# The Doorknob Collector

**A Publication of The Antique Doorknob Collectors of America**

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

Number 239 antiquedoorknobs.org April-May 2025

*Knob & escutcheon of Moorish design by Corbin c. 1920. Colors taken from the Alhambra*

## You Just Never Know

*by Vern Eklund*

Collecting is a strange affliction that can take one down unplanned paths at times. Not long ago a doorknob to me was just a functional gadget that allowed me to get into the house. Now I find myself writing a piece for The Doorknob Collector. Let me explain.

Basically, I'm an antique gun collector. A few years back I began researching Civil-War era natural thermoplastics because small pistol cases had been made from these early plastics. Today gun collectors usually referred to them as "gutta percha II" cases. One major initial use of this shellac-based material was to produce daguerreotype photo cases which were made by the thousands in the 1850's and 1860's. These are known as "Union" or "Composition" cases today. Every sport has its own terminology it seems.

My pistol case research took me to Florence, Massachusetts, where Alfred P. Critchlow began making photo cases in the early 1850's. In 1858 the company became known as Littlefield, Parsons and Company but continued to mold these early thermoplastics. In 1866 the company name was again changed this time to the Florence Manufacturing Company (FMC) but plastics were still their game. FMC began expanding its product line to find new markets for their molding expertise. Hand mirrors, hair brushes, umbrella handles, jewelry boxes, photo frames and yes, doorknobs were produced. The company name has changed several more times but the firm still molds plastics today as the Pro Corporation - some 136 years after it first started!

*Fig. 1*

The material initially used was a combination of "gum shellac, woody fibers" and a coloring agent like lamp black. Most of their products were black or dark brown during the mid-1800's. This composition was described in patents of the 1850's but wasn't the exclusive property of Florence Manufacturing. The mixture was heated and placed into a steel die in a putty-like consistency and then pressed to form whatever object was being made. The molds or dies were heated to about 300 degrees F. during the molding process. The steel dies themselves are a work of art engraved by die sinkers to produce a very decorative image in reverse.

FMC initially called its material the "Florence Composition" but later referred to it as "Diatite" and used the trade mark DIATITE. It appears that other companies also used the name Diatite, a name probably derived from "Diatomaceous" earth.

*Fig. 2*

The original 1866 is Florence Manufacturing Company building still stands and is owned its successor company, the Pro Corporation. In this structure one of my more exciting moments occurred a couple of years back when we discovered a vault containing over 100 original steel dies from the mid- nineteenth door -century. One of the molds or dies found, Figure 3, is for a doorknob. In fact, "door knob" is stamped on the exterior of this die. Figure 5 shows this same die with an original knob produced from this very mold.

A key escutcheon mold, Figure 4, was also found. An example of this escutcheon, Figure 2, was found in the collection of the local historical society known as Historic Northampton. It had been given to them some years ago by the Pro Corporation.

