

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM



VISITORS GUIDE DOMESTIC COLLECTION

USE OF THE GUIDE

The descriptions in this guide are numbered to correspond to the number on the card of the item you are viewing. If you would like additional information on any item please contact one of the curators or volunteers. There are five broad categories of items:

100 Series	AGRICULTURE
200 Series	FIRE FIGHTING
300 Series	HOUSEHOLD
400 Series	TRANSPORTATION
500 Series	COMMERCE

Thank you for visiting the museum.

**PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE THE
GUIDE FROM THE BUILDING.
Personal copies are available with a
donation suggested.**

Should you have any items that you are considering for donation, please contact one of the curators. We are a non-profit organization and any items donated are tax deductible. Cash donations are always welcome to help cover our operating, acquisition and maintenance expenses.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

THE MUSEUM BUILDING



The building in which you are standing was formerly a dairy barn located in Weare, NH. The building is dedicated to O. Alan Thulander who purchased this barn which was slated for demolition. Members of the Francestown Volunteer Fire Department disassembled the building and moved it to this current site where they re-erected the structure. New siding and roof boards were milled from trees located in the Town Forest.

**THE
DOMESTIC
COLLECTION**

THE DOMESTIC COLLECTION

This collection is arranged to take you through life. Since it includes many exhibits including cradles and caskets we will walk you through your life at home in the old days – from cradle to grave if you will.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 301

WARPING WHEEL



This tool is used to wind a warp in sections, which are then wound onto a sectional warp beam. The warp is the set of yarns or other elements stretched in place on a loom before weaving. It is the long fibers in the finished fabric.

CONTINUED

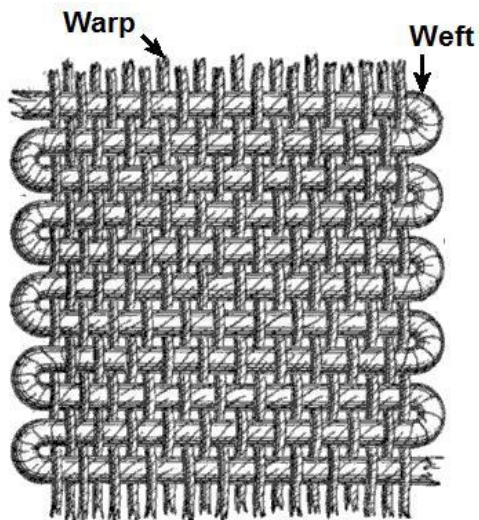


FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

WARPING WHEEL



The lengthwise warp yarns are held stationary in tension on a frame or loom while the transverse weft yarn is drawn through and inserted over-and-under the warp.



FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 303

WEAVING LOOM



While this loom is far more advanced than those used by our early ancestors it is designed for the same purpose – making cloth. Our ancestors had to literally make their clothing from the beginning – growing the cotton or raising the sheep, etc. They then had to process the fibers and spin their own yarns/threads. These were then used to weave cloth on a loom from which they could make their own clothing and other cloth item needs.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 306

NEWENGLAND SPINNING WHEEL with DISTAFF



This wheel is popular when spinning flax. A distaff is the wooden rod (staff) that holds the flax or wool on a spinning wheel. Individual fibers are drawn out of a mass of prepared fibers held on a stick (the distaff), twisted together to form a continuous strand, and wound on a second stick (the spindle). It is most often used for making linen.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 309

GREAT WHEEL (SPINNING WHEEL)



The “great wheel” spinning wheel is a/k/a a “walking wheel” as the operator walks away from the wheel while holding the material that is being spun.

Spinning wheels were first used in India, between 500 and 1000 A.D., but were largely replaced by the spinning jenny and spinning frame during the Industrial Revolution. They were an essential part of life for our ancestors to make thread for clothing – a basic need of man. **CON'T.**



FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

GREAT WHEEL SPINNING WHEEL



The spinning wheel replaced the earlier method of hand spinning with a spindle. The first stage in mechanizing the process was mounting the spindle horizontally so it could be rotated by a cord encircling a large, hand-driven wheel. The great wheel is an example of this type, where the fiber is held in the left hand and the wheel slowly turned with the right. Holding the fiber at a slight angle to the spindle produced the necessary twist. The spun yarn was then wound onto the spindle by moving it so as to form a right angle with the spindle.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 312

CANADIAN SPINNING WHEEL a/k/a CANADIAN PRODUCTION WHEEL



This wheel was introduced in Quebec in the late 19th century and offered a number of improvements over the Great Wheel. It has a flyer, iron fittings, a tilt tensioning system and a treadle for turning the wheel, all of which help to speed up the spinning process.

The metal parts are a hallmark of the Canadian Wheel and allowed for extended periods of use.

CONTINUED



FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

CANADIAN SPINNING WHEEL a/k/a CANADIAN PRODUCTION WHEEL



A wishbone-like flyer allowed the wool to be twisted and wound upon a spool at the same time. The hooks are used to spread the spun yarn across the bobbin. The spinner moves the spun thread from hook to hook as the bobbin fills.



