

Conseil général de la Haute-Saône

Musées départementaux de la Haute-Saône

Château de Champlitte

70600 Champlitte

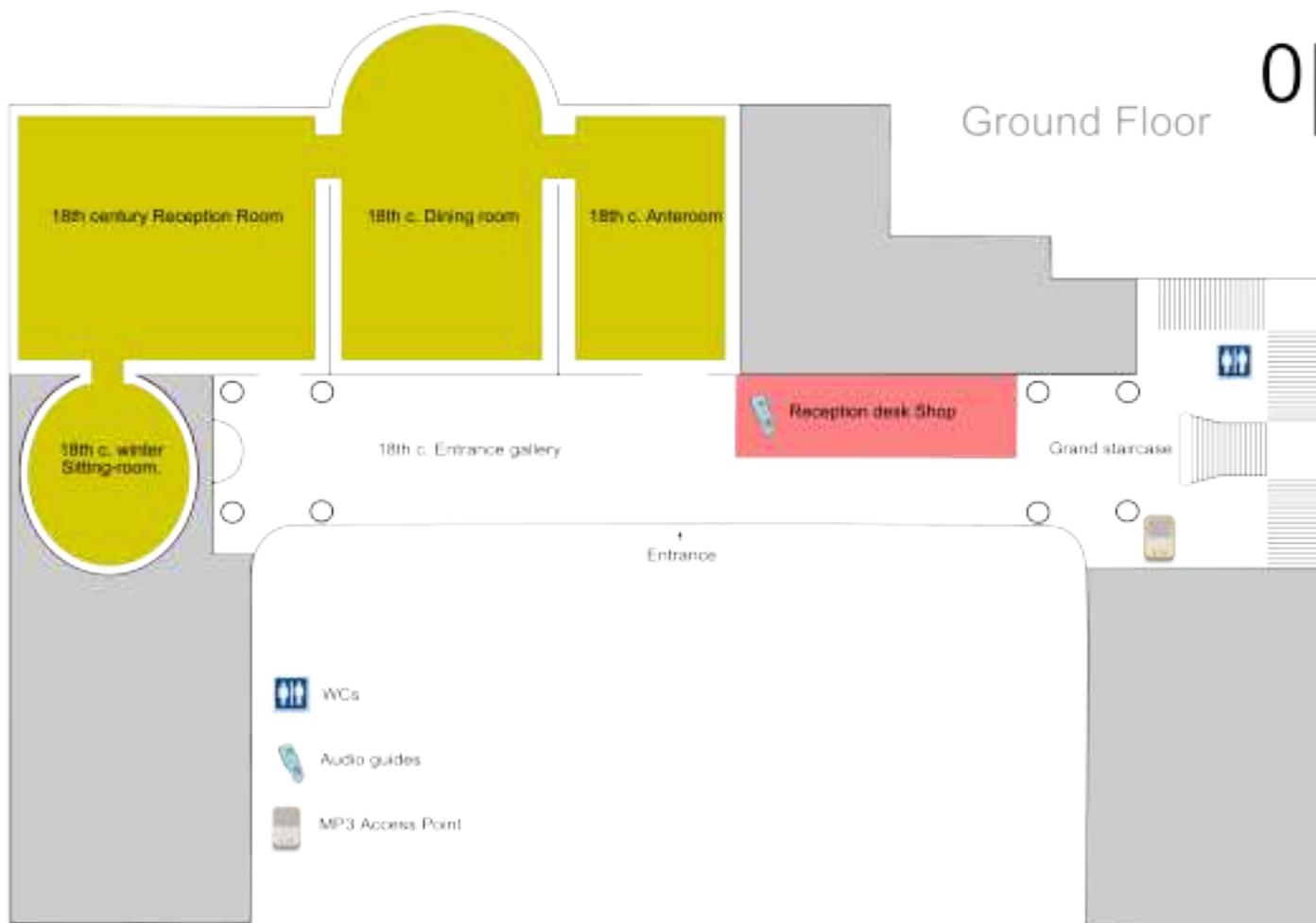
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Floor plan