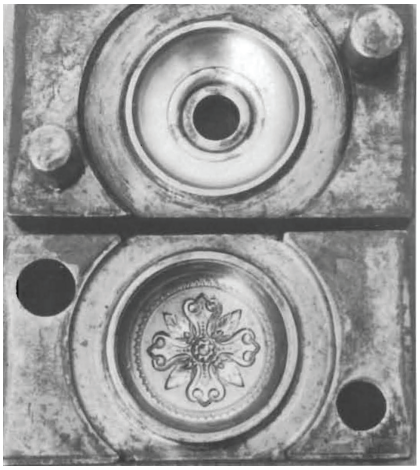


*Fig. 3 Composition doorknob mold*

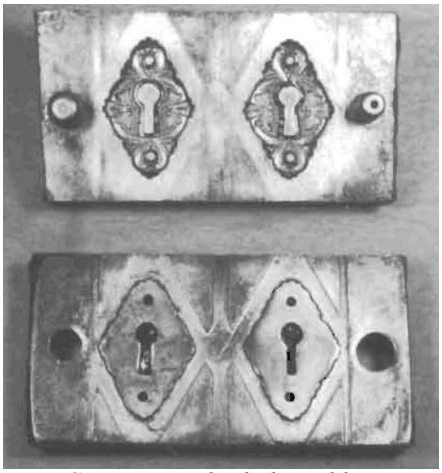


*Fig. 4 Composition keyhole mold*

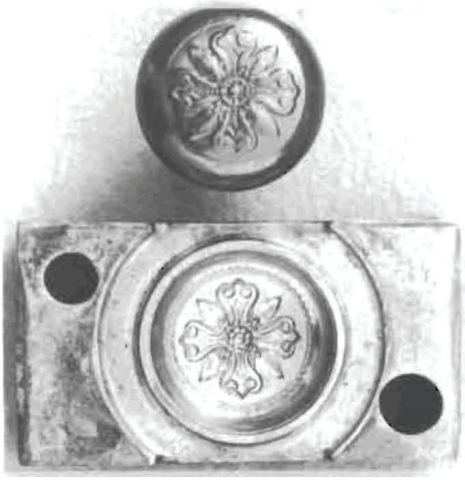


*Fig. 5 Composition doorknob mold*

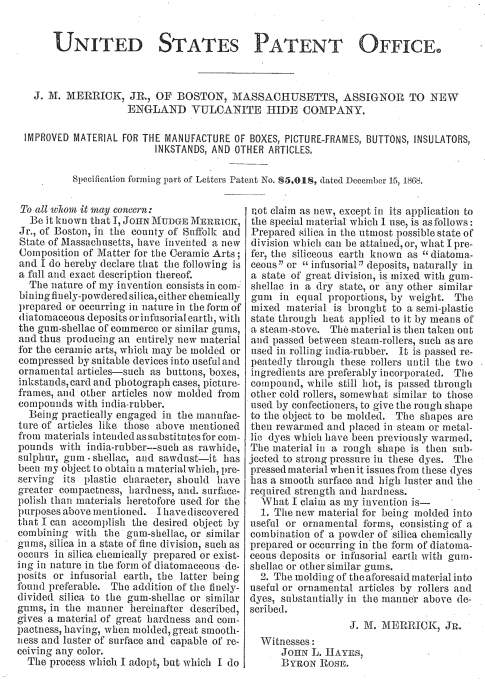
The brown composition knob shown in Figure 1 is 2-1/4" in diameter and appears to have been painted over at some time. The key escutcheon is also brown but has not been painted. The knob has a 9/16 diameter by 3/4 inch steel knob shank molded in for what appears to be a 19/64 inch square spindle. The markings on the back side of the doorknob and in the steel mold are very faint due to wear. The same marking on the knob's rose (not pictured) is very clear, however: ''NORWALK LOCK COMPANY. SILICA. --DIA-TITE-¬PATENTED DEC 15 1868. A."

This leads to a bit of a mystery. The patent referred to is almost certainly No. 85018 for a "Material for Various Articles" by J. M. Merrick, Jr. of Boston, Massachusetts dated December 15, 1868. It was assigned to the New England Vulcanite Hide Company and covered a gum shellac and diatomaceous earth (silica) mixture for molding. Many of the FMC products - hand mirrors, for instance - have the trade mark DIATITE-- on them in addition to "Pat. 1868" and "Florence Manufacturing Co." Also the mold was found in their vault. It seems likely that Florence Manufacturing obtained the rights to the Merrick patent at some point although, they could have acted as a subcontractor for the Norwalk Lock Company. Whatever the arrangement, it appears certain that this composition doorknob was manufactured in Florence, Massachusetts and very likely in the 1870's.

The limited company records available do not pinpoint the doorknob period. We can document that the photo case manufacture started in 1853, that the first pistol cases were sold in November 1858, that thermoplastic hand mirror and hair brushes were in production by 1865, so the doorknobs couldn't have been far behind.

Now for the rest of my story: My wife noticed that ADCA was holding its national convention in our ''backyard" in East Windsor, Connecticut. I hurried on down on Saturday morning to see if I could learn anything about "plastic" doorknobs since I had by then found the molds. I soon met Maudie Eastwood and several other very nice people and did learn that "composition" doorknobs aren't all that common. Maude asked if I would draft this article to let the membership know about one company that produced composition products in the nineteenth century and to show you what the molds looked like. Maudie also was responsible for putting me in touch with the ADCA collector who sold me the doorknob shown in Figure 2.

This unexpected detour in my collecting life certainly hasn't taken me down a dead-end street .. in fact, you might say it has opened a few doors!