The treadle eliminated the need to turn the wheel by hand and speeded up production. This and the flyer also eliminated the need to walk back and forth when spinning.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 315

THE IDEAL COOKER



This device was made by the Ideal Cooker Company in Boston, MA. It was an early version of our thermos. Hot foods that needed to be transported were placed in this cooker. A soapstone disk was heated at the same time the food was prepared. A hot stone was placed in the bottom of each section and the heated food placed in a pot and set onto the stone in each section. The top was closed and the cooker could be carried to a picnic, church social or other event.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 318

DAVIS REFRIGERATOR



Made by the I.B. Hamblin Co. in The rear compartment was filled with ice (this ice had been mixed in a ratio of 100 pounds of ice onto which one pint of salt was added). This ensured that the contents of the front and side compartments remained cold helping to preserve food.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 321

WASH BOILER



Water was heated in this tub and the soiled wash was added and cleaned. This was a great advancement for the housewife who otherwise had to take the wash down to the stream to wash them – a very onerous task in winter.

CONTINUED



FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

WASH BOILER



The story is told that once the housewife got a washing machine, her old wash boiler became available for other purposes. One such repurposing was for the distillation of corn liquor.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 324

SOAP STONE STOVE



Soapstone was mined in Francetown and milled in an old water power mill building located in the “Mill Village” section of town.

These wood-fired stoves provide heat that is even and constant. Soapstone is able to stand extremes of heat and the intensity of direct flame. It is excellent at storing that heat and then radiating it gently and comfortably back into the room for hours after the fire has gone out. Size for size they out perform iron stoves and others.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 327

SPATTER COVER



While this particular cover dates to the early 1900's this item is useful still in today's kitchen. Placed over foods that tend to spatter grease during cooking it helps to control and contain the spattering's.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 330

STRAINER



This utensil was useful in straining liquid from vegetables and other solids.

Ancestral housewives spent a good deal of time daily in preparing foods not only for the current meals but “putting it up” for use during the winter when no fresh food was available.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 333

SPATULA



As is the case with most cooking spatulas the broad flat blade is well suited to lifting and turning food. This spatula dates to 1910 and the blade is mechanically fastened to the handle. Primitive spatulas were hand wrought by the local blacksmith. No fancy Teflon or plastic spatulas back then

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 336

BUTTER CHURN



The churn was patented in 1879 by John McAnespey of Philadelphia, PA (Patent 211,756) It was produced in three sizes. This one, being known as the Table Top Churn, was the most popular and was sold by Montgomery Ward & Co.

Following are the pages from the application to the US Patent office.

CONTINUED



J. McANESPEY.
Churn.

No. 211,756.

Patented Jan. 28, 1879.

Fig. 1.

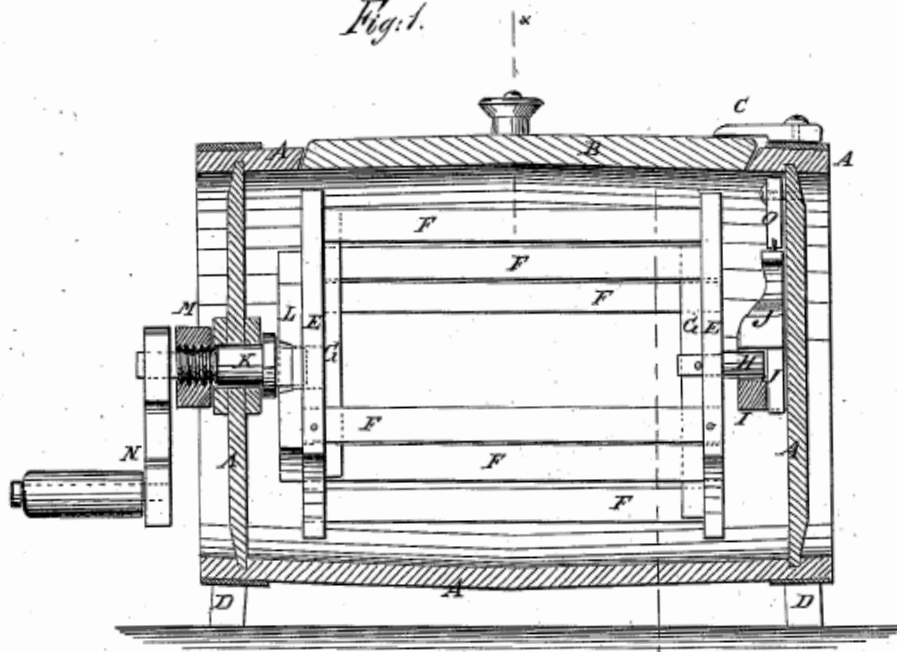
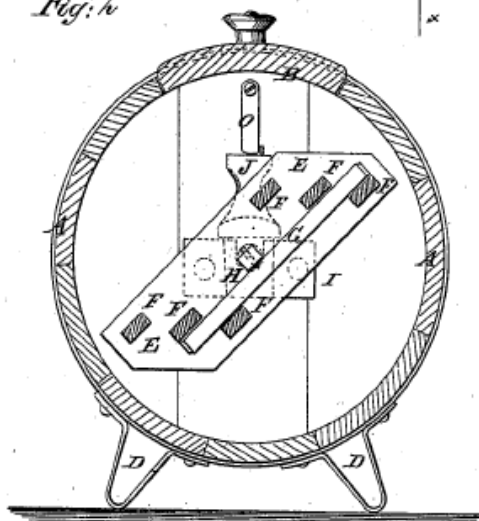


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

Anas. Nida.
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

J. McAnespey
BY *Munn & Co.*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN McANESPEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHURNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 211,756, dated January 28, 1879; application filed November 29, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN McANESPEY, of the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Churns, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section of my improved churn. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same, taken through the broken line *x*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish an improved churn which will be firmly supported in position, and which will bring the butter very quickly.

