

## Teacher's Room

The wooden desk in the Teacher's Room is actually an antique teaching desk. This artifact was originally located in Richmond School before the Halifax Explosion in 1917. The building was almost completely destroyed by the blast, but the desk escaped unscathed. Many teachers would have had desks similar to this one to create assignments and mark homework on. Items such as a typewriter, textbooks, a globe and the infamous "strap" were all common items seen on a teacher's desk at this time.



The paper globe in the teacher's room (as seen above) was manufactured by George F. Cram Company and dates back to approximately 1940. A few clues on the globe that let us determine this, are that French Indochina and Palestine are still identified as countries. The biggest hint however is that Slovakia is a country but Croatia is not. Along with the antique geography textbook on the desk, these would have been common sights in many classrooms.

## The Hearse

The horse-drawn hearse that is located in the blacksmith shop was built for funeral processions. Most original hearses would have been made primarily out of mahogany. When a family member died, their coffin would be on display in the home parlour for friends and relatives to pay their respects.

## Outside Buildings

The body would then be transported via hearse to the burial site. These horse-drawn funeral carriages were commonly used during the 18<sup>th</sup> century and started to fade out with the invention of the motorized vehicle. This hearse (see below) was originally from Bedford.



Made of black canvas and wood, the collapsible boat that is seen hanging in the cooperage would have been used by many local fishermen. It was donated to the Fultz House Museum by a Bedford local. The ability to be folded made it easier to transport and store. These would have allowed the townsfolk to fish commercially in the smaller river and lake areas. Boats that did not fold would have been very difficult to carry and use in local rivers. This type of boat would have been the inspiration for portable watercrafts seen years later, such as dinghies and inflatable boats.



## Favorite Things



The Sackville area has been home to many important people and industries. Over the years, the community has accumulated many items that represent the early life in the community. Many of these interesting pieces have been donated to the Fultz House Museum to be displayed for the public. These pieces give a small look into what life was like in Sackville and the surrounding communities. However, it is difficult to take in all of the history in just one visit. Many visitors learn something new each time they come. From Ogee clocks to moustache cups, every item in the Museum has a fascinating story behind it. The artifacts in this brochure are just some of the previous visitors' favorite pieces.

**FULTZ HOUSE  
MUSEUM**



## Intro/ Kitchen

The washing machine in the summer kitchen was created to avoid the laborious task of washing the laundry by hand. On Sundays, the family would have made a large supper so many leftovers remained for Monday.



Leftovers meant families did not have to spend all day cooking, which meant that Monday was laundry day. The tub, which was made similar to a barrel, would be filled with water and laundry that would be spun with the wooden agitator by a handle on top. Wringers were commonly seen paired with these washing machines after the year 1843. The washing machine in the museum is typical of a late 1800s design.



The toaster seen in the kitchen was made between 1930 and 1950. It is one of the

## Kitchen/ Dining Room

first electric toasters seen on the market. It was originally patented in 1914 and contained two compartments like the one you see in the Fultz House. Bread would have been inserted into the spaces and the element on the inside would toast one side at a time. The bread would have to be watched until it was flipped and the opposite side was toasted. Before this, families would have toasted their bread on the stovetop. These toasters were popular for a few years until the automatic pop toaster that you would see today was invented in 1924.



This cup and saucer set was especially popular during the 1800's with men. While moustaches were in style, it was common for men to use a wax to shape their facial hair. It was also popular to drink hot beverages such as tea or coffee. Often, the steam from the drink would cause the moustache wax to melt into the cup causing a rather awful taste. An Englishman by the name of Harvey decided to place a small ceramic insert into the lip of the cup in order to prevent this melting from happening.

The clock in the parlour (as seen on the next panel) was manufactured by J.C. Brown of Bristol, Connecticut and was made in the mid-1800s.

## Parlour/ Textile Room

It is more commonly known as an "Ogee clock" because of the "S" molding around the rectangular case. This clock was purchased at an auction in Nova Scotia. It was driven by a weight and rang once every hour.



The Ogee clock was donated to the Fultz House Museum in the 1990s in memory of Agnes O'Donnell Kelly. Ms. Kelly was a long time member of the Sackville Heritage Society, where she acted as secretary for many years and loved teaching about the history of the community. It now sits in the parlour that is named after Agnes O'Donnell Kelly.

The textile room is the home of our Acadian spinning wheel (as seen on the cover). Spinning wheels could often be found in many homes. As the years progressed, the spinning wheel became more compact and was easier to house in many rooms. When making yarn, wool had to be disentangled and then spun onto a spool using the spinning wheel. This yarn could then be used to make an assortment of different textiles. This spinning wheel was found in a Beaver Bank resident's basement and later donated to the Fultz House. The design is typical of an 1800s Acadian wheel.