

Welcome to the *Gordon Dempster* Collection at

Waterperry Rural Museum

In 1993 the late Victor Hawes of Chinnor, gave Waterperry Gardens his collection of tools and rural memorabilia. This gave us the incentive to set up a museum which has grown considerably since opening in May 2000.

The museum has been the work of one man for the last 30 years. Gordon Dempster started working at Waterperry in the early 1970's shortly after the estate was sold to the School for Philosophy and Economics. Prior to this it had been the property of Beatrix Havergall who ran it as Horticultural School for young ladies. Beatrix had very strong views on how the property would be run after she sold it so was very particular about whom she sold it to.

As **we don't charge an entry fee** and receive no grants towards the museums upkeep we appreciate any donations to keeping the museum open.

Many thanks.

Items 1 to 27 are **Coopers Tools**

A Cooper is, and was often known as a barrel maker or Hooper, a person skilled in making and repairing barrels, casks etc. but these are only two of the things they made. There are very few Coopers today but from the 17th to the 19th century many industries relied on barrels to transport their goods so a Cooper's role in society was an important one. *Reference: The French Canadian Genealogist, Collins English Dictionary*

Cooper's fell into 3 groups: A White Cooper historically made utensils, bowls, butter churns, spoons, ladles and other kitchen implements. A Slack Cooper made 'slack barrels' for transporting nails, glass, cement and dry goods and a Tight Cooper produced barrels for anything from water to milk, oil to whisky. *Reference: Institute of Culinary Education*

Barrel sizes		
Pin 4 1/2 gallons	Firkin 9 gallons	Kilderkin 18 gallons
Barrel 36 gallons	Hogshead 54 gallons	Puncheon 72 gallons
	Butt 108gallons	

Items 28 to 35 are **Butcher's Tools**

Index

	ITEMS 1 TO 27 ARE 'COOPERS' TOOLS (BARREL MAKERS)
1	Croze; used to cut out the grooves for the 'head' of barrels, top and bottom.
2	Round Shave; Gave a slight concavity to staves
3	Tapered auger; Made the bung hole
4	Hollow knife; Trimmed the inside of staves
5	One handed round shave;
6	Flagging iron; opened gaps between sections in order to insert 'flag' which was a length of rush. This would when wet and seal the joins
7	Cooper's axe; The blade is off set so they had left and right handed axes.
8	This tool might have been used to put the wooden bung into the brass barrel opening but not sure
9	To cut a circle of leather
10	Cresset; Held the fire when heating the inside of small barrels such as an oyster barrel.
11	Flush border; used to cut the hole for the bung
12	Is an Adzes which acted as both a carving knives and plane. It was used for cutting, trimming, shaping and smoothing rough wood planks.
13	Is as No. 12
14	Bucket shave; slightly bevelled for staves, 2 items.
15	Is as No. 14, 2 items
16	Bow saw; This sawed could have been used to saw around the 'head' (lid) of barrel however this one is quite heavy so may well have been used for a different trade
17	Tapered auger; a drilling tool with an increasing outer diameter to create uniform downward flow of the material being conveyed.
18	Chiv; shaped the inside top of barrels
19	Punch; for leather work
20	Drivers (3 Off); used to hammer the hoop into place.
21	Block hook; this was driven into the side of the Cooper's block which held one end of the stave, the other ended rested against the coopers body enabling him to work on it
22	Small tapered auger; this made the hole in the end of the barrel known as the key stone, this held a smaller brass ring and bung or the tap when ready for use
23	Jigger; Could be used as a box chiv (see No. 18)
24	Hooping dog; Levered wooden hoops over the stave ends
25	Chinge; Used for forcing 'flag' into joints (see No. 6)

