Scottish Transport & Industry Collections Knowledge network

Master Catalogue for Scotland

Cobbler'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
Website: www.almondvalley.co.uk

The Museum of Ayrshire Life at Dalgarven Mill, Kilwinning, KA13 6PL.
Moira Gaw (Volunteer Collections Management Assistant)
Tel: 01294 552448 Email: moira.gaw@hotmail.co.uk Website: www.dalgarvenmill.org

Clydebank - **Singer Sewing Machine Collection,** West Dunbartonshire, 16 Poplar Road, Dunbarton G82 2RJ.
Andrew J. Graham, Documentation and Access Officer, email: Andrew.Graham2@west-dunbarton.gov.uk Tel: 01389 772147
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University of Dundee Museums Service, Park Place, Nethergate, Dundee, Dundee City, DD1 4HN.
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Nico Tyack, Documentation Officer
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Elgin Museum, 1 High Street, Elgin, Moray, IV30 1EQ.
Heather Townsend, Museum Assistant (Monday and Tuesday); or Morag MacDonald. Tel\Fax: 01343 543675. Email: curator@elginmuseum.org.uk website: www.elginmuseum.org.uk

Falkirk Museums, Museum Stores & Workshop, 7-11 Abbotsinch Road, Grangemouth FK3 9UX.
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Niamh Conlon, Museum Curator, Mobile: 07793 721585 Email: niamh.conlon@falkirk.gov.uk

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Glasgow Museums
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Grampian Transport Museum, Alford, Aberdeenshire AB33 8AE.
Peter Donaldson – Trustee and Collections Assistant.
Email: Curator@grampiantransportmuseum.org.uk [curator@gtm.org.uk]
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Mike Ward – Curator

Inverness Museum and Art Gallery, Castle Wynd, Inverness, Highlands IV2 3EB.
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
Website: www.slleisureandculture.co.uk
Gareth Hunt, Senior Museum Officer. Email: Gareth.Hunt@southlanarkshire.gsx.gov.uk
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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 4 – COBBLER'S TOOLS

Summary of Headings

Nail chest

Nail cup

Nail marker (stitch prick)

Needle

Nippers

Oilstone

Peg

Peg breaker

Pincers

Pliers

Plough

Pricker

Protector, boot and shoe

Protector, hand

Puff stick

Punch

Rand file

Rasp

Resin

Rivet

Rivet driver

Rivetting machine

Sander

Scraper

Screwdriver

Seat breaker

Shaper

Sharpening bat

Shears

Shoemaking tool

Size stick

Skiving machine

Slicker

Soldering iron

Sole burnisher

Sole gluer

Sole plane

Sole prizer

Stamp

Stirrup

Stool

Stretcher

Tacks

Template

Thread

Tool kit

Tree

Vice

Wax

Whang

Wheel

Anvil

Welt – steel [2], used in shoemaking for setting the welt at right angles, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021423

Apron

Apron – leather, which belonged to John Malcolm, Cobbler, Balfron, who died, 5 December, 1910. Overall: 60 mm x 700 mm x 1045 mm. GLA 1910.119.b

Shoemaker's – possibly moleskin, heavy, 1900-1970, from the business of shoemaker William Donald & Son, Lumsden, (owner), height 76cm, width 106cm. ABDMS032856

Auger, twist

Auger, twist – wood and metal. Shaped wooden handle and long shaft culminating with a screw thread. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 13 mm x 146 mm x 54 mm 28.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.47

Auger, twist – wood and metal. Shaped wooden handle and long shaft culminating with a screw thread. With indistinct stamp on handle. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 11 mm x 124 mm x 52 mm 17.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.48

Auger, twist – wood and metal. Shaped wooden handle and long shaft with screw thread. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 12 mm x 103 mm x 36 mm 10 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.49

Auger, twist – wood and metal. Shaped wooden handle and long shaft with screw thread. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 12 mm x 92 mm x 39 mm 8.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.50

Awl

American peg – handled. T.1860.597.9

American peg haft – FALKM 1991-028-019

American peg-points – T.1860.597.8

Awl – FALKM 1988-088-004. FALKM 1989-033-018. FALKM 1989-044-027. FALKM 1989-068-046. FALKM 1989-068-098 and 099. FALKM 1989-068-117. FALKM 1990-001-057. FALKM 1991-028-026

Awl – from shoemaker Mr. David Mitchell (b.1904 – d.1978), of Avonbridge. FALKM 1979-027-085; FALKM 1979-027-100

Awl – made by Harvey, Frost & Co. Ltd, circa 1920. FALKM 1990-070-011

Awl – made by Marples & Sons. FALKM 1999-063-017

Awl – round wood handle, tapered steel awl point. Fair condition, but worn. Length 8cm. Used for making holes. C20th. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1981.9.6

Awl – shaft only. FALKM 1987-078-031

Awl – short steel rod with a pointed screw thread at one end and closed hook on the other. In a cardboard box for Nettlefolds sporting shoe spikes. The awl was to make the hole in the sole of the shoe to fix the spike. FALKM 2000-002-005/01

Awl – [3], steel lengths of 9cm, 7.5cm and 5.5cm respectively, handleless and curved and faceted. One stamped on side 'G BARNSLEY' (maker, of one). Used for making holes in leather. Some rusty. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1981.9.11

Awl – with a long shaft. FALKM 1999-063-018

Awl – with curving shank, from shoemaker Mr. David Mitchell (b.1904 – d.1978) of Avonbridge. FALKM 1979-027-091

Awl – with mushroom shaped handle end and a thin short pointed head. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 28 mm x 126 mm x 28 mm 18.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.37

Awl – with short flattened pointed head and turned wooden handle. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 30 mm x 151 mm x 30 mm 32.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.38

Awl – wood and metal, with a turned wooden handle and small point, and home-made repair to handle, from a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 30 mm x 115 mm x 31 mm 73 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.20

Awl – wood and metal, with a turned wooden handle and small point, from a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 35 mm x 97 mm x 35 mm 106 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.19

Awl – wooden handle and steel point, good condition, stamped 'HERCO'(maker or trademark)on the side of the point. L: 13.5cm x dia. handle 2.5cm. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1981.9.3

Awl? – shoe making tool in white metal, with hollow cylindrical handle, and curved tubular nozzle and screw on metal cap. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 23 mm x 135 mm x 23 mm 21 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.27

Borer – wood and iron, worn, length 17cm. Used for making holes for leather thongs. Wooden faceted handle, tapered iron spike. C20th. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1981.9.1

Closing – boot closer's. T.1860.597.4

Cobbler's – W.1985.77

Cobbler's – a long thin steel spike with wooden handle, used by the cobbler for making holes in leather. Poor to fair condition. Length:365mm. COTSL:89:038:030

Cobbler's – a short steel spike with wooden handle, used for making holes in leather. Length:112mm. COTSL:89:038:021

Cobbler's – possibly a sole prizer and possibly converted from a screwdriver? COTSL:89:038:023

Double – FALKM 1989-033-017

Eyed – shaft only. Similar to the two-eyed awl of 1987-078-003. FALKM 1987-078-033

Eyed – steel, with a wooden handle and brass ferrule. FALKM 1987-078-002

Eyed – steel, with a wooden handle and brass ferrule. It has a small oval-shaped eye near the tip and an elongated eye set behind that. FALKM 1987-078-003

Heel – [2] T.1860.597.7

In-seam – T.1860.597.5

Magazine – an awl with a hollow handle containing a bobbin of thread that passes down a groove in the shank and then through the eye near the tip. FALKM 1987-078-030

Moccasin – steel, gently curved profile, used for sewing in moccasin plugs used with waxed ends. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 3 mm x 75 mm x 3 mm 4 g.
GLA PP.1980.6.17.53

Moccasin – steel, gently curved profile, used for sewing in moccasin plugs used with waxed ends. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 3 mm x 89 mm x 11 mm 4.5 g.
GLA PP.1980.6.17.54

Peg – FALKM 1989-068-047

Peg – from shoemaker Mr. David Mitchell (b.1904 – d.1978) of Avonbridge. FALKM 1979-027-079

Pegging – wooden handle with four-sided tapered steel awl point inset. Length: 12.5cm; diameter 3.0cm; length of awl point 1.4cm. Used for making holes to receive wooden pegs in fishermen's boots. The pegs were wooden so that they would swell in the damp and would not rust. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1982.4.3

Sewing – awl, sewing, steel with gentle curve at one end, used for hand sewing soles, used with waxed ends. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 2 mm x 66 mm x 5 mm 2 g.
GLA PP.1980.6.17.52

Sewing – wood and metal, with long curved steel shaft culminating in a point. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 31 mm x 69 mm x 31 mm 32.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.39

Sewing – wood and metal, with curved steel shaft culminating in an angled point. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 27 mm x 49 mm x 27 mm 19 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.40

Shoemaker's – wood, steel and brass, height 13.7cm, diameter 3.5cm. ABDMS012359

Shoemaker's – steel and wood [2], by G. Barnsley (maker), one in manufacturer's handle, the other in home-made one. W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021415

Shoemaker's – steel and wood [11] in cylindrical container, Height (container) 18.8cm, diameter (container) 2.8cm, by G. Barnsley (maker); Adams (maker); Essen (maker). W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021416

Square – [2] T.1860.597.6

Stabbing – sometimes called a closing awl. Round wood handle with brass ferrule, tapered steel awl point. Fair condition, but worn. Length 8cm. Used by cobblers when patching, but also sometimes by

closers when sewing together parts of the upper. C20th. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1981.9.7

Awl wrench

Awl wrench or key – FALKM 1991-028-020

Awl wrench or key – wooden cylindrical handle with flat metal shaped head with oblong hole in it. Used for forcing awl into awl handle. Length overall 9.6cm. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1982.4.12

Bench

Cobbler's – or 'Snab's bench', complete with tools and appliances. T.1968.82

Shoemaker's – wood and plastic, bench\seat with two drawers below and shelf for kit being used adjacent to seat. Overall: height 111.4cm, width 49.2cm, depth 39.6cm. ABDMS040438

Tool bench – cobbler's. SL DB1595/5

Blocking tool

Blocking? Stone – moulded into shape of part of foot. For shaping leather. Overall: 95 mm x 80 mm x 170 mm 1300 g GLA AHNN.981.23

Blocking tool – from collection of cobbler's tools. Overall: 32 mm x 50 mm x 145 mm 152 g. GLA TEMP.10.[16]

Board, wooden

Shoemaker's – wood, plain wooden board with obvious signs of use on both sides; height 47.5cm, width 16.9cm, depth 2.1cm, use not identified, 1930-1970, from the business of shoemaker William Donald & Son, Lumsden, (owner) ABDMS032858

Bone, polishing

Polishing bone – bone, length 22.4cm, W. Reid , shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021409

Polishing Bone – cobbler's, looks like a forearm bone with a groove along its length. Overall: 20 mm x 40 mm x 205 mm 65.81 g. [Bones and sticks were used by cobblers for polishing and rubbing-down. The most common uses of these tools are for levelling, smoothing and polishing, removing wrinkles, rubbing down stitches and seams, and for closing stitch channels. Shoemakers say that bones of the deer are best, presumably because they are hard and take a high polish.DJW.] GLA AHNN.981.10

Polishing bone – cobbler's. Overall: 10 mm x 30 mm x 155 mm 3.87 g. GLA AHNN.981.12

Bone, stitch/scratch

Stitch/Scratch bone – cobbler's, flat with grooved, bevelled edge at one end. The smooth end of the bone is used to level out and smooth down the damp welt after it has been sewn in. Overall: 20 mm x 30 mm x 175 mm 84.44 g. GLA AHNN.981.11

Brad marker

Brad marker – steel and wood [4], for preparing heels for receiving brads (nails). W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021393

Bradawl

Bradawl – from collection of cobblers tools. Overall: 32 mm x 33 mm x 147 mm 62.97 g.
GLA TEMP.10.[2]

Bradawl – from collection of cobblers tools. Overall: 29 mm x 30 mm x 115 mm. GLA TEMP.10.[9]

Bradawl – from collection of cobblers tools. Overall: 33 mm x 33 mm x 129 mm 28.8 g.
GLA TEMP.10.[13]

Bradawl – from collection of cobblers tools. Overall: 28 mm x 28 mm x 43 mm 23.5 g.
GLA TEMP.10.[14]

Bradawl – from collection of cobblers tools. Overall: 29 mm x 29 mm x 106 mm 43.9 g.
GLA TEMP.10.[20]

Bristle

Bristles – hog bristle attached to thread. Length 7.0cm. Used for stiffening ends of threads for hand sewing. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1982.4.7

Wild boar – wild boar hair, length 19.5cm, a small bundle of bristle (birse in Scots) used as needles in shoemaking, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021417

Brush

Polish – from collection of cobblers tools. Overall: 20 mm x 209 mm 28.95 g. GLA TEMP.10.[19]

Buffer

Buffing machine – cobbler's, by Standard Engineering Company Ltd, Leicester, 1930. From Archibald, cobbler's shop, Byers Road, Glasgow, via the City Estates Department. COTSL:92:048:1