A represents the body of the churn, which is made in the form of a barrel or cylinder, and has a large opening in its upper side closed by a cover, B.

The ends of the cover B and the ends of the opening in which it is placed are beveled in opposite directions, and the said cover is secured in place by a button, C, pivoted to the top of the churn-body A.

To the lower side of the churn-body A, at each end, are permanently attached two supports, D, which rest upon the floor and support the said churn-body with its opening upward.

E are the end boards of the dasher, which are made in rectangular form with their alternate or rear angles beveled off.

To the end parts of the end-boards E along the bevel of the said ends, are attached the ends of six bars, F, three to each end, each succeeding bar being set a little farther inward than its preceding bar, as shown in Fig. 1.

The bars F are strengthened in position by the cross or tie bars G, which are placed be-

tween them at the inner sides of the end-boards E, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

To one of the end-boards E is attached a pivot, H, which works in a notch in a bearing, I, attached to the end of the churn-body, where it is secured in place by a key, J, inserted between its end and the end of the churn-body A, and which is made with a shoulder, which rests upon the upper side of the said pivot.

The key J is locked in place by a button, O, pivoted to the end of the churn-body A, in such a position as to be turned down against the upper end of the said key, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In the other end-board E is formed a square hole to receive the squared end of the pivot K.

To the side of the end-board E is attached a bar, L, having a square notch in one edge to serve as a guide in placing the end of the dasher upon the pivot K. The pivot K passes out through a stuffing-box in the end of the churn-body A, and has a nut, M, screwed upon it at the outer side of the said end. The outer end of the pivot K is squared off to receive the crank N, by means of which the dasher is rotated.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A rotary churn-dasher consisting of the end-boards E, having the alternate ends beveled, the six bars F, attached in sets of three to each of said beveled ends, and the cross-bars G, arranged between the bars F, as shown and described.

JOHN McANESPEY.

Witnesses:

ROBERT ROBINSON,
SAMUEL ROBINSON.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 339

WOODEN BUCKET



This is a 19th century staved wooden sap bucket.

The bucket was hung on the maple tree by the small metal clip at the brim and the sap dripped from the spile into this bucket. The buckets often had covers to keep rain water from diluting the sap. It also serves as a utilitarian container for the kitchen.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 342

STRAINER/STIRRER



Used to remove impurities from the surface of liquids being cooked. The strainer would allow the liquid to drain back into the vessel while retaining the particles of impurities. Very useful in making Jelly but were also common when maple sap was being boiled down to make maple syrup. Impurities would float to the surface of the cooking sap and could be skimmed off.

CONTINUED



FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

STRAINER/STIRRER



After the invention of penicillin in 1928 it was found that the impurities from the boiling sap could be used in the making of this drug and labs would often deliver sterile containers to those who made maple syrup, paying them to save the skimmed impurities in the container provided.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 345

CABBAGE/SLAW SLICER



This cabbage/slaw slicing board has an adjustable blade. Especially useful in making kraut, these slicers would see heavy use after the garden harvest in putting up the cabbage and other vegetables.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 346

ROLLING PIN



A well known food preparation utensil. Modern rolling pins consist of three parts (the roller and the two handles). The handles remain stationary in the users hands and the roller revolves. Primitive rolling pins such as this were a single piece consisting of both the roller and the two handles. This pin had to be rolled back and forth under the users palms.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 348

WOODEN CANNING JAR LIFTER TONGS



With no fresh food available in winter the family relied on the foods they had harvested and put up for later use. Many foods were canned and the process required the boiling of the storage jars and containers. These tongs were used to lift the canning containers from the boiling water.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 351

TIN MEASURING CUP



These tin type measuring cups also saw use as flour scoops.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 354

RICH'S CANTON GINGER TIN



Rich's Crystalized Canton Ginger is such an iconic part of American history that the National Museum of American History in Washington has dedicated an exhibit to it. It was believed to aid digestion and indeed the tin reads "A Delightful Sweetmeat Aids Digestion".

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 357

COFFEE GRINDER



This is a Peugeot wall mounted coffee mill for grinding coffee beans. It could also be used for grinding some spices such as peppercorns. The feed funnel and collector can are easily removed for cleaning.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 360

FOOD GRINDER/CHOPPER



~1900 grinder with wooden feeder block
Turning the handle in one direction would grind whatever was being put in. When turning the handle in the opposite direction and it would serve as a medium/fine food grater.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 363

SOAPSTONE WINDOW WEIGHTS



Used to keep the lower sash of a double hung window from falling closed when open.

Most often found at the bottom of the weigh pocket where they ended up when the rope holding them to the sash broke – thereby allowing the sash to free fall and smash your fingers. Yes sir – the good old days!

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 366

SALT BOX



The Warner & Freeman Dairy and Table Salt Company. This supplier dates to the 1880's and was located at the corner of State and Commerce Streets in Boston, MA.

