideways. Made in pairs for working on either hand, with a metal fence adjustable within 5 inch limits and fixed by various means including a screw engaging a nut which runs in a slide within the stock. There is a small round outlet for shavings, known as the 'eye hole'. Used mainly for working grooves for taking a panel or glass.

Router, Jigger: Sometimes called a side router. The cutters are parallel to the sole, and carried in a metal housing. The single-iron type has two hooked cutting edges fixed with two screws; the double iron (London pattern) has two separate plain cutters set at 45°, secured with thin metal wedges. Used for cutting glazing or panel grooves in frames and pillars. It began to replace the pistol router in the mid-nineteenth century.

Saw, Bettye: Large frame saw, typically with a four-sided frame with a centre blade, 30 inches long, tensioned by a wing nut. Another version has wooden cheeks and a centre stretcher, with a blade about 27 inches long, tensioned by a twisted cord or metal rod. This type resembles a large bow saw, but one cheek is extended below the level of the blade, with a cross-handle at the end. Operated by an up-and-down movement, and used for cutting all kinds of curved work. Wheelwrights used them for cutting felloes. Chairmakers used them for sawing out chair arms and other curved parts.

Saw, Compass: Hand saw with a narrow blade, about 10 – 18 inches long, tapered almost to a point, with teeth cut to 10 points to the inch, and fitted to a pistol-shaped handle. Used for cutting curved shapes in wood, particularly interior curves where it would be difficult to use the bow saw, for example in cutting a large hole in the centre of a board.

Saw, Flooring: Special hand saw with a blade 14 – 18 inches long. The lower edge is often convex, and the teeth are sometimes carried round the curved toe of the saw and along part of the back. Used by electricians, gas fitters, plumbers and other tradesmen for cutting out a section of floor board or partition. The curved end of the saw enables a particular board to be sawn across without damaging its neighbour. The convex edge and toe of the saw are used to make a concave kerf almost penetrating the board. The pointed end of the saw is then pushed through, and after penetrating, the saw, which cuts with both edges, completes the cut.

Saw, Skew Back: The modern form of hand saw that we know today was probably first developed in London from around 1700. The basic shape has hardly changed since. The long steel blade narrows gently to the toe. The bottom edge of the blade is lined with teeth for cutting through the log or piece of wood. A closed rosewood handle is screwed through the wide end of the blade. From 1874, saw maker Henry Disston in America made a very graceful blade that was curved or hollowed-out along the top edge. These attractive-looking saws are called ‘skew back’ saws and became very popular with wood workers in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Saw, Tenon: The tenon saw is a back saw with a parallel blade, normally about 10 – 16 inches long with a comfortable closed wooden handle. The rectangular blade is reinforced with a brass strip folded tightly over the top edge. Joiners might use a small saw such as this for making the cuts in wood to produce the tenons to fit into mortice holes to form neat joints in the construction of the sides of drawers used in chests of drawers and other furniture. The back prevents the blade bending, which is important to the joiner who must make short straight cuts, otherwise the work piece would be ruined. The bottom edge of the blade has very sharp teeth to cut across the grain of the wood.

Screwdriver, Undertaker’s: Otherwise known as a coffin screwdriver, it has a short steel blade, about 2 - 2½ inches long, and a flat oval handle. The slotted blade has a distinct flare to the tip and is used for screwing down the (normally 6) screws on the lid of a coffin.

Shave, Heading Swift: Cooper’s large ‘plane-type’ shave, often having a heavy square-shaped stock. Many are home-made, but there are factory produced examples as well. The side handles are sometimes turned slightly upwards to prevent the hands from being grazed. The iron is 2½ - 5 inches across, usually straight but slightly convex for cross-grain use. Used for smoothing the heads of barrels and casks which, for this purpose, are held on a heading board. Planing across the grain is quicker, but in most cooperages this was only permitted for the undersides of the head because of the rougher finish.

Shave, Jarvis: A heavy shave with a concave sole about 12 inches long overall, with an oval section, and handles at each end. The double iron, 2 - 2¼ inches wide, is bedded and wedged like that of a plane. The top of the stock is sometimes strapped to prevent the short grain of the shoulders from splitting, and the sole is usually plated to resist wear. Used by wheelwrights and others for rounding spokes, poles etc.

Shave, Spokeshave: A spokeshave has a beech or boxwood body, called the 'stock'. This is shaped and cut away underneath to give the oval handles at either end an upturned or 'winged' appearance. A recess in the middle holds a wedge-shaped steel cutter, 1½ - 5 inches long, and ¼ - 1 inches wide. The blade was adjusted by a thumb turn screw at each end. To resist wear a brass plate is screwed behind the blade and is called a 'plated spokeshave'. In the second half of the nineteenth century, when the spokeshave appeared as a specialist tool for the wheelwright – the maker of wooden wheels for carts and wagons – it was used for shaving the spokes that connected the wheel to the axle hub. Over time, the spokeshave became a more generalised all-metal tool used by many woodworker's and tradesmen. It was particularly good for shaving wood off curved surfaces, such as shaping a new handle for a hammer, an oar for a boat, or a spindle for a chair back.