26	Coopers Axe; This one is left handed
27	Auger; extra large
	ITEMS 28 to 35 are BUTCHER'S TOOLS
27a	A French Knife used for cutting very thin slices of Pork Fat for wrapping around joints of meat for roasting.
28	Gambrels; for hanging lamb and sheep carcasses
29	Pig skud; for cleaning the skin and hoof of pig carcasses
30	Cleaver; for cutting a beef carcass into sides
31	Brine pump; once upon a time Butchers shops would have had a wooden barrel containing brine in the cellar, especially pre-refridgeration times. The brine was a mix of salt and 'saltpetre' a nitrate preservative which gave meat a better colour when cooked
32	Gambrel; as No.28 but for pigs and calves
33	Butchers saw; with an unusual blade.
33a	Slaughterman's Blade holder
34	Shoulder tray; for carrying larger joints of meat
35	Poll axe; The pointed side stunned the cattle whilst the axe side removed the horns – hence 'poll' axe.
35a	Same as 35, but for smaller animals.
	AGRICULTURAL; HORTICULTURAL & MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS
36	Trammel; an instrument consisting of a board with two grooves intersecting at right angles, in which the two ends of a beam compass can slide to draw an ellipse
37	Winding strips; spaced apart along a plank these will indicate any twist in it's length. 2 items.
38	Beam Compass/ Trammel; as 36
39	Trammel Heads, an exceptionally fine pair
39a	Antique Ebony & Brass Parallel Ruler
40	Plain Archimedian Drill; also known as a fretwork drill, is an old type of drill which works on the 'Archimedian' principle; the drill rotates quickly as the barrel on the stem is worked up and down. <i>Information from findmytools.co.uk</i>
40a	Kite Line, for flying a childs toy.
41	Centrifugal Archimedian Drill
42	As No. 40
43	Vintage, Jeweler's Centrifugal Archimedian Drill
44	As No. 43
45	A well-made saw holder

46	This tool was used to assemble picture frames, the cord held the frame together and in place, then pressure was applied by twisting the handle
47	Seed Fiddle; seed from the bag fell onto the rotating wheel operated by a bowing movement of the handle.
48	Spirit level
49	A Coal Miner's Pit Axe
50	Chat Hoe; when sheep were feeding on turnips they could only eat so far down, this tool was used to lift out the remaining roots making them more readily available
51	Tool for preparing ground
52	This tool was used to dig out the bottom section of a small drainage or water supply, also ideal for planting small Christmas trees
53	Dock lifter
53a	Sack Tie; to twist and tighten wire ties
53b	Field anvil; enabled chipped scythe blades to be hammered flat in the field
54	Well hooks; these attached the well bucket to the rope or a pole if not too deep. These were all made by Blacksmiths so vary in shape and size. 5 items
55	Hay knife and turf cutter, unfortunately the handle is missing
55a	Shepard's crook, unfortunately the handle is missing
56	These were used for lifting and trimming root crops for animal feed
57	Bill Hooks; these varied depending on location and purpose. The top one was made by Benny Pullen, a Blacksmith at Ickford and has his stamp on it. A common use was for Hedge laying.
58	Wimbles or straw bond throw crooks; these would twist loose straw into a rope which was a two-man task, the rope was then used to tie sheaves of corn together.
58a	The same as 58 above but made earlier in the 19 th century entirely from wood
59	Reaping hooks; these would vary depending on the crop and location, 4 of them altogether. 5 items
59a	Sack hook; this made lifting a heavy sack a little easier.
59b	Sickle; a useful small tool with a handle cleverly carved from one branch.
59c	Drayman's hands, 3 off, these gripped the end of a barrel to assist in lifting
60	Treenails; these secured the joints in beams
60a	BILL and THRIFT. Stone Millwheels had the groove re-cut with these. Small metal splinters would get into the users arms causing a blue mark, giving rise to the expression ' <i>to show one's metal</i> '.
61	Barking spud; This and larger versions removed bark from felled Oak trees when it was used for tanning
62	Wheelwrights Traveller; This measured the circumference of a cartwheel to establish the length of iron needed for a tyre

