



Interior Facing East: Welcome to the James Babson Cooperage and Historical Tool Museum. Each overview photo of a section of the museum will be followed by photos of individual inventory items. Enjoy!



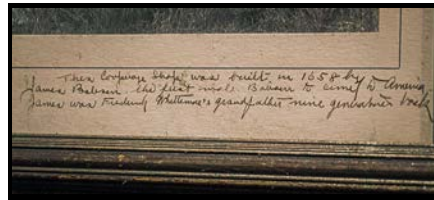
Framed Newspaper Article (M300-19E): This July 1931 article from the Gloucester Times, "Historic Site of Babson Family Opens July 17," describes the grand opening of the James Babson Cooperage and Historical Tool Museum. Please note that further research has updated some of the historical details described in the article.



Early 20th Century Views of Cooperage: These framed photographs are further described in the following slides.



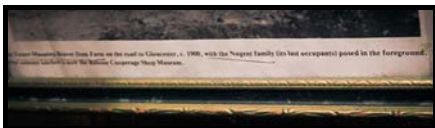
Framed Photograph of Cooperage Exterior (M301-19E): This photograph of the cooperage building, with Roger Babson in the foreground and (presumably) Mrs. Roger Babson in the doorway, was taken ca. 1930.



Closer View of Caption for Cooperage Exterior Image: Roger Babson wrote, "This Cooperage Shop was built in 1658 by James Babson, the first male Babson to come to America. James was Frederick Whittemore's grandfather nine generations back." Note that James Babson was given land in 1658; however, it is not confirmed that the current building was constructed at the same time.



Framed Photograph of Beaver Dam Farm with Nugent Family (M302-19E): Note that the cooperage building is sandwiched between the main house and an attached outbuilding. The farmhouse had burned down by the early 1920s. Image ca. 1900.



Closer View of Caption for Farmhouse Image (M302-19E): The caption reads as follows: "The Foster-Manning Beaver Dam Farm on the road to Gloucester, ca. 1900, with the Nugent family (its last occupants) posed in the foreground. [The farm's] summer kitchen is now the Babson Cooperage Shop Museum."



Slanted Front Desk (W126-19E): This low-framed wood desk, with a slanted front, likely dates from the early years of the 20th century. It also shows signs of having had some parts replaced.



Alternate View of Slanted Front Desk: Desk shows some evidence of repairs (W126-19E).



View of Southeast Corner: Several items in this view of the interior are further described in the following photographs.



Framed Photograph of Local Landscape (M149-19SE): This matted and framed photograph likely dates to the late 1800s and depicts the Shore Line Road.



Framed Print of Cooperage Shop Painting (M303-19SE): Signed by artist, E. W. Thomas, 1989.



Block Plane (C80a-19SEC): One of the many planes on display in the museum, this block plane could have been used for rough work, like a Jack Plane. Before 1820.



Barrel Hoops (C86-19SEC): These hoops, split from hickory or chestnut saplings, would have secured the barrel staves, top and bottom, on barrels dating from the 17th and 18th centuries.



Framed Essay by Roger Babson (M304-19SE): Framed essay by Roger Babson, "The James Babson Place," dated September 1930, describing historical details of the American Babsons. Note that updated research has indicated that some of these details are inaccurate.



Earthenware Jug (H157-19SER) and Other Storage Containers: Before the invention of plastic, storage containers were made of wood or clay. The glazed and fired ceramic earthen jug depicted here could store up to two gallons of liquid. The other items (barrel and firkin) are described in the following photographs.



Replica Barrel (C100-19SER): This colonial-style replica barrel was constructed in the early 20th century to illustrate 17th and 18th century barrel-making customs. The binding hoops were cut from several varieties of sapling woods.



Firkin Storage Bucket (H93-19SER): Stained blue, with a curved "buttonhole hoop" wood handle, this kind of storage bucket, called a "firkin," would have been used to store a variety of food products, including sugar, maple syrup, and butter.



Firkin Buckets Large and Small (H93-19SW): More examples of blue-stained firkin storage buckets. Note the handle on the small firkin is made of metal rather than wood (as in the previous image).