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. M. MERRICK, JR., OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO NEW ENGLAND VULCANITE HIDE COMPANY.

IMPROVED MATERIAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BOXES, PICTURE-FRAMES, BUTTONS, INSULATORS, INKSTANDS, AND OTHER ARTICLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **85,018**, dated December 15, 1868.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN MUDGE MERRICK, JR., of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new Composition of Matter for the Ceramic Arts; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

The nature of my invention consists in combining finely-powdered silica, either chemically prepared or occurring in nature in the form of diatomaceous deposits or infusorial earth, with the gum-shellac of commerce or similar gums, and thus producing an entirely new material for the ceramic arts, which may be molded or compressed by suitable devices into useful and ornamental articles—such as buttons, boxes, inkstands, card and photograph cases, picture-frames, and other articles now molded from compounds with india-rubber.

Being practically engaged in the manufacture of articles like those above mentioned from materials intended as substitutes for compounds with india-rubber—such as rawhide, sulphur, gum-shellac, and sawdust—it has been my object to obtain a material which, preserving its plastic character, should have greater compactness, hardness, and surface-polish than materials heretofore used for the purposes above mentioned. I have discovered that I can accomplish the desired object by combining with the gum-shellac, or similar gums, silica in a state of fine division, such as occurs in silica chemically prepared or existing in nature in the form of diatomaceous deposits or infusorial earth, the latter being found preferable. The addition of the finely-divided silica to the gum-shellac or similar gums, in the manner hereinafter described, gives a material of great hardness and compactness, having, when molded, great smoothness and luster of surface and capable of receiving any color.

The process which I adopt, but which I do not claim as new, except in its application to the special material which I use, is as follows: Prepared silica in the utmost possible state of division which can be attained, or, what I prefer, the siliceous earth known as "diatomaceous" or "infusorial" deposits, naturally in a state of great division, is mixed with gum-shellac in a dry state, or any other similar gum in equal proportions, by weight. The mixed material is brought to a semi-plastic state through heat applied to it by means of a steam-stove. The material is then taken out and passed between steam-rollers, such as are used in rolling india-rubber. It is passed repeatedly through these rollers until the two ingredients are preferably incorporated. The compound, while still hot, is passed through other cold rollers, somewhat similar to those used by confectioners, to give the rough shape to the object to be molded. The shapes are then rewarmed and placed in steam or metallic dyes which have been previously warmed. The material in a rough shape is then subjected to strong pressure in these dyes. The pressed material when it issues from these dyes has a smooth surface and high luster and the required strength and hardness.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The new material for being molded into useful or ornamental forms, consisting of a combination of a powder of silica chemically prepared or occurring in the form of diatomaceous deposits or infusorial earth with gum-shellac or other similar gums.

2. The molding of the aforesaid material into useful or ornamental articles by rollers and dyes, substantially in the manner above described.

J. M. MERRICK, JR.

Witnesses:
JOHN L. HAYES,
BYRON ROSE.

*Patent information on a composition knob*

# WHAT IS A PATENT?

*by Maud Eastwood, Steve Hannum, Vicky Berol*

A patent is an exclusive right granted for an invention. Patents benefit inventors by providing them the legal protection of these inventions.

***THE HISTORY OF PATENTS***

The history of patents and patent law is considered to have started with the "Venetian Statute of 1744". The Patent and Copyright Clause of the United States Constitution was proposed in 1787 by James Madison. The First Patent Act of the U. S. Congress was passed on April 10, 1790 to Samuel Hopkins for a method of processing potash. After several revisions, a separate patent office was created in 1802. Patent laws were again revised in 1836. In 1870, Congress passed a law which reorganized existing law. By the end of the 19th Century, patent laws were enacted in several Western countries, including England (1718), United States (1790), France (1791), Russia (1814), Germany (1877), India (1859), Japan (1885). Also, in order for inventors to patent their inventions in foreign countries, The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property was signed in 1883. Over the next 128 years (1883 - 2011) there have been many changes to the rules of patent law.

***THE TYPES OF PATENTS***

There are three types of patents:

**UTILITY** (91 percent). These may be granted to anyone who invents or discovers a new and useful process, machine, article of manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvements of these.