62a	Strickle Stick; smeared with grease and sand was used to sharpen scythes etc.
63	Curriers Knife; Used in preparing hides for tanning
64	Woolpack Cramping Iron; fleeces were transported in massive bales that had to be stitched across the top, this tool was used to draw the two sides together then they were secured together with wooden pegs. String and twine were avoided. Why?
65	Wooden pegs; used with No.64
66	Currier's knife; A currier is a specialist in the leather-processing trade. After the tanning process, the currier applies techniques of dressing, finishing and colouring to a tanned hide to make it strong and flexible
67	Hay knife; for cutting trusses of hay from a ricket?
68	Bird Scarers; Originally 1 st and 2 nd world war as gas alarms in the trenches – and at football matches
69	Timber Scribes; To engrave numbers or letters on timber or the bark of a tree 4 off
70	Childs stone rake; a task often done by women and children. The fields needed clearing and the roads needed stones
71	Stone breakers hammer; for road mending
72	Dibbers or Dibbles; One in each hand walking backwards for small scale planting or gapping up. Originally for plugs to stop the flow of molten metal (information given on good authority).
72a	Asparagus knives. 2 off
72b	Twybill; a tool for the hurdle maker ie; the larger hurdles, this one was made from a wornout blacksmiths rasp, the teeth being visible.
73	This tool could chop up root crops for animal feed
74	Flail; Used in an overhead swinging action to thresh corn. Traditionally an eel skin joined the two parts.
75	Shepherd's Turnip Crook; to lift and chop turnips for sheep.
75a	Sample Rods and case; These join together and were used to extract a sample from within a rick to test for mould or overheating.
75b	Sadler's Clamp; held between the knees being sprung gripped the leather allowing both hands free to stitch.
75c	Listening device; for locating underground water leaks
76	Seed drill; hand operated, this would draw a drill, drop in a seed and re-cover with the tines. The aperture size could vary for the type of seed
77	Seed Sower similar to a seed fiddle (No.47) but operated by turning the handle.
78	Marking Irons; for sheep and lambs. Branding iron; when heated it could be used to mark horns etc.
79	
80	Shepherds Crook; This one is a leg crook

81	Saddlers Mallet; for shaping leather made from Guaiacum wood otherwise known as Lignum Vitae one of the hardest woods known.
81a	Stuffing Iron; used to stuff hair, wool flock or straw into certain parts of harness's.
82	Description / purpose not known. If you know, please make us aware. (Perhaps for lifting floorboards)
83	Tool for lifting root crops
84	Dipping Crook; One hook kept the sheeps head up the other immersed the body
85	Derby Thatching Needle; A wartime introduction to assist unskilled labour
86	Sheaf Gatherer; Before binders etc. This could hold enough corn to be cut with a sickle in the other hand.
87	Thatching needle
87a	Another Thatching needle
88	Barley Hummeler or iler; the handle is missing on this one but it was used as a pounding action that removed the 'awns' or beards of barley from the ears
89	Hedge layers mitts.
90	Leggett; a thatchers tool for dressing the buttends
90a	Wimble / straw bond throw hook see 58 and 58a (<i>high on wall / near ceiling</i>)
90b	Leggett; as above but for reeds
91	
92	Spud; for thatchers to drive in pegs, opening gaps in straw
93	A FROE (frow), or Frombard. A wood splitting tool with a sharpened edge on one side, the other being struck. This tool cleaved ie: split the wood, by following the grain to give a much stronger product than if sawn. It is an L-shaped tool, used by hammering one edge of its blade into the end of a piece of wood in the direction of the grain, then twisting the blade in the wood by rotating the haft (handle).
93a	Shepherds leg Crook; for lambs.
94	A 'Maul' for striking the 'Froe'.
95	A double headed cultivator
96	Chain Saw with two handles and a setting tool neatly packed into a leather case, Army issue
97	Fork; for putting faggots of brushwood into a bakers oven
98	Barge knife; A trimming knife for thatcher's.
98a	A trimming knife to use with reeds.
98b	Side rake for long straw
98c	Shearing Hook; cleaned down the face of finished work.