Museum of Popular Arts and Traditions



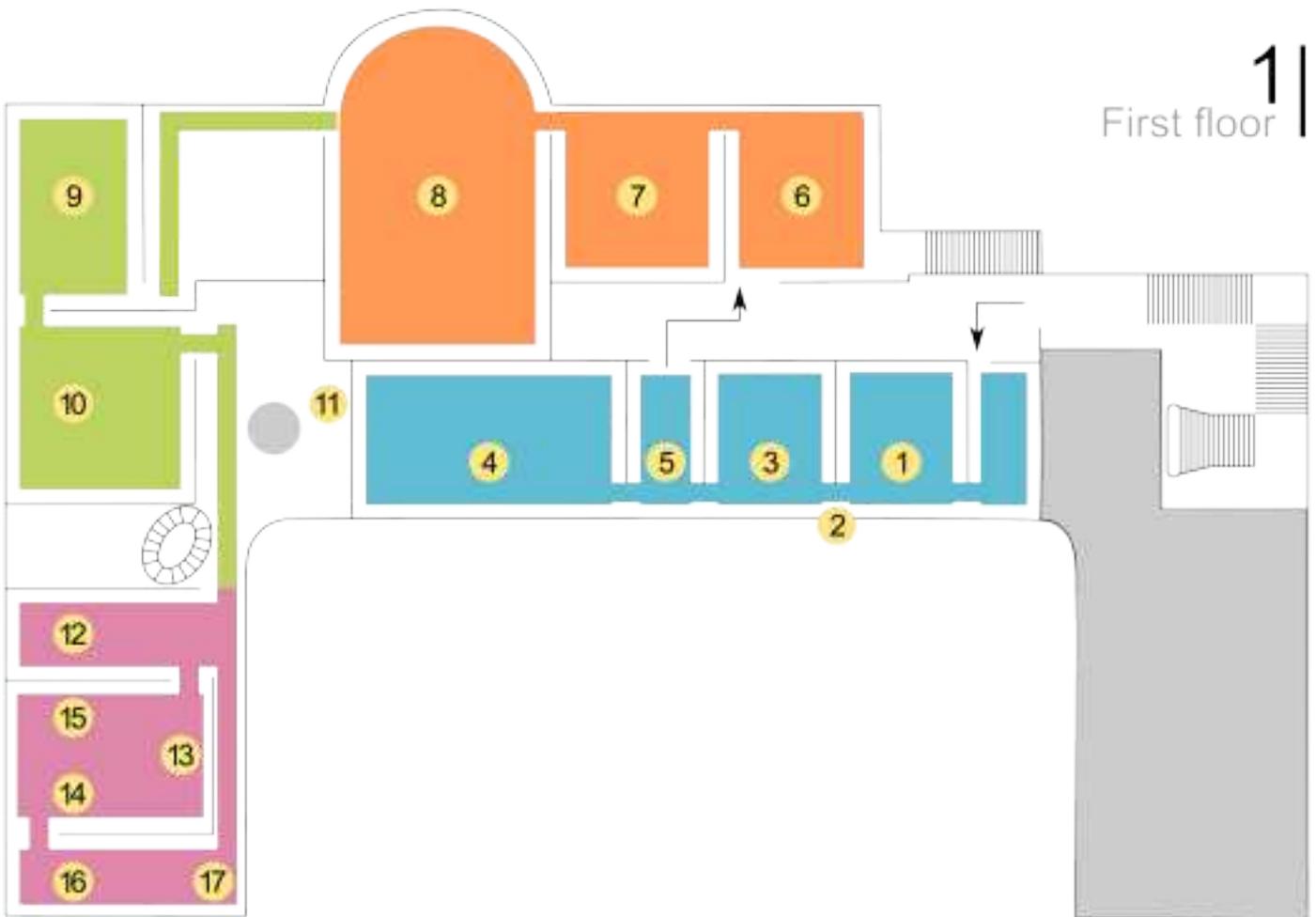
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L'avenir se construit en Haute-Saône



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1. A reconstructed study: Marie- Justine d’Aubigné’s
She was the wife of the Marquis of Toulangeon. Upper class furniture from the 18th century. A copy of a painting “People eating cornfloor porridge”. A portrait of a member of the de Vergy family, related to the former owners of the castle



2. Local earthenware, in particular from Rioz earthenware factory

3. A reconstructed bedroom

The marquis of Toulangeon’s, he was the owner of the castle up to 1815.

