

HOUSE



& HOME



HERITAGE SERIES

HOUSE & HOME

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SALTER LETTER SCALE

CIRCA 1950



This postal service scale is the Salter Letter Balance Number 11 postal scale, used for weighing letters in post offices across Australia.

Courtesy

Ron Cooper

SALTER LETTER SCALE

CIRCA 1950



The scale (balance) was manufactured by Salter Housewares, as it was then called. They were established in the late 1760s in the English village of Bilston, and manufactured and sold various house-ware items. By 1825 they had become known as Geo Salter & Co. and had relocated to a large well equipped manufacturing site in West Bromwich.

At that time their workforce exceeded 2000 employees and their product range included scales, irons, mincers and coin operated machines. They also produced the first typewriter from the United Kingdom. The company was extremely successful, becoming so lucrative that it was split up into subsidiaries and each sold off separately.

Today the company is owned as HoMedics, with factories in the United Kingdom, USA and Canada. They distribute to over 100 countries across the world but continue to specialise in scales.

ENAMEL CANDLE HOLDER

CIRCA 1900



Courtesy

Kath Chanter

GOLD FOB WATCH

CIRCA 1900

Pocket watches with a chain (fob) were very popular with men during the late 1800s to the mid 1900s, when watches became more commonplace.

This gold fob watch belonged to Sandra Cumming and was photographed in 2013 before being sold.

It was inscribed 'S. Cumming, Alexandra', and is believed to have belonged to Sarah Cumming.



Courtesy

Sandra Cumming

OLD LOCAL CLAY POT

CIRCA 1900



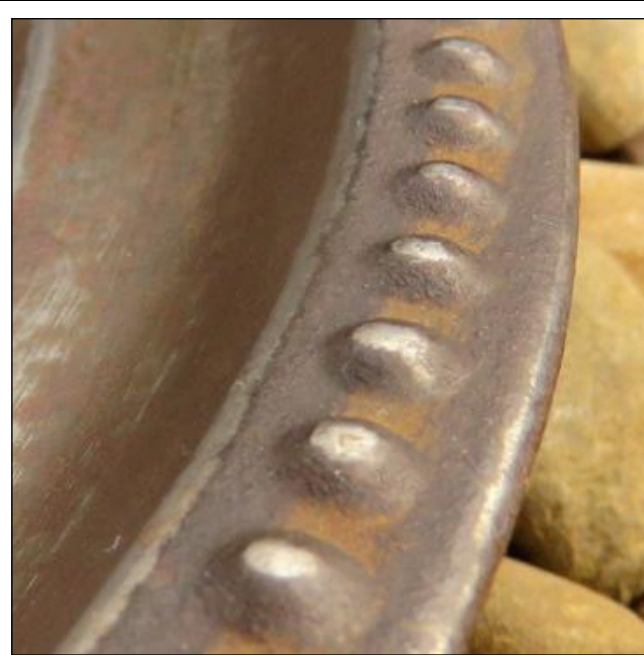
An old hand made pot with no handle. It is believed to be from the early late 1800s to early 1900s.

Courtesy

Leisa Lees

BUTCHER'S TRAY

CIRCA 1950



A tin tray produced in England with detailed engravings for 'W. Barton Family Butcher', Grant Street, Alexandra. Of note is the phone number and where the tray was made was made:

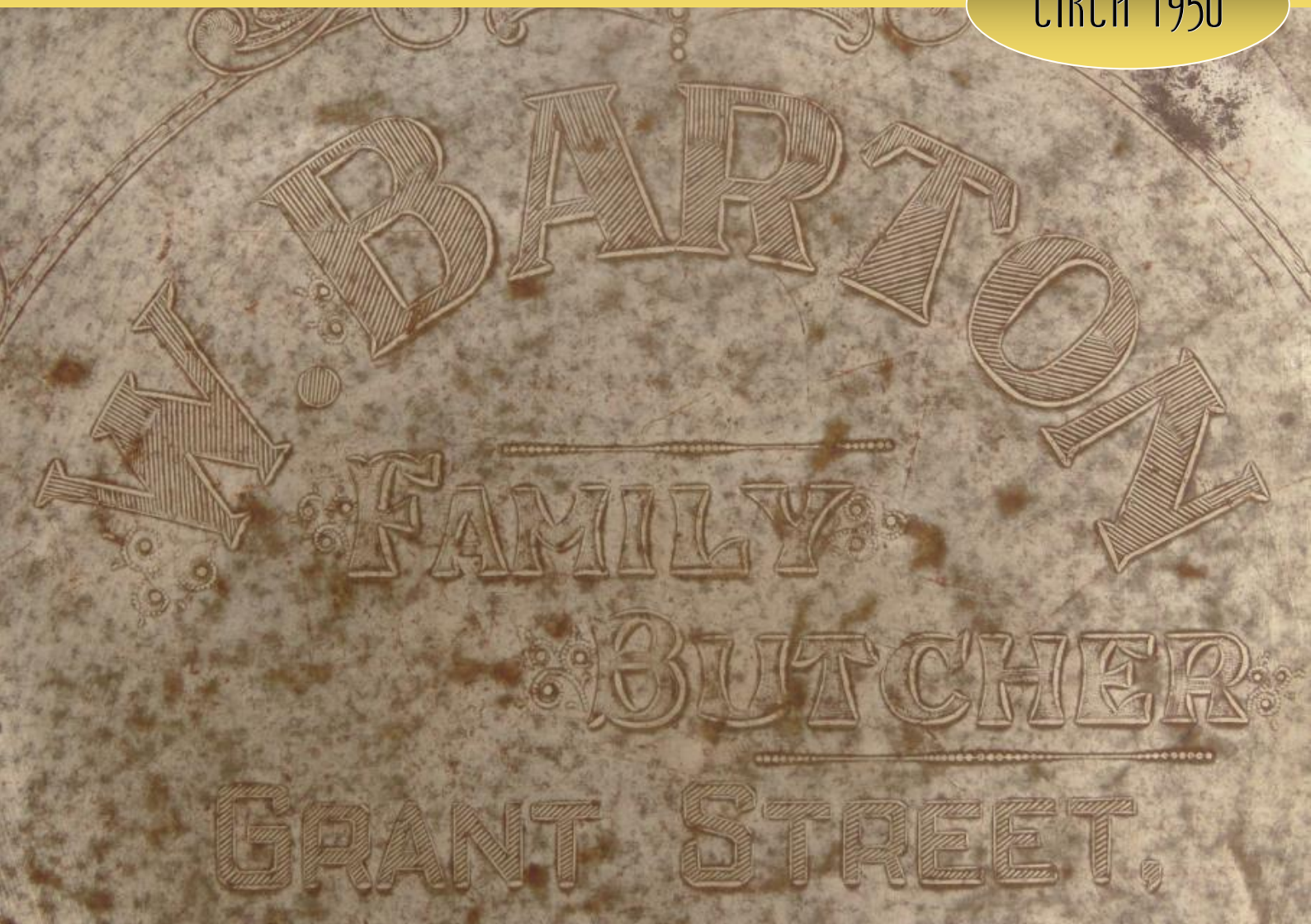
'(Alexandra 29)

Made in England for ?&? (A/ASIA) LTD'