99	'Elwell' Hay Fag Hook Scythe; produced by Edward Elwell Ltd. of Wednesbury in Staffordshire and was used for cutting hay, grass and brambles
100	Peat cutting tool
101	Strickles; for sharpening scythes and sickles
102	Clappers; for bird scaring
103	York Straps; Worn below the knee to save wear and tear at the knee. Also a guard against mice
104	Arrows; Markers used when measuring with chain
105	Gunter's Chain; for measuring land. 22yards = 1 chain. This was the first piece in the forming of this collection. Land Measures, 7.92 inches = 1 link, 100 links = 1 chain, 5.5 yards = 1 rod, pole or perch, 10 chains = 1 furlong, 8 furlongs = 1 mile. Most if not all of these measurements were used when Oxen did all the land work. There were also chains of 50yds and 100yds.
106	Leggings; an ancient pair, seemingly made from odd pieces of leather
107	Barking Spud or Odd Iron; Used to remove bark from Oak trees for the tanning industry, most were larger
108	Costrels; Carried liquid to the field. Older ones were of leather as in the window cabinet
109	Butter Patts
110	Breast Plough; This blade was attached to a T shaped shaft and pushed from the thigh
111	Bull Holder; This lead the bull by the nose, Blacksmiths made different styles
112	Pincers; used for putting a ring in a pigs nose. 4 items
113	Firing Irons; A comprehensive collection with No.150 used to cauterize eg: tail docking horses tails and castrating. 9 items
114	Mouth Gag; These would be used to hold a horses mouth open when needed. This one is adjustable
115	Castration tool for small animals
116	Twitch; Usually applied to the horses muzzle. When tightened this effectively quietened the horse even for minor operations. The top one was easy to make and was more commonly used. 3 items
117	Probang; was inserted into a cows throat if there was a blockage
118	Balling gun; The one on the right shot a pill down a horses throat. The others are variations of this. 7 items
119	Mane Pull; Removed tangles from manes and tails
120	
121	Copper ring for a Bull's nose
122	Pincers; Another way to pierce a bulls nose,

122a	Farrier's Hoof knife with horn handle. This trimmed a horse's hoof when shoeing.
122b	Farrier's Hoof Buffer designed to help lift nails when removing shoes. Also features cutting clinches on one end and with a pritchel on the other. Made from an old Rasp
122c	Farrier's Rasp forged Kife, made from an old Rasp, the teeth of the Rasp are still visible.
123	Drencher. For small animals, Made of Pewter.
124	Drencher; made from a cow's horn.
125	Drencher; the instructions still refer to horning an animal, a term used when No. 124 was the accepted method
126	Vets Fleam; Opened a vein when bleeding an animal to help cure various troubles, the same was practiced on humans as well.
127	Blood Stick; for striking the fleam. 2 items
128	Trochar and Canula; to deal with a cow with a gas bloated stomach. The blade and its sheath were inserted between two particular ribs and the blade is then withdrawn leaving the sheath as a funnel
129	Horn Trainer; A simple type using lead cones
130	Horn Trainer; This was in Maw's catalogue in 1924 for £3
131	Horn Trainer; A simple wood example
132	Tooth Extractor; Some horses back teeth were too long to be extracted in the normal way.
133	Tail Docking Iron; for horses
134	Dental Chisel; the guillotine action could work on horses teeth
134a	Hand shears / Scissors
135	Capped Elbow Preventer; Used to prevent rubbing when the horse was lying down.
136	Dental rasp; for horses
136a	Same as 128
137	Queen: Laced onto the pommel of a side saddle to provide a more comfortable fit
137a	A child was introduced to riding by being placed in a cane chair strapped onto the back of a pony, these shoe type stirrups were for the childs feet
138	Fly Fringe; for a horse
139	Bulls nose punch: The centre of the bulls nose was gripped by screwing the two arms together, it was then pierced with the pointed rod which was heated to cauterize it
140	Singe: for horses using methylated spirits
140a	Horse Tendon / Fetlock protectors. 2 off
141	Singe: Gas operated
142	Dr. Burizzo's Castrator: For bulls and horses
143	Castration clamp