View of Northeast Corner: Starting with an overview photo of each section of the museum helps you (we hope) to imagine your way through the collection.



Barrel Tubs of Various Periods (C109-19NER): These barrel tubs can be distinguished primarily by the material used for the binding hoops--either saplings or metal.



Barrel Tub (C109-19NER): A third barrel tub style--the binding hoops on this barrel are reflective of the hoops on the small firkin storage buckets.



Hay Forks (F72-19NEC) (F73-19NEC): These three-tined long-handled forks were used for moving hay and represent how styles and materials of farming equipment changed over the years. The forged iron (F72-19NEC) is on the left; the wood (F73-19NEC) on the right.



Wooden Hay Fork (F73-19NEC): Alternate view of this pre-18th century hay fork.



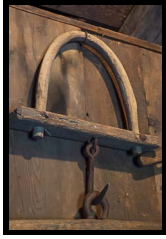
Wooden Hay Fork (F73-19NEC): Close-up view. Note the dowels between the tines, for reinforcement.



Forged Iron Hay Fork (F72-NEC): Close-up view of iron hay fork.



View of Northeast Wall: These tools and items of farming equipment will be described in the following photographs.



Cowpoke (F70-19NE): This device would have been used to prevent a cow from either jumping over or sticking its head through a fence. The curved part would rest on the cow's neck, and something other than a whippetree would have hung from the hook. Another example of a cowpoke is in the northwest corner of the museum: See if you can spot it!



Whippetree (F68-19NE): This wood and iron leader-bar was used with the oxen yoke to distribute weight and enable an evenly balanced "pull." Likely 1700s.



Oxen Yoke (F66-19NE): This wood and iron yoke is displayed upside down. Yokes were used with oxen to help them work together. Likely 1700s.



Ox Shoes (F71-19NE): Ox shoes come in two pieces for each hoof, due to the ox's cloven hooves.



Closer View of Ox Shoes (F71-19NE): The museum has several pairs of ox shoes on display: Can you spy the rest?



Carpenter Adze (W23-19NE): This adze tool was used by a carpenter or joiner to scrape wood smooth. The blade, beveled on the inside, is set at right angles to the handle. 1800s.



Closer View of Adze (W23-19NE): Made of forged iron, by a blacksmith. The handle would have been replaced as it wore out.



Snowshoes (T63-19NE): It is interesting that the design and even the materials of the snowshoe have really not changed much at all. This pair seems to date from the late 19th century, of wood and rawhide. A fair amount of damage and wear.



Various Early Augers (C84-19NEC): Though superficially similar, each of these wrought iron augers has a particular shape and a specific purpose for coopering (barrel-making). The narrow auger on the top left is called a "Pod Auger." 1700s.



Closer View of Augers (C84-19NEC): The specific size and shape of each auger determined its purpose. Wooden handles would have likely been added for easier grasping. 1700s.



Augers Alternate View (C84-19NEC): Another view showing the variations among these historic augers.



Grain Shovel (F67-19NEC): Grain was always transferred with a wooden shovel. The iron strips and nails in the righthand quarter of the shovel indicate that this handmade grain shovel has weathered at least one major repair. The initials "DG" are carved into the back of the handle. 1700s.



View of Northeast Floor: A view of several items displayed on the floor in the northeast corner. These are described individually in the following photos.



Wooden Clothes Wringer (P90-19NEC): This portable clothing wringer would be set on top of a tub and an item of clothing would be fed through as the handle was turned, squeezing out both water and suds. Late 19th century in construction.



Late 19th Century Equipment : Most of the items in this view would have been partially or wholly factory-manufactured: Each piece is described more fully in following slides.



Wooden Separator (P148-19NEC): This box-shaped wooden separator with a bunghole, set on an elevated platform, dates from the late 1800s.



Cased Foghorn by Lothrop (T102-19NE): Brass foghorn with working pump, in wooden case with leather handle. Manufactured by L. D. Lothrop & Sons. #1519. Late 1800s.