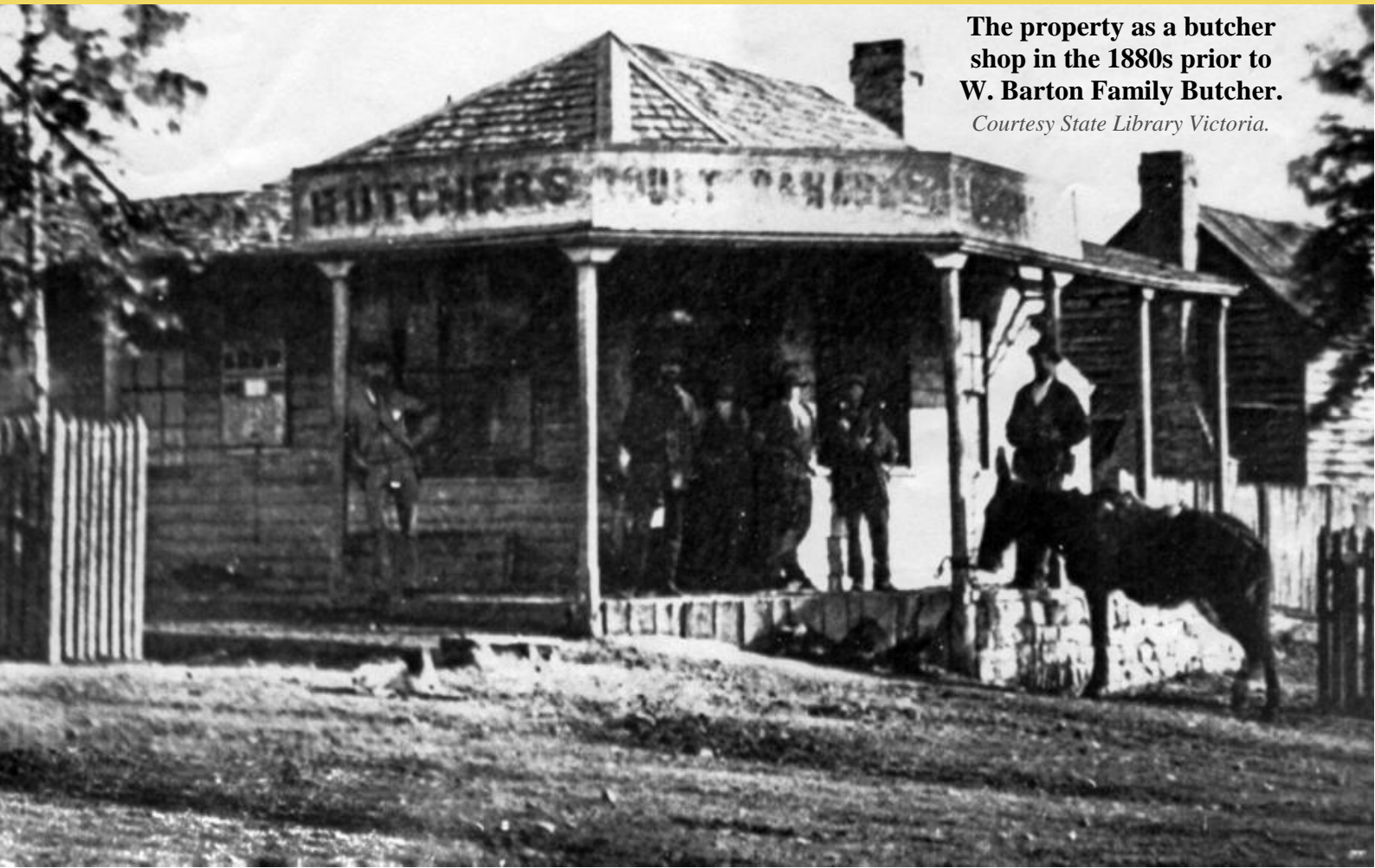


BUTCHER'S TRAY

CIRCA 1950



BARTON'S CORNER, GRANT STREET, ALEXANDRA



The property as a butcher shop in the 1880s prior to W. Barton Family Butcher.
Courtesy State Library Victoria.

W. Barton Family Butcher circa 1920.
Courtesy Sandra Cumming & State Library Victoria.



ANTIQUE BOOT-SCRAPE

CIRCA 1910



Today boot scrapers are ornamental items often sought for gardens. In the late 1800s and well into the 1900s, they were an essential item as the environment was substantially more muddy.

Courtesy

Coal Creek Museum

LOCAL CHINESE CLAY POT

CIRCA 1860



A locally found hand made Chinese pot. It is believed to be from the late 1800s to early 1900s.



Courtesy

Leisa Lees

PEUGEOT WOOD COFFEE GRINDER

CIRCA 1900



Courtesy

Kelly Petersen

PEUGEOT COFFEE GRINDER

CIRCA 1930

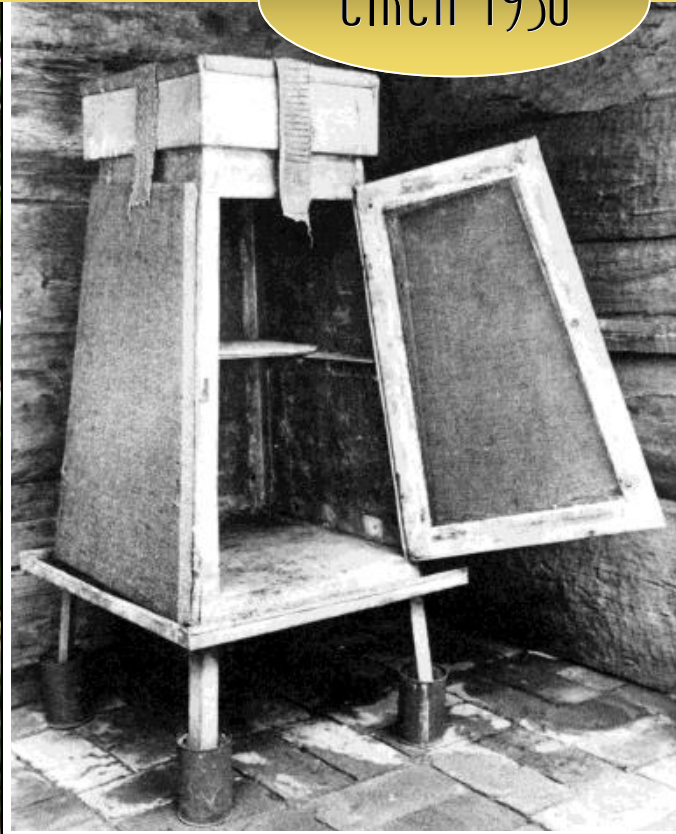


Courtesy

Kelly Petersen

COOLGARDIE SAFE

CIRCA 1930



AN EARLY FRIDGE

A typical Coolgardie Safe (fridge) with strips transferring the water from the tin containing water on top, down to the four canvas sides. This creates a cooler temperature inside the safe when there is a mild wind passing through the safe.

(above) A Coolgardie Safe, setup at the Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement.

(left) A Coolgardie Safe, setup at the Rushworth Gold Miners Village.

*See our Artworkz
Coolgardie Safe factsheet
for more details*

OLD EARTHEN BOTTLE

CIRCA 1900



Dug up at Yarch during earth works, this old bottle is likely an old wine bottle that was used for other things afterwards.

OLD CHINESE EARTHEN BOTTLE

CIRCA 1900



It reads 'Patient Man Wins the Day'.
This bottle is a significant local Chinese discovery.

BUTTONHOOK

CIRCA 1910



Buttonhooks are a hook connected to a handle that helps with the closing of apparel that uses buttons or fasteners. They often have decorative handles such as this beautiful one. While pretty, they are no longer widely used, but were common during the 1800s through to the mid 1900s when dresses, jackets, pants, shoes and other apparel had more buttons than current day apparel where zippers are more common.



SHOE HORNS

CIRCA 1950



Shoe horns are also known as shoe spoons and shoe tongues and were originally made from animal horn and were widely in use by the late middle ages as shoes became more readily available.



Photographs © Ron Cooper 2012

APPLE CORER AND SLICER

CIRCA 1920

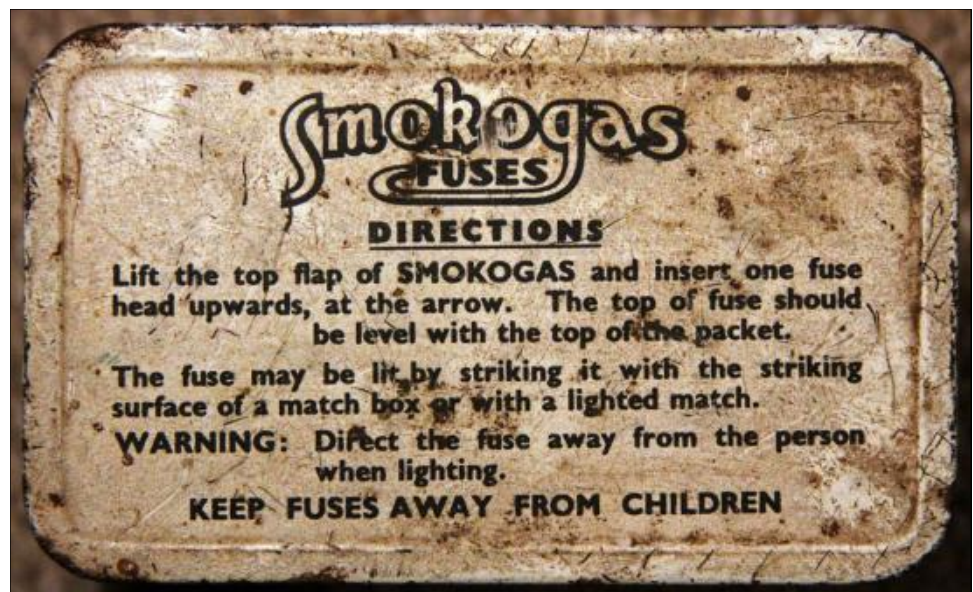


Courtesy

Jeanie Webb 2011

RABBIT EXTERMINATOR

CIRCA 1920



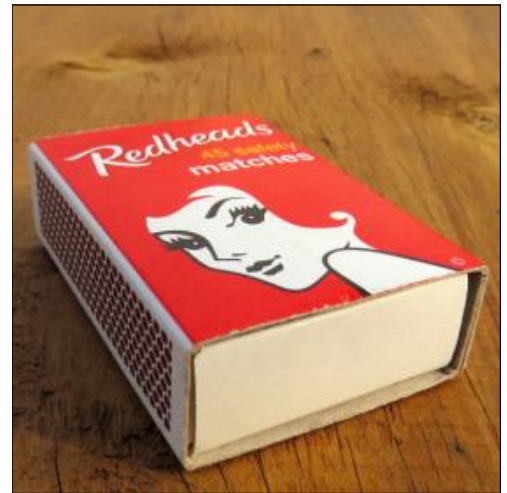
BRYANT & MAY MATCHES

1930-2017

BRYANT & MAY'S



REDHEADS



Bryant & May made matches in England from the mid 1800s and later in Australia. Matches were an early fire making tool, widely used to start open fires, kitchen ovens, camp fires, ignite fuses and light cigarettes and cigars. Today Australian consumers are most familiar with the iconic 'Redheads' match branding, mostly manufactured in Richmond, Victoria, by British company Bryant & May from 1946. However Bryant & May were producing their own branded matches (Safety Matches) in Australia from 1909. Today the 'Redheads' brand is produced in Sweden by Swedish company Swedish Match and the box is slightly smaller and shorter than earlier 'Redheads' matchboxes.