This box is typical of the type of containers used to sell retail quantities of some items. Retail items were often packaged in these small wooden boxes or sold in bulk amounts dispensed from wooden casks/kegs and weighed on a balance scale. **CONTINUED**

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

SALT BOX



The label indicates:

- “this salt to be whiter, purer, cleaner and better, in every respect to table salt before offered”
- That it will “keep better and have a much sweeter flavor. . . .”
- “it will not become hard”

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 369

REGULATOR CLOCK



This is a circa 1900 Regulator clock. sn: 11,117. Invented in the mid-18th century they are the most accurate of pendulum clocks. They were invented by an Englishman, Benjamin Vulliamy, but were far more popular in Vienna than in England.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 372

CIGAR BOX



Not all our ancestors were dirt farmers. There was also an “genteel class” in those days. It was likely you would find a box such as this in their home so the family patriarch could enjoy a good cigar.

The Joseph Whitcomb Cigar Company was located in Springfield, MA

CONTINUED



FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

CIGAR BOX



The Whitcomb company dates to 1896 and originally operated under the name the “Springfield Cigar Company. The building still stands today and is on the National Register of Historic Places. As fate would have it, one of the current tenants operates as a cigar store.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 375

WROUGHT IRON CANDLEHOLDERS



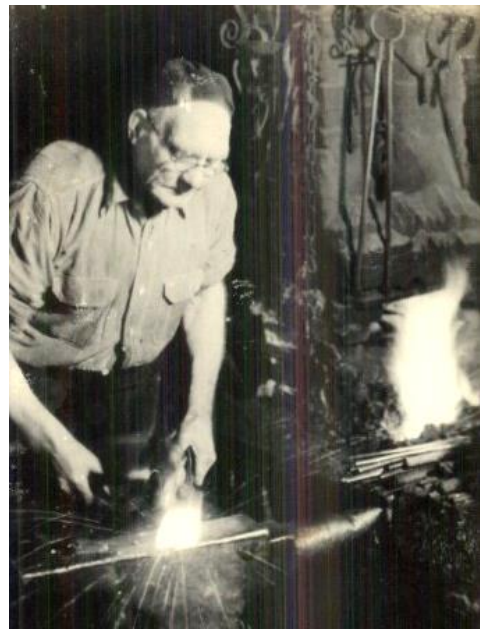
Hand forged Wrought Iron Candleholders made by a local ironworker – Converse Trufant. Trufant gained a reputation as a world class maker of hand wrought items – candlesticks, hinges, andirons, etc. all made from wrought iron. So much so that he became one of the most widely known blacksmiths in the United States. His reputation was so large that in 1939 he was invited to the New York World's Fair where he performed as a blacksmith in the "Electrified Farm" exhibition.

CONTINUED



FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

WROUGHT IRON CANDLEHOLDERS



It was known that Mr. Trufant had been thrown by a horse on several occasions. So much so that he detested horses and would not let one near his shop which is why he referred to himself as an “Ironworker” and not a blacksmith.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 378

CANDLESTICK TELEPHONE



Candlestick telephones, also known as “upright desk stands,” first appeared in the 1880s and were common to the 1940’s. These phones consisted of a base, stem, mouthpiece, and receiver. When the telephone was not in use, the receiver rested in the fork of the switch hook protruding to the side of the stand, thereby disconnecting the phone.

CONTINUED



FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

CANDLESTICK TELEPHONE



The candlesticks had only a single switch for dialing an operator. When making a call the crank in the ringer box was turned and generated the current to ring the bells on the phone of the party you were calling.

As is the case today, the threat of contagious diseases like influenza and tuberculosis shortly after World War I (it was the Spanish flue back at that time) brought about changes. The telephone producers developed mouthpieces made from glass or porcelain, which were thought to be more sanitary than the original Bakelite or rubber mouthpieces.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 381

MARBLE TABLE LAMP



Following the Victorian Age (1860's- 1910's) many of those oil lamps were converted to electric and the electric marble table lamp became popular (1910-1940's).

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 384

CRADLE



Those were the days, bundled in front of the fire being gently rocked by your mother or grandmother. No cribs with dangerous slats back then. Just nail together five boards and set it on a couple of curved pieces of wood. Your spare “blankee” hanging beside you.

Any “Au pair” back then was quite likely an older brother or sister.

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ITEM # 387

ROPE BED



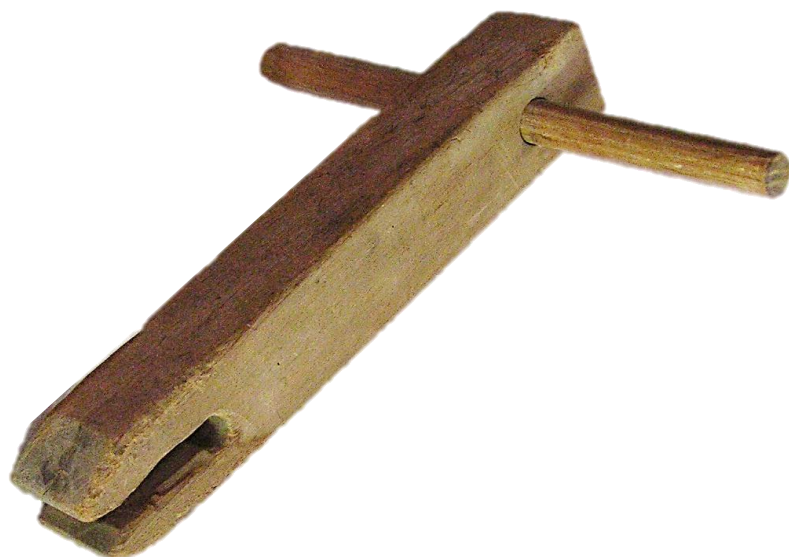
Rope beds were common until the 19th century in America. In a rope bed, ropes create a crisscross support system for the hay and straw mattresses that were in use back then (no inner spring mattresses and box springs in those days).