**DESIGN** (8.5 percent). Granting to anyone who invented a new, original design for an article of manufacture. The ornamental characteristics must be embodied in or applied to such an article.

**PLANT** (0.5 percent). Provides for the granting to anyone inventing or discovering and asexually reproducing any distinct and new variety of plant.

***PATENT APPLICATION***

To apply for a patent, one must file an application and pay the required fees. A patent application is individually written for a specific invention. A patent application is a formal request submitted to the U. S. Patents and Trademark Office. A patent is a right similar to a monopoly that gives the holder the right to exclude others from making, using or selling an invention for a limited time period, usually a minimum of 20 years. Patent applications are released to the public 18 months after the initial application.

***WHY APPLICATION FOR A PATENT?***

A patent is an intellectual property right granted by the government to an inventory or owner to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, or selling the invention throughout the said country, or imparting the invention into said country for a limited time in exchange for public disclosure of the invention.

***A BIT OF TRIVIA***

Abraham Lincoln is the only U. S. President to hold a patent. It was for a device to buoy vessels over shoals. It consists of a set of retractable floats mounted on the sides of riverboats.

## Patent Indexes

A helpful tool in patent searching is Patent Indexes which can be found online at HathiTrust Digital Library. The collection contains patent indexes from Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents from 1842-1921 and Index of patents issued from the United States Patent Office from 1920-1974. The link is **https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/mb?a=listis;c=503653486** or use the QR code at right. The books are organized alphabetically by inventor and then by invention. So you can search for terms like "hinge" or "bell" or "Hopkins & Dickinson" in the 1882 index. 260,347 is the patent number that returns for them. Hop on over to **uspto.gov** and enter the patent number in there to see the patent. If it is a 6 digit patent you will need to add a zero in front to make it 7 digits.

Use the code above to go to the HathiTrust Digital Library's collection of patent indexes.

# Patent Searching

*by Maud Eastwood*

*You find a piece of hardware marked with a patent date and you want information about the maker. Finding the patent describing that item has become a lot easier in the last few years. The US Patent office has scanned and put on line all patents issued. The images have been processed by optical character recognition software so they can be searched. The search software at www.uspto.gov/patent is powerful and user friendly.*

*To get an idea of the magnitude of the changes. We reprint an article from the July-August 1991 issue of The Doorknob Collector by Maude Eastwood followed by a short introduction to using current patent office software.*

*The article does not tell us Maude drove from her home on the Oregon coast to Portland to go the Multnomah County Library, one of the two Patent and Trademark Resources Centers in Oregon, to use the physical copy of the Official Gazette of the United Sates Patent Office. [You had to be a committed researcher!] To find a patent by date you would need to the Gazette issue that had the patents for that date. They are now available at www.hathtrust.org. Type the full name of the Gazette in quotes in the search field and search. You can filter by author, date, etc.*

Reprinted from The Doorknob Collector Number 48, July-August 1991

## *Searching for patents*

*By Maude Eastwood*

Hardware researching compares to fishing: you will never know what lies beneath the surface unless you break water. NO SEARCH, NO FIND. Take the case of the daffodil - shaped door handle. I was riffling the pages of the Patent Gazette to see what would come up ( leads are always coming up) and here was a daffodil in the shape of a door handle. A "keeper." Matching the patent number of the illustration with the number on the specification, I found that G. Cawthron of Redwood city, California, (a Westerner) had designed the piece for Axford & Deshields in 1924. Here was a transition piece, Art Nouveau to Art Deco.

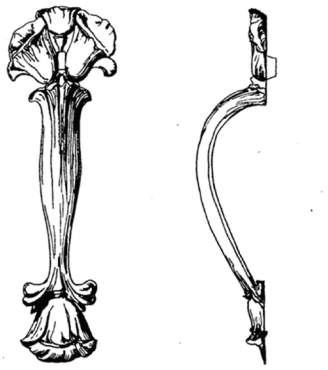
My interest was piqued. Who were Axford and De Shields? This information could be a matter of public record. I contacted the State Library in Sacramento to run a check on Cawthron and the company. Their files and special sources found nothing on the inventor, but a wealth of material on Axford & De Shields in the San Jose city Directories for the years 1920- 1954. More than one file would benefit from this find.