144	Wheelwrights Traveller: Measured the circumference of a cart wheel to establish the length of the iron needed for the tyre
145	Manchura balance: Could be suspended from one or two rings, one to weigh 0 – 40lbs the other 20 – 300lbs but these were eventually banned as unreliable
146	Leather pouch: a repair kit, made to carry a spare horse shoe with a pocket for nails
146a	Pouch: similar to above for a small horse shoe.
147	Pouch: for shoes, could well be cavalry
148	Curry comb: for grooms. 3 off
149	Gun: Fires a .310 bullets for killing horses and cattle
149a	Gun for a .38 bullet
149b	Burnisher. Used to burnish steel, pre Stainless steel and Chrome
150	Firing irons: see No. 113. 10 off
151	Mouth gag: Held a horse's mouth open for dental work etc. 5 off
152	Coursing slips: Ensured that two hounds were released at the same time
153	Farrier's pincers: 'Nail clippers' for hooves. This pair were made from a worn out rasp, the teeth still being visible.
154	Ram scarer : Hung around the groin of a ram to keep him away from the ewes. These are much lighter than a set in York museum. Their curator's comment was that the ewes in this district were easily put off !!
154a	Drenching bit: A sure way to help the medicine go down
154b	Metal Horses Bit (<i>Brass side Badges: Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense</i>)
154c	Wooden Horses Bit
155	Rat and mouse trap: Known as the out of sight trap
156	Sandwich box: The case which was used whilst hunting holds a small tin box
157	
158	Boot lift: One in each hand was used to pull on the boots
159	Fish rod rest: Folds when not in use
160	Hand release: For clay pigeon shooting.
160a	Fishing line dryer: used in the days before nylon was used to make fishing lines
161	Salmon Gaff
162	As above
162a	Pike Gag. Holds the fish's mouth open to remove the hook.
162b	Disgorger, assists in removing the hook
163	Salmon Gaff
164	Landing net: The net folds back over the handle

165	Trap: for small vermin or birds
166	Gin trap: used extensively for rabbits. 2 items
167	Ratting spade: for rat catchers
168	Gamekeepers companion: A rare tool with a hammer, pick axe and spade. It's also marked off in inches along one side
168a	Glover's No.6R Rabbit Trap - Rabbit Gin Trap
168b	Chain, with shackles.
169	Warning notice for poachers
170	Otter's foot: caught by the Bucks otter hounds at Wheatley Bridge in 1932
170a	Fumigator: This ancient puffer has " <i>to fumigate pheasants</i> " written on the side
170b	Anglo impassable: Mole trap, when tripped six tines were released which was of no use if the skins were going to be used. It took 90 skins to make a waistcoat and 15 to make a cap
171	Fish spear
172	Pike cleave
173	Cleave
174	Hoodie crow trap: The pan held an egg or a flesh bait, the net (missing) on a circular frame caught the birds alive. Also used to catch Jays and Magpies
175	The Everitt: An early humane rodent trap
176	Large vermin or small mammal trap:
177	Robert's mole trap: one plate was held down by a trip and sprang up against the other when released
178	Glenmoor trap: A bar, an extension of a very strong spring was released when a string set at the right angle in a run was touched.
179	Kingfisher trap: One of the smallest traps in the country. It was baited and usually set on a pole in the river. Some bailiffs were instructed to catch all kingfishers and otters
180	Game carrier: A noose for the head was made on each lace
181	Game carrier: The brass flap when lifted allowed the head to be put in, slid along or closed
182	Game carrier, Similar to No.181
183	Gamekeepers alarm: A tripwire at the top released a weight which fell onto a blank cartridge at the base
184	Triple spring noose mouse trap: to set the noose it was held down with cotton through a small hole in the top and bottom which was released by the mouse nibbling through the cotton to get to the bait at the rear of the hole. 3 items
185	
186	Game carrier: A double version of No.181