The phrase “sleep tight,” had origins back then because rope beds always needed tightening.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 390

BED KEY



Vintage beds from the 1700's & 1800's were strung with rope to provide support for the bedding. Bed Keys were used to tighten ropes on the beds to prevent them from sagging. They were essential tools in homes before springs were utilized.

The bed key has two parts, the main key and A smaller part which fits into a hole and is used as a handle.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 391

QUILT



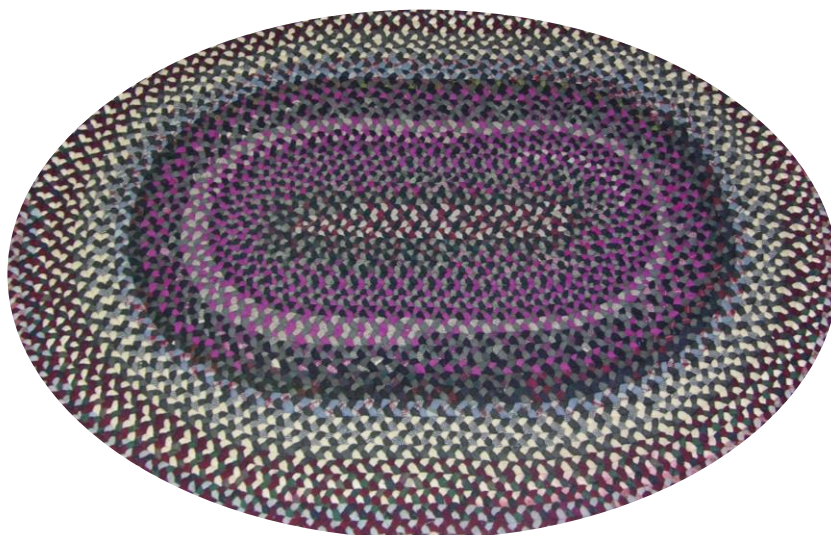
A patchwork quilt made in the traditional method of cutting and piecing together scraps of fabric from worn out shirts, pants, etc.

Provenance unknown. Quilt was found at the transfer station.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 393

BRAIDED RUG



True to the Old Yankee adage of “Wear it out – make it do – do without”, the braided rug was made at home using strips of old clothing and fabrics. The discarded material was cut into long strips that were then braided together much like a French Braid. These braided strips were then sewn together to form the braided rug. A true symbol of Yankee Thrift.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 396

SEWING STAND



Just as a tradesman needs a tool box, a housekeeper needs a sewing stand in which to keep the necessities for making needed cloth goods and mending same.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 399

DAVIS SEWING MACHINE



The Davis Sewing Machine Company was started in 1868 in Watertown, NY. The machine was considered far superior to all others due to a new “vertical feed that soon took over the sewing industry and Davis was shipping machines to Paris and elsewhere.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 402

OIL LAMP



The term Victorian lamp is attributable to the Victorian age when Queen Victoria reigned from 1837-1901. This would lead one to the conclusion that this lamp was the invention of the English. Not so. The Victorian lamp is a modification of an oil lamp which was first invented in 1782 by the Swiss.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 405

TALL CHIMNEY OIL LAMP



These lamps produce light by burning a wick in oil. What the Swiss did was redesign the wick so that it was made of cotton with hollows that improved the air flow making it burn brighter. The long chimney was added as it created an upward draft much like the chimney on your fireplace. The combination of the better burning wick and taller chimney increased the level of illumination ten fold.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 408

OIL LAMPS



Candles had their short-comings not the least of which was the chance of burning down the house. These oil lamps offered controlled flame designed to give off a maximum amount of light.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 411

KEROSENE OIL LANTERNS



These old kerosene lanterns have been common since the 1850's. They had multiple uses from signaling on the railroad to providing illumination when working in dark places. Allegedly, Chicago burned when Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over one of these starting the great Chicago fire. They are still widely used in rural areas of Africa and Asia where it is estimated they burn 1.3 million barrels of oil a *day*.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 414

SCHOOL BELLS



These four bells have turned wood handles.

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ITEM # 417

SCHOOL BELL



School Bell with metal handle

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ITEM # 420

DINNER BELL



Dinner Bell with carved wood handle.

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ITEM # 423

CAST BELL



Bell with leather strap and buckle

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 426

GOAT BELLS



Goat bells with fixed mounting finials

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 429/432

SLEIGH BELLS



Bells were a good “early warning” system to pedestrians and other folks on the road that horses or horse-drawn vehicles were heading their way. For horse-drawn livery or vendors, the bells also served as a commercial to let potential customers know they were in the area — kind of like an old-school ice cream truck.

CONTINUED



FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

SLEIGH BELLS



Like other forms of equine ornamentation, Sleigh bells date back to the 800 BC when bells on the harness, tack or horse itself were used as charms: they were said to bring good luck, ward off evil and protect against disease and injury. Additionally, bells and ornaments were a great way to show off your wealth and status.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 435

HARNESS BELLS



Before the more modern day sleigh bell came into vogue, most cast harness bells were designed with a broad single throat, which gave them a rich tone. The kind of sleigh-bell sound that's familiar to us today is from multiple-throat bells which were stamped from metal rather than cast. Harness bells were originally cast in brass. The process of metal stamping revolutionized the bell-making industry as well as the tonal qualities. Purists are not at all impressed by stamped bells.