Label for Lothrop Fog Horn (T102-19NE): Follow-on from previous photo.



Alternate View of Lothrop Fog Horn (T102-19NE): Case opened for closer view of foghorn.



Alternate View of Fog Horn and Pump (T102-19NE): Foghorn and pump within wooden case.



British Iron Cannon (M173-19NEC): Iron cannon from a British frigate, circa 1812.



Stock Knife (P62-19NEC): Also called a Block Knife. Made of wrought iron and used in carpenter's shop to cut rough wood shapes. Would have been secured to a stump or block with a forged hook for leverage. Late 1700s.



Alternative View of Stock Knife (P62-19NEC): The curved end would be hooked into a block for leverage.



Butter Churn (P99-19NE): Tapered from bottom to top and made with staves of cedar, a butter churn might be made by a cooper.



Fork Cultivator (F136-19NE) plus Boxes and Bench: The five-tined curved iron fork would have been fitted with a long pole handle. Late 1800s. See following images for details about other pieces depicted here.



Cheesemaker Bench (P107-19NE): This small wooden table, used for making cheese, has carry handles on each end and a deep circle carved in the center (for the cheese wheel). 1800s.



Round Bent Wood Boxes (H6-19NEC): Two round bent wood boxes are in the collection, both stained blue. One of the covers (shown here, damaged, on top of complete one) displays a sundial design carved into the surface. Boxes like these would have been made by a cooper. Early 1800s.



Sadlery Harness Vice (F88-19NE): This wooden harness vice was used to secure a saddle or harness for repairing (especially stitching). Early 1800s.



Alternative View of Wood Harness Vice (F88-19NE): Another view of the wooden sadlery harness vice.



Sadlery Bench (F117-19N): This wooden bench would have been used with the previously described Harness Vice, for sadlery work. Early 1800s.



Forged Iron Harness Vice (F101-19NA): Like the wooden harness vice shown earlier, this iron model would have been used to secure sadlery objects for repair. Late 1800s.



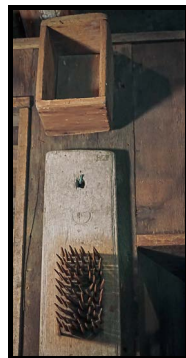
Seafarer Trunk (T103-19NEC): This wooden trunk, stained blue and showing some damage, is thought to have belonged to John Babson, the son of James and grandson of Isabela. Late 1600s.



Umbrella Yarn Swift (M305-19NE): Collapsible wooden yarn winder, called an umbrella swift. Would be attached to a table edge with an adjustable clamp. 1800s.



Flax Hatchel (P58-19N) and Farm Sledge (T61-19N): See following slides for descriptions of these items: (P58-19N) and (T61-19N).



Flax Carding Hatchel with Cover (P58-19N): This is a handmade carding tool for preparing flax linen fibers for spinning. Square iron nails have been positioned on a wooden panel and fitted with a wooden cover. Late 1700s.



Farm Sledge (T61-19N): Wooden sledges were tools for pulling heavy loads across grass, a precursor of the wheelbarrow. 1700s.



Pack Saddle (M306-19N): Wood platform positioned on the back of a horse or mule for carrying heavy loads.



North Alcove of Museum with Cresset and Corn Mill: See following slides for descriptions of Cresset (L119-19N) and Hand Corn Mill (P118-19N).



Cresset (L119-19N): This long-poled cresset provided a cradle or rib cage container to hold resinous wood for burning. 1800s.



Hand Corn Mill (P118-19N): Manufactured by the Ames Plow Company, this hand corn mill was used for grinding grain, coffee, spices, etc. Created in three sizes, this mill could grind up to two bushels per hour. Depicted in 1893 Ames Plow Co. catalog.



Alternate View of Hand Corn Mill (P118-19N): Close-up view of handle on hand corn mill by Ames Plow Company. Late 1800s.



View of West Wall: The following photographs highlight individual artifacts depicted in this overview.



Steelyard Scales (F69-19NW) (F94-19NW): Two sets of balance scales with hooks, balance arms, and counterweights. Used for weighing heavy items. Mid 1800s.