**INFORMATION FROM SAN JOSE CITY DIRECTORIES 1920-1954**

1920: no mention of Axford
1921: book missing
1922: Axford, Harry W. works for G.C. Foundry lists Axford and Deshields Brass Foundry (HW Axford and Albert Deshields) Successors of Garden City Brass Foundry, 61 S. 4th.
1924-25: Axford and DeShields Brass Foundry
1926-27: Becomes Axford Art Bronze Co., University corner of Chestnut
1928-29: Axford Art Bronze Co., 550 University
1930-45: Axford Art Bronze Co., 610 University
1946: no directory
1947-51: Axford Art Bronze Mfg. Corp., RM Sherman president, FE Finley treasurer, HW AXFORD NO LONGER MENTIONED.
1952-53: same company name, FE Finley president
1954: same company name, Robert D. Regan president.

However, I was a confirmed Patent Gazette 'browser' long before the above incident. I had learned years ago that the U. S. Patent Office, the same government bureau that issued 19th Century patents for door hardware, stand ready to feed name, dates, and processes to 20th Century collectors and that if you did not already have clues to follow, Patent Gazettes could supply.

64,296. DOOR HANDLE. GEORGE CAWTHRON, Redwood City, Calif., assignor to Axford & De Shields, San Jose, Calif., a Copartnership comprising H. W. Axford and A. De Shields. Filed May 31, 1923. Serial No. 6,354. Term of patent 3½ years.



The ornamental design for a door handle as shown.

**PATENT #64,296. DOOR HANDLE.**
George Cawthorn, Redwood City, Ca-

lif., assignor to Axford & Deshields, San Jose, Calif., a Copartnership comprising H.U. Axford and A. Deshields. Filed May 31, 1923. Serial No.6.354. Term of patent 3·1/2 years.

I had also learned that other original source material lay in the public domain at state and local levels, such as tax and census records, directories, and manufacturers listing and records. Regional histories and Historical Society holding were invaluable research a ids and more so when located in areas of early hardware manufacturing.

Patent copies, however, are perhaps the single most important research document in doorknob collector's files. To have patent copies for your knob is the equivalent of having papers on registered stock. At least try to associate your specimen with a patented process, if not by specific application.

Are you yet familiar with the processes of ordering full patent copies from the U.S. Patent Office or abbreviated copies bound in Gazette form from certain libraries? If not, because of inexperience, wait no longer. Spend a few minutes with a Document section librarian in a Main or Regional Library for an introduction to Patent Gazettes or send a request to the Patent Department in Washington, D.C. for the manual, "Obtaining Information from Patents, Box 9, Washington, D.C. 20231.

The cost of ordering full patent copies has risen to $1.50 per patent with an increasingly less personalized service. Expect delivery to take from ten day to four weeks. Therefore, searching Gazettes in a local or regional library is an attractive alternative. If adequate for your purposes , these short forms save space and often obviate the need to order full copies .

A call to your local library should establish the location of the nearest facility that can help you with your patent searching questions and needs. such a facility may also list other helpful Government Bulletins in their files. Some cover patents issued before the numbering system and before the publishing of Gazettes. Inquire about their Reference Section. Do they list directories, census records, trade magazines or hardware catalogs?

Interaction with these bodies can be more or less productive, contingent on varying policies, personnel, retrieval system and luck. Be patient and firm. Institutes specifically oriented to architecture and related trades can be most helpful though they may require research to be conducted on the premises by qualified persons. Interlibrary loans are sometimes granted.

For those who have never opened a Gazette, Gazettes are bound volumes of patent specification and illustrations, abbreviated and entered weekly in order of issuance. Some years required but one volume. Others years, multiple volumes, depending on the number of patents granted. Do not expect to find all Gazettes uniformly formatted. Specifications were sometimes housed in the same volume as illustrations, sometimes separately. Helpfully, each weekly section included, besides and alphabetized listing of patentees and inventions, sections for design patents, re-issues, copyrights and litigations, etc.

For you who really get caught up in patent searching, a manual for ordering patent number lists by Class and Subclass, by the yard, is available. For you who will be satisfied to order or look up a nominal number of patents, arm yourself with a patent number that may have been found on the reverse of a knob, or on the shank. Were-ever. Address an envelope to U. S. Patent Office, Box 9, Washington, D.C., 20231. Enclose the patent No. or the Inventor's full name and the approximate date. Payment will be $1.50 per patent. A postal money order will expedite the process, eliminating the time required for a check to clear.