Calliper

Bow – steel, inside and out, with pointed ends. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 8 mm x 78 mm x 33 mm 19.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.51

Callipers – steel, length 13.1cm, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner), 1950 -1990 ABDMS021401

Chisel

Chisel – with medium rectangular head, wooden handle, inscribed on steel blade with the word 'cast', from collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 28 mm x 77 mm x 28 mm 94.5 g.
GLA PP.1980.6.17.12

Clog

Clogs – pair, child's wooden clogs with metal buckles, leather uppers and wooden sole with clog irons on the underside. Made by a local cobbler in Glasgow. COTSL:91:089

Cobbler's cloth

Cobbler's cloth – 'housewife', long rectangular strip with 3 compartments running lengthwise almost full length of cloth and pocket at one end with loose square of cloth sewn to it, Ardrossan. Overall: 3 mm x 98 mm x 320 mm 25.86 g. GLA A.1978.16.k

Compressor

Eyelet – T.1860.597.31

Cuff

Shoemaker's – cotton, pair of, used to protect shirt sleeves from wear, 1950 – 1999 ABDMS021421

Curler

Curler – T.1860.597.23

Dividers

Dividers – steel, height 12cm, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021400

Emery board

Emery board – cobbler's. Piece of rough reddish surface, back has part of maker's mark, 3 coronets within circle inscribed 'CORON ABR', Ardrossan. Overall: 3 mm x 103 mm x 102 mm 11.25 g. GLA A.1978.16.o

Eye

Cobbler's eye (?) – DUFDM:1991.0698

File

Coarse – from collection of cobbler's tools. Overall: 3 mm x 23 mm x 203 mm. GLA TEMP.10[30]

File – from collection of cobbler's tools. Overall: 2 mm x 40 mm x 335 mm 250 g. GLA TEMP.10.[22]

File – metal, probably a cobbler's, inscribed on end, 'G. Barnsley' (maker), Sheffield. SL DB197

File – shoe, cobbler's. A smooth steel file, used to polish the flush nail heads in the heel of a shoe, steel head only, lacks wooden handle. Cuboid-shaped head with ridge at the top of the leading edge. Used to seal wax on heels etc. Length:266mm x width:22mm x depth:3mm . Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:25

File – steel, rasp type. Used by shoemaker Mr. David Mitchell (b.1904 – d.1978) of Avonbridge. FALKM 1979-027-072

File – used by shoemaker Mr. David Mitchell (b.1904 – d.1978) of Avonbridge.
FKMS 1979-027-068 to 071. FKMS-027-073

File or rasp – metal blade, wooden handle. Overall: 15 mm x 33 mm x 320 mm 250 g.
GLA AHNN.981.19

Rough – steel, height 25.1cm, width 2.2cm, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021396

Shoemaker's – made by George Barnsley, Sheffield. FALKM 1988-084-002

Glazer

Fish tail bottom – steel and brass, length 33.8cm, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021410

Gloves

Protective – pair of, fingerless, leather and string. Each overall: 50 mm x 85 mm x 120 mm.
GLA AHNN.981.6.1 & 6.2

Grinding/Polishing machine

Cobbler's grinding/polishing machine – 2 spindle. Made 1960. From Archibald, cobbler's shop, Byers Road, Glasgow, via the City Estates Department. COTSL:92:048:10

Groover

Welt – steel and wood, length 15.7cm, by George Barnsley (maker), W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021398

Hammer

Hammer – T.1860.597.15

Hammer – cobbler's, metal head, wooden handle; length:290mm x width:120mm.
NLCMH 1989/387

Hammer – cobbler's. Short wooden shaft, narrow groove around near top of handle, cast steel double-faced head, well-used, head loose on shaft, Ardrossan. Overall: 35 mm x 77 mm x 225 mm 450 g. GLA A.1978.16.f

Hammer – cobbler's, steel head, wooden handle. Overall: 250 mm x 110 mm x 40 mm.
GLA TEMP.19002

Hammer – double-headed, steel. From shoemaker Mr. David Mitchell (b.1904 – d.1978) of Avonbridge. FALKM 1979-027-080

Hammer – iron head, wooden shaft, L: 20cm x W: 10cm x D: 4cm. ELGNM 1996.18.14

Hammer – possibly cobbler's. Metal head, wooden handle. The head has two edges, one is flat and chisel-shaped, the other round and flat. Overall: 235 mm x 95 mm x 38 mm 352 g.
GLA PP.1975.268.1

Hammer – shoe, cobbler's. Cobbler's small shoe hammer. The steel head has a flat round front end, chisel-shaped rear end. Looks like a pin hammer. Wooden handle. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:9; 016:10

Hammer – shoe, cobbler's, head part only, cast iron. Flat disc head at the face end, chisel-shaped blade at the pane. Wooden handle broken off. Length:110mm x diameter:40mm. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:11

Hammer – shoe, cobbler's, head part only, cast iron. Thick flat disc head at the face end, chisel-shaped blade at the pane. Lacks wooden handle. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:12

Hammer – shoe, cobbler's, small steel head with a long cylindrical face end and a forked pane end for tack lifting. Wooden handle. Probably intended for shoe repairs. Length:185mm x width:135mm x depth:10mm. NLC 2004/412

Hammer – small. GLA 1989.18.1

Hammer – steel head, wooden handle. Overall: 45 mm x 120 mm x 250 mm 400 g.
GLA AHNN.981.14

Hammer – with large flat striking area, from collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 39 mm x 217 mm x 80 mm 373 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.5

Hammer head – from collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 13 mm x 93 mm x 85 mm 139 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.6

Shoemaker's – FALKM 1988-088-019. FALKM 1989-068-050 to 052

Shoemaker's – by George Barnsley & Sons. FALKM 1988-088-020

Shoemaker's – steel and wood, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner), 1950–1990 ABDMS021414

Shoemaker's – with short wooden shaft. FALKM 1995-034-001

Shoemaker's – wood heel hammer, made by George Barnsley & Sons. FALKM 1991-028-017

Heel Ball

Heel Ball – cobbler's. A block made from wax, gum Arabic and other substances, used to obtain a high gloss on sole and heel edges. Inscribed 'Astral', probably a trademark. Wrapped in absorbent paper, inside a plastic bag. Condition poor to fair. COTSL:90:238:2

Heel Ball – wax ball, diameter 3cm, stamped 'BOX HEEL', broken in two. Heel Ball was typically beeswax or tallow mixed with gum-arabic and lamp-black. It was used to obtain a high gloss on sole edges and heels. These were first smoothed and shaped, and the Heel Ball was then spread with a heated edge iron or glazer. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1981.9.9

Heel pad

Cobbler's rubber heel – small size with 3 holes for nails, labelled ’ 1 ⅝’ and ‘BRITISH MADE’, also lion rampant with diamond outline, Ardrossan. Overall: 41 mm x 42 mm x 8 mm 16.12 g.
GLA A.1978.16.s

Heel pad – [11], assorted leather heel pads, various sizes in beige or brown leather. Largest piece length:80mm x width:77mm x depth:6mm. Equipment used by the Airdrie donor’s father-in-law, who learnt cobbling at the “Broo” (Employment Bureau) school to qualify for “broo” (dole money – unemployment benefit). He worked in his garden shed and acquired most of his tools second-hand. COTSL:89:193:17

Heel Top-piece

Heel Top-piece – leather and iron. Heel-shaped and nailed around the edge. Width 7.3cm, length 7.5cm. Used for repairing the heel of a shoe. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1982.4.9

Iron

Bevel edge – T.1860.597.21

Double pump – T.1860.597.17

Edge – small, steel and wood, height 16.2cm, width 2.7cm, depth 2.3cm. ABDMS016447

Edge – possibly a double iron, used for ‘clipping’ the sole of a shoe. Small rectangular steel head, with curved raised edges and leather hanging loop, rectangular wooden handle. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 22 mm x 150 mm x 27 mm 75 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.23

Edge – possibly a double iron, used for ‘clipping’ the sole of a shoe. Rectangular steel head with curved raised edges, the wooden handle probably home-made. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 25 mm x 150 mm x 27 mm 110.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.24

Edge – possibly a double iron, used for finishing the edge of the sole of a shoe. Rectangular steel head, with curved raised edges, indistinctly stamped, and with a leather hanging loop attached to rectangular wooden handle. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 20 mm x 67 mm x 30 mm 77 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.25

Edge – possibly a double iron, used for finishing the edge of a sole of a shoe. Rectangular steel head with curved top edge with two raised sides, fixed onto a rectangular wooden handle. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 19 mm x 163 mm x 33 mm 115.5 g.
GLA PP.1980.6.17.63

Finishing – overall: 20 mm x 35 mm x 260 mm 98.33 g. GLA AHNN.981.16

Forepart – T.1860.597.20

Forepart – cobbler’s , steel head only, lacks wooden handle. Cuboid-shaped head with ridge at the top of the leading edge. Used to seal wax on heels etc. Length:80mm. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:21

Forepart – cobbler's , steel head only, some rust, lacks wooden handle. Thin cuboid-shaped head with ridge at the top of the leading edge. Used to seal wax on heels etc. Length:78mm. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:22

Forepart – metal and iron, handle missing. Length: 7.5cm x W: 1.5cm Square sectioned head with a lip at one edge. Used for setting the top edge of the sole (i.e. the edge nearest to the ground), mainly for repair work, or when a double iron of suitable size was not available. Stamped on the sides 'A George Barnsley F L Warranted steel'. Manufactured by George Barnsley & Sons, Sheffield, England. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin.
ELGNM 1981.9.2

Glazing – cobbler's. Simple square-headed glazing iron with flattened wooden handle. Used in shoemaking and repairing. COTSL:89:038:09

Glazing – cobbler's. Simple square-headed glazing iron with wooden handle. Used in shoemaking and repairing. COTSL:89:038:08

Glazing – cobbler's, small hammer-head with long beak. Lacks its (wooden) handle. Used in shoe making and repairing. COTSL:89:038:10

Glazing – known as a 'bruiser' in Scotland. Iron head is wedge shaped and curved, wooden cylindrical handle attached. Stamped on side of head 'A (shoe stamp) 3 George Barnsley'. Length: 20cm. Worn and burnt. Used hot after applying wax, inks Heel Ball or special polishes, for giving a lustre to the surface of the leather, especially to the soles and heels. Made by George Barnsley & Sons, Sheffield, England, 1920s. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin.
ELGNM 1981.9.8

Glazing – 'long beak', c.1900. (Cobbler's 'long-beak' stepped glazing iron. The shaped metal head was heated over a spirit stove, then used to give a lustre to the leather of the shoe which was probably coated with ink or wax). SAC 016

Glazing – plain type, a beak-shaped steel head attached to a rectangular wooden handle (split). Used hot after applying wax, inks, Heel Ball or special polishes, for giving a lustre to the surface of the leather, especially to the soles and heels. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 25 mm x 150 mm x 34 mm 210.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.26

Glazing – plain type, cobbler's, steel head only, lacks wooden handle. Used to seal wax on heels etc. Length:76mm. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:20

Glazing – plain type, steel and wood, unstepped, length 15cm, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) 1950 - 1990 ABDMS021408

Glazing – (Scots : bruiser). T.1860.597.25 – 26 (with guard)

Glazing – steel, beak shaped hammer with wooden handle. COTSL:90:137:8

Glazing – steel, long-beak shaped hammer with wooden handle. Length:147mm x width:50mm x depth:20mm. COTSL:90:169:1

Heel – used by Thomas Moonie and his son John Moonie. SL DB1757/8

Heel glazer – burnisher or heel glazer. Steel head, wooden handle. Overall: 45 mm x 47 mm x 155 mm 174.46 g. GLA AHNN.981.17

Jigger – wooden handle, steel head with a 'jigger-step' rather than a crease as in the forepart iron. Used to finish a stitched welt. Overall: 30 mm x 30 mm x 285 mm 82.5 g. GLA AHNN.981.15

Seat – boot closer's. T.1860.597.13

Sole and heel setting – steel and wood [15], by Pascoe (maker) and W. Marton (maker). W. Reid, shoemaker (owner), 20th century ABDMS021391

Sole and heel setting – steel and wood [18], by Watts (maker). For working on women's shoes. W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021403

Waist – T.1860.597.22

Key

Heel – [2]. T.1860.597.28

Knee pad

Knee-pad – cobbler's, metal, length:265mm; from Irvine Swan Ltd, Glasgow Road, Wishaw. NLCMH 1987/10

Knee-pad – cobbler's, metal, length:430mm; from Irvine Swan Ltd, Glasgow Road, Wishaw. NLCMH 1987/11

Knee rest – for shoe last, from collection of cobblers tools. Overall: 50 mm x 275 mm x 115 mm 1.8 kg. GLA TEMP.10.[4]

Knife

Bottom filling – cobbler's, c.1925-30. A square-ended knife used for spreading a compound of paste and granulated cork, or other materials, known as 'bottom fillers', to level up the space between the edges of the inseam (between the insole and sole) in a welted shoe. SAC 024.5