EILDON BANK SCALES

CIRCA 1950



**Scales rescued from the Eildon sub branch of the National Bank of Australasia.
It is not known what these scales were used to weigh. Any help appreciated.
Scales were common in households, and maybe ones like this were used locally.**

CHINESE COIN HOLDER

CIRCA 1865



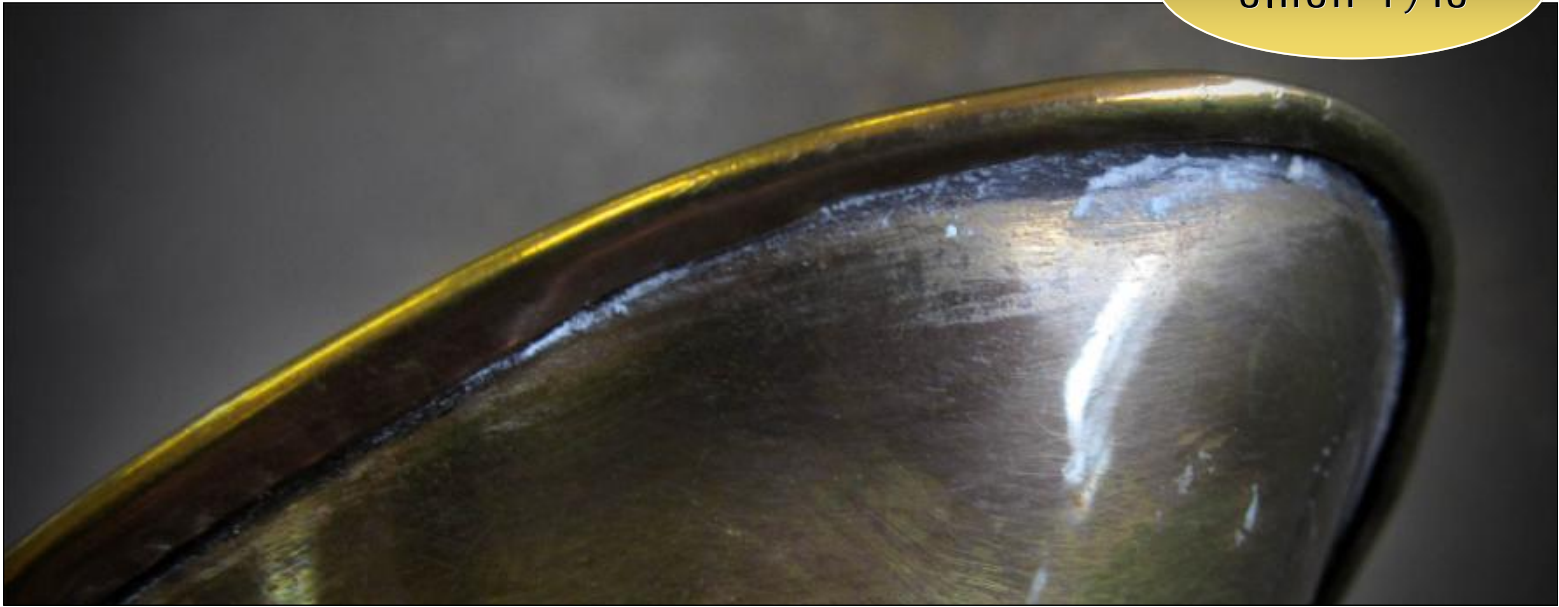
This old coin holder was found in the Rushworth area in an ironbark forest. It dates back to the early gold mining days of the 1860 and was found in excellent condition with a Chinese coin still in it.

Coins were pushed into the holder through a large slot. They were then held tightly by a spring device which amazingly still works. With modern coinage being replaced by electronic money, it is only a matter of time before coins all but disappear from our society.

This find is also significant as it represents one of a very small number of Chinese artefacts found close to or in our district.

BRASS AND COPPER JUG

CIRCA 1940

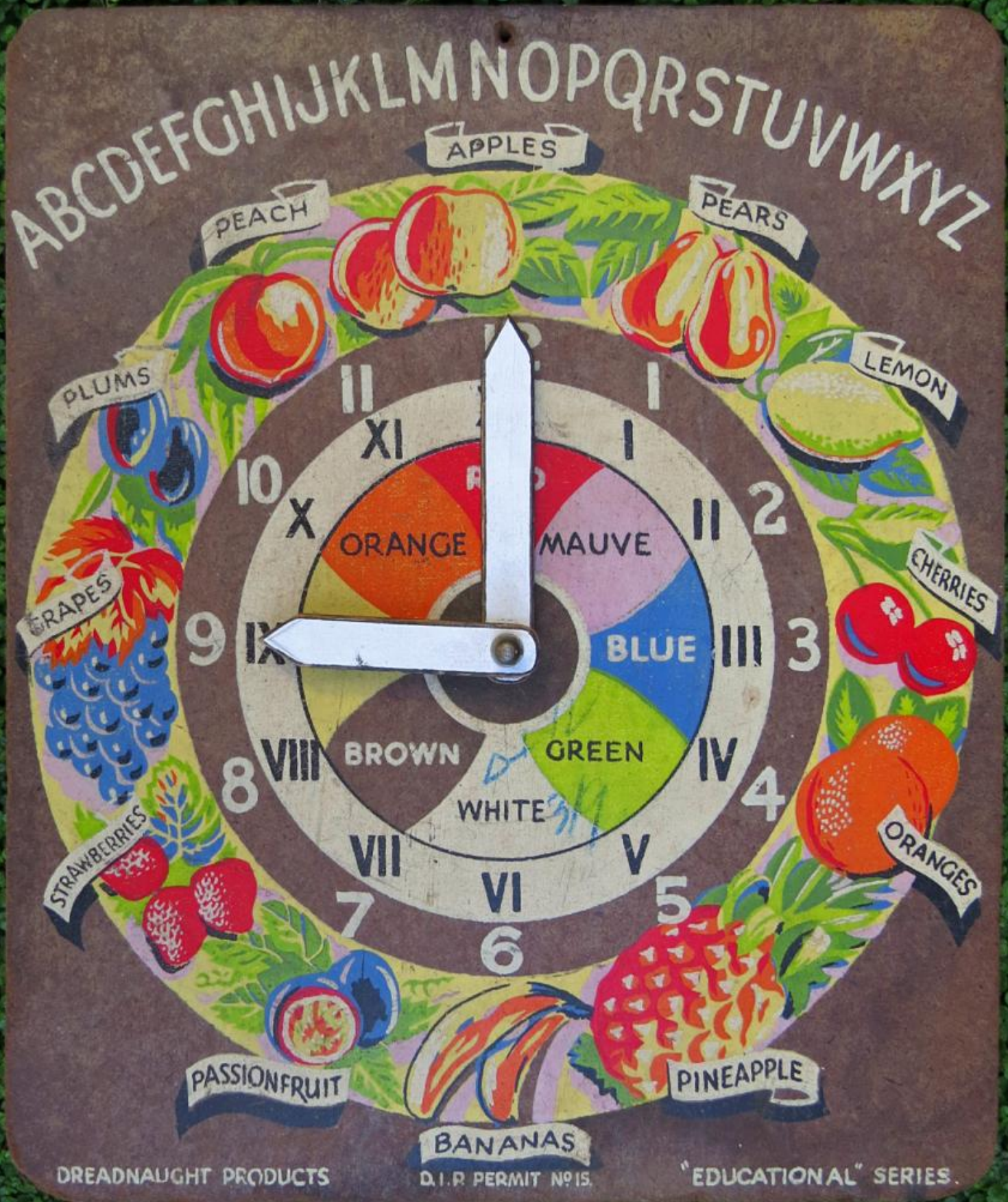


Courtesy

Rose Flarherty

SCHOOL LEARNING BOARD

CIRCA 1950



HAND-MADE MATCHBOX HOLDER

1943



A match box holder constructed in New Guinea during World War II and from a piece of aircraft fuel tankage from a crashed plane in the jungle.