Grain Flail (P120-19NW): Two attached wooden poles, one with a bored hole and the other topped with iron fitted with leather bands. Used for threshing corn or wheat. 1800s.



Flax Spinning Wheel (P130-19SW): The distaff (the taller doweled piece at the back), though missing parts, distinguishes this as a flax linen spinning wheel. Early 1800s.



Closer View of Flax Spinning Wheel (P130-19SW): Close-up view of bobbin and other parts of flax spinning wheel.



Clock-Style Yarn Skeiner (P32-19SW): Four-legged yarn skeiner with decorative dowels and four arms. In the center of the stand is a saw-toothed circular gear lining up with a horizontal rod ending in a hub into which the skeiner arms are set. The saw teeth in the circle line up with the spiral cuts in the rod, turning the gear to keep track of the wheel's revolutions. 1800s.



Cross-Framed Yarn Swift (P106-19S): This swift would hold a skein of yarn while it is wound into a ball or onto a spool. The holes in each of the four horizontal rods allow for adjusting the circumference. Two of the four dowels are missing and a third is broken. 1800s.



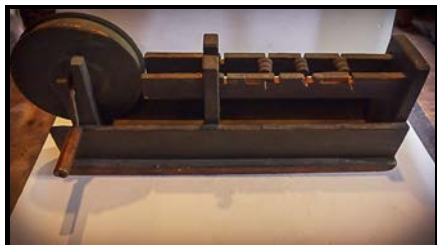
Yarn Reels (P130-19S): This wooden stand with two horizontal doweled reels would have held spun yarn for storage or drying (after dyeing). 1800s.



The Philadelphia Butter Worker (P203-19CSW): This butter-making tray, a large rectangular wood pan with high sloping sides and a ribbed roller, has a patent design date of March 13, 1875 and was advertised in the 1893 catalog of the Ames Plow Company.



Closer View of Philadelphia Butter Worker (P203-19CSW): The ribbed roller was maneuvered along the gears by a hand crank.



Ropemaking Tool (F89-19CBW): This compact ropemaker would have had the wheel and the scored dowels connected by a narrow belt, and the strands of the rope would have been attached to the metal hooks on the dowels. Ropemaking required a large space to "walk" the strands into rope lengths. 1800s.



Farm Cheese Press (M113-19SWC): Wooden farm cheese press with rope-driven pulley system. Late 1800s.



Alternate View of Farm Cheese Press (M113-19SWC): Farm cheese press from a different direction. Original red paint still visible.



View of Center East Section: Chairs and tabletop items are described in the following photographs.



Shaker Ladderback Chair with Rush Seat (W97a-19EC): Six such chairs are in the collection, all with similar styling. Several have woven rush seats as displayed in this image. Mid-1800s.



Shaker Ladderback Chair with Rattan Seat (W97b-19EC): Six such chairs are in the collection, all with similar styling. Several have woven rattan seats as displayed in this image. Mid-1800s.



Boston Rocker (F98-19NC): Dark-stained, with decorative dowels. Constructed with both wood pegs and iron nails. 1800s.



Maplewood Scoop (H15-19CTE): Carved from maple, this scoop, with its handle rest (or hook) was used for scooping flour and other dry goods. Early 1800s.



Tin Lamp Filler Can (M154-19CTN): With a squat base to prevent spilling, and a long thin spout, this tin object was designed to optimize its purpose. Lamplighting equipment. Early 1800s.



Wheelwright Mallet (C12-19SW): Hammering tool made from a beech burl with a hickory handle. Late 1700s.



Forged Hand Tool (M307-19SW): Forged iron tool with wood handle, possibly used as a screwdriver. 1800s.



Apple Parer (P156-19NC): Hand-turned apple parer; constructed of wood and metal. 1800s.



Alternate View of Apple Parer (P156-19NC): View of handle and wheel of apple parer.



View of Northwest Corner : Individual items seen in this image are described in following photographs.