Cobbler's – metal, curved blade, wooden handle, inscribed 'Hand forged' with 'Barrel' trademark. Length:275mm. NLCMH 1991/149

Cobbler's – metal, curved blade, wooden handle, length:180mm. NLCMH 1991/148

Cobbler's – rectangular section wooden shaft with blade inserted in slit and held by 3 pins possibly, steel blade, shaped cutting edge and short cutting edge on tip, Ardrossan. Overall: 14 mm x 28 mm x 228 mm 41.28 g. GLA A.1978.16.h

Cobbler's – steel blade, wooden handle. Used by plumber for cutting lead pipes. Overall: 175 mm x 45 mm x 13 mm 55.5 g. GLA T.2003.142.17

Cutter – wood handle, steel blade, knife-form, with flattened curved hooked angled blade, with an indistinct stamp on the blade. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 29 mm x 170 mm x 29 mm 30.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.65

Cutter – wood handle, steel blade, knife-form, with flattened hooked angled blade, with an indistinct stamp on the blade. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 13 mm x 150 mm x 25 mm 36 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.64

Cutters – a collection of cobbler's tools. Overall: 20 mm x 50 mm x 161 mm 199 g. GLA TEMP.10.[8]

Dull – steel and wood, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner), made from old files, the knives lightly heated are used in ironing out marks from the worked leather, 1950–1990 ABDMS021397

Hacking – all steel, cobbler's, c.1925-30. SAC 024.6

Heel paring – cobbler's, wooden handle and short squared-off steel blade. Length:160mm. COTSL:89:038:13

Knife – T.1860.597.2

Knife – cobbler's. Small, with wooden handle and steel blade with curved upper edge and straight cutting edge. Length:167mm. COTSL:89:038:14

Knife – cobbler's, with wooden handle. 'Made in Barnsley fine steel'. Overall: 30 mm x 195 mm x 200 mm 47.32 g. GLA AHNN.981.21

Knife – shoe, cobbler's. Straight square-ended steel blade and light wood handle. Home-made black wax-paper blade guard, not accessioned. Length:242mm x width:11mm x depth:23mm. Associated with a Mr. Huskisson, who worked at Singer's, served in the Army, and spent much of the post-war period working for Caterpillar Inc. NLC 2004/482

Leather cutting – cobbler's leather cutting knife with steel blade and wooden handle. Handle has blobs of white paint, point worn off blade. Overall: 23 mm x 143 mm x 12 mm 25.5 g. GLA PP.1975.268.3

Leather cutting – from collection of cobblers tools. Overall: 10 mm x 50 mm x 150 mm. GLA TEMP.10.[43]

Leather cutting – from collection of cobblers tools. Overall: 13 mm x 22 mm x 168 mm 29 g. GLA TEMP.10[18]

Leather cutting – of "Broad" Damascus steel. Squared-off blade. Wooden handle. Used in shoe making and repairing. 1920s. COTSL:89:038:1270.

Leather cutting – shoe, cobbler's. A small cobbling knife for cutting leather. Thin insubstantial squared-off steel blade, with wooden handle. COTSL:90:137:6

Leather cutting – shoe, cobbler's, used for cutting leather work. Wooden handled knife with small triangular-shaped steel blade. Length:155mm. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:14

Leather cutting – shoe, cobbler's, used for cutting leather work. Wooden handled knife with very small irregularly-shaped steel blade. Possibly customised. Length:137mm. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:13

Peg – T.1860.597.11

Shoemaker's – steel and leather, length 21.8cm, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner). In leather sheath which acted as a handle and could be slid along the blade, thus adjusting the amount of cutting edge to fit the requirements of the shoemaker, 1950-1990 ABDMS021411

Spear point – shoemaker's, c.1925-30. SAC 024.9

Trimming – shoe, cobbler's. Very short steel blade (possibly previously broken and/or converted to present shape). Smooth, well-rounded wooden handle. Used for shaving/trimming edges. Length:160mm x width:15mm x depth:20mm. Made 1939. COTSL:91:034:3

Welt – T.1860.597.18

Welt – steel and wood [3] with finger guides used in trimming welt, 20th century ABDMS021395

Welt – steel blade, grooved at the tip, black turned and painted wooden handle. Length: 17cm. Stamped on the side of the blade 'A (shoe stamp) G. Barnsley L'. The knife is used for trimming the welt or when removing an old sole to replace with a new one, the stitching on the welt (the strip of leather on the edge of the upper) is cut with this knife. Made by George Barnsley & Sons, Sheffield, England, c.1920s. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1981.9.5

Lap rest (see also entries under 'Last')

Lap last – cobbler's, cast iron, part of only, curved to fit lap. Overall: 190.5 mm x 273.05 mm x 114.3 mm (assembled). GLA PP.1977.190.1.b

Lap last – cobbler's, cast iron, part of only, in shape of foot with stem squared at end to fit second part. Overall: 190.5 mm x 273.05 mm x 114.3 mm (assembled). GLA PP.1977.190.1

Lap last holder – metal, shaped to fit on the seated cobbler's knees. Recess sockets in centre to receive stems of lasts. Overall: 42 mm x 235 mm x 110 mm 2157.0 g. GLA PP.2000.32.160.c

Lap rest – cobbler's, cast iron, for lasts and shaped to fit over the knees/thighs of a seated cobbler. It has a socket in the centre to accommodate the foot-shaped last. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:7

Lap rest – cobbler's, cast iron, shaped to fit over the knees/thighs of a seated cobbler. It has a socket in the centre to accommodate its foot-shaped lasts (see COTSL90:137:1-5) COTSL:90:137:7

Last base – cobbler's, cast iron, rectangular, curved to sit over knees, square hole in centre for insertion of different lasts, raised circular section on right hand side. Ardrossan. Overall: 48 mm x 245 mm x 115 mm 2.8 kg. GLA A.1978.16.b

Last bed – a cast iron holder for lasts shaped to rest on the seated cobbler's knees, with rounded corners and square hole in centre for last and two side wells possibly for tacks and nails, raised foot. Used for home repairs. Overall: 46 mm x 252 mm x 113 mm 2925.5 g. GLA A.1991.8.a

Rest (for lasts) – cobbler's, cast iron, shaped to fit over the knees/thighs of a seated cobbler. It has a socket in the centre to accommodate its foot-shaped lasts. Condition fair. COTSL:89:153:3

Lap stone

Lap stone – used by a shoemaker or cobbler, from Balfron, Stirlingshire. GLA 1910.119.a

Last

Cobbler's shoe last – 3-way, one heel and two sole arms. For repairing / making shoes.
GTM 2005:0047

Cobbler's or shoemaker's last – for repairing shoes. Cast iron, 'Titan' brand, three sizes of foot.
GTM 2008:0061:02

Cobbler's last – cast iron, three sizes of foot. LVSAV1985.003

Cobbler's last – FALKM 1980-070-001 to 005

Cobbler's last – iron. NLCMH 1987/9

Cobbler's last – iron, 7 items, including the last and 5 'foot-shaped' pieces, sizes 1 to 5. Cast in Shotts Iron Works, c.1950s. Length (of largest):180mm x width:150mm x depth:135mm. NLCMH 1996/503

Cobbler's last – metal. No further details. COTSL:88:168:1

Cobber's last – [6]; metal 'feet' for use with shoe-repairer's knee-pad. From Irvine Swan Ltd, Glasgow Road, Wishaw. NLCMH 1987/12

Cobbler's last – metal. Shoe repairer's last with 3 feet, length:200mm x width:200mm X height:200mm. Made c.1909. NLCMH 1987/48

Cobbler's last – metal; length:165mm X height:200mm. NLCMH 1987/52

Cobbler's last – metal; length:240mm x width:75mm x height:145mm. NLCMH 1987/73

Cobbler's last – metal, 3 feet, height:165mm. Known locally as a 'Tackety Jock'. NLCMH 1991/4

Cobbler's last – metal, one foot broken, poor condition, height:190mm. NLCMH 1991/123

Cobbler's last – metal, shoe-repairer's last with 3 detachable feet, painted, poor condition. Used by Mr. Vint of Motherwell in 1933, and later used for making sandals, sold to bus conductresses at Traction House during World War 2. Largest foot inscribed: ' BLAKEY'S REDUCE BOOT BILLS SAVE MONEY'. Length (largest foot):260mm. NLCMH 1988/36

Cobbler's last – metal, one-piece; length:165mm x width:165mm x height:165mm. NLCMH 1988/45

Cobbler's last – metal, in two parts; length240mm x width:110mm. NLCMH 1989/386

Cobbler's last – metal, 2 footed, length:187 x breadth:163 x depth:147 mm. NLCMH 1992/437

Cobbler's last – metal, 3 shoe, inscribed 'Titan'. Height:150mm. NLCMH 1990/658

Cobbler's last – with last stand designed for resting on or between the knees while working.
DUFDM:1996.0120

Cobbler’s plate and feet – [5] DB2090

Last – FALKM 1978-347-001 to 005. FALKM 1978-347-007 to 016. FALKM 1978-347-018 to 020. FALKM 1990-070-006. FALKM 1991-028-040. FALKM 1991-052-001

Last – cobbler’s, metal, with 2 shoe sizes, moulded with a 'TF' character within a circle on one side. Overall: 195 mm x 165 mm x 165 mm 2726.5 g. GLA PP.1977.155

Last – cobbler’s, cast iron, for child's shoe, square section shaft to fit into last base, Ardrossan. Overall: 190 mm x 56 mm x 168 mm 2.45 kg. GLA A.1978.16.c

Last – cast iron, child’s size, left foot, very rusty. Used for repairs and making shoes. ELCMS 2007.48.4; 2007.48.5

Last – cast iron, child’s size, left foot, very rusty, impressed number ‘1’ within a circle on upper surface of foot. Used for repairs and making shoes. ELCMS 2007.48.6

Last – cast iron, child’s size, very rusty, impressed ‘4’ on top of the foot. Used for repairs and making shoes. ELCMS 2007.48.7

Last – child’s size, iron, some rust. Foot shaped with pillar for fitting into a holder. H: 19.5cm. L: 18.0cm. ELGNM 1981.11.3

Last – shoe, cobbler’s metal last with 2 shoe sizes, both for children, unmarked. Overall: 130 mm x 330 mm x 84 mm 3326 g. GLA TEMP.24029

Last – cast iron, small size, found on site of Springburn Road, Phase II. GLA 1988.349

Last – cobbler’s, cast iron, for ladies shoes, square section shaft to fit into last base, Ardrossan. Overall: 195 mm x 75 mm x 222 mm 2.45 kg. GLA A.1978.16.d

Last – cobbler’s, cast iron, for man's shoes, square section shaft to fit into last base, Ardrossan. Overall: 190 mm x 78 mm x 235 mm 2.7 kg. GLA A.1978.16.e

Last – cast iron, tripedal, orthogonal, trademark ‘TF’ within a circle. ELCMS 1994.217

Last – cast iron. GLA ME.1985.392

Last – cast iron, cobbler's last, three-way. GLA 1993.17

Last – cast iron shoe, L-shaped. From shoemaker Mr. David Mitchell (b.1904 – d.1978) of Avonbridge. FALKM 1979-027-002 to 007. FALKM 1979-027-009 to 010

Last – shoe, cast iron, single foot-shape, band of wear at contact point with last bed. Used for home repairs by donor's father-in-law. Overall: 200 mm x 225 mm x 85 mm 3556 g. GLA A.1991.8.b

Last – shoe, cast iron, aluminium paint finish, band of wear at contact point with last bed. Used for home repairs by donor's father-in-law. Overall: 190.5 mm x 69.85 mm x 190.5 mm. GLA A.1991.8.c

Last – shoe, cast iron, aluminium paint finish. Used for home repairs by donor's father-in-law. Overall: 165.1 mm x 63.5 mm x 165.1 mm. GLA A.1991.8.d

Last – shoe, cast iron, aluminium paint finish. Used for home repairs by donor's father-in-law. Overall: 127 mm x 50.8 mm x 152.4 mm. GLA A.1991.8.e

Last – double ended last, from collection of cobblers tools. Overall: 85 mm x 33 mm x 332 mm 3.4 kg. GLA TEMP.10.[1]

Last – cast iron last, from collection of cobbler's tools. Overall: 250 mm x 80 mm x 200 mm 1.8 kg. GLA TEMP.10.[3]

Last – double ended last, from collection of cobblers tools. Overall: 164 mm x 64 mm x 190 mm 3.6 kg. GLA TEMP.10.[5]

Last – cobbler's, iron, foot-shaped. Shank fits into socket of lap rest accessioned as COTSL:89:153:3. Condition fair, length:160mm. COTSL:89:153:1

Last – cobbler's, purchased at a jumble sale. GLA PP.1976.143

Last – cobbler's. GLA PP.1994.79.1; 1994.79.2. FALKM 1991-015-001. FALKM 1991-029-028

Last – cobbler's, cast iron. Overall: 144 mm x 60 mm x 175 mm 1324 g. GLA TEMP.10594

Last – cobbler's. One size. Overall: 155 mm x 180 mm x 65 mm 1645.5 g. GLA TEMP.19694