CONTINUED



FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

HARNESS BELLS



What we think of as a traditional sleigh bell — a pellet trapped within a hollow globe — is actually called a “crotal” and is technically a rattle, not a bell. The “throat” of the bell refers to the number of slits, which allow the bell to vibrate and therefore ring.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 438

COW BELL



A cowbell is worn around the neck of free-roaming livestock so herders can keep track of an animal via the sound of the bell when the animal is grazing out of view in hilly landscapes. A cow bell is also worn by freely roaming animals made to scare off any predators. Bells are also worn by small animals such as sheep.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 441

MISCELLANEOUS BELLS



Miscellaneous bells

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 444

APOTHECARY BOTTLES



In earlier times, apothecaries sold far more than just medicines. Purchases could include medicinal whiskey, herbal potions, chemicals, including poisons, patent medicines and so forth. The bottles were various shades of glass and labels were affixed by the apothecary and were as varied as the contents.

CONTINUED



FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

APOTHECARY BOTTLES



One Bottle is from Clock and Shepard in Manchester, NH. This firm succeeded A.F. Perry Apothecary which was known for its patent medicine including his Anti Bilious Bitters.



FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 447

WOODBURY FRUIT JAR



Woodbury Glass Works started producing the Woodbury fruit jars in 1884 in Woodbury, NJ. The company had a patent for their closure which was a glass lid with a vent hole and a metal screw strap clamp (top) with a mini screw cap for the vent hole. Their first patent date was Nov. 25 1884.

CONTINUED



FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

GLASS JAR WITH SCREW TOP



LYNDEBOROUGH GLASS FACTORY

These blue glass jars were a specialty of the Lyndeborough Glass factory in near-by Lyndeborough, NH. The Lyndeboro Glass Factory operated from 1866 to 1888. One of there largest customers and for whom they made similar jars was the Skilton Foote Bunker Hill Pickle Co. maker of Boston Pickles.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 450

FRANCESTOWN 1772 COMMEMORATIVE BOTTLE

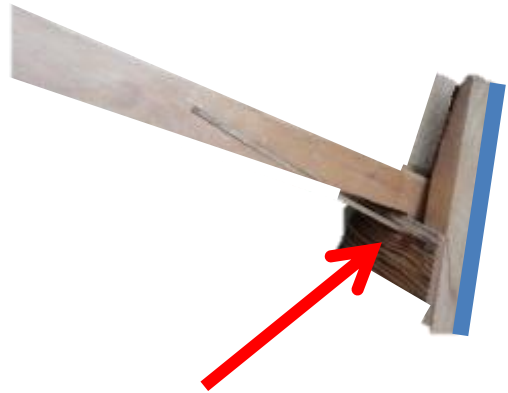
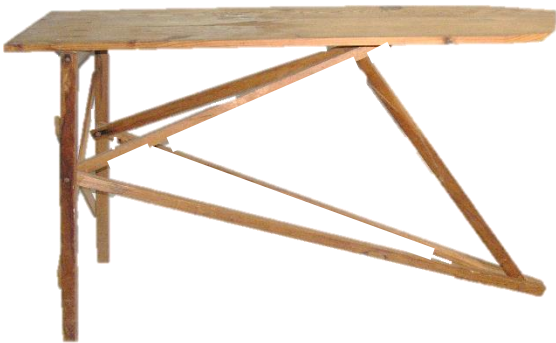


The original bottles were made in celebration of the founding of the town. The likeness of Frances Deering appears on the bottle. Frances was the wife of Governor Winthrop who signed the charters for Francestown, NH and Deering, NH and named the towns in honor of his wife. Francestown was originally known as Frances' Town. This bottle is a reproduction that was made in 1972 when Francestown celebrated it's 200th anniversary.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 453

WOODEN IRONING BOARD



A three-leg wooden ironing board. This early board has a wooden leg locking mechanism. More noteworthy was what they had to iron with. The old heavy metal iron that had to be heated on top of the wood stove.



FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 456

TRIVETS



Trivets are footed stands, traditionally made of metal (most often cast iron) that allow hot kettles, pans and other items to be placed on a surface without causing harm. The traditional triangular design was intended to hold hot laundry irons fresh off the wood-burning stove.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 459

PENNSYLVANIA FIREPLACE



Modeled after the Franklin stove it is a metal-lined fireplace. It had a baffle near the rear (to transfer more heat from the fire to a room. It was intended to produce more heat and less smoke than an ordinary open fireplace.

This fireplace remained in use until the 1980's in a local home .

