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A Non-profit Organization Devoted to the Study and Preservation of Ornamental Hardware

TREASURY SEAL HARDWARE IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS OF MAJOR AMERICAN CITIES

BY PAUL WOODFIN

The economic boom which followed the Civil War brought dramatic growth in population and number of businesses in the larger American cities. The construction of the Trans-continental Railroad in the 1860s, along with the various railroad lines extending from these lines, provided a second means of transit (besides ships) for goods manufactured in the east to reach destinations across the country. Six of these cities—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Saint Louis and Chicago - were authorized by Congress to have new federal buildings to house the Post Office, Federal courts, and in some cases the Custom Houses (which provided most of the income for the Federal government in the 19th century). These were six of the eight largest cities in the United States in 1880. All were designed by the Supervising Architect's office of the Treasury Department, and only one of these six buildings still stands today in 2019.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the federal building program was the means of how buildings were authorized and funded. An act of Congress, passed by the House and Senate and signed by the President, was required to build a new Post Office, Courthouse and/or Custom House. The construction of the building, however, was subject to annual appropriations for each building approved in the budget. This "pay as you go" process caused the time for construction for each federal building to take as long as a decade to construct what the commercial construction market would have built in a year or two. Funds were requested by the Supervising Architect by building and for specific construction elements (for example, the flooring and plastering). If Congress, due to politics or personalities, chose to reduce funding for the year, then that part of the construction would not be completed until additional funds were again requested the following year, and possibly approved.

Adding to the tumult was that the Supervising Architect was an appointed position, subject to the whims and strong opinions of both elected politicians and the appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Between the tenures of Alfred Mullett (1866-1874) and James Knox Taylor (1897-1912), eight men served an average term of 2 1/2 years in office. So buildings that were designed during one Architect's tenure would be bid and built during successive Architect's tenure. In some cases the building's design would be changed by a successor, leading to quality issues best exemplified by the Chicago experience below. Fortunately during the lengthy administration of James Knox Taylor, a Minnesota native who had been Cass Gilbert's partner prior to entering government service, standardized processes, funding and designs were developed, speeding the construction process to match those of the commercial business world.

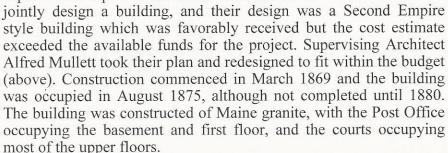
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For the Post Offices, Courtrooms and Custom Houses across the country, some contained Treasury seal hardware while others did not. The presence of Treasury seal hardware seems to have been based on the prominence of the building and city, the amount of customs duties collected, or based upon the amount of funding appropriated by Congress for the project. Treasury seal hardware has been document-

ed to have been manufactured by Russell & Erwin, P & F Corbin, Hopkins & Dickinson, J. B. Schroder, Lockwood, and possibly other firms as well.

New York

Prior to the Civil War Congress had authorized a new Post Office and Courthouse for New York, and obtained a conditional deed from the City of New York for the southern half of City Hall Park, with the requirement that the property be used for a Post Office and Courthouse. If ever not used for that purpose, then the property would revert to the City of New York. The use of public parkland by the Federal government was from the start an issue for many New Yorkers. A design competition was held for public architects to design the plans for the building, and 52 designs were received but none were accepted. The top five architects were asked to



The hardware for the New York building was supplied by Russell & Erwin in the P-10110 design with the No. 1777 rose and escutcheon (at left). This doorknob was also used in the North Wing of the Treasury Building in Washington, DC. The City Hall Post Office remained in use after a new main Post Office was built further up the island near Penn Station, designed by McKim, Mead & White and completed in 1912. And a new Courthouse was completed in 1936 at Foley Square, designed by Cass Gilbert. In 1939 the City of New York was able to reclaim the southern half of City Hall Park as parkland, after the Federal government demolished the old building. Fortunately an Army Colonel who oversaw the demolition saved a set of the R&E hardware, which was donated to the Museum of the City of New York. Other sets of this hardware no doubt were sold to the public.