Courtesy Bob Reed



Courtesy

Bob Reed 2013

GLASS FUEL LANTERNS

CIRCA 1920

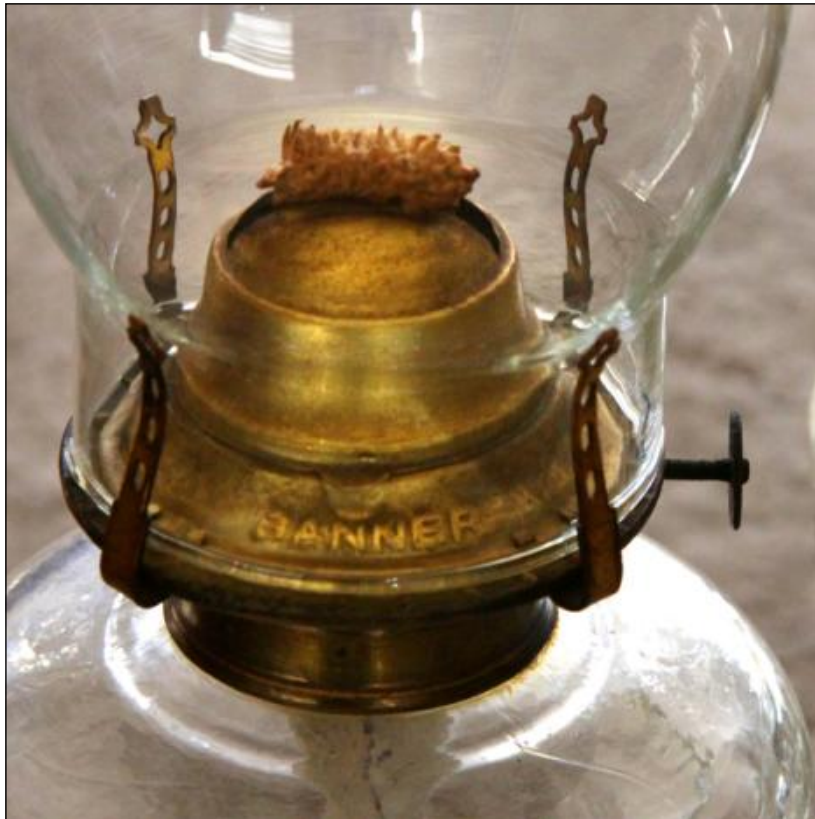


Courtesy

Jan Pallaoro

GLASS FUEL LANTERNS

CIRCA 1920



Glass lanterns such as this one, date back to the early 1900s and were used to provide lighting before electricity was widely available to everyone. Areas such as Marysville and Buxton only received electricity in the mid 1900s, making lanterns a vital part of everyday life for most people before those times. If handled safely, glass fuel lanterns such as this example were more reliable, longer lasting, and less dangerous than candles. As can be seen, the glass in this lantern is old style hand crafted glass, even with visible bubbles.



Courtesy

Jan Pallaoro

KANGY BRAND IMPROVED BOBS

CIRCA 1960



'Kangy Brand Improved Bobs' was a snooker style game for children of all ages, designed to be played on kitchen tables or bench tops. The game came with a black 'Spot' ball and six standard balls. The black spot ball needed to be hit before a score could be registered. Missing the black 'Spot' ball and registering a score meant the score was to be subtracted from your overall score. The winner is the first person to achieve the selected number.

The full rules can be read below.

Rules for playing "Kangy Brand IMPROVED BOBS"

Place the board on one end of the table, and open out the side wings. Then at a spot, say, about 6 inches in front of the centre aperture or pocket, place the black ("spot") ball. The remaining six balls should be placed at the other end of the table and in the centre of this end and about 6 inches from the edge, mark a spot (the baulk mark), from which all the playing balls must be played, using the cue.

Each player, in turn, must commence each round by first hitting the "spot" ball before any score can be counted. Should any ball roll into a pocket without first hitting the "spot" ball at the commencement of each round, the number shown on the pocket into which the ball rolls should be counted against the player. It makes the game more interesting if any balls fail to hit the "spot" at the commencement of each round, and they do not go into a pocket, if they are at once removed from the table before the next shot is played.

After a player has hit the "spot" ball, he may try and pocket the remaining balls in any aperture he chooses, the score being counted by the number shown on the aperture into which the ball was played. Should the "spot" ball be played into a pocket, double the number shown on the aperture should be scored. Cannon shots are allowable.

The player who first scores the number decided upon is declared the winner. Should a player get more than the agreed number, the overplus should be doubled and deducted; for example, if a player scores 105,

when 100 up was game, double the number over, and deduct. In this case, the player's score is reverted to 90.

If agreed upon, the player may commence again from zero.

Immediately a player scores over the required number, he shall not play again until the next round. This rule should be strictly enforced.

Any number of players can play "Kangy Brand Improved Bobs."

Extra cues and balls can be purchased from your local shopkeeper.

For the Most Scientific Game yet produced get "IN-OFF" or HAZARDS

INDIAN KNIFE & FOLK CARVING SET

CIRCA 1940



Courtesy

Rose Flarherty

FUEL IRON

CIRCA 1930



This iron helped modernise the ironing experience, by allowing the iron to self heat.

It was fuelled by a shelllight fluid, which was then compressed using the supplied pump to pressurise the fuel. Once pressurised and lit, the iron would heat the bottom plate, to a temperature appropriate for ironing.

FUEL IRON

CIRCA 1930

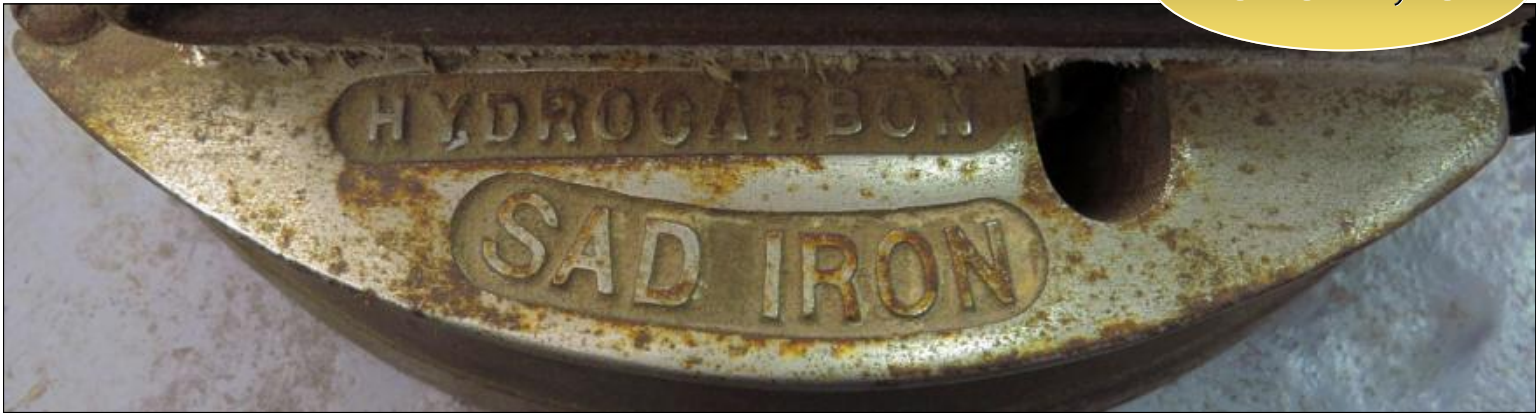


Courtesy

Jan Pallaoro

SAD IRON

CIRCA 1910



This SAD clothes Iron was powered by fuels such as petrol, kerosene and alcohol. The liquid fuel was pressurised in the large fuel chamber and forced into the burning chamber where it burnt more efficiently. The flame was adjustable, enabling the ironing lady to make adjustments for different garments.