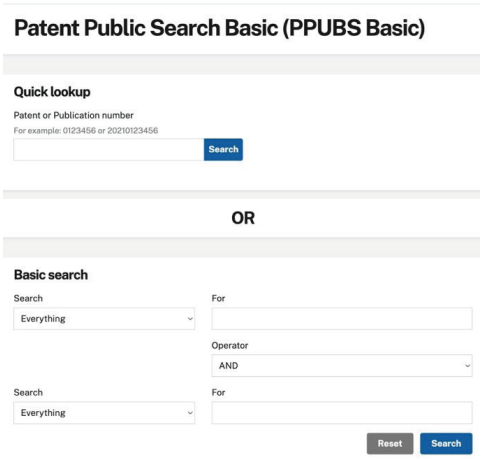
If you prefer to make your own copy from a Gazette, match your clues to corresponding information in the Gazette, as: Patent number. Search for a Gazette whose inclusive numbers contain the number in question, then numerically track the number. If you also know the date, the problem has already been solved. Any combination of clues that includes a date or patent number simplifies the search.

When only the inventor and , or the company name is known and approximate date, a systematic search must be made to locate those names in the alphabetized lists for the weeks around the approximate date, unless that particular Gazette had a three month or yearly index. Compare the invention for verification, in the chance the inventor obtained more than one patent in that time frame. Copy the patent for your files. Now for your exercise and an invitation to ask unanswered question that might arise, and you are on your own.

EXERCISE: Locate and copy B. Porter's patent for a "Door-Fastener and Pocket-Knife, combined". Patent No. 70,609, dated 11-5-1867.

***Using the Patent Office Software***

The starting page is www.uspto.gov/patent. Click the "Find it Fast" button in the upper right side and open "Patent Public Search". There you will find links to many helpful information including Quick reference guides and Tutorial videos. To begin click on the "Basic Search"




button and this page will open.

Maude was looking at design patent 64,296. Design patent numbers begin with D and to search the number needs 7 characters. We can do a Quick lookup by putting D064296 and pressing Search. The page will reload and at the bottom you will see. Two items appear for the same patent.

The first is just the text resulting from OCR processing which usually good but not perfect. The second is the document with drawings. Click on the PDF and it opens in a new tab. You can scroll through the pages or in the upper right you will see symbols to print or download to your computer.

Basic search can be used for more complex searches. But note what was added to patent number for our search, ".pn." This is what they call a "Searchable index" symbol which is "computer speak" this is where you want to look. In this case it is patent number. Note it starts and ends with a period. You can find the page under Search reference. There are more of them than you can imagine. Using the Advanced search and the indexes experts can do wonders. Most of us are interested patent numbers, .pn. and dates, .pd. Patent date format is YYYYMMDD.

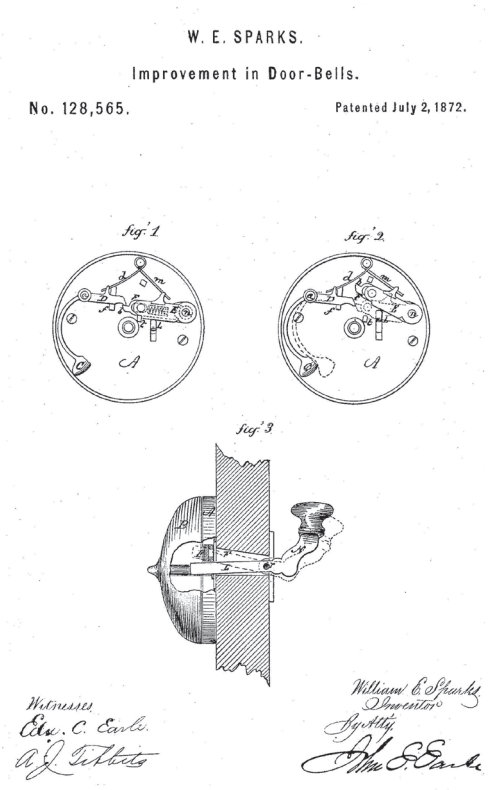
I get a doorbell with a patent date July 2, 1872, who made it? I would like to find the patent to see if the patent is owned by a hardware maker. I can use the basic search by putting 18720702.pd. and bell in the second. The operation is "and" so I will get all of the patents issued on July 2, 1872 that have the word bell anywhere in the patent. I get 10 patents returned. Click on Preview to see the first page of the patent. One, 128,565 by W.E. Sparks, assigned to Sargent and Company looks like my bell. So, I would say that Sargent made the bell.