The Doorknob Collector





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Boston

The Post Office and Sub-Treasury in Boston was authorized by Congress in 1867, with construction beginning in May 1869 and was occupied in late 1874. The Great Boston Fire of November 1872 destroyed 65 acres of buildings at the business heart of Boston and damaged the partially completed building, but the fire-proof design of the new Federal building actually helped serve as a fire-break against the flames. With the rest of the block now cleared by the fire, the government purchased that property and expanded the presence of the Federal courts in the new building. The original portion of the building was completed in late 1874, and the extension was begun in 1875 and completed in 1885. Alfred Mullett designed the original building, while William Potter designed the extension.



The building was built of Massachusetts granite, and while the hardware used in this building is not confirmed, the same hardware was likely used as in New York, as a eBay seller sold a set that they purchased at an estate sale with a tag noting the origin as the "Boston Post Office". The building was torn down in 1929, and replaced by the present McCormick Federal Building and Post Office. There is no further documentation or photos regarding the hardware.

Philadelphia

The Philadelphia Post Office and Courthouse was built on the site of the former mansion for the President while the city was the nation's capital. The mansion had been sold to the University of Pennsylvania after the government moved to the new city of Washington, DC. In 1873 Congress reacquired the property (half a city block) and authorized a new building to serve the needs of the growing city. Construction began in 1874 and was not completed until 1884. The structure (below) was of Maine

granite with iron columns supporting the internal structure, iron staircases, en-

caustic tile flooring, and mahogany woodwork.

According to a Philadelphia Inquirer article from February 1883, Hopkins & Dickinson were the successful bidder for the hardware. Bob Rodder (#167), a long-time ADCA member from near Philadelphia, identified many years ago the



P-10120 doorknob (at right) as originating from the old Philadelphia Federal Building. Thanks to Dale Sponaugle and Steve Rowe for sharthat information. The buildwas demoling ished and replaced by a much larger Federal Building in 1941.



Cincinnati

Congress authorized the construction of a new Post Office and Courthouse for Cincinnati in 1872, and secured a half block of land by condemnation in November 1873 at 5th and Main streets, allowing construction to begin early 1874. The Cincinnati building was not completed until May 1885, and very little detail is included in writings at the time, other than the use of local red granite for the foundation and Maine grey granite for the exterior walls. The building used an



iron frame to support the floors and roof, and likely also had iron staircases with tile floors.



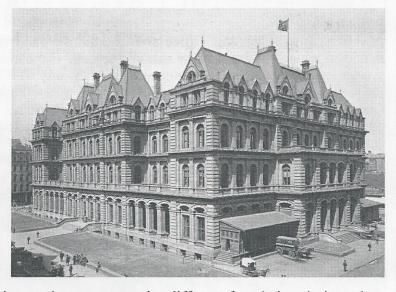
The hardware for the building is the P-10160 by P. & F. Corbin An attorney who practiced in the courtrooms acquired some of the hardware during demolition, fortunately a descendant sold one pair of knobs on eBay several years ago. The building was demolished in 1936 and replaced two years later by an art deco Federal Building that remains in use today.

Chicago

When the Great Chicago Fire in October 1871 destroyed the only post office, courthouse, and customs office in the city, the need to construct a new building was urgent and Congress authorized a new building in December 1871. A new, larger site was ac-



quired providing an entire city block of land, with paved streets on all four sides with a and "fireproof" design. Constructing a large building of stone walls with interior columns in the delta



of the Chicago River is now known to require different foundation designs that building on solid ground. As the walls were erected, the shifting became quickly obvious. The Treasury Secretary appointed a panel to analyze the building, including a respected architect (George B. Post), a respected engineer (Gen. William Sooy Smith, a West Point engineer who later designed the foundations of most Chicago skyscrapers until the turn of the century), and a prominent Massachusetts building contractor (O. W. Norcross, an engineer who became America's first "General Contractor" and built all of H. H. Richardson's buildings among many others). Their report clearly indicated that the foundation was inadequate and inferior building materials resulted in a "dangerous" building that would not stand the test of time. The Chicago Mayor asked a group of older local

professionals to look at the issue, and they concluded that the building would settle evenly, and so construction was allowed to continue..