Horizontal Keg (C208-19NWR): Wooden keg for storing liquids, with metal and wood handles, metal hoops, and cork bung hole. Late 1800s.



Miniature Wooden Keg (C9-19CTE): Bound wood keg, open on one end, with sectagonal interior. Could have been used as a model. Early 1900s.



Large Barrel Tub and Barrel Hoops (C205-19NWC)(C86-19NWC): Large wooden barrel tub with wood hoops (damaged). Displayed with several sizes of wooden barrel hoops (typically split from hickory or chestnut saplings). Various periods.



Barrel Staves (W195-19NWC): Barrel staves were often split (rived) from oak by local farmers during the winter, for bartering with the local cooper.



Wall Mount Coffee Grinder (P123-19NW): Wall-mounted cast iron grinder for coffee beans or spices. Late 1800s.



Unidentified Cast Iron Object (M308-19NW): This cast iron, wall-mounted, object was originally labeled as a carriage step (#36). This identification cannot yet be confirmed. Late 1800s.



Straw Bee Skep (P122-19NW): Honeybees were imported to the colonies from England in the early 17th century. Skeps made of straw and reed, in a domed shape, were used until the middle of the 19th century. Damaged.



Netted Glass Float Ball
(M121-19NW): Glass floats such as this pale green ball were attached to netting and used by fishermen from the mid-1800s. Also called a Witch Ball.



Wood Bar Clamps (2)
(W309-19NW): Two adjustable wooden bar clamps, used for woodworking. Late 1800s.



Wood Screw Clamps (2)
(W310-19NW): Wood screw clamps such as these adjustable tools were used for woodworking projects. Late 1800s.



Large Walking Spinning Wheel
(P131-19NWC): Early American spinning wheel which would be used while standing or walking. Lacks one leg and wheel has some damage but overall in good condition. 1700s.



Cobbler Bench (P116-19N):
Workbench and storage for making or repairing shoes and boots. Includes shoe lasts and other equipment. Late 1800s.



Close View of Cobbler Bench Storage (P116-19N): Close-up view of built-in storage cabinet for cobbler's tools.



Alternate View of Cobbler Bench (P116-19N): Close-up of work area on cobbler's bench, including shoe lasts.



Cobbler Forms (P198-19NW):
Collection of shoe forms or lasts in cobbler's bench work area. Late 1800s.



Lasting Pincer (P316-19NEC):
Shoemaker's pincer tool with dual purpose: It pulls leather upper over sole and pounds in tacks to hold uppers and soles in place. Early 1800s.



Cobbler Hammers (2) (P311-19NW): Forged iron cobbler's hammers for pounding leather. 1800s.



Handmade Cobbler Form (P19-19NW): Wooden patterns for shoe soles, both adult and child size. Late 1800s.



Cobbler Boot Vice (P116a-19N): Made to fit into "chair" of Cobbler's Bench, to hold boot for repair work. Late 1800s.



Farrier Toolbox (B114-19NW): Low-sided wooden box with central carry handle (including storage areas). Likely used by a blacksmith for performing farrier work. 1700s.



Farrier Nippers (3)(F199-19NEC): Forged iron blacksmith's tools for shoeing horses (and oxen?). Three nippers (also called pincers) are shown in this photograph (2 large and 1 small). Depending on size, these removed nails or old shoe from horse hooves. Mid-1800s.



Farrier Rasp File (P196-19NEC): Cast iron file used for blacksmithing (farriery) as well as for woodworking (joinery). 1800s.



Cricket Stool (W175-19N): Wooden footstool with bench end design. Early 1800s.



Gout Stool (W96-19N): Unique foot and calf rest with two boards fitted in X-design. Early 1900s.



Tooled Leather Chest (W115-19N): Hand-tooled cowhide-covered wooden box with decorative metalwork, including copper nailheads. Lock (no key). 1800s.



Closer view of Tooled Leather Chest (W115-19N): Close-up of cowhide-covered wooden box.



Trunnels and Beam Fragment (W14-19CBW): Four wooden pegs ("tree nails" or "trunnels") with beam remnant, taken from Nugent's Barn (cellar hole by Beaver Dam rock next to museum). 1700s.