Timber Scribe, Cooper's: Known also as a scrieving iron, scrive, scriving knife, race knife, scorer, scrive hook, skiven iron, or raze knife. Wooden handle, steel forked shaft, one arm pointed, with a fixed drag-knife at one side, the other arm with the end bent round to form a sharp gouge-like cutter. This excavates a groove (or 'race') when pulled toward the user. It will make a circular groove, with the drag-knife used for scribing numbers and letters. Used for cutting numbers on the cask ends.

Trammel: Sometimes called a beam compass, the trammel comprises a wooden or metal bar of rectangular section, about 2- 5 feet long, and two heads, of wood or metal, which slide along the bar and can be fixed in any desired position by means of wedges or screws. The trammel heads are usually pointed, but one may carry a pencil holder instead. Used by millwrights, shipwrights, carpenters, and others to describe large sweeps or circles, or for marking out large work-pieces.

Web Strainer (Dwang): One of the most important tools in the equipment of the upholsterer, it is in frequently use to give tension to the webbing which forms the foundation in most types of upholstery. Known as a 'dwang' in Scotland, the most common form is a flat, bat-shaped piece of wood, about 10 inches long, with a rectangular aperture in the lower part. One end of the webbing is nailed in position; the other is looped through the slot in the strainer, with a peg put through the loop to secure it. The strainer is then levered over to stretch the webbing which, when taut, is nailed down to its point of attachment.

Glossary of Scottish terms

Alishin: Cobbler's awl

Back check plane: Sash fillister plane

Belly knife: Cooper's hollow knife

Bilfie: Heavy hammer used in a shipyard

Birse: Cobbler's bristle

Blunt adze: Cooper's nailing adze

Bobbin swarf or scillop: Bobbin bit (woodworking)

Brog: Bradawl

Bruiser: Cobbler's glazer and sleeking irons

Casement plane: Hollow and round moulding plane

Cashal: Cobbler's stirrup

Chaif: Cooper's chiv plane

Chequered adze: Cooper's nailing adze

Clooes: Cobbler's grip or clamp

Cordiner: Cordwainer

Crum knife: Cooper's jigger

Deevil: Cobbler's foot (last)

Devil: Cobbler's cast iron last

Devil's tail: Cooper's 'knocker-up' (a cask head lifter)

Dippin: Cobbler's dubbin (dubbing)

Divel: Cobbler's foot (last)

Doggie's hawk: Miner's deputy axe

Drawshave: Cooper's roundshave

Dumcraft: Lifting jack

Dwang: Upholsterer's web stretcher or strainer

Eatche: Adze

Eke: Lengthening bar or extension piece for a joiner's cramp

Elshin: Cobbler's awl

Elsin: Cobbler's awl

Etch: Cooper's adze

Filletster plane: Fillister plane

Fipple bit: Nose bit (woodworking)

Fit-fang: Cobbler's stirrup or footstrap

Flincher: Cooper's chiv or groper plane

Flit plow: Plough plane

Fore check plane: Moving fillister plane

Fore fillister plane: Moving fillister plane

Geelum: Rebate plane

Glaun: Woodworker's vice or cramp

Hack: Small adze

Hafflin: Trying plane

Halfin: Trying plane

Halflin: Trying plane

Half-long: Trying Plane

Hose driver: Cooper's hoop driver

Jock: Callipers (with straight legs)

Kist: Wooden tool chest

Kluvie: Claw hammer

Langstick: Cobbler's polishing \ rubbing down bone or long stick

Lingel: Shoemaker's waxed thread

Luggie: Single-handled wooden bucket

Lummie: Cooper's cresset (brazier)

Mash: Framing hammer

Massie: Framing hammer

Mell: Joiner's mallet

Mundy: Heavy hammer used in a shipyard

Patie Bowie (Peter Bowie), an adaptation of 'Petty Boy' from the French 'petite-bois': Cobbler's polishing \ rubbing down bone or long stick

Peltie: Heavy hammer used in a shipyard

Pin hammer: Warrington hammer

Plucker: Cooper's shave, such as a 'downright' and 'swift'

Port saw: Compass saw

Pykin awl: Shoemaker's peg awl

Raglet plane: Dado grooving plane

Rivelins: Calfskin footgear

Roset end: End of a thread (used in sewing leather) which is stiffened with resin

Rosit end: End of a thread (used in sewing leather) which is stiffened with resin

Roundsil: Compass plane

Run (vb.): To make a profile with a moulding plane

Scillop: Auger, Cooper's bung borer

Screw nail: Wood screw

Scutching (vb.): Levelling the joints in the head of a cask by reducing the thickness of one of the pieces with an adze.

Skillop: Auger, Cooper's bung borer

Smiddy: Smithy

Snab's bench ('Snab' being the Scottish term for the obscure slang term 'Snob', for shoemaker or cobbler): Cobbler's bench

Souter: Shoemaker or cobbler

Steady: Cooper's anvil

Stob: Bradawl

Stowing adze: Cooper's trussing adze

Studdie: Cooper's anvil

Study: Cooper's anvil

Suter: Shoemaker or cobbler

Tackety Jock: Cobbler's last

Turkiss: Cobbler's lasting pincers

Whang (term for a thong or a narrow strip of leather): Cobbler's stirrup or footstrap

Whittie: Cobbler's sharpening bat

Wilk bit: Swiss gimlet

Yerkin: Side seam of a shoe

Yickie-yeckie: Cobbler's polishing \ rubbing down bone or long stick