The building was completed in 1879. The hardware used on mahogany doors was by Hopkins & Dickinson in the P-10141 design (which was also used in the 1883 Albany, NY building, which we can see next July). While the finishes used were similar to the other buildings in this article, the foundation did not settle evenly, resulting in stones falling from the façade on the exterior and large cracks and plaster falling in the interior. By 1896 (just 17 years after the earlier building was completed) Congress ap-

propriated \$4,000,000 to build a new Post Office and Courthouse for Chicago.

Perhaps the most interesting story has nothing to do with feuding architects, inadequate engineering, and civic pride. The Polish community of Milwaukee was rapidly growing, and their small Catholic church was no longer sufficient for their congregation. So a prominent local church designer, Erhard Brielmaier, was hired to design the new church (Brielmaier and his sons designed more that 1000 Catholic buildings during their careers). But the parish gave Brielmaier a "present" to work with in the design of St. Josephat's Church-200 railcars of salvaged stone, wood, and metal from the Chicago Federal Building. Some of the door hardware with the Treasury seal, and many other items from this government building, have now been used in the service for the Catholic church for 7 times longer than the amount of time used by the government.

Saint Louis

Of the six buildings featured in this article, only the Saint Louis Post Office, Courthouse and Custom House still stands, primarily because the post office and other federal departments continued to use the building until the 1970s. A depression-era Federal courts building was built several blocks away as a result of planning done during the "City Beautiful" movement in the early 1900s. All of the new government buildings, city libraries and auditorium, and Union Station were built along plaza spaces created north of Market Street.

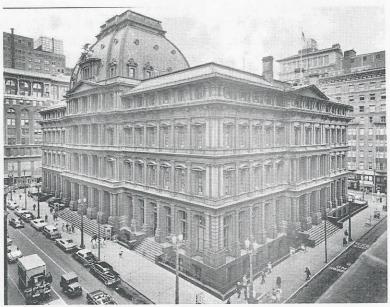
The first appropriations for a new Post Office and Courthouse at Saint Louis were in 1870, and the land acquisition (by condemnation) took a few years, so that the first construction contract (for foundation

walls) was awarded in September 1873. The foundation stone is a red Missouri granite, while the upper façade is the same grey Maine granite used in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. Iron columns supported the floors and roof above. The first floor now features marble tiles, while the upper floors and iron staircases feature encaustic tile flooring. Other finishes (most of which remain) include

elaborate plaster cornices, Tennessee marble fireplaces, art glass windows, and an elaborate sculpture entitled "Peace & Vigilance" by Daniel Chester French above the Olive street entrance.

The hardware, some of which is still in use, is the P-10150 knob by P. & F. Corbin with a Corbin Gothic plate. This knob was also used in the Federal buildings at Portland, ME and Memphis, TN (which still exists inside an early 20th century Beaux Arts expansion, which is now the University of Memphis law school). The Saint Louis building was given to the State of Missouri in the 1980s and was restored for use by higher education and the State Appellate Court.





References:

Thanks to Steve Rowe for the picture of the Russell & Erwin doorknob and plate on page 2.

Building photos from the Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, Detroit Publishing Company Collection.

United States Treasury Department, A History of Public Buildings Under the Control of the Treas-

ury Department, Government Printing Office, 1901.

Blackall, C. H., The Chicago Post-Office and Custom-House, The American Architect & Building News, May 12, 1900.

SHOPPING TOGETHER

BY WEB WILSON

If you are a doorknob collector, or an antiques dealer, when you go shopping -- You Go Shopping.

You have a plan, you have a purpose, and you have your own methods and strategies. Most importantly, you have a rhythm and a time factor that only works for you. Anyone else, even your best friend or your spouse, can't really "tag along" as they either are quickly shut out of your energy field, or

if they are a kindred spirit, they will be shopping to the rhythm of their own antiques drummer.