Carpenter Beetle (C96-19N): Striking head is iron-banded on both ends. Useful mallet for carpentry projects. 1800s.



Closer View of Carpenter Beetle (C96-19N): Sturdy wooden mallet with iron banding for reinforcement.



American Broad Axe (W7-19NE): Forged iron with poll, straight wood handle. Has manufacturer's stamp. Axe style used for squaring timber logs. Early 1800s.



Closer View of American Broad Axe (W7-19NE): Early 1800s.



View of West Wall: Artifacts visible in this view are described in the following photographs.



Single Sheave Pulley (M209-19WR): Large wooden pulley with iron sheave. Measurements are 30" x 10" x 4"; has an unusual trapezoid shape. 1800s.



Green Glass Demijohn (H110-19WR) and Small Wooden Platform (M185-19WR): The large oval green demijohn (4 gallons) is blown glass and was used for storage. The platform is curved on one edge and reinforced with battens on underside: its use is unclear.



Shot Snake Powder Belt (M172-19WH): Called a "shot snake" because of its shape, this powder belt is believed to have been worn at Concord in April 1775 (beginning of the Revolutionary War).



Tin Candle Wall Sconces (2) (L7677-19WH) and Strap Hinge (B55-19WH): Tin sconces such as this, with a round crimped top and the sides folded in slightly (shown flattened), would have reflected candlelight from the backplate. The strap hinge, made of forged iron, is a standard design with a tulip end (1700s).



Bootjack (P57-19WH): Wooden bootjack used for removing heavy boots. Initials carved into wood: originally "DP," changed to "DB." Standard design circa 1800.



Early American Flintlock Musket (M176-19WH): Connecticut variant of the Eli Whitney Contract Musket, ca. 1812-1816 (when "N. Haven" was scrolled forward of cock).



Alternate View of Flintlock Musket (M176-19WH): Musket from Connecticut, (M176-19WH), ca. 1812-16.



Flintlock Musket Lockplate (M176-19WH): This flintlock musket (M176-19WH) was created around 1812-1816. Note the "N. Haven" marking forward of the cock.



Large Brass Kettle (H183-19WH)
Medium Copper Kettle (H312-19WH) Iron Crane (H193-19WH): The brass kettle (center foreground) is 18" diameter and flat-bottomed with a handle. Hanging from the 30" iron crane is a medium-sized copper kettle, flat-bottomed and with handle.



Replica Barrel (C100-19WH) and Three-Legged Iron Skillets (4) (H48128129133-19WH): The unfinished barrel serves as a demonstration of barrel-making. In reality, the staves would have been made from separate pieces, not carved from a single piece as depicted here. Four cast iron skillets, with legs, are visible in the background (late 1700s).



Cast Iron Cauldron (H190-19WH): Large cast iron cooking pot, with handles and three legs.



Forged Iron Andirons (L200-19WH):
These andirons would have been forged by a blacksmith, perhaps as a bespoke (commissioned) job. The decorative curves and curls on the front surfaces might have served a practical purpose, as well.



Cast Iron Kettle with Ring (H202a-19WH): The cast iron kettle hangs by its handle from the hook and has a "pouring ring" on the lower half as well as a large lip along the brim.



Well Hook on Chain (M207-19WH):
This four-pronged iron hook would likely have been hung in a well originally (1800s).



Gum-Style Barrels (2) (C104-19NWC) (C105-19NWC):
These hollowed-out tree trunks, one large and one small, were the most primitive kind of storage barrel. Time-consuming to create, the base and cover would have been made from wood boards cut to fit and nailed to the trunks.



Portable Foot Warmer (L159-19WH): Made of punched tin with doweled wood accents, this foot warmer contains a small tin box to carry hot coals and would have been used for long carriage rides or during church service. late 1800s.



Tin Pitcher (H313-19WH): Pitcher made from tinplate, rolled and soldered. Early 1800s.