## Search results

Results for query **"18720702.pd. AND bell"**

| Result # | Document/Patent number | Display | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | US-0128458-A | Preview PDF Text | OCR SCANNED DOCUMENT |
| 2 | US-0128500-A | Preview PDF Text | OCR SCANNED DOCUMENT |
| 3 | US-0128514-A | Preview PDF Text | OCR SCANNED DOCUMENT |
| 4 | US-0128555-A | Preview PDF Text | OCR SCANNED DOCUMENT |
| 5 | US-0128565-A | Preview PDF Text | OCR SCANNED DOCUMENT |
| 6 | US-0128649-A | Preview PDF Text | OCR SCANNED DOCUMENT |
| 7 | US-0128665-A | Preview PDF Text | OCR SCANNED DOCUMENT |
| 8 | US-0128679-A | Preview PDF Text | OCR SCANNED DOCUMENT |
| 9 | US-0128683-A | Preview PDF Text | OCR SCANNED DOCUMENT |
| 10 | US-0128691-A | Preview PDF Text | OCR SCANNED DOCUMENT |

I do not think most of us are interested in becoming experts. The advanced search can be used for simple searches as well as more complex. It looks more daunting than it is. The quick reference guides and videos are very helpful. A Google search for specific questions can lead to more videos. But if really want to feel the paper go to the closest patent resource center. I am lucky I live near one.



# 2025 ADCA Convention

The Antique Doorknob Collectors of America 2025 Annual Convention will be held in Oklahoma City. On September 10-13, 2025 we will meet at the Embassy Suites Oklahoma City Will Rodgers Airport hotel for a time of visiting old friends and making new. There will be a lot of antique doorknobs see, touch and maybe buy. This year's theme is Glass, Porcelain and Clay. Come show off all of your knobs. The auction will feature the second third of the wonderful collection of hardware given by Allen Joslyn.

Hotel reservation can be made using this link: https://www.hilton.com/en/attend-my-event/okcmres-adc-d8dd5490-ae9e-40f8-b17d-8c11da4c1053/. The convention rate is $120.00 plus 17.88% tax per night, and includes double or king room, free breakfast, free Wi-Fi, free parking and airport shuttle.

This year's tour will begin at the Oklahoma State Capital, note the oil well on the capital grounds. The state capital moved to Oklahoma City in 1910 and construction on the building began in 1914 and completed in 1917 without the dome. The exterior is Indiana limestone and the interior marble. The dome was added in 2002.

We will also visit the Henry Overholser Mansion. Henry Overholser was a successful Indiana businessman when he moved to the Oklahoma Territory in 1889. Arriving with funds, he quickly began buying property, developing businesses and building what would be come Oklahoma City. In 1903 he built Oklahoma City's first mansion. The 11,700 square-foot Queen Anne and Chateauesque style mansion was designed by London-trained architect W. S. Matthews and built at a cost of $38,000. The home was the center of social life for decades. Henry died in 1915 and his widow continued to live in the house until her death in 1940. Their only daughter, Henry Ione and her husband David Jay Perry then lived in the house. Henry Ione died in 1959 and Perry seeking to have house preserved sold the house, including all of its contents, mostly original to the Oklahoma Historical Society. To get a look at what there is to see, check the Wikapedia listing for Overholier Mansion and this YouTube video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Q448dTHVBs. There is a quick look at a doorknob. See if you can id it.