The is very true for Jill and I-when we enter a shop or market we almost always head in opposite directions. One, because we can cover the territory faster, but more importantly, because we shop very differently. In fact, even if we start out together, within a few minutes we have become separated due to the pace our eyes set for us, and our varied interests. But we both keep mental notes on what we are seeing and as we cross paths between booths and showcases we share what we have found to buy---and what we have seen that we need to consider together.

Quite often what one of us has put into our mental inventory is something the other has noticed as well. Then we stand in front of the object and have a critical conversation on authenticity, condition, salability, profitability, and finally price. If we agree on all those factors, it usually means a buy. Dissention

on any aspect of the object almost always means rejection.

We were in Texas somewhere last Spring, picking our way back from the Round Top show, when we went into a quality shop in a small town. Everything was authentic and interesting but we found nothing we could buy. The proprietor was friendly, and we mentioned our principle interests of vintage plumbing and antique hardware.

Now this shop was packed-easily many thousand items--all well displayed but mostly of very formal and fancy. We are pretty good pickers, being as we make our living at this, so when the guy said "did you see those things in the showcase" I was a bit chagrined to answer "No, whaddya have?"

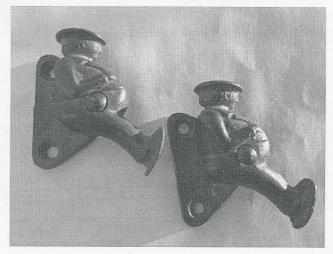
The owner then opened a flat case sitting on the table in the middle of the room and pulled out a pair of fascinating figural cast iron window sash stops. How he remembered where they were hiding is a tes-

tament to the mind of a real antiques dealer, but these were surely something special.

My first reaction was 1) I am going to buy these and 2) this guy can't have much of a value reference here so even though he's running a pricy operation.

these ought to still be under the money.

So I asked "how much", and his answer floored me. Now, I can't divulge the number because I am putting one of these little beauties in our New Year' Day 2020 Auction, but I was gob smacked. I keep up a polite conversation, turning the little fellows over in my hands, trying to politely negotiate, but when I asked "so what's the price if I buy them both?" he came back with a number that was \$20 less.





At this point I set them down saying "they are great but just too expensive." And then Jill spoke up and said, "Hey, you're the doorknob man, you have to buy them!"

I said "Hey, no way I can make profit here. I love 'em but there is no advancement." So Jill said "Well OK then, I will buy them", and she pulled out the cash and passed it over.

So New Year's Day we'll find out just who likes them better than we do. I say "we" as naturally I was glad to be a partner in the deal, or rather, have a partner with the kahones to do the deal. And that's how shopping together works: teamwork and trust---and the fun of waiting for the payoff.

Editor's Note: We found Design Patent #9896 by Thomas Overton dated April 10,1877 (at right). For a native Texan, seeing a Design patent by someone from Rockport, Texas (which is midway along the Texas Gulf Coast, just north of Corpus Christi) was very unexpected, as most design patents I have seen were from the northern and eastern states where manufacturing occurred. While I could find no information about Mr. Overton other than his birth and death information, this shows that even in Texas in 1877 people were wanting something other than plain window stops. The patent was not assigned to anyone, but some obviously were manufactured possibly in Texas since Web was able to find a pair here.

Web Wilson's NYD 2020 Auction is now open for bidding. There are more than 140 quality lots (see pics below), of which nearly half are antique doorknobs and builders' hardware. The auction will begin closing on New Year's Day, 2020, at 5 p.m. Central Time.

Web Wilson's auctions are now on line at https://auctions.looloodesign.com.

But the BIG news is that there is now a Mobile App you can download to your phone. Go to the link above and then follow the next link for easy installation.

There is an extended bidding feature so you won't be sniped out at the last second. And for this sale, the buyers' premium for ADCA members will only be 15%.

Web now lives in Texas, right near the big Round Top show. You can call him anytime at 800-508-0022.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DESIGN FOR SASH-HOLDER.

methoration forming part of Doolgn No. 9,890, dated April 10, 1977; application filed March 27, 18

Communication Communication** Communication**

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it the accompanying brewing, brishing pas-Figure 1 is a plas view.