4. At the solicitor’s office (notary office)

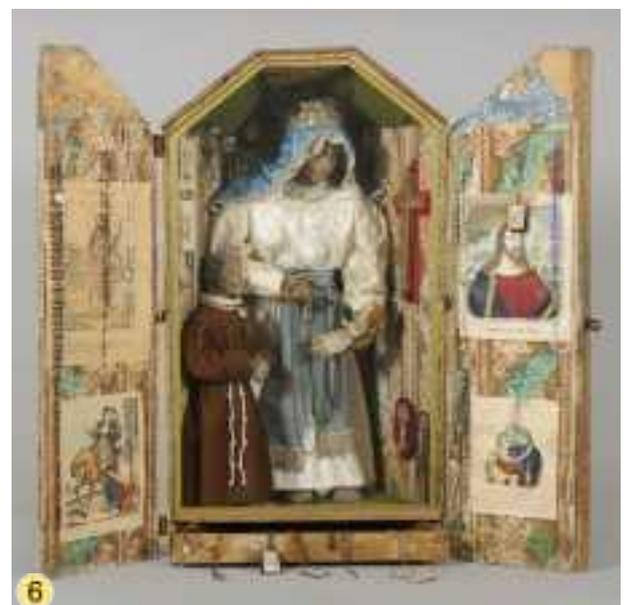
The solicitor was a lawyer playing a very important part in rural 19th century France. The exhibits attest the importance of written legal contacts, whether marriage, employment or legacy were concerned.



5. Large wardrobe with two clocks, dating back to the late 18th century. Tall dresser for earthenware

6. Rural interior with a pedlar, locally called a “Chamagnon”

An evocation of the pedlars coming from the village of Chamagne in the Vosges massif. In the wintertime, they would set off to go trading “on credit”, selling trinkets, pious images, devotional articles or Epinal images. The main exhibit is a representation of a Chamagnon’s back basket furnished with figures of the Holy Family.





7. At the pub, ca. 1910

Reconstruction of the pub as a major place of social life, meant for men only. Two items could play recorded music and entertain the patrons: Edison's phonograph and a Pianola (player piano)

8. Popular entertainments

Series of items connected with entertainment are shown here, such as a merry-go-round with several wooden horses, skittles, a Punch and Judy show from Lorraine and Sicilian puppets, a barrel organ. A horse-drawn caravan used to be the dwelling of public entertainers.



9. At the chemist's

The whole set of cabinets come from the Brocard's dispensary, in Gray in Haute-Saône. It dates back to the second half of the 19th century.

10. The poorhouse / hospice

Evocation of nursing in a 18th century rural poorhouse. Note the arch-bench, a piece of furniture with nine compartments meant to hold the sick people's personal belongings. Also note the childbirth table from the 19th century.



11. The castle chapel : the items come from the Department sacred trusts and deposits

This room was the castle oratory, used as a private chapel. All the exhibits come from churches in Haute-Saône.

12. At the dental surgery, ca. 1920

All the implements displayed here give a general picture of the instruments used by dentists throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. These items actually reconstruct a dental surgery and a dental technician's laboratory. Both series attest the progress made in dental practice.



13. Embroidery

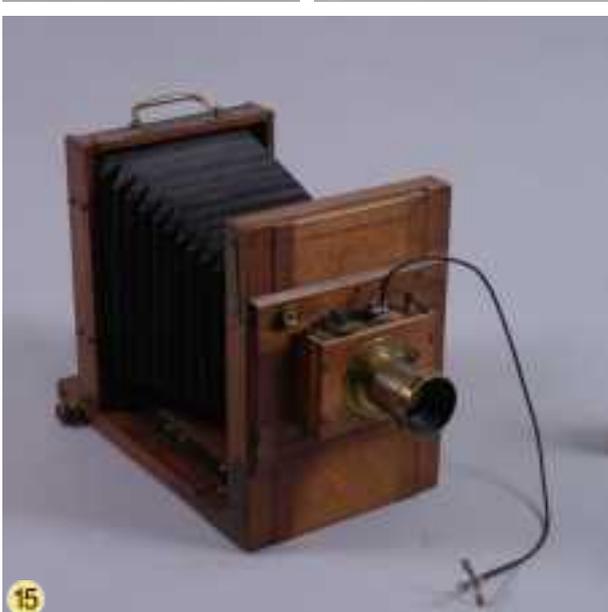
Collections of lace and guipure from Luxeuil-les-Bains; items made of macramé, guimp, braids. The production of embroideries and textile trimmings used to be an activity first performed on a limited scale by individual female workers on their own premises, then in workshops and mills on an industrial scale. Female work was operated to increase the family income.

14. At the milliner's

A display of hats from the 1920s, hat-making materials such as bases, hat-blocks or blocked shapes as well as hatpins are shown here.