187	Juby: A humane rabbit trap
188	Sawyer: Rabbit trap
189	Swingle: Used for self-defence by game keepers nicely turned from Yew wood
190	Priest: Used to dispatch fish, so called because it's the last thing the fish sees
191	Davy Humane: An unusual trap in that the rabbit was struck from below. Production of this trap ceased after a short while
192	Otter trap
193	Pole trap: Designed to be set on top of poles, gate posts and other favourite perching spots
194	Fox trap: Aim to catch head and shoulders. The six hooks for the bait were often removed to turn it into a man trap.
194a	Purse net: This went over bolt holes when ferreting. This net was homemade and shows the shuttle used to make it
195	Animal or Bird trap French design
196	
197	
198	
199	
200	Sheep or goat bell. 5 items
201	Muzzle for a horse <i>(Ceiling)</i>
202	
203	
204	Muzzle for a horse <i>(Ceiling)</i>
205	Muzzle for a horse <i>(Ceiling)</i>
206	
207	Ferret spade. 2 items. <i>(Ceiling)</i>
208	Decoy or call bird trap: The decoy bird was put into the bottom section which attracted others to it by its song. The bird would land on the perch, the doors would close trapping the bird. Used extensively in fruit growing districts, catching Bullfinches.
209	Capped elbow preventer: See No. 135
210	Pit-pony head collar: Padded with felt for protection
211	Bull leading mask: Galvanised. This is so heavy that its possible it was used in a slaughter house
212	Bull mask: Leather with removable blinkers
213	Bull mask: with adjustable blinkers
214	Nosebag: for a carthorse

215	Neck cradle: for a horse
216	
217	
218	Drainage pipe layer. (<i>Ceiling</i>)
219	Curd agitator: used in cheese making
220	Butchers steelyard: A balance to weigh up to 300lbs
221	Reversible steelyard: Suspended from one hook, it could weigh up to 40lbs, from the other hook it could weigh up to 70lbs. Calibrations are on the top and underside of the bar. It was made by Avery but it's not in any catalogue. It was made prior to 1891 when they became a limited company. <i>Ceiling left side</i>
222	Steelyard: A simple balance to weigh up to 80lbs, but of what?
223	Set of chains: to measure up to 50 feet
224	
225	Set of chains: To measure up to 100 feet. The Gunter's chain was most common to measure 22 yards
226	Bread scales: to weigh dough <i>Hanging x 2 near doo</i>
227	Spade: for cutting out compacted muck from byres after the over wintering of cattle. Later used for silage. See also 254
228	
229	Seedslip: This held the seeds at the waist when broadcasting by hand
230	Folding bar: A shepherd's tool for setting up hurdles. The cup was placed over the upright to protest it as it was hit
231	Pipe layer: To place the drainage pipe in position at the bottom of the trench
232	Sickle: Not sure for what purpose
233	Muck Drag: Used to drag manure to the back of the cart to be deposited in heaps in the fields ready for spreading
234	Three tined fork: which gathered up sufficient of the hand reaped corn to tie the sheaf
235	'A' Framed Scythe: Was more common in northern counties
236	
237	Barge knife: A Thatcher's tool for trimming edges
238	Yoke: Indispensable when carrying water, milk, feed etc. In the early days of Waterperry Horticultural School drinking water was carried from a pump outside the main gates
239	Scythe Blade: Longer than most but more worn
240	Traditional Scythe
240a	Chains: To hold a cow when milking

240b	Hobbles: for horses
241	This tool raised a cow's head when drenching
242	Screw pegs: Used when growing hops. These held the base of the strings that supported the vines. Usually four shoots were selected the others were cut off and cooked in a similar way to asparagus
243	Screw pegs: to tether small animals
244	Eel trap
245	Field hoe: To hoe either side of a row of seedlings
246	Hop spud: A very heavy fork used in the hop fields
247	Turfing iron: Ideal shape for lifting turf
248	Spade: This shape much favoured in west counties
249	Hay knife: To cut trusses from a hayrick
250	Root pruner: Root pruning was practiced to restrict the growth of trees and to encourage fibrous root growth near to the tree when lifting for sale in nurseries. With the introduction of root stocks of varying vigour as well as container growing this method became less important
251	Said to be used for mixing plaster
252	Cavins fork: In the days of steam mashing threshing this tool sheared away the small pieces of straw which accumulated at the bottom of the machine
253	Hay spade: for cutting trusses from a hayrick
254	Spade: for cutting out compacted muck from byres after the over wintering of cattle. Later used for silage
255	Potato fork: Potatoes were often stored in clamps with a straw covering of straw and soil. When needed the clamps were opened, when frost free, and shovelled into a riddle for grading
256	Pitch fork: with an extra tine. Unsure why this is
257	Coke fork
258	Long handled sickle: could be for cutting reeds
259	Stone saw
260	Pit saw: for sawing a tree trunk into planks. The 'topdog' stood on the top of the tree, his mate the 'underdog' works in a large hole underneath on the other end of the saw. When sawdust went into his eye the top dog removed it from his tongue
260a	Second handle for Pit saw. (See 260)
261	Stone saw
262	Crosscut saw: designed to cut green timber
263	COITS: a game that was more popular in northern counties 6 pieces
263a	Men's COITS: these weighed 14lbs each 2 pieces