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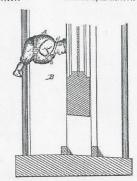
coming out nearly ness was the ceige of the body, which is provided with a collar, of and oranmented in a stateful manuer, so as for prosent a near and becoming appreciates. What I claim is— The design of the accompanying drawing, and a superior of accompanying drawing, the providence described. It remains that the forecome to the company of the control of the transfer of the control of the control of the transfer of the control of the control of the transfer of the control of the control of the transfer of the control of the control of the transfer of transfer

and hereinbefore described.
In testimony that I claim the foregoing a my own I affix my signature in presence a two witnesses.

THOMAS OVERTON.
Witnesses.

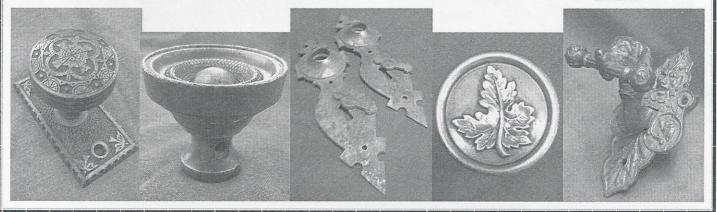
of taking a step, B. P. Cast nit-piece for use C. D. Cast

DESIGN.
T. OVERTON.
SASK-HOLDER.
No. 9,898. Patented April 10, 1877.



Jas. of Dutowick

The Orenton-



Visit the ADCA on Facebook

Join in the discussion at https://www.facebook.com/groups/antiquedoorknobs/. As of June 2019 we have 554 members on Facebook. Highlights include a discussion about a post by John Hempel of the McBarnes Memorial emblematic doorknob, Brian Woodward's posts about a series of hardware items he has collected, and Dan Nichol's lion hardware.



Noted in passing, apparently from some bldg in IL.



Andy Streenz and 6 others

16 Comments

心 Like

Comment .

Share



Andy Streenz From the John McBarnes Memorial Building in downtown Bloomington, IL.

Still standing today. It had a major fire at some point in its history and subsequent remodelings have deleted most of the original hardware. These are often found with parts of the monogrammed letters missing. Not sure if its because heat from the fire broke the solder or if they were just poorly made.



Like - Reply - 7w



Paul Woodfin © Did find this. The hardware was by Reading, which even in 1923 was not uniformly consistent with quality as Yale, Corbin, etc.

Finishing Hardware

-onThe McBarnes
Memorial Building

FURNISHED BY US

FURNISHED BY US

READING HARDWARE USED THRUOUT

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the starty and of the most complish stocks of Kinkin

G. H. Read & Bro

Like Reply 7w



Brian Woodard

i'm on a learning/organizing binge today. theres going to be multiple posts to try and avoid getting info mixed up.

Part 1. A pair of Corbin knobs. I'd like to know if these knobs came with specific escutcheons and if the design had a name

H-21700... See More







Dan Nichols

Thanks for adding me to your group! I came accross a pair of door knobs and some other hardware and picked them up because I thought they were really cool. But, I can't find anything at all about them online. No markings on them. Can anyone here tell me about them?





Craig Phillips A-14100 Lion Walking

Features a fion walking and growling, with a twitching tail. From the Columbus Memorial Building (1893) which was located on State Street in Chicago just south of Marshall