15. At the photographer's

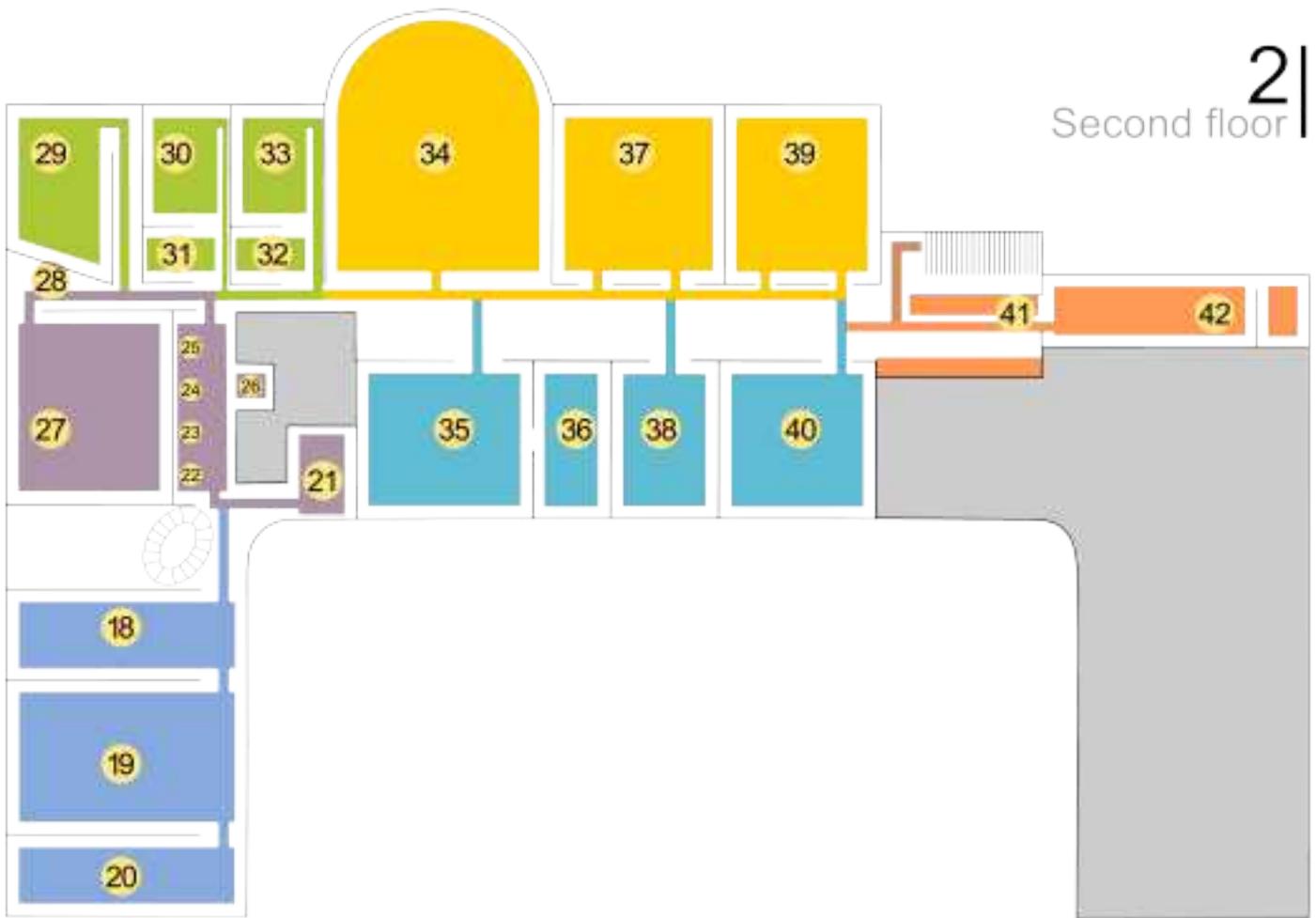
Evocation of an itinerant late 19th century rural photographer. Using a folding bellows extension glass framed plate camera, he would catch the highlights of life: wedding, birth, christening, confirmation, conscription.



16. At the clock maker's

Clock-making implements and tools coming from two clock-makers' workshops, one in Champlitte and one in Grancey-le-Château (in Côte-d'Or).

17. At the gemsetter's



18 and 19. Rural interiors

Common rooms from Champlitte's area: they date back to the late 18th century. These farmstead rooms have been reconstructed in the castle. They result from Albert Demard's first attempts at collecting cultural heritage around Champlitte.

20. The stove chamber

This was one of the two ground floor rooms in cottages or farmsteads. It would be a pleasant room, looking onto the back garden of the premises. On feast days, it served as a dining room or as a parlor for visitors. It was the only room with a wooden flooring on the ground floor.