GASOLINE IRONS

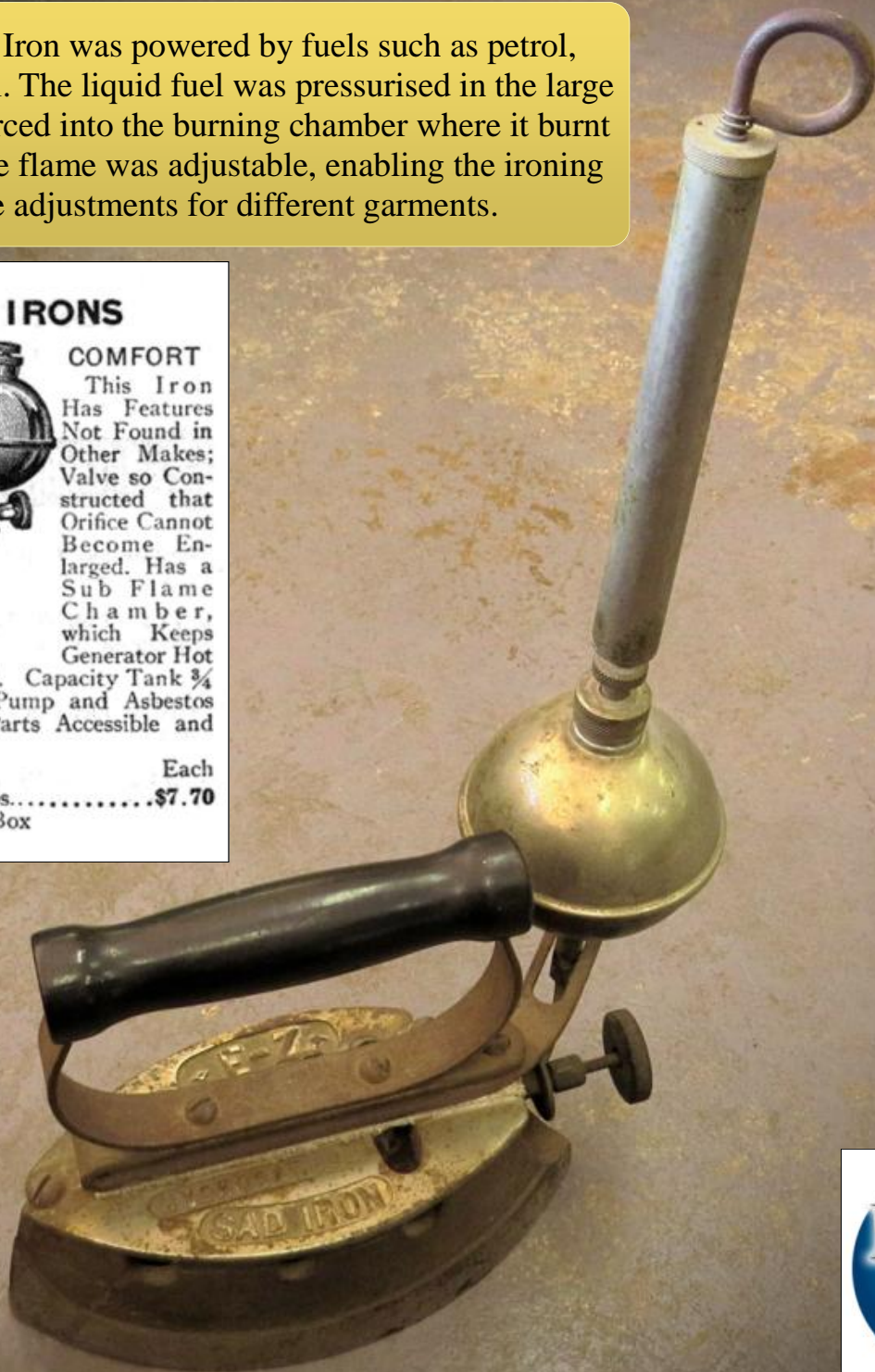


COMFORT
This Iron Has Features Not Found in Other Makes; Valve so Constructed that Orifice Cannot Become Enlarged. Has a Sub Flame Chamber, which Keeps Generator Hot

when Flame is Turned Low. Capacity Tank $\frac{3}{4}$ pint. Equipment Includes Pump and Asbestos Torch and Stand. All Parts Accessible and Easily Interchangeable

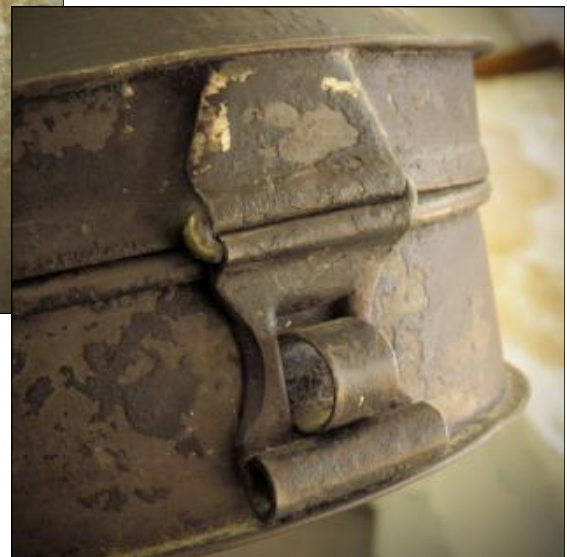
Each

No. C6—Weight Each, 6 lbs.....\$7.70
One in a Box



SPICE CONTAINER

CIRCA 1940



Courtesy

Rose Flarherty

LIQUID FUEL HEATER

CIRCA 1930



The liquid fuel heater was one of the first effective mobile heaters in Australia. They quickly became a common household item, though were also to blame for many house fires and deaths over time.



LIQUID FUEL HEATER

CIRCA 1930



Courtesy

Jan Pallaoro 2011

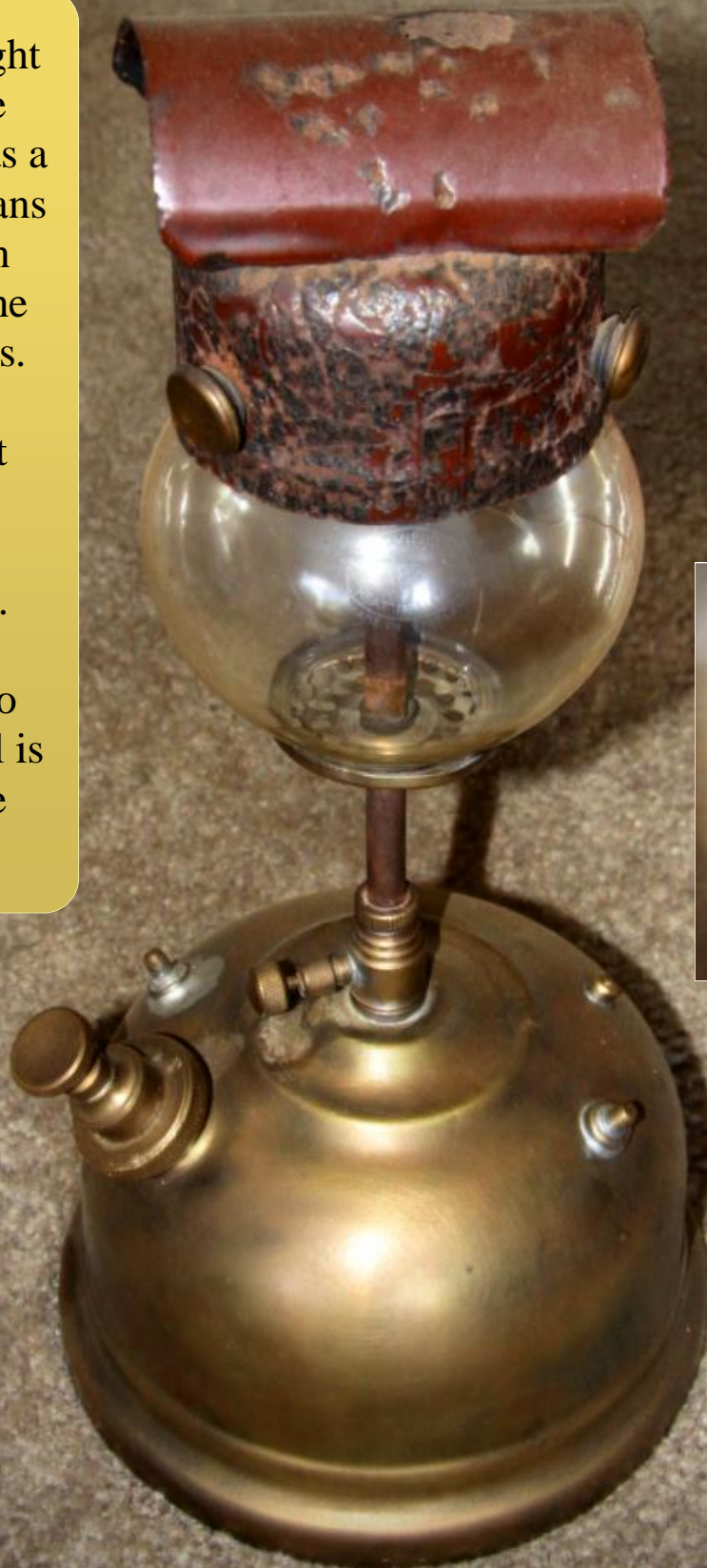
LIQUID FUEL HEATER

CIRCA 1930

The liquid fuel light was used before electricity, and was a very effective means of lighting when compared with the candle or lanterns.

Its brighter light was mainly the result of using pressurised fuel.

The fuel pump to pressurise the fuel is seen here on the bottom left.



POISON INSECT PUMP

CIRCA 1950



The poison pump was used before aerosol cans were introduced.