Cast Iron Pots with Legs and Handles (2) (H47-19WH) (H127-19WH): Of similar size and shape, one of the pots has a long handle; the other retains only a nub of the original handle. 1800s.



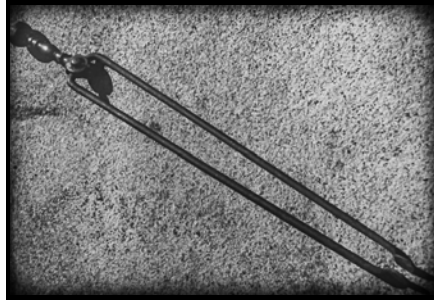
View of West Wall Hearth: In the following photographs, items on view here are described.



Grub Hoe (F134-19WH): Cast iron farming tool fitted with long wood pole handle. Used for digging and tilling soil. 1800s.



Cast Iron Flat Iron (P29-19WH):
Used for pressing clothing and
household fabrics. 1800s.



Fire Tongs (L135-19WH): Cast iron
with decorative finial. 3' long. Early
1800s.



Double Crusie Lamp (L18-19WH):
Also called a Phoebe lamp, this
double lamp was made of iron. The
smaller base would rest in the larger
one, and the bowl would be filled
with fat or oil. A piece of reed or
other material would be used as a
wick, and, as the lamp burned, oil
would drip into the lower bowl for
later re-use. This lamp could be
hung or set on a flat surface.
Popular from the 16th to the 18th
centuries. Late 1700s.



Powder Horn (M210-19WH):
Possibly made from a cow horn, this
powder holder has a wooden cap
and a rope sling. Late 1700s.



Cast Iron Dipper Pots (2)
(H153-19WH): Two pots
manufactured by Cresson & Co.
(stamped on bases). One is 1 quart;
the other is 3 pints (and is cracked).
Ca. 1850.



Cast Iron Ice Tongs (H124-19WH):
Tongs used for moving blocks of ice.
1800s.



Cooper Divider (T3-19WH): Made
of forged iron, this cooper's divider/
compass scribe would have been
useful for measuring circles for the
base and cover of barrels. 1700s.



Soapstone Warmer (L56-19WH):
Soapstone (talc-schist) holds heat
very well and so was popularly used
as a bedwarmer or footwarmer (for
long carriage rides) in the 1800s.



View of Southwest Corner: Items
visible in this photograph are
described in the following slides.



Blacksmith Shop Sign (B194-19SW): Large yellow and blue painted forged iron shop sign. The words "Shoeing Repairs" are still visible. 1800s.



Mounted Half Hull Boat Model (M144-19S): Mounted on display boards, half hull boat models enabled shipwrights to finalize ship designs before initiating construction. 1800s.



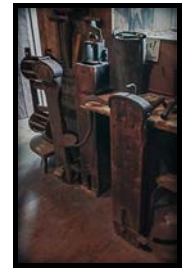
Mast Drawknife (2) (W211-19SCD) and Molding Planes Set (15) (W87-19SCD): These two-handled large and small mast drawknives were used as barrel-planing tools, flattened versions of the open scorper. The 15 molding planes are displayed in an easy-access wooden case. These planes were used to create decorative moldings.



Mast Drawknife (W211-19SCD): One of several examples of this forged, two-handled, bevelled, barrelmaking tool. Used for finishing rough-hewn boards. 1700s.



Tap Auger (C83-19SCD) and Spiral Augers (2) (C313-19SCD): The tap auger cut a tapered hole in a barrel (to be plugged with cork); the spiral augers enabled the wood chips and dust to pass through the bored hole (useful when boring wood pipes or creating holes for pinning and joining beams with trunnels (tree nails). 1800s.



Hoop Cutter (C85-19SCD) and Cooper Vises (2) (C139140-19SCD) : The cooper's vises are positioned on either side of the hoop cutter. All three are made of wood and iron, with foot pedals; however, the vises have slightly curved tops, and the cutter is identified with the manufacturer name, "D. Lamson's." 1800s.