Last – iron, for shoe cobbling, letters 'HDY' in a triangle and '5M/T' on top front. ELCMS 1999.97

Last – iron [2], one stamped 'No. 659 \ M \ 5' ABDMS002672

Last – cast iron, foot-shaped. FALKM 1981-004-006

Last – cast iron, foot sole. Overall: 160 mm x 245 mm x 75 mm 2625.0 g. GLA PP.2000.32.160.a

Last – cast iron, shoe. FALKM 1981-004-003

Last – cast iron, shoe, L-shaped. FALKM 1984-031-004; 006 and 007

Last – cast iron, shoe, L-shaped, marked '1 1 D Y (in lozenge) / H N / T / S' on arm. FALKM 1984-031-008

Last – cast iron, shoe, L-shaped. Painted silver. Marked 'C. & A. BRYDEN / EDINBURGH' on the arm. Made by C. & A. Bryden. FALKM 1984-031-005

Last – cast iron, shoe, L-shaped with one arm shaped like a foot. Painted silver. FALKM 1984-031-003

Last – cast iron, shoe, marked 'T' on the arm. FALKM 1984-031-009

Last – cast iron, with three soles, trademark 'Titan'. Overall: 160 mm x 180 mm x 155 mm 3472.5 g. GLA PP.2000.32.160.d

Last – iron, shaft rectangular, flat, heel curved, toe curved, tapered (inwards), length 23.2cm, height 20.2cm. Used by Mr. Wilson, Larbert. FALKM 1978-347-006

Last – iron, shaft rectangular, flat, heel curved, toe curved, tapered (upwards), length 25cm, height 19.5cm. Used by Mr. Wilson, Larbert. FALKM 1978-347-007

Last – iron, some rust, fair condition. 3 pillar, with two differing sized soles and one heel. Stamped on one pillar ‘No 1 TOR’. Heights: 17.0cm, 19.5cm and 16cm. Lengths: 10.5cm, 5.0cm and 15.0cm. ELGNM 1981.11.4

Last – iron, some rust, condition fair. Foot shaped with pillar for fitting into a holder. H: 21.5cm. L: 23.5cm. ELGNM 1981.11.1

Last – iron, some rust, condition fair. Foot shaped with pillar for fitting into a holder. H: 19.5cm. L: 21.0cm. ELGNM 1981.11.2

Last – [3], steel, with support iron, signed ‘For home use’ ABDMS016446

Last – [11], iron, various sizes, condition is fair, some rusty. ELGNM 1996.18.1 - 11

Last – shoe, size 1, used by Thomas Moonie and his son John Moonie. SL DB1757/1

Last – cobbler’s, cast iron, foot-shaped, size 1. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:5

Last – cobbler’s, cast iron, basic foot-shaped last, inscribed size ‘1’ (very small). Length:122mm. Part of a set which fit into a lap rest accessioned as COTSL:90:137:7. COTSL:90:137:1

Last – steel, pair of lady’s shoeform feet, left and right feet, designed to fit an upright’s squared spade-like end. Slot socket in each ankle to fit on to the upright. Size 1 and maker ‘AJK’ inscribed on the upper surface. Semi-pointed toes. Upwardly curved sole designed for high heel shoes. Length:207mm x width:68mm x depth:68mm. Made 1900-1960. NLC 2004/522.1 & .2

Last – shoe, size 2, used by Thomas Moonie and his son John Moonie. SL DB1757/2

Last – cobbler’s, cast iron, foot-shaped, size 2, with a short shank designed to fit in to the socket of the lap rest COTSL:90:016:7. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:6

Last – cobbler’s, cast iron, basic foot-shaped last, inscribed size ‘2’ (medium size). Length:160mm. Part of a set which fit into a lap rest accessioned as COTSL:90:137:7. COTSL:90:137:2

Last – cobbler’s, cast iron, No.2 size. The last is three-legged with two sole shapes and one heel. Overall: 190.5 mm height; adult sole: 152.4 mm; child sole: 117.4 mm; heel: 50.8 mm (lengths). GLA PP.1975.268.6

Last – cobbler’s, cast iron, foot-shaped, female form with pointed toe, cast size mark ’2/3’, registration number ‘RD No 703189’, (1924) probably made by ‘AJK’. Last made probably 1924-1950. Length:210mm x depth:165mm, some rust. Equipment used by the Airdrie donor’s father-in-law, who learnt cobbling at the “Broo” (Employment Bureau) school to qualify for “broo” (dole money – unemployment benefit). He worked in his garden shed and acquired most of his tools second-hand. COTSL:89:193:4

Last – shoe, size 3, used by Thomas Moonie and his son John Moonie. SL DB1757/3

Last – cobbler’s, cast iron, size “3” cast into foot. Shank fits into socket of lap rest accessioned as COTSL:89:153:3. Condition fair, length:190mm. COTSL:89:153:2

Last – cobbler's, cast iron, foot-shaped, size 3, with a short shank designed to fit in to the socket of the lap rest COTSL:90:016:7. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouht cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:2

Last – cobbler's, cast iron, basic foot-shaped last, inscribed size '3' (medium sized). Length:184mm. Part of a set which fit into a lap rest accessioned as COTSL:90:137:7. COTSL:90:137:3

Last – shoe, size 4, used by Thomas Moonie and his son John Moonie. SL DB1757/4

Last – cobbler's, cast iron, foot-shaped, size 4, with a short shank designed to fit in to the socket of the lap rest COTSL:90:016:7. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:3

Last – cast iron, adult size, impressed '4' on top, rusty; used for repairs and making shoes. ELCMS 2007.48.3; 2007.48.8

Last – cast iron, shoe, marked '4'. FALKM 1981-004-001

Last – cobbler's, cast iron, basic foot-shaped last, inscribed size '4' (large size). Length:224mm. Part of a set which fit into a lap rest accessioned as COTSL:90:137:7. COTSL:90:137:4

Last – shoe, size 5, used by Thomas Moonie and his son John Moonie. SL DB1757/5

Last – cast iron, foot sole size 5. Overall: 160 mm x 240 mm x 75 mm 2380.0 g. GLA PP.2000.32.160.b

Last – cobbler's, cast iron, foot-shaped, size 5. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:4

Last – cobbler's, cast iron, basic foot-shaped last, inscribed size '5' (large size). Length:242mm. Part of a set which fit into a lap rest accessioned as COTSL:90:137:7. COTSL:90:137:5

Last – steel, pair of steel shoeform feet, left and right feet, designed to fit an upright's squared spade-like end. Slot socket in each ankle to fit on to the upright. Designed for a shoe with a rounded toe and a low heel. Size '5D' and maker 'AJK' inscribed on the upper surface. Edge of ankle socket on right foot broken off. Residue of glue or leather on the soles. Length:257mm x width:82mm x depth:79mm. Made 1900-1960. NLC 2004/524.1 & .2

Last – cobbler's, cast iron, foot-shaped, cast size mark '6 - 7', registration number 'RD No 703189', (1924) and maker's mark 'AJK'. Last made probably 1924-1950. Length:140mm x depth:130mm, some rust. Equipment used by the Airdrie donor's father-in-law, who learnt cobbling at the "Broo" (Employment Bureau) school to qualify for "broo" (dole money – unemployment benefit). He worked in his garden shed and acquired most of his tools second-hand. COTSL:89:193:5

Last – steel, pair of steel shoeform feet, left and right feet, designed to fit an upright's squared spade-like end. Slot socket in each ankle to fit on to the upright. Designed for a shoe with a rounded toe and a low heel. Size '8' and maker 'AJK' inscribed on the upper surface. Residue of glue or leather on the soles. Length:216mm x width:78mm x depth:71mm. Made 1900-1960. NLC 2004/523

Last – cobbler's, pair of shoemaker's wooden lasts to make size 10 shoe?, each is composed of three sections – foot, heel and handle. Made by Manfield and Sons, Northampton, UK. Materials wood

and brass. Length:289mm x width:87mm x depth:260mm. Transferred from Airdrie Museum, Wellwynd, Airdrie. MLC:1991:937

Last – cobbler's, cast iron, foot-shaped, cast size mark '10-11', registration number 'RD No 703189', (1924) and maker's mark 'AJK'. Last made probably 1924-1950. Length:180mm x depth:150mm, some rust. Equipment used by the Airdrie donor's father-in-law, who learnt cobbling at the "Broo" (Employment Bureau) school to qualify for "broo" (dole money – unemployment benefit). He worked in his garden shed and acquired most of his tools second-hand. COTSL:89:193:2

Last – cobbler's, cast iron, foot-shaped, cast size mark '12', registration number 'RD No 703189', (1924) and maker's mark 'AJK'. Last made probably 1924-1950. Length:180mm x depth:205mm x depth:160mm, some rust. Equipment used by the Airdrie donor's father-in-law, who learnt cobbling at the "Broo" (Employment Bureau) school to qualify for "broo" (dole money – unemployment benefit). He worked in his garden shed and acquired most of his tools second-hand. COTSL:89:193:3

Last – shoe, unmarked, used by Thomas Moonie and his son John Moonie. SL DB1757/6

Shoemaker's last – CUPMS:1992.0560, 0561, 0562, 0563, 0564. CUPMS:1992.0555, 0556 (1 heel, 2 soles), 0557, 0558, 0559. CUPMS:1998.0060, 0061. CUPMS:2001.0094. DUFDM:1996.0118.0001-3 [3].

Last – cobbler's, cast iron, three-headed domestic last used to put segs on shoes. Whilst one head is in use the other two form the base. One large-foot head, one small-foot head and one heel head. Known in Scotland as a 'tackety jock'. 'Titan' brand name cast into metal; possibly made by 'AJK'. Last – made probably 1924-1950. Length:140mm x depth:130mm, slight rust. Equipment used by the Airdrie donor's father-in-law, who learnt cobbling at the "Broo" (Employment Bureau) school to qualify for "broo" (dole money – unemployment benefit). He worked in his garden shed and acquired most of his tools second-hand. COTSL:89:193:6

Last – cobbler's, cast iron, consisting of a pole with a basic foot-shaped last at either end. Last made probably 1924-1950. Length:637mm, some rust. Equipment used by the Airdrie donor's father-in-law, who learnt cobbling at the "Broo" (Employment Bureau) school to qualify for "broo" (dole money – unemployment benefit). He worked in his garden shed and acquired most of his tools second-hand. COTSL:89:193:7

Last – cobbler's, cast iron, double-footed last. One foot longer than the other. The feet are joined end to end, slightly offset and inverted in relation to each other. Last made probably 1924-1950. Length:320mm x width:85mm x depth:118mm, some rust. Equipment used by the Airdrie donor's father-in-law, who learnt cobbling at the "Broo" (Employment Bureau) school to qualify for "broo" (dole money – unemployment benefit). He worked in his garden shed and acquired most of his tools second-hand. COTSL:89:193:8

Last – cobbler's, cast iron, foot-shaped, right foot, with a slot in the ankle to allow it to sit inverted on a stand. Last made probably 1924-1950. Length:220mm, some rust. Equipment used by the Airdrie donor's father-in-law, who learnt cobbling at the "Broo" (Employment Bureau) school to qualify for "broo" (dole money – unemployment benefit). He worked in his garden shed and acquired most of his tools second-hand. COTSL:89:193:9; 193:10

Last – cobbler's, cast iron, double-footed. One foot longer than the other. The feet are joined end to end, slightly offset and inverted in relation to each other. Condition rusty, length:318mm x width:83mm x depth:140mm. COTSL:90:205:4.1

Last – cobbler's, cast iron, in the shape of the basic forepart of a foot on a rectangular sectioned rod shaped shank with a broken end (part of a once larger last?). Condition rusty. COTSL:90:205:4.2

Last – cobbler's, cast iron, with interchangeable feet. Length:210mm. From donor in Airdrie in 1990. MLC:1993:1223

Last – metal, marked 'AJK', but described as a joiner's tool? GLA TEMP.12417; 12418; 12419

Last – base only, marked with thistle emblem and 'AJK', but described as a joiner's tool. GLA TEMP.12420

Shoemaker's last – [3], cast iron. DUFDM:1996.0118

3 Footed – cast iron, height 17cm, width 17cm, depth 17cm, cast inscription: 'Paragon No. 1 Regt. Mark' \'Blakey's Boot Protectors' ABDMS026990

Cobbler's last set – set of five lasts with lap rest. The lasts are of the basic flat foot-shaped type with squared toe end. The lap rest is shaped to fit over a seated cobbler's knee/thighs. It has a hole in the middle into which the shank of the individual last is fitted. All are made of cast iron. COTSL:88:053

Shoemaker's last – [2] and elliptical stand, used by J. Cunningham (owner), donor's father, at Brucefield Avenue, for home repairs. May even have been used by donor's grandfather in same house. DUFDM:1995.0315

Last – 'Paragon', incomplete (foot missing). From William Turnbull, Bonhard Cottages, Bo'ness. FALKM 1977-033-047