Fields.https://www.antiquedoorknobs.us/a-14100.html



ANTIQUEDOORKNOBS US

A-14100

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Number 217

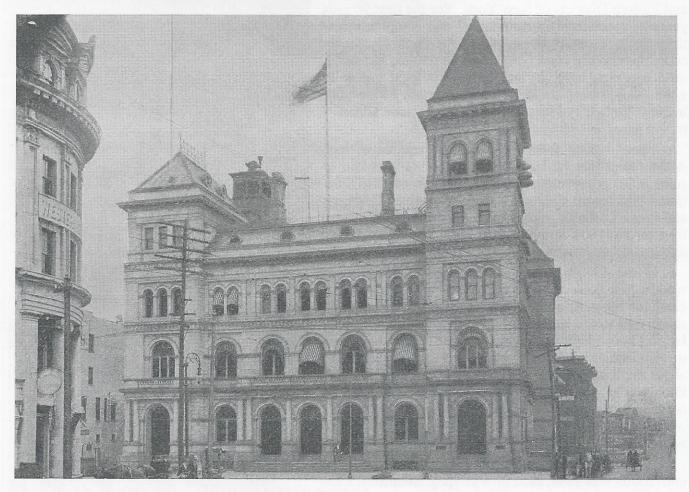
Custom House, Courthouse & Post Office Albany, New York

At the foot of State Street at Broadway stands the former Custom House, Courthouse & Post Office building for the City of Albany, NY. Authorized by Congress in 1872, the building was designed by the Supervising Architect's office in the English Renaissance style with towers at each corner of the building. Construction began in 1877 and was first occupied on January 1, 1884. The building is constructed of stone facing over brick walls with iron columns and beams. The stonework for the cornice and at the base is highly carved.

The hardware for the building was supplied by Hopkins & Dockinson in the P-10141 design, which was used in several buildings from the early 1880s.



The building remained in use by the Federal government until 1972, and was acquired a few years later by the State University of New York for central administrative offices (along with the adjacent Delaware & Hudson Railroad offices). The building was renovated by SUNY and remains in use today.



Reference:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old Post Office (Albany, New York)

United States Treasury Department, A History of Public Buildings Under the Control of the Treasury Department, Government Printing Office, 1901.

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MEET ALLEN JOSLYN, ADCA BOARD MEMBER (AND PRESIDENT) BY VICKY BEROL

Allen S. Joslyn Member Number 12 (at right)

Allen Joslyn, esteemed attorney, published author, multi-faceted collector and member of The Antique Doorknob Collectors of America.

Born on the first day of January in Lock Haven, a small town in rural Pennsylvania. He attended Haverford College in Pennsylvania, took his junior year in Edinburgh, Scotland, and returned to Haverford College to graduate Phi Beta Kappa. In 1960 he attended Oxford University, receiving a B. A. in Politics, Philosopy and Economics. Three years later, Allen graduated cum laude from Harvard Law. In 1963 he was inducted into Phi Beta Kappa. In 1964, Allen was admitted to practice law and joined a Wall Street firm. One year later, he was admitted to the U. S. District Court, Southern and Eastern Districts of New York. For the next 30 plus years he specialized in commercial and complex litigation and anti-trust, securities and mass tort cases in courts around the country. In 1996 he retired, and since. on a part-time basis, he has turned his legal talents to volunteering to do pro-bono representation of the poor in New York City Housing Court and various administrative agencies.

Upon retiring from the full-time practice of law, Allen found that he had time to turn his attention to some of his many interests outside of law: reading illustrated Nineteenth Century weekly magazines (Harper's and Frank Leslie's), repairing the extensive gingerbread trim on his 1804 farmhouse in Montclair, New Jersey and collecting antique doorknobs.

In the 1970's he saw a reference to Maud Eastwood's first book "The Antique Doorknob", which became his bible. Shortly thereafter, he learned about and subscribed to the Kennedy's "The Doorknob Collector". He was hooked! When traveling, Allen always took time to visit antique shops and continued to read and learn about the history of Victorian hardware. His first doorknob was an iron version of J-20200. Over the years his collection has grown. Each piece is special and has its own story. Putting J-20200 aside, Allen's favorite hardware? Undoubtedly the R&E "Geisha" set.

Although a Charter member of ADCA, his first convention was 1998, held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.. He became a committed conventioneer, and so began his dedication to the ADCA. His leadership qualities soon became evident. In 2001, Allen and Rich Kennedy co-hosted the Bethlehem, Pennsylvania convention (and



was an award winner for his display) and in 2009, he shared hosting the Hartford, Connecticut convention with Cheryl and Norm Blam. In 2020, Allen and Sandra Stern will take on the convention responsibilities in Albany, New York. Sandra, a VIP in Allen's life, is a practicing attorney, jeweler and Backgammon Champion. (P.S. She tolerates doorknobs!)