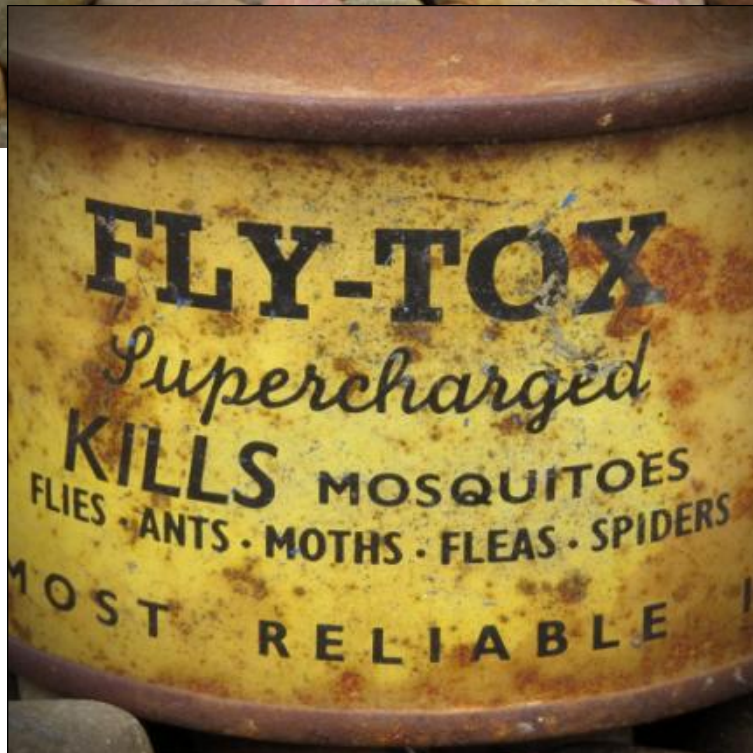
Poison was loaded into the bottom canister, which would unwind from the top.



Once full, the pump handle was pulled out and pushed in to create pressure. Bike pumps today still use this same technique to create pressure to pump up a tyre.

FLY-TOX INSECT PUMP

CIRCA 1950



It is unknown at this time who produced Fly-Tox, however Fly-Tox adverts were commonplace in Australia from the mid 1920s to at least the 1970s. Local Australian agents Frazer and Best were registered 9 July 1925.

The above pictured two piece dripless sprayer was common in many households across Australia, where flies and mosquitoes are common place.

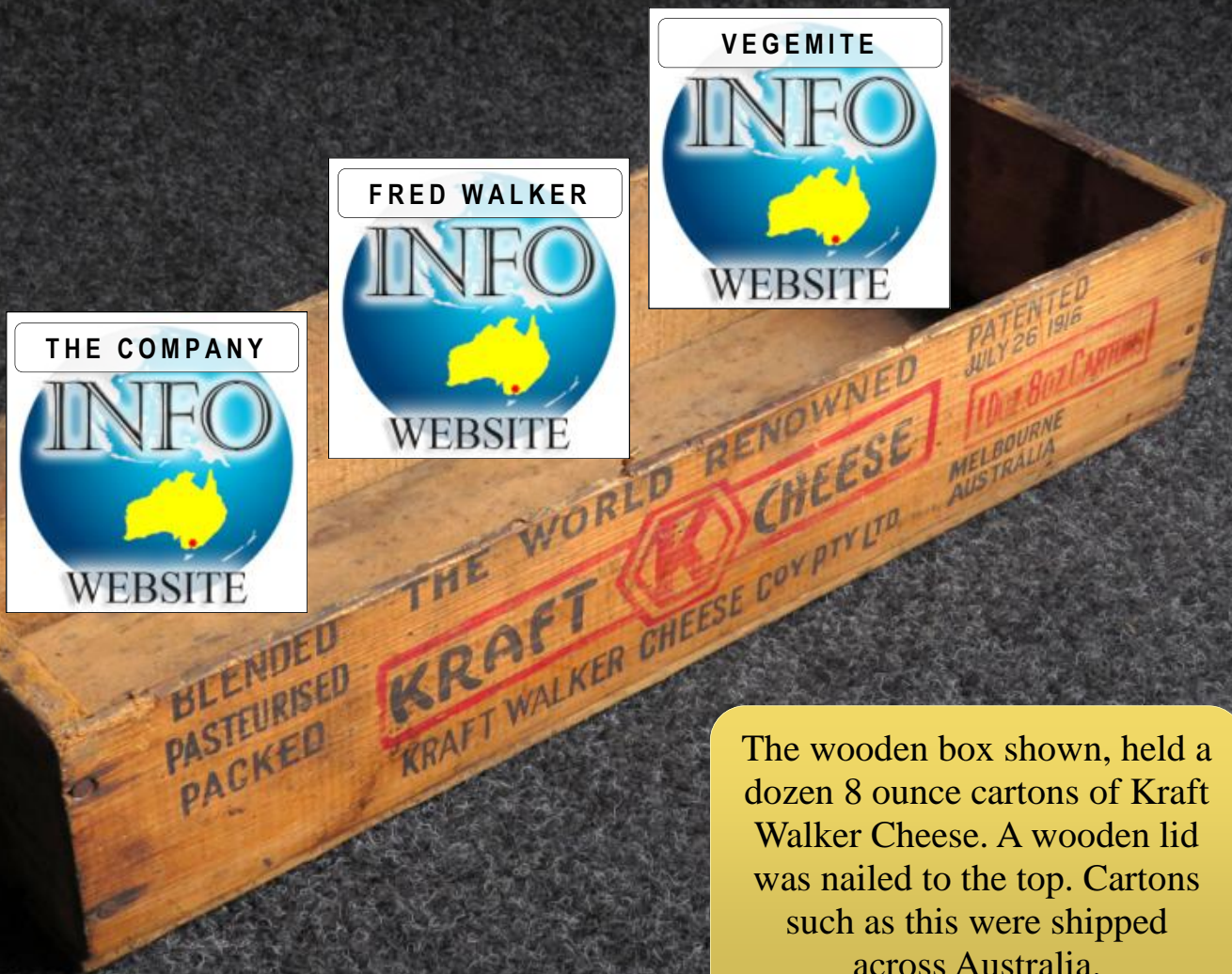
WOODEN CHEESE BOX

CIRCA 1940

KRAFT WALKER CHEESE Co. BOX

Courtesy John & Maureen Norbury 2016

The Kraft Walker Cheese Company Pty Ltd was established in Melbourne 1926 by Fred Walker under licence to the Kraft Cheese Co. of Chicago. The company is best remembered for creating the Australian staple food - Vegemite. Fred died 1935 and the company was amalgamated with the Fred Walker Company, with Kraft taking a controlling interest. Kraft Foods Ltd was formed 1950.



The wooden box shown, held a dozen 8 ounce cartons of Kraft Walker Cheese. A wooden lid was nailed to the top. Cartons such as this were shipped across Australia.

KRAFT  CHEESE

Courtesy

John & Maureen Norbury 2016

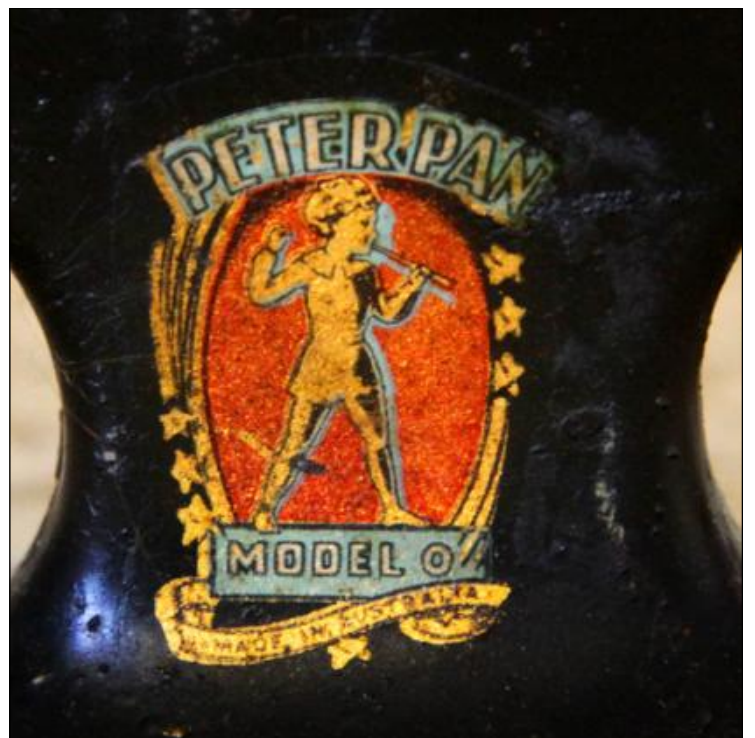
MINI SEWING MACHINE

CIRCA 1950



This minute sewing machine, actually functioned quite successfully, and at one stage was used to repair a tent.

The size meant it was cost effective, and easily transportable. While it was harder to use than larger models, its versatility was a great selling point.



MINI SEWING MACHINE

CIRCA 1950



Courtesy

Jan Pallaoro 2011

MILITARY BINOCULARS

CIRCA 1916

A pair of German military binoculars, used during World War I. Stamped on the binoculars is:

Fernglass 08. CP. Goerz, Berlin. Nr47123.



Courtesy

Dianne Clayton 2012

CIGARETTE CLEANING KIT

CIRCA 1950



The Ronson company was originally called 'The Art Metal Works' and was founded in 1897 at Newark, New Jersey in the USA. They incorporated in 1898 and were early producers of cigarette lighters and accessories. Today Ronson Limited own the Ronson branding and are located in Northampton, England.