**JOIN ADCA!**

***For Membership information please visit www.antiquedoorknobs.org/membership or use QR code***

***Membership Payments:***
ADCA
2527 Gough Street
San Francisco, CA 94123

**The Doorknob Collector ©**

*Published six times a year by*
Antique Doorknob Collectors of America, Inc.
Mailing address: 2751 Oglethorpe Ct.
Indianapolis, IN 46268
Editor:
Steven Hannum
hannum1415@comcast.net

ADCA Website: www.antiquedoorknobs.org | VDA Website: www.antiquedoorknobs.us



**ADCA Club Officers:**
President: Steve Rowe | 4narowe@sbcglobal.net
Treasurer: Steven Hannum | hannum1415@comcast.net
Corresponding Secretary: Vicky Berol | mberol@yahoo.com

Founded in September 1981, the Antique Doorknob Collectors of America is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization devoted to the study and preservation of ornamental hardware. The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the individual writer and do not necessarily reflect those of the Board of Directors of ADCA or the editors. Any reproduction of material contained in The Doorknob Collector without permission of the Antique Doorknob Collectors of America is prohibited. All material submitted for publication comes with permission by the author to reprint by the Antique Doorknob Collectors of America, unless otherwise agreed upon in advance in writing. Material quoted in The Doorknob Collector from other sources is subject to the requirements of the originator.

# Our Business Members

*These are paid advertisements. The ADCA assumes no responsibility. For further information about these businesses see the Where to Buy section on our website: www.antiquedoorknobs.org*

**Albion Doors & Windows** *Larry Sawyer, owner*
PO Box 220 Albion, CA 95410 | 707-937-0078 | knobsession.com | bysawyer@mcn.org

**American Antique Hardware** *Keith & Sarah Chilcote, owners*
503-399-8009 | americanantiquehardware.com | contact@americanantiquehardware.com

**Aurora Mills Architectural Salvage** *Mike Byrnes, owner,*
14971 Frist St. NE, Aurora, OR 97002 | 503-678-6083 | auroramills.com

**Bill's Key & Lock Shop** *Andy Streenz, owner*
1509 N. Clinton Blvd. Bloomington, IL 61701 | 309-454-1713 | billskeyandlockshop.com | locksmith@billskeyandlockshop.com

**The Brass Center** *Hermie Glick, owner*
248 East 58th Street. New York, NY 10022 | 212-421-0090 | thebrasscenter.com | info@thebrasscenter.com

**Classic Home Hardware** *Jim Morneau, owner*
PO Box 1102 Canton, CT 06019 | 860-693-4451 | classichomehardware.com | sales@classichomehardware.com

**Discovery Architectural Antiques** *Suzanne Kittel, owner*
409 Saint Francis St. Gonzales, TX 78629 | 830-672-2428 | discoverys.net | swk@discoverys.net

**Historic Houseparts** *Chris Jones & Jim Wolff, owners*
540 South Avenue Rochester, NY 14620 | 585-325-2329 | historichouseparts.com | info@historichouseparts.com

**Liz's Antique Hardware** *Liz Gordon, owner*
453 South La Brea Los Angeles, CA 90036 | 323-939-4403 | lahardware.com | Shop@LAHardware.com

**Old House Parts Co.** *Mike Thompson, owner*
1 Trackside Drive Kennebunk, ME 04043 | 207-985-1999 | oldhouseparts.com | parts@oldhouseparts.com

**Salvage Antiques Vintage Etc.** *Barna Kaia, owner*
208 W. Main St. Florence, CO 81226 | saveinflorence.com

**Tim & Company's Another Fine Mess** *Tim Harmon, owner*
2901 East 10th Street Indianapolis, IN 46201 | 239-293-2148 | timandjuliesanotherfinemess.com | timandjuliestore@gmail.com

**Uniquely Olde** *Steven Carter, owner*
Youngstown, OH | 330-953-8518 | eBay Store: overlyoptimistic | Etsy Store: UniquelyOlde | uniquelyolde@gmail.com

**Village Salvage** *Rick Lepley & Lauren Slaughter, owner*
85 S. Main Street Waynesville, OH 45068 | 513-914-4177 | villagesalvage.com | villagesalvage@gmail.com

**Web Wilson's Antique Hardware Auctions** *H. Weber Wilson, owner*
6451 Highway 159 La Grange, TX 78945 | 240-595-1115 | webwilson.com | hww@webwilson.com

**Jeffris Family Foundation** *Thomas Jeffris, director*
PO Box 1160 Janesville, WI 53547 | 608-757-1039 | jeffrisfoundation.org