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 462

CAST IRON FIRE STARTER



This fire starter was also known as a smudge pot. It was used to aid in starting hearth or wood stove fires. Basically the pot was filled with either kerosene or whale oil (depending on the decade). The pumice wand sat in the pot and when a fire needed to be lit the wand would be removed and the oil/kerosene would be spread over the wood so that the fire would ignite quickly.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 465

VACUUM STOMPER



A revolution in clothes washing. You put the clothes to be washed in a tub with the suds and just stomp and push down on the plunger which agitates the soap and water forcing the suds through the clothing.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 468

WASH BOARD



Ahh – the “good olde days”. Judging from the wear on this board a lot of clothes were scrubbed on it. The wash board eliminated the joy that was to be found in taking out one’s daily frustrations by whaling on the clothes with a wash bat against a rock, with your arms in freezing cold river water up to your elbows.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 471

FLUTED METAL WASHBOARD

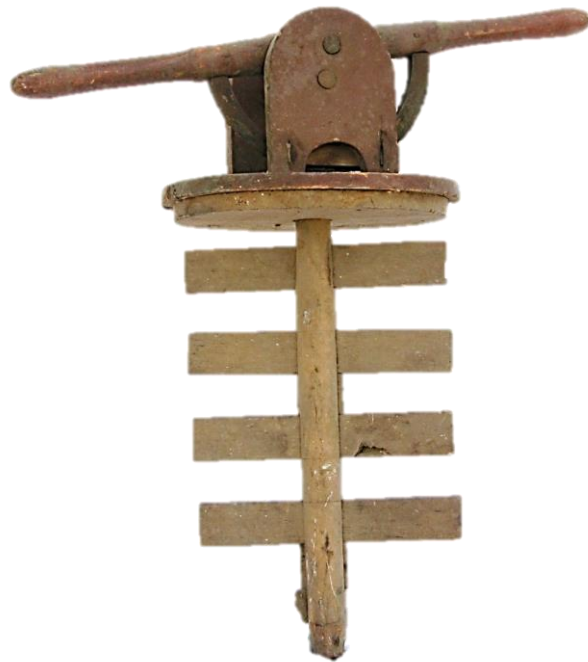


In the 1700's mankind developed the ability to shape metal and the metal fluted wash board was developed to replace the old wooden one. This and a metal wash tub replaced the river or pond. With the metal washboard, clothes were soaked in hot soapy water in a washtub or sink, then squeezed and rubbed against the ridged surface of the washboard to force the soapy water through the clothes to carry away dirt.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 474

BUCKET CLOTHES WASHER



Soiled clothes were placed in a wash bucket with hot water and soap and this agitator was fastened in place. Moving the lever on top up and down caused the paddle wheels to turn back and forth (much like a modern washer) and cleaned the clothes.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 477

DOLLY TYPE WASHING MACHINE



The Dolly type washer dates back to the 1760's but this machine is ~1860's. This machine was certainly an improvement on the hard work of scrubbing clothes against a washboard in a tub but it still required a considerable amount of labor. This included filling and emptying the machine twice by hand (to wash, wring out, then rinse and pass it through the wringer again). Then hang it on the line.

CONTINUED



FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

DOLLY TYPE WASHING MACHINE



Dolly (or “milk stool” or “udder”) refers to the type of paddles inside the tub that agitate the clothes as you crank the handle on top. In spite of these advances, laundry day was still a chore. There was stoking your kitchen range with fire wood in order to boil enough water to fill the Dolly twice (once for washing and once again for rinsing). The wringer was still hand operated.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 480

EASY WASHER



Made by the Easy Washer Company in Syracuse, NY in 1912. This Model “M” washer was one of the first of the electric washing machines – contrast this with the early wash board and the later manual “Dolly” type washer. The Easy featured an all copper wash tub, steel frame, cast aluminum and brass parts and a Westinghouse electric motor. Also an open flame gas heater beneath.



CONTINUED



FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

EASY WASHER



During the wash mode the three cups on the agitator went up and down while they also rotated. The Easy Washer Company also made a similar model with a small gas motor or you could buy one with just a pulley and use your own motor.

An advertising pamphlet advised . .

“a washer will add many years to your life. It will save your health – keep wrinkles out of your face – keep you youthful”.

Advertising aside – there was still the opportunity to maim oneself by catching a finger or hand in the now mechanically rotating wringers, paddles, electric motor and belts. The hazard created by the open flame under the machine was surpassed only by the open electric motor also under the machine which when gotten wet created a severe electric shock hazard.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 483

BABY CARRIAGE



This Victorian Type Antique Baby Carriage dates to the golden age of carriages, 1880's – 1890's, but all types of carriages remain popular and necessary today. Indeed a leading manufacturer of rattan carriages was the Wakefield Rattan Company in Wakefield (originally So. Reading), MA. It later merged with Heywood Company, a leading carriage company.

CONTINUED



FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

BABY CARRIAGE



Strolling in the fresh air was considered a joy and necessary for good health in Victorian times and the Victorian era women were greatly concerned for proper ventilation and hygiene. This passion they had for nature and the outdoors enhanced the quest for carriages.

A trademark of these carriages was the baby being perched up in the air on spoke wheels.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 486

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE



This is not just any old carriage. This carriage carried the dreams of every little girl in Francetown. Back in the 1950's the annual Labor Day festivities included the raffle of a doll. The doll would be displayed in the carriage as it was pulled along the parade route by two of Francetown's young ladies – Mimi Clark and Abigail Kinton.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 489

DIE CAST TOY



A die-cast toy is a toy or a collectible model produced by using the die-casting method of putting molten lead or zinc alloy in a mold to produce a particular shape.

In 1947 the Lesney Company started to produce toys that became known as matchbox So named because there were always packaged in a small box designed to look like those used for matches. These toys became so popular that the "Matchbox" became widely used as a generic term for any die-cast toy.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 492

METAL DIE CAST TOY



A die-cast toy is a toy or a collectible model produced by using the die-casting method of putting molten lead or zinc alloy in a mold to produce a particular shape.