264	Shunter's pole: used to uncouple railway carriages or goods trucks
265	Oven peel: bakers would fill or empty ovens with this
266	Railwayman's hammer: formerly a common sight at stations the ring of a wheel indicated its soundness
267	Boat hook: the blade could help disentangle weeds
268	Waterperry scene: painted by William de la Motte 1775-1863. The original is in the Tate Gallery
269	Medieval Merchant Mark; similar to that of the Sylvester family of Burford who were wool merchants but the exact meaning of this one is currently unknown. (2 pieces, 1 large, 1 small)
270	Green Man; Is as above, its origins are currently unknown
271	Fire Mark of the Royal Exchange; Could be pre1838 as the building depicted was destroyed by fire in that year
272	Tongs; used to retrieve items eg; a window display
273	Wig Hanger
274	Used for Carding Wool
275	A Plate Warmer, hooked on to the Fender for example.
276	C.L.B. Cane (Church Lads Brigade) 'Fight the good fight'.
277	A Yard Stick ins and cms
278	A Yard Measure, would have been attached to the Draper's counter.
279	Reslaw Hat sizing tool with scissor like action; Reslaw was the brand name used by the hat manufacturer Paul Waiser Ltd between 1930-1940
280	Paten Base; The shoe was fixed on top of this, keeping the owners shoes out of the mud. 3 pieces
281	Candle Box; Some candles were kept in sawdust which protected them against mice
282	Car Head Light cover: A wartime regulation during blackouts
283	Road Bowl; A game often played by lads walking from one village to another, the least number of throws would win
284	
285	Shoe Stretcher 2 pieces
286	Leather Stretcher for shoes (Bunions and Corns)
287	Glovers Tool; These heated by steam or electricity checking the stitching and removed wrinkles. 2 pieces
288	Upholsterer's Stretcher; This would tighten and hold the webbing whilst tacking
288a	Upholsterers Needles
289	A tool with no name. Could retrieve an item out of reach eg in a shop window

290	Sugar Snips; When sugar was produced in a cone shape this was used to cut it into smaller pieces. Sugar loaf hats were named after the cone
291	Grapefruit Corer; Patented by Hugh Webster of London in 1926
292	Shade Carrier; Fixer and remover. This removed the then brass ring that held the lamp shade on to the bulb holder
293	Bakers Rasp; Needed when loaves were baked in ovens heated with faggots of wood
294	This stretched and deposited an electric band in a milking machine,
294a	As 292
294b	Hand held vice
294c	Grain Marker for marking a particular imitation grain on wood.
295	Patwell Rug Maker; This would loop rug wool or cloth strips into a hessian backing held on a frame as both hands were needed to operate the tool. It was possible to cover 3 sq. ft an hour after practice. 3 pieces
296	De-capping Knife; Heated by steam or electricity to remove the wax cap prior to extracting the honey (Beekeeping)
296a	Labels; From the National Willow Collection. Set up due to the shortage of Willow for basket making, between the wars.
296b	Labels; issued to ex-servicemen after 14-18 war who were giving training as chauffeurs, handyman or gardeners
296c	Pear Labels (Fruit trees)
297	Soldering torch
298	Box Scraper; The blade could be pushed or pulled to remove markings from returnable crates or boxes
299	Plumbers Lamp; For paint stripping or wiping joints, a rubber pipe to the left allowed the operator to blow and increase the heat
300	Lark Spit; used to cook larks in front of an open fire
301	Ottoman Suma Rod; a two piece pistol loading rod used whilst on horseback, late 18 th /early 19 th century
302	Lamplighters Wand; for lighting gas lights
303	Hat measures; Expanded to show the size. <i>Missing</i>
304	Servants bells; summoned staff as indicated
305	Splint Mill; .this rolled and flattened the straw plait so they were ready to make a hat
306	As 305
307	Straw Splitter. Carved from bone by French POWS. Could split a straw into 10 sections
307a	Straw Splitter. Cut into 4 sections
308	Hedge cutters; the top row shows many designs with varying degrees of efficiency 6 pieces