Last – shoemaker's, iron, length 19cm. ELGNM 1978.4

Last – wood and varnish [a pair], each 3-piece, varnished ABDMS002986

Last – wood and steel, 3 pairs and 2 odd wooden lasts, one inscribed on sole 'G Donald Beauly', 1900-1970, from the business of William Donald & Son, Lumsden ABDMS032832

Last – steel and wood [3], on wooden stakes; two for small feet, from the business of William Donald & Son, Lumsden (owner) 1950-1999 ABDMS032833

Last – wood and steel, single foot, on 'wooden leg', height 69cm, width 22cm. ABDMS004826

Last – shoemaker's, wood and metal, adjustable in width and with holes on either side for pegging. Used for handmade shoes in mid 19th century. GLA A.1979.3

Last – adjustable, beech wood. Overall: 275 mm x 95 mm x 220 mm 780 g. GLA TEMP.20.[5]

Last – wooden, a pair, adjustable, both feet marked '26'. Wood , metal and leather. Each measures overall: 100 mm x 80 mm x 260 mm 500 g. GLA AHNN.981.7.1 & 7.2

Last – wooden, foot-shaped (bridge). From shoemaker Mr. David Mitchell (b.1904 – d.1978) of Avonbridge. FALKM 1979-027-031 and 032

Last – wooden, foot-shaped. From shoemaker Mr. David Mitchell (b.1904 – d.1978) of Avonbridge. FALKM 1979-027-016. FALKM 1979-027-018 to 021; 023 to 024; 026 to 030

Last – wooden, foot-shaped. Leather around heel and toe. From shoemaker Mr. David Mitchell (b.1904 – d.1978) of Avonbridge. FALKM 1979-027-022

Last – wooden, foot-shaped. Stamped on the side ‘3425 MOBB & LEWIS LTD. KETTERING MADE IN U.K. 11 /5’. From shoemaker Mr. David Mitchell (b.1904 – d.1978) of Avonbridge.
FALKM 1979-027-025

Last – wooden, in two pieces with flat heel and sole. Overall: 90 mm x 90 mm x 260 mm 500 g.
GLA AHNN.981.9

Last – wooden, inscribed ’10 / 3’. From shoemaker Mr. David Mitchell (b.1904 – d.1978) of Avonbridge. FALKM 1979-027-115

Last – wooden, with leather patches used to make an exact fit for a particular customer. From shoemaker Mr. David Mitchell (b.1904 – d.1978) of Avonbridge. FALKM 1979-027-017

Last – shoe, wooden shoe last, hinged at the heel to enable opening, with holes at side. From collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 83 mm x 322 mm x 77 mm 422.5 g.
GLA PP.1980.6.17.2

Last – shoe, wooden shoe last, hinged at the heel to enable opening, with holes at side. From collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 72 mm x 84 mm x 62 mm 220.5 g.
GLA PP.1980.6.17.3

Knee last – (lap iron) steel, height 16.9cm, width 13.1cm, depth 4.7cm, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021412

Lap last holder – iron [2], one stamped ‘N’. ABDMS002672

Cobbler’s last and lap rest – The lap rest is shaped to fit over the knees/thighs of a seated cobbler. It is made of cast iron. It has a socket in the centre to accommodate the last. The basic foot-shaped iron last is a size 4. COTSL:88:091

Last and Bench Foot – cobbler’s. A basic foot-shaped cast iron last, the shank of which is wedged into a steel pipe which fits into a circle of a circular ‘bench foot’ or stand. Size ‘10’ and maker’s mark ‘AJK’ and trademark (indiscernible) cast into the foot. Some rust, height (when mounted in stand):324mm. Equipment used by the Airdrie donor’s father-in-law, who learnt cobbling at the “Broo” (Employment Bureau) school to qualify for “broo” (dole money – unemployment benefit). He worked in his garden shed and acquired most of his tools second-hand. COTSL:89:193:1

Last – cobbler’s, cast iron, basic foot-shaped last set in a large curved wooden lap rest.
COTSL:90:126:21

Last holder – used by Thomas Moonie and his son John Moonie. SL DB1757/7

Cobbler’s Foot and last – cast iron foot-shaped last set into the ‘cobbler’s foot’ – a small barrel-shaped wooden block with steel hoops around the top and bottom to strengthen the holder for hammering on the last. This cylinder was usually held between the legs of the seated cobbler when working. Probably made 1900-1950. CUKDM 1980/059

Cobbler’s Foot and last – right-angle shaped cast iron last set in the top of a 21 inch long cylinder with wooden base. Underside of base studded with old rusted segs. Wooden base in poor condition and cracked. Length:670mm x width:110mm. Transferred from Airdrie Museum, Wellwynd, Airdrie.
MLC:1992:970

Cobbler's Foot and last – cast iron foot-shaped last set into the 'cobbler's foot' – a long turned wooden stake. The stake was usually held between the legs of the seated cobbler when working. Length:620mm x width:211mm x depth:65mm. Probably made 1900-1950. CUKDM 1986/021

Last holder – (Cobbler's foot), an oblong of metal, rounded, with raised ends and a square hole. The stem of the last fits into the square hole and the holder is held between the seated cobbler's legs, with both hands free to work. Fair condition. Length: 24cm. Width: 11.5cm. ELGNM 1981.10

Last holder – bench-top, and last. Consists of an iron socket bolted on to a wooden block. An iron foot-shaped last fits into the socket. The foot is a size 2. Length:280mm x width:115mm x depth:242mm. NLC 2004/520

Last, upright – cobbler's. Upright component of a cobbler's last. Thick solid steel rod. Designed to fit in the socket of a bench-top stand. The top end is flattened into a thin rectangular shape to fit into the slot of one of the associated interchangeable foot-shaped lasts. Maker 'AJK'?. Length:42mm x width:1mm x depth:246mm. Made 1900-1970. NLC 2004/521

Shoe last stand – or 'cobbler's foot', iron, used to hold the shoe last firmly and steady for the cobbler to work on the shoe. Butterfly-shape with square hole in centre and two rectangular indents on either side of hole. Rusty but stable. ELCMS 2007.48.31

Shoemaker's last stand – designed for resting on knees. CUPMS:1992.0565, 0566. DUFDM:1996.0120.

Shoemaker's last stand – to rest on knee with hole for attachment of last. Flat section with square hole to one side (for last stem) flanked by two curved pieces to fit on lap; one side has circular hollowed section attached. ELCMS 1996.126

Last socket – steel, for use on bench, diameter 15.5cm, height 6.6cm, with shaft of last going into socket. 1900-1970.From the business of William Donald & Son, Lumsden, shoemakers (owner) ABDMS032834

Last socket – (Cobbler's foot). Knee rests for holding lasts between the knees whilst working on the shoes. 25cm x 12cm x 5cm. Rusty. ELGNM 1996.18.12; 1996.18.13

Last socket – (Cobbler's foot), iron, some rust, square base with 4 holes and a 4-sided tapered socket, stamped on base '15 A J K'. H:7cm, W: 9.8cm. Used for holding the last firmly on the bench. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1982.4.1

Last hook

Last hook – T.1860.597.33

Last hook – all-steel with cross handle at top and straight shank with curved hook. c.1900. [Used for pulling out the last from a finished or partly finished shoe. The hook is inserted in the hole which is drilled laterally through the back of the last. When a last is hard to extract ("stuck fast") the cross handle is held on the ground with the two feet, the hook inserted, and the shoe pulled off the last from above. DJW.] From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 47 mm x 163 mm x 111 mm 230 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.21

Lathe

Lathe – cobbler's, power driven by an external motor. Painted red. Used by donor's husband in his shoe repair shop, 'Leggan's Shoe Repairs', Woodside, Hamilton c.1955. SL DB347

Lead

Shoemaker's – lead and leather, height 7.8cm, width 2.4cm, used in conjunction with welt groover for protecting the leather from being marked by the edge of the groover. W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021425

Leather

Leather – length 7.5cm, Width 7.2cm, irregular shape. Possibly continental tanning, used on the soles of shoes. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1982.4.10

Leather – pieces of, and other cobbler's materials, rubber and plastic used for making heels and soles. Includes unused strips, sheets, off-cuts and some shaped soles. Dimensions of largest single piece - length:398mm x width:325mm x depth:5mm. Equipment used by the Airdrie donor's father-in-law, who learnt cobbling at the "Broo" (Employment Bureau) school to qualify for "broo" (dole money – unemployment benefit). He worked in his garden shed and acquired most of his tools second-hand. COTSL:89:193:18

Mallet

Cobbler's – wooden head and handle (reputedly a cobbler's mallet). Length:270mm x width:105mm x depth:36mm. COTSL:89:038:024

Shoemaker's – the Scot's term is 'mell'. Pine. Overall: 225 mm x 70 mm x 70 mm 263.5 g. GLA TEMP.20.[6]

Mangle

Mangle – brass, to shape boot sole. Used in shoe repair shop in Main Road, Ashgill. SL DB1595/3

Nail

Cobbler's – box of assorted cobbler's nails and tacks. Metal 'Ovaltine' tin, rusty, length:195mm x breadth:125mm x depth:75mm. NLCMH 1989/393

Cobbler's – tin, old rectangular 'Erinmore Flake' tobacco tin containing assorted nails, also round piece of blacking and two rectangular pieces of brown colouring material, Ardrossan. Overall: 26 mm x 110 mm x 83 mm 173.3 g. GLA A.1978.16.l

Cobbler's – tin, round 'Digger Cut Plug' tobacco tin containing tacks and a few segs, Ardrossan. Overall: 42 mm x 69 mm diameter 127.14g. GLA A.1978.16.n

Nails – a tin containing a quantity of 'sparables', a wedge shaped four-sided nail; and toe plate nails, wedge-shaped and with a four-sided oblong head. Used for reinforcing leather. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1981.9.12

Shoemaker's – metal, assorted, including cut bills, serrated bills, cutlan studs, tingles, with 5 tin cup containers for holding nails, 1900-1960. From the business of William Donald & Son, Lumsden, shoemakers (owner) ABDMS032852

Nail chest

Nail chest – wood and steel, wooden nail chest of 16 drawers with assorted nails and wooden pegs, height 76cm, width 26cm, depth 65cm, 1900-1970, from the business of shoemaker William Donald & Son, Lumsden (owner) ABDMS032857

Nail chest – wood, tin and steel, nest of 38 nail holder drawers containing a variety of nails, hobs etc, height 75cm, width 26cm, depth 64cm, 1900-1970, from the business of shoemaker William Donald & Son, Lumsden (owner) ABDMS032855

Nail cup

Snow's – cast iron nail holder, embossed 'Snow's nail cup', c.1930, from the business of William Donald & Son, Lumsden, shoemakers (owners). Diameter 24cm, height 10.4cm. ABDMS032854

Nail marker (Stitch prick)

Nail marker – or stitch prick, cobbler's , either used for marking evenly spaced holes for nails on a sole, or for tightening the welt stitches, or marking the welt between the stitches to make them neater and bolder. Short (18mm) steel spike set into a wooden handle. Knob at the top of the wooden handle. Length:115mm. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:19

Nail marker – or stitch prick, cobbler's , either used for marking evenly spaced holes for nails on a sole, or for tightening the welt stitches, or marking the welt between the stitches to make them neater and bolder. Small steel spike with a wooden handle, somewhat resembling a screwdriver. Length:120mm. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:17

Nail marker – or stitch prick, cobbler's , either used for marking evenly spaced holes for nails on a sole, or for tightening the welt stitches, or marking the welt between the stitches to make them neater and bolder. Very short steel spike set into a wooden handle. 'AA' carved into handle. Length:114mm. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:18

Needle

Needle – cobbler's, iron, large oval eye, round section shaft tapering to flat blade with central rib, curved near end, sharp point, Ardrossan. Overall: 4 mm x 6 mm x 161 mm 14.12 g. GLA A.1978.16.j

Nippers

Cobbler's – heavy duty nippers, c.1925-30. SAC 024.3

Nippers – T.1860.597.34

Oilstone

Honing stone – from collection of cobblers tools. Overall: 27 mm x 62 mm x 257 mm 639 g. GLA TEMP.10.[46]

Oilstone – boxed, for sharpening tools, with removable wooden lid. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 30 mm x 197 mm x 45 mm 336 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.18

Peg

Peg – [16], wooden, length 1.8cm, four sided tapered pegs. Used for attaching leather on fishermen's boots instead of iron rivets. C20th. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1982.4.4

Peg breaker

Shoemaker's – steel and wood, length 32.9cm, used to break off the heads of pegs used in shoemaking, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021479

Pincers

Cobbler's lasting pincers – large, c.1925-30. These have serrated jaws for gripping leather. Used for straining the leather uppers over the last. The jaws that grip the edge of the uppers are curved downwards in order to keep them in line with the direction in which the leather is being pulled. One of the jaws is thickened at its base to form what is known as an 'anvil'. This 'anvil' serves both as a fulcrum (the plier itself acting as a lever) and as a hammer for driving tacks. A tack can be held in the jaws of the plier, pushed through the upper into the last, and then hammered in with the 'anvil'. SAC 024.10