Since 2003, Allen has served in a multitude of leadership positions: Treasurer, Editor and then Co-Editor of TDC, and currently President of The Antique Doorknob Collectors of America. The two displays in the article are some of his best, including Best of Show at the 2018 Convention at Princeton.



As rightly stated above, Allen's dedication to ADCA is evident. Equally valuable is his mentorship to new members, his willingness to share the knowledge he has acquired, and his friendship to those who know him.

ADCA Convention—Mark Your Calendars

The 40th Annual ADCA Convention will be held **July 15-18, 2020** at the Hampton Inn and Suites by Hilton Albany-Downtown. Thursday, July 16 will be our tour day, with trading days on Friday, July 17 and Saturday, July 18. The banquet and ADCA annual business meeting will be Saturday night.

More information concerning reservations will be in the next newsletter.



Antique Doorknob Collectors of America

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VDA Website: www.antiquedoorknobs.us

Membership Website: www.antiquedoorknobs.org/membership

Membership Office: Mike Smith

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Our Business Members

These are paid advertisements. The ADCA assumes no responsibility. For further information about these businesses see the Resource section on our website: www.AntiqueDoorknobs.org.



AMERICAN ANTIQUE HARDWARE

American Antique Hardware

Owner Keith and Sarah Chilcote Phone: 503-399-8009

Web Site:

americanantiquehardware.com

Email:

contact@americanantiquehardware.com

Liz's Antique Hardware

Owner: Liz Gordon 453 South La Brea Los Angeles, CA 90036 Phone: 323-939-4403

Web Site: lahardware.com Email: Shop@LAHardware.com

Albion Doors & Windows

Owner: Larry Sawyer PO Box 220

Albion, CA 95410

Phone: 707-937-0078 Web Site: knobsession.com Email: bysawyer@mcn.org





Antique Door Hardware Collector

Owner: Thomas Iannucci 16624 Frederick Rd. Mount Airy, MD 21771 Phone: 240-595-1115

Website:

antiquedoorhardwarecollector.com

Bill's Key & Lock Shop

Owner: Andy Streenz 1509 N. Clinton Blvd. Bloomington, IL 61701

Phone: 309-454-1713

Web Site: billskeyandlockshop.com

Email:

locksmith@billskeyandlockshop.com

KEY LOCK

The Brass Knob

Owner: Donetta George 2311 18th Street NW Washington, DC 20009

Phone: 202-332-3370

Web Site: theBrassKnob.com Email: BK@theBrassKnob.com



Owner: Jim Morneau PO Box 1102 Canton, CT 06019 Phone: 860-693-4451

Web Site: classichomehardware.com Email: sales@classichomehardware.com

DISCOVERY ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUES

Owner: Suzanne Kittel 409 Saint Francis St. Gonzales, TX 78629 Phone: 830-672-2428 Website: discoverys.net

Email: swk@discoverys.net

House of Antique Hardware

Owner: Roy Prange 802 NE Davis Street

Portland, OR 97232 Phone: 888-223-2545

Web Site: HouseofAntiqueHard-

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Settlers Hardware

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ANTIQUE

HARDWARE

Owner: Susan Neptune 1901 West Alabama Houston, TX 77098 Phone: 713-524-2417

Web Site: settlershardware.com Email: settlershardware@gmail.com

Tim & Julie's Another Fine Mess

Owners: Tim Harmon and Ju 2901 East 10th Street Indianapolis, IN 46201

Phone: 503-399-8009

Web Site: indysalvage.com Email: timandjuliestore@gmail.com

Village Salvage

Owner: Rick Lepley SALVAGE
85 S. Main Street

Waynesville, OH 45068 Phone: 513-914-4177

Web Site: villagesalvage.com Email: villagesalvage@gmail.com

Webwilson.com



WEB WILSON'S ANTIQUE HARDWARE AUCTIONS

Owner: H. Weber Wilson

PO Box 506

Portsmouth, RI 02871 Phone: 240-595-1115