In 1947 the Lesney Company started to produce toys that became known as matchbox So named because there were always packaged in a small box designed to look like those used for matches. These toys became so popular that the "Matchbox" became widely used as a generic term for any die-cast toy.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 495

DIE CAST TOY



A die-cast toy is a toy or a collectible model produced by using the die-casting method of putting molten lead or zinc alloy in a mold to produce a particular shape.

In 1947 the Lesney Company started to produce toys that became known as matchbox So named because there were always packaged in a small box designed to look like those used for matches. These toys became so popular that the "Matchbox" became widely used as a generic term for any die-cast toy.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 498

TIN PLATE TOY



Tin was normally used to make metal toys in these sorts of categories: Vehicles: The majority of vintage tin toys are shaped into the form of cars, trucks, trains, motorcycles, and carriages. Children loved these because they normally came with intricate moving parts.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 501

CHILDREN'S SLED



Even in the 1700's – 1900's children had to be allowed to be children. Sliding offered a no cost form of entertainment. Albeit this sled appears to be very good quality and was probably beyond the means of most early residents.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 504

CHILDREN'S SLED



The iconic flexible flyer type sled. A steerable wooden sled with steel runners. These unique sleds with flexible steering were invented and patented in 1889 by Samuel Adams (no, not the beer guy). These older sleds are sought after by collectors these days, often selling for hundreds of dollars.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 507

MAPLE FLAT TOP TOURING SKIS



This set of skis appears to be either Northland or Lund skis (in reality there is little difference as Lund was a subsidiary of Northland whose line of skis was less expensive than those made by Northland). These are referred to as maple flat-top skis and were manufactured in the 1920's and 1930's.

Lund Ski was located in Hastings, MN. While Northland Ski was located in St Paul, MN. Christian Lund owned most of the stock in Northland Ski. Northland published some of the first how-to-ski pamphlets printed in the U.S. Northland skis soon gained a reputation for unsurpassed quality making Northland the largest manufacturer of skis in the world.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 510

ICE FISHING GEAR



These jigging sticks are one piece with no moving parts. This is as low tech and basic as fishing can be. Moving the stick up and down is referred to as jigging and entices fish to the bait.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 513

STUDENT DESKS



Chair and desk array from the Francestown Academy. Complete with inkwell for your best girl's pigtail. These desks led a charmed life. They had been stored in the rear of the Coburn Store until shortly before the fire totally destroyed the building and contents. For some reason the desks had been moved to a nearby barn shortly before the fire occurred.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

**THE FOLLOWING EXHIBITS ARE LOCATED
ON THE UPPER LEVEL OF THE MUSEUM**

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 516

GLENWOOD BASE HEATER



A base heater from the Glenwood Stove Company in Taunton, MA. These were introduced in 1905 and were considered to offer the highest performance as an indirect fired, convertible flue stove and could burn wood or coal and were offered in two sizes.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 519

ENERGY HARVESTER STOVE



The stove was manufactured locally at a foundry located in Fitzwilliam, NH. That foundry ceased operations in the 1980's and this was one of their last model stoves. The casting in the side is Mount Chocorua in Tamworth, NH. While this stove does not have great historical value, it is still a somewhat unique stove and was locally owned and used.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 522

STOVEPIPE THIMBLE



When installing a wood stove you must use a thimble when you need to pass through a combustible wall and into a masonry chimney. The thimble provides protection for thru-the-wall stovepipe installations. The thimble allows extremely hot smoke and gases from a wood-burning appliance to safely pass through a wall to a chimney flue.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 525

LOCAL JULY 4TH GUEST REGISTER



These boards are from a barn which was owned by the Downes family who at that time always had an annual July 4th lobster party. All were invited and they set up a table from the kitchen right down the center of the barn. Naturally people were encouraged to carve their initials in the barn boards resulting in this who's who of the time.

FRANCETOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 501

For your consideration is a No. 2 WEIR jar. The writing on the lid is: No 2 THE WEIR' PAT MAR 1st 92' APRIL 16th 1901' The WEIR Pottery Co. was located in Monmouth, Illinois. In June of 1903 an advertisement in Ladies Home Journal announced that H. J. Hienz Co. (the maker of 57 varieties) had recently ordered 1,000,000 WEIR jars for preserves and apple butter; I wonder if this jar is one that 1,000,000. On Dec. 15, 1905, the board of directors voted to sell WEIR Pottery Co. to Albert D. Philpot, WEIR Pottery Co. then became Plant 2 of Western Stoneware Co. My logic tells me that it could not have been manufactured before April 16, 1901 and it was manufactured before Dec. 15, 1905. This jar is made entirely of stoneware. The lower part of this jar is glazed with bristol glaze with the top part of this jar, the lid and the inside are glazed a deep, dark and shiny brown. The wire and steel closing and sealing mechanism works the way it is supposed to. From the table to the top of the sealing mechanism is approximately 8" and the bottom is approximately 4" in diameter. This jar has glaze skips and other manufacturing defects. This jar has 0 cracks. This jar has some roughness on the inside of the rim, I would hate to guarantee that this roughness is chips or factory defects, I do not know, I can feel it, but I cannot see it.

FRANCESTOWN HERITAGE MUSEUM

ITEM # 501

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