Cobbler's lasting pincers – small, c.1925-30. SAC 024.11

Cobbler's shoe pincers – a typical form used in leatherworking. c.1925-30. SAC 024.8

Lasting pincers – cobbler's gripping tool used for straining the leather uppers over the last. All steel construction. Curved serrated jaws. The inner jaw has a square anvil (hammer head) as an integral part of the form. (The serrated jaws that grip the edge of the uppers are usually curved downwards in order to keep them in line with the direction in which the leather is being pulled. The base of one or both jaws is thickened at the base into what is known as an 'anvil'. This anvil serves both as a fulcrum, the plier itself acting as the lever, and as a hammer for driving tacks. A tack can be held in the jaws of the plier, pushed through the upper into the last, and then hammered in with the anvil. DJW). COTSL:89:038:028

Lasting pincers – steel, length 19.1cm, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021405

Pincers – T.1860.597.36

Pliers

Pliers – shoe, steel, from collection of cobblers tools. Overall: 10 mm x 45 mm x 141 mm 103.7 g. GLA TEMP.10.[17]

Pliers – shoe, steel, from collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 24 mm x 63 mm x 39 mm 270.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.7

Pliers – shoe, steel, with curved ends and stamped with the number '1', the letter 'a' and a picture of a shoe, from collection of shoemaking tools, with serial number stamped on inner side of handle with 101693, 1890-1920. Overall: 17 mm x 210 mm x 46 mm x 375 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.69

Pliers – shoe, steel, with serial number stamped on inner side of handle with 101693, from collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 21 mm x 174 mm x 53 mm 178.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.9

Plough

Welt – boot closer's [3]. T.1860.597.14

Pricker

Stitch – steel and wood, length 15.9cm, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner), used in finishing stitching by pressing; tightens stitches and raises them to improve their appearance ABDMS021399

Protector, boot and shoe

Boot protector – card of metal segs and paper, by Giles (maker), 'Assorted boys' No. 2 boot protectors', W. Reid, shoemaker (owner), height 14.3cm, card closed 8.2cm. ABDMS021420

Heel\Toe protectors – steel and iron, assorted, including Snow's aurter tips, 1930-1970, from the business of William Donald & Son, Lumsden, shoemakers (owners) ABDMS032853

Segs – bag of 12 small circular segs and 1 horseshoe-shaped heel or toe plate. Used in shoemaking or repairing. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:23

Segs – cardboard box of, from collection of cobblers tools. Overall: 325 mm x 590 mm x 235 mm 5.5 kg. GLA TEMP.10.[44]

Shoe protector – heel-plate (or Shod). Iron U-shaped 'heel tip' and holed. Diameter 5.4cm. For resisting wear at the heel. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1981.9.14

Shoe protector – iron, length min: 1.0cm; length max: 1.6cm. Stamped on base 'SEGS'. Curved and wedge-shaped, flat with three prongs for attachment. For resisting wear of the edge of the heel and toe of shoes or boots. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1981.9.16

Shoe protector – quarter heel plate. Width 5cm. Segment-shaped plate used to resist wear,with two protruding prongs. Holed . Stamped on flat side 'SNOWS UNIQUE 2R 2L'. Made by Snows. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1981.9.15

Studs – metal, for use in shoemaking. Three types - one with a rectangular head, one oval and another round, from a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Each: 9 mm x 15 mm x 9 mm 1.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.30

Studs – shoe. 12 'Fairy Segs' shoe studs on card backing, printed on the front "wet the leather before fixing", with the words 'Fairy' and 'Segs' printed at top of card. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 57 mm x 107 mm x 4 mm 7 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17

Protector, hand

Shoemaker's – leather, height 10.5cm, width 9.5cm, used in the sewing stage of shoemaking ABDMS021419

Puff stick

Puff stick – wooden sinuous shape with 2 bands of coiled string. Overall: 30 mm x 60 mm x 400 mm 69.36 g. [Used for pushing the toe-cap from inside if it appears irregular after coming off the last, or if the toe-cap appears different from that of the other. The puff stick is also used to push the toe-cap forward from the inside; this has the effect of lowering a thick, high toe-cap, to give it a more elegant appearance. A variant is made of iron with a small shield-shaped piece forged on the end. DJW.] GLA AHNN.981.13

Punch

Cobbler's hole – wood and metal, length:95mm. NLCMH 1989/388

Cobbler's punch – DUFDM:1977.0207

Eyelet – T.1860.597.30

Nail set – steel, height 9.5cm, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021402

Punch – for leather; domed wooden varnished handle with sharpened metal protruding from one end. ELCMS 2007.24

Punch – leather, cobbler's or saddler's, spring mechanism, scissor form, 6 punch sizes. SL DB1587

Punch – steel, for making holes, made by 'Thornhill & Sons'. Overall: 15 mm x 17 mm x 170 mm 225 g. GLA AHNN.981.18

Punch – steel, with octagonal shaft. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 9 mm x 89 mm x 9 mm 39 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.60

Punch – steel, with stamp on side 'W.T', with hexagonal shaft. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 9 mm x 61 mm x 9 mm 26 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.59

Rand file

Seat – steel and wood, length 16.8cm, by G. Barnsley (maker), W. Reid, shoemaker (owner), used in trimming seat of heel ABDMS021394

Rasp

Double-sided – cobbler's double-sided metal rasp with bevelled corners. Overall: 8 mm x 196 mm x 34 mm 386.5 g. GLA PP.1975.268.4

Flat – steel, no handle, from a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 3 mm x 227 mm x 18 mm 85 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.16

Flat – steel, stamped with "W.R.Kerr" (probably owner) twice on the wooden handle. Handle has brass ferrule and may not be original; from a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 27 mm x 341 mm x 36 mm 226.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.15

Flat – steel, tapering to a blunt point at one end. No handle. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 4 mm x 309 mm x 23 mm 229 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.17

Half-round – curved rasp, incised at one end with "cast steel", from a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 9 mm x 383 mm x 30 mm 364.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.14

Half-round – steel, tapering to a point. No handle. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 3 mm x 175 mm x 14 mm 38.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.43

Peg – T.1860.597.12

Rasp – T.1860.597.16

Rasp – cobbler's, all steel, round-backed (half round), used in shoe making and repairing. Made by Osborne Ltd, Sheffield. (Samuel Osborne & Co. Ltd, Sheffield 1900-1971) COTSL:89:038:16

Rasp – cobbler's. Steel bar with four textured surfaces – three grades of rasp and one file. Marked 'Ankor' (maker). Used for smoothing and finishing soles, sole-edges and heels. Flat sides are used for smoothing the forepart edges, after which any 'nap' or 'burr' appearing on the extreme edge is smoothed off with the file-cut side of the rasp. This file-cut side is also used for bevelling and polishing the heads of any rivets driven into the sole and top piece. COTSL:89:038:17

Rasp – iron, general shoe rasp, oblong with raised teeth all over. Length 20.3cm, width 2.0cm. Stamped on top side 'SWEDEN OBERG Nr 5B'. Used for smoothing and finishing soles, sole-edges and heels. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1982.4.2

Three-square – (i.e. triangular-sectioned with three faces), steel. No handle. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 9 mm x 144 mm x 9 mm 28.5 g.
GLA PP.1980.6.17.44

Three-square – (i.e. triangular-sectioned with three faces), steel. No handle. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 8 mm x 145 mm x 8 mm 26.5 g.
GLA PP.1980.6.17.45

Three-square – (i.e. triangular-sectioned with three faces), steel. With a small piece of leather packing wrapped around the tang. No handle. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 11 mm x 164 mm x 11 mm 42.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.46

Resin

Resin – block of, cobbler's, in cardboard box with shop label reading "Deux medailles d'or Vuillaume, Rue Croix 46, Paris", from a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 17 mm x 53 mm x 31 mm 22.5 g. [The cobbler used resin to stiffen the end of a thread used in sewing leather. DJW.]
GLA PP.1980.6.17.28

Resin – 'Roset'. Used black oblong of resin, length 4.5cm. Used for separating and stiffening the ends of thread used in sewing leather. [Roset or Rosit End is a Scots term for the end of a thread]. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1981.9.10

Shoemaker's – resin, in copper container, used for stiffening thread, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021422

Rivet

Rivets – a quantity of brass nails, length 1.3cm with rounded heads. Fair condition. (The term 'rivet' is applied to slender nails in steel or brass, used for attaching soles and heels in 'rivetted' work, as a substitute for sewing). Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1981.9.13

Rivet driver

Rivet driver – (hammer rasp), cobbler's, used by previous owner, Mr. Hunter to hammer in small sprigs or nails. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:15

Rivetting machine

Rivetting machine – foot-operated, cobbler's. Made 1920. From Archibald, cobbler's shop, Byers Road, Glasgow, via the City Estates Department. COTSL:92:048:4

Rivetting machine – made 1970. From Archibald, cobbler's shop, Byers Road, Glasgow, via the City Estates Department. COTSL:92:048:14

Sander

Sander – a cobbler's belt-driven unit with different sanding belts, once used in a shoe repair shop in Main Road, Ashgill. SL DB1595/1

Scraper

Heel – steel, height 6.7cm, width 4.8cm, used in shoemaking for finishing edges and heel, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021427

Scraper – a steel broad-bladed chisel-like paint scraper, with wooden handle, from collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 20 mm x 191 mm x 58 mm 109.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.4

Scraper – cobbler's, brass and wood, rectangular-sectioned wooden handle, stained and polished dark brown, Ardrossan. Overall: 212 mm x 36 mm x 212 mm 94.25 g. GLA A.1978.16.i

Scraper – with wide, flat steel head and wooden socketed handle, from a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 30 mm x 156 mm x 82 mm 81 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.29

Scraper – wooden handle, double-ended steel tool with grooves at one end. Overall: 50 mm x 100 mm x 200 mm 350 g. GLA AHNN.981.22

Screwdriver

Screwdriver – broken, from collection of cobbler's tools. Overall: 18 mm x 29 mm x 91 mm. GLA TEMP.10.[24]

Screwdriver – from collection of cobbler's tools. Overall: 34 mm x 34 mm x 156 mm 50.5 g. GLA TEMP.10.[11]

Screwdriver – from collection of cobbler's tools. Overall: 34 mm x 30 mm x 169 mm 47.7 g. GLA TEMP.10.[21]

Screwdriver – with flatened steel shaft and angled blade. Wooden handle. Probably used as a sole prizer. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 34 mm x 24 mm x 40 mm 71.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.62

Seat breaker

Seat breaker – T.1860.597.24

Seat breaker – [2] steel and wood, length 14.9cm, by S. Shopnniel & Sons (maker). W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021404

Shaper

Shaper – machine to knurl and shape leather. Used in a shoe repair shop in Main Road, Ashgill. SL DB1595/2

Sharpening bat

Sharpening bat – [2] wood, emery cloth and leather, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner), 1950 – 1990 ABDMS021413

Sharpening bat – (Scots: whittie), cobbler's. Wood , leather, emery cloth. A straight block of wood with straight handle at one end. It has leather stretched over one side and an abrasive cloth stretched over the other side. Used for sharpening leather cutting knives and final sharpening or stropping on the leather face. Length:325mm. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:16

Shears

Cobbler's – hand shears. DUFDM:1977.0206

Shoemaking tool

Cobbler's – metal and wood, rusty, length:172mm. No further details. NLCMH 1990/729

Cobbler's – wood and metal, length:186mm, used for "ridging" the shoe at the welt, rusty, c.1930s. NLCMH 1990/714

Size stick

Cobbler's – foot gauge. Iron bar, loop at top and splayed foot with curved bar, hinged 201 mm from the top. Distance between two points when open 225 mm. [Could this be a 'size stick'? (DJW)] L 475mm x W 130mm. NH-SH.2009.33.5

Cobbler's – size stick, c.1925-30. Folding boxwood size stick, for the cobbler to measure the length of a foot, so as to choose a last of the correct size. SAC 024.7

Size stick – T.1860.597.1

Size stick – a shoemaker's measuring stick. From a collection of miscellaneous archaeological objects. GLA 1917.66.ck

Size stick – a shoemaker's measuring stick, wooden with 2 sliding wooden blocks for measuring shoe size. Overall: 45 mm x 90 mm x 430 mm. GLA AHNN.981.4

Skiving machine

Skiving machine – (also known as a 'splitting machine'), cobbler's, a power-driven machine which is used for splitting a hide into two separate layers . Made by 'Fortuna', 1930. From Archibald, cobbler's shop, Byers Road, Glasgow, via the City Estates Department. COTSL:92:048:12; 92:048:13

Skiving machine – (splitting machine), cobbler's, a hand-operated small metal-framed machine with wooden handle and geared rollers, one ridged, one plain, made by Mill-Ward, Mansfield. Length:352mm x width:290mm x depth:205mm. Used for splitting a hide into two separate layers or for thinning down a piece of leather. Inscribed: 'A Mill-Ward's Product, Registered Office, 54 Nottingham Road, Mansfield, Notts'. NLC 2000/700