21. The farmhand's room

The farmhand was a male laborer on a farm, hired as a child from the poorer families. They received no wage but were given board and lodging as well as clothing. He would often sleep in the granary room where some agricultural implements were also kept, such as a bushel, a winnowing fan or a grain sorter.

22. The tinker

A tinker was an itinerant tinsmith who mended household metal utensils, formally tinware.



23. The grinder

An itinerant worker who sometimes made and more often sharpened knives, scissors or any cutting tools. He would use such implements as a hammer, a whetstone, a grindstone. He operated the grindstone by pressing a pedal made of a small wooden board. Therefore, he was often nicknamed the “wooden-board grinder”.

24. The glazier

A person whose work is cutting glass and setting it in windows: when itinerant, he would carry the necessary implements in a hood.

25. Smuggling alcohol

Smuggling was extremely widespread when duties were imposed in many forms, which induced various smuggling methods involving the concealment of the smuggled goods before selling them.

26. Smuggling matches

The matches used in the 19th century often were smuggled matches, which were cheaper and superior quality than those provided under the State monopoly (which lasted from 1872 to 1992).

27. At the weaver's

In the year 1848, there were three weavers in Champlitte, a village renowned for its canvas making, and druggot weaving (a fabric woven of wool and hemp, used for clothing). The weaver would live and work in the same room, hence the presence of a loom in the common room. Some peasants would only practice weaving as a second job in the slack season.

28. At the barber's

The shop sign bore the name of “At the shaven head's”. It attested the fact that barbers were also hairdressers. The presence of fishing nets in the window speaks of a second job probably practiced to bring extra money to the household.

29. At the home dairy

19th century Haute-Saône was renowned for the production of butter marketed throughout the Franche-Comté area and even sent to Paris and to Alsace. Each farm had its own dairy where, thanks to the use of a hand churn, cream was processed into butter (for sale) and where cheese was made (for family consumption). Note the presence of cheese presses used to prepare “metton” (a hard pressed cheese made with curdled skimmed milk) essentially used melted into “cancoillotte”.

30. Popular medicine and beliefs

Popular (or folk) medicine includes remedies or practices that had passed down over several generations and often derived from beliefs that were parts of a cultural oral tradition. The healers resorted to spiritual treatments, elaborate rituals but also grounded the healing process in herbal remedies.

31. The postman

The postman and mail-delivery played a major part in the development of communication in the countryside.





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32. The ironer

A display of goffering and fluting irons used to press pleats on women's headdress and bonnets.

33. At the potter's

The display shows baked clay vessels and plates, in particular the plates and pots produced at the manufacture of pottery of Boulton (Haute-Saône). In the early 19th century, the production of glazed fired baked clay gradually replaced earthenware.



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34. Processing hemp fibers to produce canvas

Hemp is a plant the stem of which contains fibers used to make canvas and fabrics, used for bedclothes and clothing. It is grown in Haute-Saône.

35. At the grocer's

A reconstruction of a rural grocer's shop displaying the products sold there. Some were locally produced goods (Montbozon cookies, vinegar, mustard, beet sugar loaves) and overseas produced goods (coffee, spices, cocoa...)



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36. At the clog-maker's

Clogs were usually made with birch, a tree common in this area, whose wood is easily carved with a stock knife (or "blocker").

37. At the blacksmith's, at the cartwright's workshop

This craftsman forged and repaired the tools. He fixed shoes on the horses and the cattle. A wainwright or cartwright is a tradesperson skilled in the making and repairing of wagons and carts.



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38. At the school

This reconstruction displays the furniture and equipment representative of a late 19th century school. Some of the items demonstrate the authoritative, sanctimonious and often menacing education system of the time: implements for corporal punishment (spanking chair, cudgel, dunce's cap).



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39. The conscription

Conscription is the compulsory enlistment of people in military service. From 1804 and for a century, until 1905, it was done by drawing lots. Mandatory conscription was abolished in 1996 in France.

40. Hunting

The presentation displays various methods for trapping animals (traps, snares, rolling snares, deadfalls, bow traps...). A shepherd's caravan is displayed : it comes from Champlitte district.

41. At the shoe-mender's (or cobbler's)

This is a reconstruction with implements coming from the workshops of two cobblers from Champlitte.



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42. The barn

This barn is partially reconstructed from the framework and wood structure of a farmstead. It used to be located in the northern part of Haute-Saône, in the Vosges massif.



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