The lighter cleaning kit above was from a local Alexandra collection and includes a mini cleaning kit. These kits were primarily used by smokers who would use them to clean their lighters. An old Ronson Cadet lighter is inset on the right.

GRAMPIAN MICROPHONE

CIRCA 1960



**BY 'GRAMPIAN
REPRODUCERS LTD'**
(1950-1975)

*The microphone
component of a
Grampian Public
Address System.*



Courtesy

Dianne Clayton

CAST IRON COOKING POT

CIRCA 1950



Cast iron cooking pots, like this large stew pot, were very successful, though were extremely heavy to use, being made from cast iron. The more the pot was used, the better the cooking surface became. These style were initially replaced by aluminium, and then stainless steel cookware.

CHEESE PLATTER

CIRCA 1887



A cheese platter dated 8 October 1887 and gifted to Samuel Nash (Ron Chanter's grandfather) upon his leaving the employment of Alexandra pharmacist Frederick Wheeler. Frederick had a chemist store in Grant Street.

SMALL CLICK OIL CAN

CIRCA 1950



This early click oil can fits perfectly between two fingers. Pressing the side firmly caused an audible click and one drop of oil to be pushed out of the nozzle. These were common in the early to late 1900s and this beautiful working sample is thought to be from the 1950s.

TARROW CANDLE

CIRCA 1890



This old candle is believed to be from the late 1800s and was found at a local mine in the 1960s. It is made from Tallow which was rendered from the fat of cows or sheep in the 1800s. In the early 1900s paraffin became the preferred candle making material as it was harder and abundant.

BLOW BUTTER CHURN

CIRCA 1890



Butter Churns like this English Blow Butter Churn, were once popular kitchen implements used in the production of butter. By filling the jar with cream and rotating the handle, the wooden agitator inside the jar would agitate the cream into butter in just a few minutes. Butter churns were available in many shapes and sizes. The Blow Butter Company manufactured churns in England between 1900 and 1929. This glass model has a capacity of two imperial quarts.



DAZEY BUTTER CHURN

CIRCA 1890



This metal bodied Dazey Churn was manufactured from the 1910s and was produced by the Dazey Churn & Manufacturing Co. The lids and agitators are made of wood, and the gearing meant larger quantities of butter could be manufactured at one time. Churns like this were commonly used for industrial such as in restaurants.



Courtesy

Rose Flarherty

SODA BOTTLE

CIRCA 1870



This old soda bottle is believed to be from the late 1800s and was found in a local mine in the 1960s. The glass shows signs of an extremely old form of manufacture and the round bottom was common when producing bottles with corks, as this meant the bottle was usually on its side and the cork was normally kept wet, which helped it produce the best seal.



SWANSON TONETTE RECORDER

CIRCA 1938



The Swanson Tonette Recorder made at 'The Tonette Company', then located at 30 East Adams Street in Chicago, U.S.A. This model of the Tonette musical instrument was first introduced in 1938 and were known for their use during World War II, where they helped keep troops occupied when they were not involved in battle of during periods when they had leave.

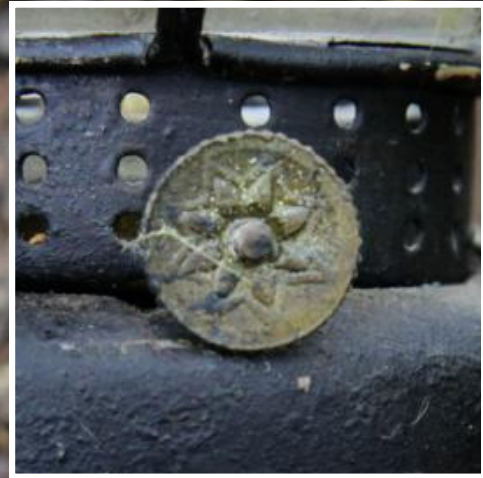
Courtesy

Rose Flarherty

SMALL DIETZ SPORTS LAMP

CIRCA 1938

This old Dietz lantern was manufactured between 1923 and 1947 in the USA, and was still being used in the 1960s. The Dietz company was first established in 1940 by Robert E Dietz.



Courtesy

Rose Flarherty

LARGE DIETZ SPORTS LAMP

CIRCA 1920



This Dietz kerosene 'Tubular Square Lamp No 2 lamp' was made in the early 1900s and were often found hanging at Railway Stations and were widely used by rail workers. The Dietz company was first established in 1940 by Robert E Dietz.

GEM ICE SHAVE

CIRCA 1893



The North Bros Manufacturing Company began operation in the 1880. In 1893 they acquired the Shepard HWD Co of Buffalo NY, adding ice shavers to their product line, along with other household tools. North Bros were bought by the Stanley Tool Company in 1946.

STRAIGHT BLADE SHAVING RAZORS

EARLY 1900S



Common in the late 1800s to the mid 1900s, they were sharpened on a leather strop (left)



The first folding straight razors were listed for sale by a Sheffield, England manufacturer in 1680.

Courtesy

David Hibbert

GILLETTE DOUBLE EDGE SAFETY RAZOR

1930S



This boxed razor produced by the US company Gillette was sold in the 1930s. The first safety razor was sold from 1903 by King Gillette and this one was made in England.



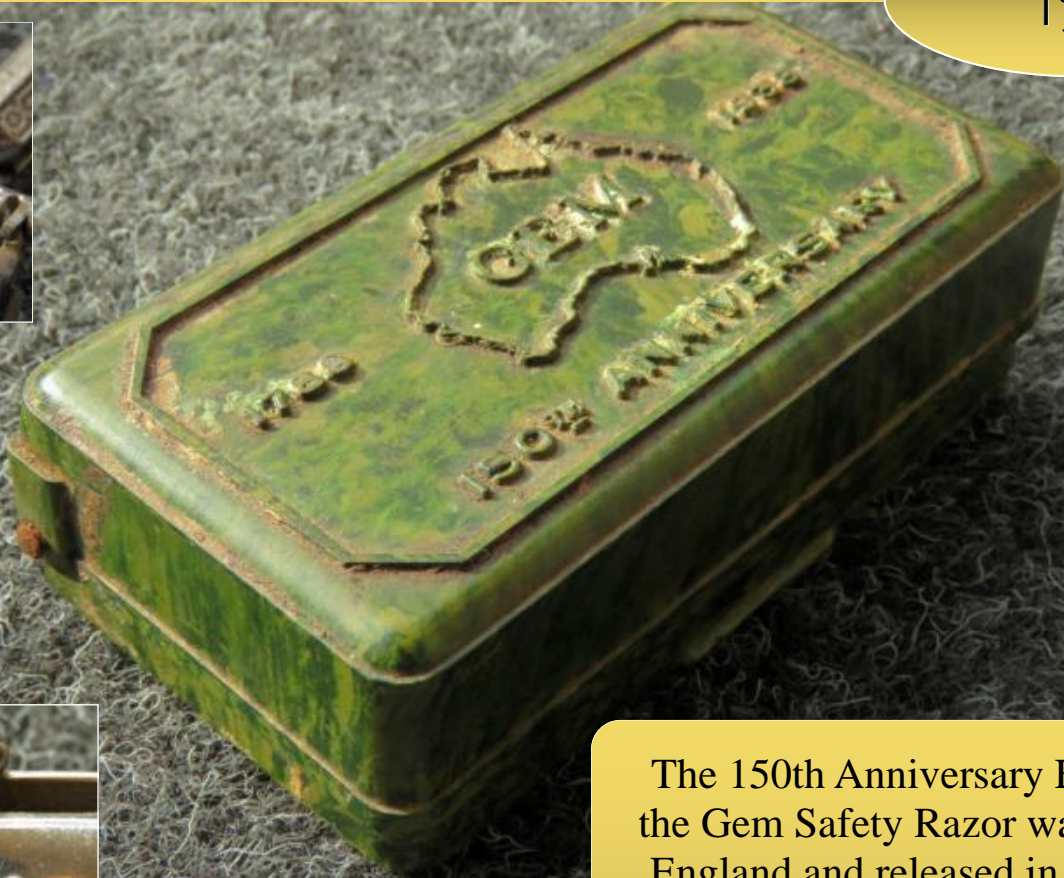
A modern advertisement promotes 'Gillette, The Best Men Can Be', which infers that unshaven men are not at their best!



The Gillette Safety Razor was invented by King Camp Gillette (1885–1932) and he was the first to release a razor with a thin disposable blade.

GEM SAFETY RAZOR

1938



The 150th Anniversary Edition of the Gem Safety Razor was made in England and released in 1938 in a Bakelite case. Safety razors were first introduced in the 1700s and developed quickly in England and the USA.



SMOKING PIPE AND STAND

CIRCA 1930



Also referred to simply as a 'Pipe', it is an implement designed for smoking tobacco.

Although out of fashion now, they were very popular amongst men in the late 1880s through to the mid 1900s.