Slicker

Slicker? – or rubbing stick, soapstone, shaped to a lozenge form, from a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 20 mm x 228 mm x 28 mm 146.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.22

Soldering iron

Soldering iron – cobbler's, with wooden handle. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:24

Sole burnisher

Sole burnisher – made of wood, metal and leather. No further details. Overall: 50 mm x 40 mm x 575 mm 550 g. GLA AHNN.981.8

Sole gluer

Sole gluer – cobbler's roller-type sole glueing machine. Made 1910. From Archibald, cobbler's shop, Byers Road, Glasgow, via the City Estates Department. COTSL:92:048:3

Sole plane

Sole plane – a cobbler's edge plane for trimming the leather sole of a shoe. Made by G. Barnsley & Sons, Sheffield. C20th. FALKM 1991-018-006

Sole plane – a cobbler's edge plane used for trimming the leather soles of boots and shoes. Mahogany, with four soles and cutters and a scroll wedge. FALKM 1994-039-013

Sole prizer

Sole prizer – cobbler's, used for prizing off the soles of shoes. Sometimes called a 'lifting awl' or 'sole lifter'. Shaped like a small, strong screwdriver, awl or cold chisel. The wooden handles are sometimes hooped to withstand driving with a hammer. The sole prizer is used for 'stripping', i.e. for removing worn soles, especially from riveted or screwed shoes. After inserting the tool at a weak point and levering the sole away, the released sole is grasped with pincers to complete its removal. COTSL:89:038:20

Sole prizer – large flat chisel-like head. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 4 mm x 87 mm x 14 mm 27 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.61

Sole prizer? – all steel wedge-shaped tool, used by a cobbler for removing worn soles. One end has a sharp straight blade. The other end is designed to be struck by a hammer. Looks like a chisel. COTSL:89:038:026

Stamp

Sole – [2] T.1860.597.32

Stirrup

Stirrup – cobbler's, piece of plaited hemp cord, tied into a loop. It was used to hold a shoe steady whilst on the cobbler's last. One end was looped around the heel of the shoe (on the lap last) whilst the other end was looped under the cobbler's foot. Length:140mm x depth:130mm, some rust. Equipment used by the Airdrie donor's father-in-law, who learnt cobbling at the "Broo" (Employment Bureau) school to qualify for "broo" (dole money – unemployment benefit). He worked in his garden shed and acquired most of his tools second-hand. COTSL:89:193:15

Stirrup – leather. Overall: 30 mm x 80 mm x 620 mm. [A strap (or occasionally a cord) used to hold a boot or shoe firmly on the knee when lasting and sewing. The strap is looped over the work and passes underneath one foot. A buckle is sometimes provided to adjust the length of the strap. DJW.] GLA AHNN.981.1

3rd hand – leather, used as means of clamping shoe to thigh whilst working, freeing both hands; foot placed in loop and shoe inserted in opposite end and drawn tightly down, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021426

Stool

Stool – of a country shoemaker or cobbler. No further details. GLA 1910.104.[1]

Stretcher

Shoe stretcher – 'Men's Medium' stamped on base. 2-part wooden tool rod with screw thread at one end and a shoe-shaped piece of wood at the other, which can screw on and off the rod. ELCMS 2007.21; 2007.22

Shoe stretcher – 1950. From Archibald, cobbler's shop, Byers Road, Glasgow, via the City Estates Department. COTSL:92:048:8

Stretcher? – possibly, for shoe or boot, consisting of long cylindrical tube with attached bar handle at one end. Vertical steel shaft has screw thread at one end with twin handled brass ball which is free to move. Culminating in a oval shell with open sides. Overall: 24 mm x 354 mm x 92 mm 400.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.31

Trees – pair of, for shoe or boot, polished wood, each in two sections with a handle on the lower section. Diamond trademark with lettering, 'HUTTON' (maker) printed in centre, and numeral '7', perhaps a shoe size. ELCMS 1998.57.1-2

Tacks

Tacks – jar of, from collection of cobblers tools. Overall: 88 mm x 77 mm diameter 600 g. GLA TEMP.10.[31]

Template

Patterns for uppers and soles – paper and tin, some inscribed with names of customers with dates, 1900-1970, from the business of William Donald & Son, Lumsden, shoemakers (owner) ABDMS032851

Thread

Shoemaker's – cotton, in tin container, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021418

Thread – eight hemp threads, stranded and coated with resin and bristles at the ends. Used for sewing shoes. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1982.4.6

Thread – two hemp spinning threads wound onto a cog. Used for sewing shoes and boots. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1982.4.5

Tool kit

Box of cobbling tools – original box, originally a margarine box. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:1

Cobbler's assorted cobbling accessories – contained in white card box, including small tacks, buffers for buffing machine, cogs for machines, packets of segs, etc. Condition poor. Equipment used by the Airdrie donor's father-in-law, who learnt cobbling at the "Broo" (Employment Bureau) school to qualify for "broo" (dole money – unemployment benefit). He worked in his garden shed and acquired most of his tools second-hand. COTSL:89:193:16

Cobbler's equipment – in tin box, containing soles, segs, etc. COTSL:92:147:08

Cobbler's \ leatherworker's – set of tools, including lap pad, three-legged cobbler's last and five interchangeable heads for a cobbler's last. LVSAV1993.003

Cobbler's tool box – wooden. A small chest with hinged lid and recessed metal side-handles. Contains an assortment of unlisted cobbler's tools and materials, including edge irons, iron lasts, segs, heel plates and pads, a rasp and pieces of leather. Length:550mm x width:260mm x depth:310mm. From Mr. T. Lumsden, of Wishaw. NLCMH 1987/50

Cobbler's tools – assorted, late C19th – early C20th. MACLCpic32a

Cobbler's tools – in box, about 50 in total, box marked 10.19.c but no match, 26 tools removed for Bootmakers Shop, Riverside Story, leaving circa 24 in box, metal, wood, leather. GLA AHNN.981

Cobbler's tools – no further details. GLA 1989.128.2

Collection – of cobbler's tools. GLA PP.1985.177.[2]

Collection – of cobbler's tools. Set of cobbler's tools including, knee last, chisels, files, hammers, knives etc. Also 1 axe & flat iron used by George Davidson b. circa 1870, in Aberdeenshire and settled in Springburn as a young man. GLA 1991.119

Collection – of cobbler's tools, three lasts with base plate and associated tools; metal; wood. GLA TEMP.10940

Collection – of shoemaker's tools. ELCMS 2000.283

Group of tools – cobbler's, including a knee rest, hammer and various lasts. COTSL:90:239:6

Set of tools – [17], with wooden handles, possibly cobbler's, provenance unknown. SL DB193

Shoemaker's and repairer's – steel and wood, miscellaneous collection of shoemaking and shoe repairing tools including calliper style lasting tool, leather stretcher, bulldog pincers, eyelet pliers, shoe rasp and punch, 1900-1970, from the business of William Donald & Son, Lumsden (owner) ABDMS032835

Shoemaker's kit – wood and steel in box (height 50cm, width 27cm, depth 24cm) including hammer, needle, awl, knife, rasp, lap iron and welt mill, formerly used by William Donald & Son of Lumsden (owner) ABDMS032830

Shoemaker's toolbox with kit – wood, height 51.5cm, width 34.5cm, depth 34cm, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) 1900-1999 ABDMS021390

Shoemaker's tools – a collection of, from Dorsetshire. GLA 1897.31

Shoemaker's tools – in box container. W.1987.116

Tool box – cobbler's, wooden, containing cobbler's tools. Overall: 70 mm x 77 mm x 77 mm. GLA TEMP.10.[7]

Tool box – wooden, containing a collection of cobbler's tools (possibly 1910.104.[2]), consisting of five lasts and base plate, hammer and associated tools; metal; wood; leather. GLA TEMP.10939

Tool kit – (or set of tools) of a country shoemaker or cobbler. GLA 1910.104.[2]

Tree (see 'Stretcher')

Vice

Shoemaker's – IMAG 1979.050.2

Wax

Shoemaker's – wax, height 9.5cm, width 7.2cm, depth 2.7cm, by Pochin (maker), marked 'Pochins', 1950 -1990, W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021424

Wax – cobbler's. Four pieces of dark grey wax, used as a sealer in shoe repairing. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:28

Wax – oblong block, length 8.0cm, wrapped. Dark brown in colour. Used for burnishing and giving a rich lustre finish to leather shoes. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1982.4.8

Waxing tool – cobbler's, metal and wood, poor condition, length:155mm x width:55mm x depth:25mm. NLCMH 1995/284

Waxing tool – wooden handle, iron head, leather tag (broken). L: 15cm x W: 3cm x D:2cm. Tool used for putting wax onto joints to seal the stitching. [Sounds like some type of glazing iron. DJW]. ELGNM 1996.18.15

Whang

Cobbler's – leather whangs (laces), late C19th – early C20th. MACLCpic32b

Wheel

Crow – or waist. T.1860.597.29

Crow wheel – (bottom wheel) cobbler's, a small sharp metal wheel with a decorative 'v' or other pattern cut around the edge, on the end of a forked steel carriage rod. The top end of the rod is fitted into a wooden handle. [This tool is normally about 5½" 139mm long, including the handle. After warming, the tool is used for printing a narrow decorative pattern across the waist of the sole – an operation known as 'crowing'. It is also used occasionally to cover a channel in which stitches have been sunk. The pattern imprinted is frequently a series of V's known as herringbone or crow's foot – which may have given the tool its name. DJW]. COTSL:90:169:18

Crow wheel – for producing the decorative pattern across the waist of the sole of a shoe. From collection of cobblers tools. Overall: 32 mm x 32 mm x 166 mm 68.9 g. GLA TEMP.10.[15]

Crow wheel – wood and steel, in wooden sleeve, length 18.8cm, by Eduard Brinkmann (maker). W. Reid, shoemaker (owner). Used for producing decorative work across the waist of the sole ABDMS021407

Marking wheel – from collection of cobblers tools. Overall: 160 mm x 30 mm diameter 34 kg. GLA TEMP.10.[10]

Pricking – boot closer's pricking or 'pritch' wheel. T.1860.597.3

Seat – or box. T.1860.597.27

Seat wheel tool – steel and wood [3], for edging heels on men's shoes, by Pascoe (maker), W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021392

Welt – cobbler's fudge wheel, c.1925-30. (This was run round the welt hot, to make it appear as stitched). SAC 024.4

Welt – (Fudge wheel) T.1860.597.19

Welt – (Fudge wheel), [3] steel and wood, length 13.8cm, by Jupp (maker); L. Richter & Son (maker). W. Reid, shoemaker (owner) ABDMS021406

Welt wheel – (Fudge wheel). A ridged steel wheel at the end of a steel bar, set in a wooden handle. Wooden handle burnt at the base. Length:169mm x width:30mm x depth:20mm. COTSL:90:169:17

Welt wheel – (Fudge wheel), wooden handle, metal shank, serrated steel wheel. Stamped on the shank 'A (shoe stamp) warranted steel, George Barnsley, 10.' (maker). L: 14cm. Diameter of wheel: 1.7cm. The wheel is lightly heated and then run round the welt - sometimes to imitate a hand-stitched welt, sometimes to tighten (flatten) the stitches on the welt and to give them a regular and neat appearance. Made by George Barnsley & Sons, Sheffield, England, c.1920s. Formerly from the family firm of Rhynas, shoe retailers, South Street, Elgin. ELGNM 1981.9.4

Welt wheel – (or fudge wheel) used for imparting a fake welt as if stitched. Pointed steel shaft, missing handle with circular grooved rotating head. Stamped '10' on the shaft. From a collection of shoemaking tools, 1890-1920. Overall: 10 mm x 84 mm x 18 mm 22.5 g. GLA PP.1980.6.17.66

Welt wheel? (fudge wheel?), a cobbler's tool described as 'a cobbler's roulette tool for crimping the leather rims of shoes and boots', stamped with the number '10' on the metal head. [The description 'metal head' does not describe a wheel; this could be a glazing iron of some sort. The word 'roulette' is ambiguous. DJW.] Wooden handle. Overall: 21 mm x 164 mm x 30 mm 78 g. GLA PP.1975.268.2

Welting wheel – (Fudge wheel). A serrated wheel on a bent shank, with maker's mark. All steel. Lacks wooden handle. Used to make a ridged impression on the top of the sole edges to make it look like it has been hand-stitched to the uppers. Made by George Barnsley and Sons, Sheffield, 1890s. Belonged to an army cobbler. He used tools in the Army and at home, at Green Street, Calton, Glasgow. Mr. Hunter died of mouth cancer (as did many cobblers) possibly from putting sprigs (small tacks) in mouth while working. c.1890. COTSL:90:016:8

Glossary

Anvil, welt: Better known as a welt beater, bent iron or crook rasp. It comprises an old rasp or file with a half-inch (1.2cm) turned over at right angles at one end. Before the sole is stitched on, this end of the iron is pressed into the joint between upper and welt to serve as a 'table' (hence the term 'anvil'), on which the welt can be beaten lightly with a hammer. This is done to make the welt stand out clear of the upper.