Half Round Iron Barrel Hoops (2) (C201-19SW) and Wood Barrel Hoops (C86-19SW): Various periods and styles of barrel hoops, both forged iron and sapling bands.



Leather Fire Bucket (M188-19SW): Leather bucket used for fire-fighting: Every household had one. One brass ring remains, as do some blue paint/stain fragments. Early 1800s.



Open Scorper (W22-19SW): Two-handled curved drawknife used in barrelmaking for hollowing out wood and smoothing surfaces. 1800s.



Windlass (C137-19SW): Four-armed wooden windlass used for cinching or hauling. 1700s.



Alternate View of Windlass:
Coopers would use a windlass to tighten rope around the top of the barrel staves, holding them in place for hooping (C137-19SW).



Fireplace Bellows (L132-19SW): For fanning coals into flame: These household bellows are made of wood and leather.



Strap Hinges (5) (B55-19SW): Along with the hinge displayed above the hearth, these strap hinges are smithed from wrought iron with either "tulip" or "lima bean" terminals, forged with closed hinge sockets. 1700s.



Glass Double Inkwell (M27-19SW) and Leather Covered Inkwell (M28-19SW): The glass double inkwell includes a quill rest and was manufactured by Frank A. Weeks. The leather-covered inkwell has no identifying marks. Late 1800s.



Dogtown Boulders Informational Poster (M315-19SW): This flyer provides a headshot of Roger Babson, along with a quotation from his 1935 biography, Actions and Reactions, in which he describes his reason for creating the Dogtown boulders. Several boulders are also depicted.



Assorted Barrel Planes (C80-19SW): Depicted here are various styles and periods of barrel planes, including Block, Chamfer, Sun, and Smoothing Planes. 1800s.



V Groove Croze Plane (C80e-19SW): This croze plane is used to cut a v-groove in wood. 1800s.



Closer View of V Groove Croze Plane (C80e-19SW): Carved into the side of this plane are the numbers "04-2347130" (unidentified).



Kerfing Saw Plane (C80c-19SW): Kerfing makes tiny evenly spaced cuts in the wood, to enable bending it into a curved shape. 1800s.



Closer View of Kerfing Saw Plane: (C80c-19SW)



Drop Leaf Table (W182-19WC): Painted table with leaves extended. Early 1900s.



Assorted Artifacts on Display: Items on view in this photograph are described in the following slides.



Hooked Rug Needle (P17-19CTN): Sliding wood and metal tool for making hooked loop rugs.



Wheelwright Combination Tool (C16-19CTN): A cast and wrought tool which combines a spiral auger and a reamer. Enables boring and widening a wheel hub at the same time. Originally painted bright red, with a maple wood bar handle. Late 1800s.



Wrought Iron Claw Hammer (F317-19CTN): Short claw and large head; used for iron nails. Long wood handle. 1800s.



Bed Wrench (W5-19CTN): Also known as a Bed Key, this tool was used for tightening rope beds. Carved from wood, with wooden bar handle. 1800s.



Rustic Canow Trough (M8-19CTN): A small hollowed out log with blue-green residue inside. Used as soap dish. 1800s.



Shop Made Mortar and Pestle (H10147-19CTN): Wooden mortar and pestle for grinding herbs, etc. 1800s.



Hand Carved Mortar and Pestle (H13-19CTN): Rustic mortar made from a hollowed out tree limb; pestle carved from branch (different woods used). 1700s.



Neck Yokes (2) (F91-19CTN): Also known as Burden Carriers, these are wooden shoulder yokes designed to help humans balance heavy items (water buckets, etc.). Such yokes were often carved to size for individuals. 1700s.



Split Log Workbench (W181-19CW): Rustic bench made from hand-hewn split log. Late 1700s.



Top View of Split Log Workbench (W181-19CW): Embedded iron nails, chopping, and staining indicate that this bench was used heavily.



Large Hand Hewn Log Bench (W184-19WC): Created from log split and planed on both top and bottom. Legs mortised through bench top. Early 1800s.



Unidentified Wooden Object (M318-19C): Can you figure out what this object is? Could it be a buoy? Or what? Let us know!