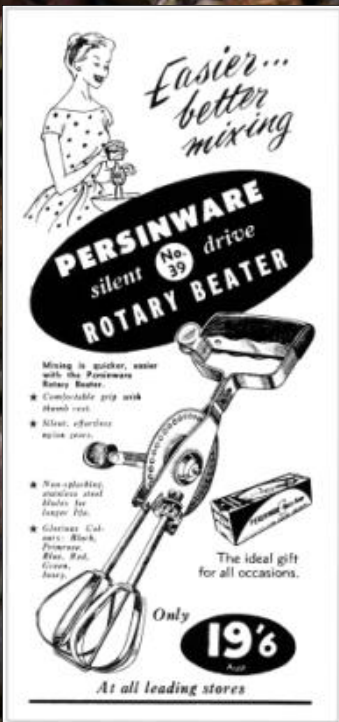


Courtesy

Rose Flarherty

HAND EGG BEATER

CIRCA 1960



An old hand egg beater used from the 1960s onwards. These were once commonplace in most kitchens in Australia, though they were eventually replaced by electric hand beaters which became common place around the 1980s and 1990s. Today they can still be found in antique stores such as this one.

FACE SHIELD

CIRCA 1910

Face Fire Shields were once used to protect ladies' faces from the heat of an open fire, as well as men's waxed moustaches from melting. They were used from the 1700s through to the early 1900s and were an effective way of protecting a ladies' faces from the fire's heat. This specimen includes beautiful detailed artwork.



Courtesy

Rose Flarherty

ANIMAL HORN CORK SCREW

CIRCA 1920



Metal cork screws were common from the late 1800s to the mid 1900s, they were sharpened on a leather strop. This cork screw was made from the horn of an animal.



ELECTRIC FILAMENT LIGHT

CIRCA 1960



Courtesy

Rose Flarherty

CLAY DEMIJOHN

CIRCA 1950



A demijohn is a large narrow necked bottle made from glass or earthenware and were once very common. An example from today is the large plastic water dispensers often found in businesses. John Leckie served as Shire President, owned a store in Grant Street in Alexandra, and was an active footballer and cricketer.

OLD MARYLANDS PLATE

CIRCA 1950



An old souvenir plate photographed with the permission of Rose Flarherty of Maysville in 2012. The plate depicts a pool scene in front of the Marylands Guesthouse, built by builder James Eric Dowdle and opened in March 1928. When opened, it was the largest and most modern local guesthouse.

BUXTON SOUVENIR SPOON

CIRCA 1990



**A Buxton Camel
Farm souvenir
spoon purchased
on eBay in 2018**

**These spoons are
rare so we
photograph them
when possible**

BLUE MAGIC KRISPY KAN

CIRCA 1950

The Blue Magic Krispy Kan was introduced in the 1950s with a dri-nob mounted in the lid that is filled with crystals that absorb moisture. As the crystals became moist they turned from blue to pink. Once pink, you would reset the nob and heat it in the oven for 15–30 minutes to reset the crystals.



DIRECTIONS

BEFORE USING for the first time, merely unscrew the BLUE MAGIC DRI-NOB from the KRISPY KAN lid, wipe with a damp cloth and place the DRI-NOB in a hot (400-450°) oven for 15 to 30 minutes. The BLUE MAGIC crystals will then be bright blue in colour and ready to absorb moisture. Screw the DRI-NOB back into the KRISPY KAN lid, and the KRISPY KAN will keep crackers, potato chips, popcorn, pretzels, peanuts, dry cereals and many other foods crisp and tasty. IN USE the BLUE MAGIC DRI-NOB will slowly turn pink in colour, as it absorbs moisture. When the pink colour appears, repeat the above process. This will insure the KRISPY KAN's keeping your foods crisp and tasty at all times.

IMPORTANT

Place only glass DRI-NOB with its contents and aluminium cap intact in oven. Never remove aluminium cap.



Krispy Kan was produced by T.B. Guest & Co. Pty Ltd

Courtesy

Allan Layton

VINTAGE STRONG BOX

CIRCA 1930

Old strong boxes such as this small but heavy sample, were common place in homes across Australia in days past. This one includes a small sample of gold. Strong boxes would have also been used by miners to protect their valuable nuggets from thieves.



The key is not original, but is similar to what the original one would have looked like.

Courtesy

Kelly Petersen

TIN OF SPHINX GRAMOPHONE NEEDLES

1910S



Early gramophone



State Library Victoria

This A.G. Baylis & Sons tin holds Red-ditch Lithographed Sphinx Gramophone Needles (stylus) and was made in England circa 1910s. These needles sat in the gramophone and helped reproduce sound. Earlier versions of the gramophone were known as a phonograph and later versions became known as a record player.

HANDHELD BURMAN CLIPPERS

CIRCA 1940



Burman Clippers were a popular brand of hair clippers made in England by Burman and Sons Ltd and imported widely into Australia. At one point, many Australian households had a pair of Burman Clippers. They were very popular with barbers, who would both use and sell them. Burman and Sons Ltd also manufactured horse clippers, as well as motorbike gearboxes. The company was brought by Vono Industrial Products in 1961.

Courtesy

Ray Lambden via John & Maureen Norbury

OIL CANS

CIRCA 1950



Oil cans are a simple metal or plastic can that holds oil. They were initially introduced during the industrial revolution, before plastic oil cans were available. Oil was used to decrease friction between mechanically moving steel parts and oil cans distributed the oil to the needed areas. The right oil in the right place helps to reduce friction, wear, noise and heat, allowing for machinery that lasted longer and had less of an impact on the surroundings.

Courtesy

Ray Lambden via John & Maureen Norbury

WWII ARMY & NAVY SEWING KITS

CIRCA 1940



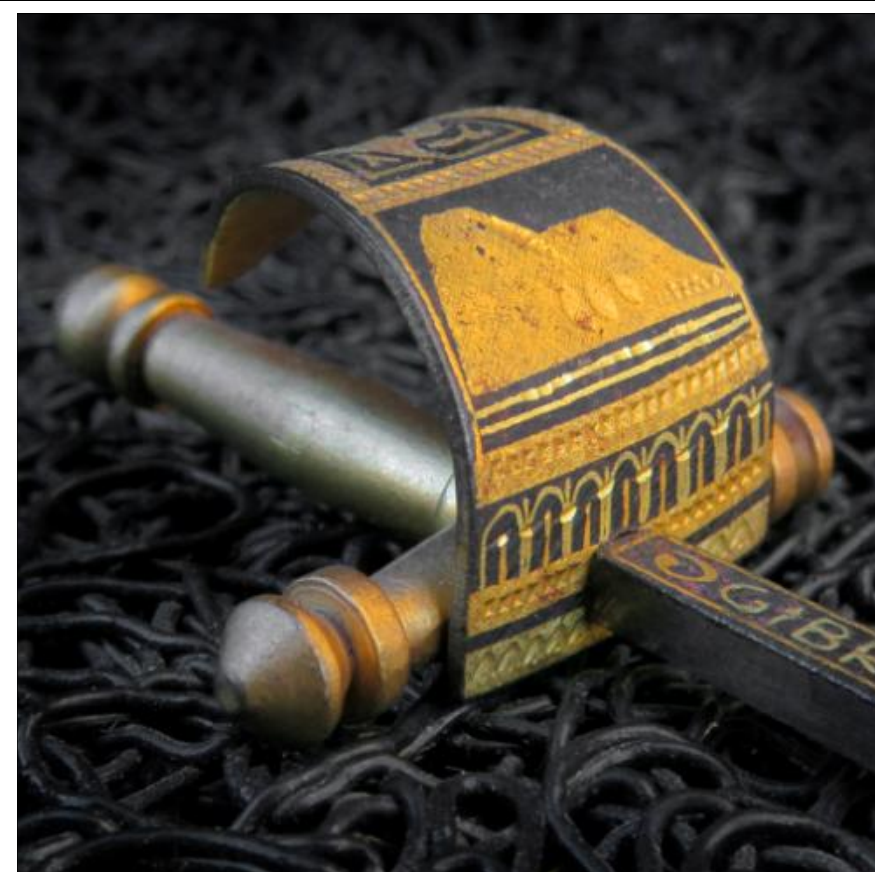
The idea of a small sewing repair kit for servicemen originated in 18th Century England. They were commonly referred to as the 'Housewife' or in abbreviated slang 'Hussif'. Australian servicemen were issued these cotton drill roll sewing kits during WWII, and they were expected to maintain them in good condition, whilst using them to repair their uniforms. The khaki example is an army issue kit from Peter Raymond, and the darker blue example is a navy issue kit from Allan Layton.

Courtesy

Peter Raymond and Allan Layton

MINIATURE WWII SOUVENIR SWORD

CIRCA 1940S



This miniature Souvenir sword was lent to us to photograph by Artworkz contributor Ron Cooper. It is inscribed with the word 'Gibraltar', which is where an important British Naval base was located during WWII. It was strategic for controlling the Strait of Gibraltar, a narrow strait between the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean.

Courtesy

Ron Cooper



A 1945 World War II, A.I.F. cotton doily from Artworkz Contributor Ron Cooper. Cotton doilies such as this were often used to raise money for the war effort. It is considered likely that this doily was one of a mass-produced series sold for fundraising purposes.



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