Awl, American peg haft: A wooden handle resembling a chisel handle, with a split-nosed screw chuck, or vice, provided for holding square-shanked peg awls.

Awl, closing (stabbing awl): A curved blade, oval in cross-section, similar to a sewing awl, but smaller and much slighter in build. A curved awl was needed by closer's when making a flat or butted seam in high-class work. For this purpose the edges to be joined were skived (bevelled) and fitted so as to overlap precisely. The awl is then passed through the substance of the leather without penetrating the outer surface which thus shows no sign of a stitch.

Awl, heel: Heavy-duty awl with a slightly curved tip. Used to penetrate some ¾ inch thickness of leather, or more, when joining the sole at the back of the shoe to the body of the heel. Sewing on the heel is heavy work, and to ease the path of the awl, the leather is first moistened, and the awl is dipped in soap.

Awl, in-seam: Quite a large curved bladed awl, thought to have been used for piercing the 'inseam' of the insole when attaching it to the upper and welt.

Awl, magazine: A strong awl in which the thread is held on a reel in a magazine inside the wooden handle. The needle is eyed, and is used like that of a sewing machine, to produce a lock-stitch. Used by cobbler's , shoe repairer's , as well as for amateur repairs to harness, sacks, tents, carpets, suitcases, leggings, dog collars etc.

Awl, peg: A short, straight and stubby blade, of square, oval, or diamond-shape. Used for boring holes in the sole and heel to take wooden pegs, inserted as a means of attachment – usually as an alternative to sewing or rivets.

Awl wrench: A type of key. Wooden cylindrical handle with flat metal shaped head with oblong hole in it. Used for forcing the separate awl blades in to the awl handle. Normally about 3½ - 4 inches in total length.

Bone, polishing: Animal bones and smooth sticks were used by cobblers for polishing and rubbing-down. The most common uses of these tools are for levelling, smoothing and polishing, removing wrinkles, rubbing down stitches and seams, and for closing stitch channels. [Shoemakers say that bones of the deer are best, presumably because they are hard and take a high polish.DJW.]

Bone, stitch/scratch: Short lengths of bone, either home-made or factory finished, about 6½ inches (16.5cm) long, about 1¼ inches (3.1cm) wide and tapering from ¼ inch (0.6cm) in thickness at one end, down to a blunt edge at the other. The thicker edge is smooth, with a low guard or fence in the case of the stitch bone, but serrated in the case of the scratch bone. The smooth end of the bone is used to level out and smooth down the damp welt after it has been sewn in. The narrow fence on the factory-made tool may be intended to prevent the bone slipping off the welt.

The serrated end of the bone is used to rub down the stitches on the welt and to clean off any surplus wax, after which they can be 'pricked up' (i.e. separated) with a stitch prick, and finished by 'running on' the warmed fudge wheel. Another use of the scratch bone is the removal of old stitches in repair work.

Bristle, hog: Used for stiffening ends of threads for hand sewing. Recognised as early as 1700, a hog's or wild boar's bristle can turn a corner and therefore can lead a thread through a hole, which if made by a sewing awl, often follows a slightly curved path. The real skill is maintaining continuity when joining the thread to the bristle, a process called 'bristling'.

Glazer, Fish tail bottom: A two-handled tool about 14 -16ins. (35.5 – 40.6cm) in length, with a shallow iron v-shaped body, presumably so shaped to enable the same tool to deal with straight or curved work, including the odd corner. Intended for similar work to a glazing iron, they are used mainly for glazing soles and heels (hence 'bottoms'). The use of two handles enables greater pressure to be exerted, than a normal glazing iron.

Heel Ball: Typically a block of beeswax or tallow mixed with gum-arabic and lamp-black. It was used to obtain a high gloss on sole edges and heels. These were first smoothed and shaped, and the Heel Ball was then spread with a heated edge iron or glazer.

Iron, bevel edge: For imparting a bevel to the sole side of the welt to make a heavy sole look lighter. The narrower sizes were used on pumps and ladies' shoes where there is no visible welt. It is intended to make a thin sole look even thinner.

Iron, edge: A large family of small hand-held finishing irons, used by the cobbler and shoemaker to set the edge of the forepart, waist and sole and improve their appearance.

Iron, forepart: Square sectioned head with a lip at one edge. Used for setting the top edge of the sole (i.e. the edge nearest to the ground), mainly for repair work, or when a double iron of suitable size is not available.

Iron, glazing: Known as a 'bruiser' in Scotland. Iron head is wedge shaped and curved, wooden cylindrical handle attached. Used hot after applying wax, inks, Heel Ball or special polishes, for giving a lustre to the surface of the leather, especially to the soles and heels.

Iron, glazing, 'long beak': A variation of the single beak or 'plain' type, but with a much longer beak at one or both sides of the steel head.

Iron, heel: There were three main types of heel iron – seat iron, top piece iron and military heel iron. All three were essentially used for setting and hardening the edge of the heel at the seat or the edge of the 'top-piece' (lower down the heel, nearer to the ground).

Iron, jigger: Edge iron with a 'jigger-step' rather than a crease as in the forepart iron. Used to finish a stitched welt.

Iron, waist: Edge iron for setting the edge of the waist, i.e. the narrow part of the sole under the arch of the foot.

Knife, bottom filling: A square-ended knife used for spreading a compound of paste and granulated cork, or other materials, known as 'bottom fillers', to level up the space between the edges of the inseam (between the insole and sole) in a welted shoe.

Knife, dull: A name given to a blunt knife, which, after warming, is used for applying a wax finish, such as Heel Ball.

Knife, welt: A handheld cutting tool, which goes under many different names, designed for levelling and trimming the surface of the welt after it is sewn in.

Lap stone: A large flat natural stone, or iron plate, laid on the cobbler's knees and used as an anvil when hammering dampened sole and heel-lift leather.

Last: Usually refers to one of two types. i) A wooden model of a foot around which leather pieces are attached to start a shoe or boot. ii) A cast-iron or steel 1/2/or 3-way last, sometimes with different sizes of foot, used by cobbler's more for repair work of shoes and boots.

Knee last, lap last holder: The lap rest is shaped to fit over the knees/thighs of a seated cobbler. It is made of cast iron. It has a socket in the centre to accommodate basic foot-shaped iron last.

Last, Cobbler's foot and last socket: Cast iron foot-shaped last, set into the 'cobbler's foot' – a long turned wooden stake. The stake was usually held between the legs of the seated cobbler when working.

Last hook: All-steel hook, usually with cross handle at top and straight shank with curved hook. Used for pulling out the last from a finished or partly finished shoe. The hook is inserted in the hole which is drilled laterally through the back of the last. When a last is hard to extract ("stuck fast") the cross handle is held on the ground with the two feet, the hook inserted, and the shoe pulled off the last from above.

Nail cup: One of the most popular nail holders was a revolving 'nail cup', described in the catalogue of one of the grindery merchants as 'the Repairer's Friend'. Made usually in cast-iron, it contained 6 to 8 compartments and was designed to revolve on a low stand, so that any compartment could be turned towards the user.

Nail marker (stitch prick): Cobbler's tool, either used for marking evenly spaced holes for nails on a sole, or for tightening the welt stitches, or marking the welt between the stitches to make them neater and bolder. Small steel spike with a wooden handle, somewhat resembling a screwdriver.

Peg breaker: A long steel tool, perhaps 33cm or more in length, terminating in a serrated steel tongue. The serrations are float-cut, i.e. with coarse horizontal serrations, usually made with half the teeth slanted in one direction, and half in the other, so operating on both the pull and push stroke. In use, the tool is inserted deep down into the shoe and rubbed to break off the heads of pegs used in shoemaking. The end of the protruding peg gets caught in one of the teeth and then snapped off, after which the tool can be used to smooth up.

Pincers, lasting: Cobbler's gripping tool used for straining the leather uppers over the last. All steel construction. Curved serrated jaws. The inner jaw has a square anvil (hammer head) as an integral part of the form. The serrated jaws that grip the edge of the uppers are usually curved downwards in order to keep them in line with the direction in which the leather is being pulled. The base of one or both jaws is thickened at the base into what is known as an 'anvil'. This anvil serves both as a fulcrum, the plier itself acting as the lever, and as a hammer for driving tacks. A tack can be held in the jaws of the plier, pushed through the upper into the last, and then hammered in with the anvil.

Plough, welt (boot closer's): A tool with a V-shaped blade used for trimming the so-called welted seam. It has a cranked trowel-type shank set in a wooden handle , about 6 in (15.2cm) in overall length.

Pricker, stitch: A small wooden handled tool with steel blade resembling a small screwdriver. Used in finishing stitching by pressing. This tightens the stitches and raises them up to improve their appearance.

Puff stick: Wooden sinuous shape with 2 bands of coiled string. Used for pushing the toe-cap from inside if it appears irregular after coming off the last, or if the toe-cap appears different from that of the other. The puff stick is also used to push the toe-cap forward from the inside; this has the effect of lowering a thick, high toe-cap, to give it a more elegant appearance. A variant is made of iron with a small shield-shaped piece forged on the end.

Rand file, seat: A curved knife-shaped file or float, about 20cm in length including wooden handle, with float-cut or file-cut teeth on one side, but 'safe' (i.e. uncut) on the other. It is used for the

trimming and levelling-up of the edge of the sole around the seat of the heel. The safe edge prevents damage to the upper.

Resin (Roset): Small blocks of resin were used by the shoemaker for separating and stiffening the ends of thread used in the sewing of leather. Roset or Rosit End is a Scots term for the end of a thread.

Seat breaker: Small hand tool with metal head and wooden handle, perhaps 5 – 7 in (12.7 – 17.7cm) overall. The wide flat head is usually serrated at the business end and fixed with a screw adjusted fence to sit the tool neatly in the space between the seat and the upper. With the guard bearing on the seat junction, the tool is run round the heel in sweeping strokes, to smooth and/or harden the surface, just below the seat, and so prepare for the decorative imprint of the seat wheel.

Sharpening bat: (Scots: whittie), cobbler's. Wood , leather, emery cloth. A straight block of wood with straight handle at one end. It has leather stretched over one side and an abrasive cloth stretched over the other side. Used for sharpening leather-cutting knives and final sharpening or stropping on the leather face. About 12 – 15 inches long.

Size stick: Calliper-type folding stick, commonly in the form of a strip of hardwood, graduated in shoe sizes, with a stop at one end against which the heel rests, and an adjustable stop at the other end which is moved along the stick until it touches the toe. The fixed stop is sometimes graduated to measure the height of the heel. Used by shoemakers, cobblers and retailers for measuring a customer's foot so that he can choose a last of the correct size.

Skiving machine: A hand-operated or power-driven small metal-framed bench machine with wooden handle and geared rollers, one ridged, one plain. These machines are frequently found in 20th century shoe repair workshops. They were used for splitting (skiving) a hide of leather into two separate layers or for thinning down a piece of leather. The whole machine is normally less than a cubic foot in overall size.

Sole plane: Cobbler's edge plane for trimming the leather sole of a shoe.

Sole prizer: Cobbler's, used for prizing off the soles of shoes. Sometimes called a 'lifting awl' or 'sole lifter'. Shaped like a small, strong screwdriver, awl or cold chisel. The wooden handles are sometimes hooped to withstand driving with a hammer. The sole prizer is used for 'stripping', i.e. for removing worn soles, especially from riveted or screwed shoes. After inserting the tool at a weak point and levering the sole away, the released sole is grasped with pincers to complete its removal.

Stirrup: A leather strap (or occasionally a plaited hemp cord) tied into a loop, used to hold a boot or shoe firmly on the knee when lasting and sewing. The strap is looped over the work and passes underneath one foot. A buckle is sometimes provided to adjust the length of the strap. The stirrup was occasionally called a '3rd hand' because it clamped the shoe to the cobbler's thigh whilst working, thus freeing both of his hands.

Wax: Many shoemaker's and cobblers had little bundles or blocks of dark-coloured wax. Wax was used for many purposes, but mainly as a sealer in shoe repairing, and for burnishing and giving a rich lustre finish to leather shoes.

Whang: Scots term for a thong or a narrow strip of leather. Hence it is sometimes used to describe leather shoe laces. The shoemaker's stirrup is sometimes called a 'whang'.

Wheel, Crow: A cobbler's bottom wheel, a small sharp metal wheel with a decorative 'v' or other pattern cut around the edge, on the end of a forked steel carriage rod. The top end of the rod is fitted into a wooden handle. The tool is normally about 5½" (139mm) long, including the handle. After warming, the tool is used for printing a narrow decorative pattern across the waist of the sole, an operation known as 'crowing'. It is also used occasionally to cover a channel in which stitches

have been sunk. The pattern imprinted is frequently a series of V's known as herringbone or crow's foot – which may have given the tool its name.

Wheel, Welt (Fudge Wheel): A serrated wheel on a bent shank, used to make a ridged impression on the top of the sole edges to make it look like it has been hand-stitched to the uppers. Thus, it was run round the welt hot, to make it appear as stitched. It was also used to tighten (flatten) the real stitches on a welt and to give them a regular and neat appearance.

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^{o}, 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