309	Hedge cutters; They didn't have the advantage expected
310	Waterperry plaque; Placed in front of displays at shows
311	Lead labels; Attached to the wall for labelling the trained fruit trees in the walled gardens, 1832-1839 and still in good condition (Plums & Gages)
312	Painted twigs; prepared and painted by the students to show off the strawberries to advantage at Chelsea
313	Melon nets; Supported fruit when growing in a greenhouse
314	Trench digging tool; made to dig trenches for small drainage pipes but useful for planting young Christmas trees
315	Dock-lifter
316	Lawn Edger; This tool deserves a long service award
317	Weeder; thistles perhaps
318	Penn's garden scythe
319	Saw and pruner; fitted to a pole to operate by a rope
320	Gas alarm; World war 2 for ARP wardens, clappers or rattles, now used as bird scarer. 3 pieces
320a	Herb Choppers
320b	Trouser Press
320c	Cheese sampler
321	Hoe blades; The bottom one was made by Benny Pullon, Blacksmith of Ickford. (The catalogue of James Fussel 1744-1895 listed 460 Hoe heads of varying types and sizes). 6 pieces.
322	Insecticide Sprayer; Operated by a flick of the wrist. Legend has it that it had been used on a bank counter and filled with a dye to flick at robbers
323	Two-man hedge trimmer; One man held the handle and turned the wheel. The other steadied it with the two other handles (not an easy process)
323a	Cat head Bird Scarer. With glass cats eyes
324	Bloom gatherer; Operated with the ring at the lower end, to hold and cut out of reach blooms
325	Sprayer's / Syringes; were many and varied for gardens and greenhouses 3 items.
325a	Gooseberry pruner; the only sharp bit is the curved section
325b	Asparagus Knife
325c	Pruning saws 2 items
326	Blackcurrant saw; a well-designed tool to cut old wood at the base. 2 items.
327	Soil thermometers; Tested the temperature in frames placed on a manure base etc. 2 items.
328	Dandelion lifter; could extract a plug of soil containing the root

329	Weeding hook; Of use in gardens but originally for field work
330	The Wykeham weed eradicator; The spike could inject weed killer into the centre of the weed
331	Daisy Digger; or any weed with a similar root
332	Aids; for seed sowing
333	Weeding fork and spuds. 5 items
334	Fern trowel
335	Secateurs; a homemade extension with a very positive cut
335a	Hand soil rake, burnt handle <i>(Oh dear; bet someone was cross!)</i>
336	Dock-lifter; perhaps! 2 items
337	Digging irons; fitted under the boot to save wear and tear
338	Secateurs; The first two in the top row aimed to cut with a slicing action. 12 items
339	Hedge cutters; Could be for cutting box edges, made by Sponge of mincer fame
340	Homemade dibbers
341	Bulb planter
342	Potato planter
343	Dibber; could be for potting bedding plants
344	Type of Dutch Hoe; it didn't take on
345	Type of serrated Dutch Hoe
346	Rake; The handle on the shaft cleared the tines
347	Cultivator; the width of the tines are adjustable
348	Clay spades; with these digging heavy clay soil was easier. Also used when digging solid clay
349	Photographers drying aid; photos were pushed up between the marble and frame and held in place by the marble
350	Grape storage bottle; the stem of the bunch of grapes was inserted into the neck of the bottle containing charcoal and water then kept in an apple store where it was cool and where the grapes could be kept for several months without deteriorating
351	Stone spade; Presumably this could push them aside