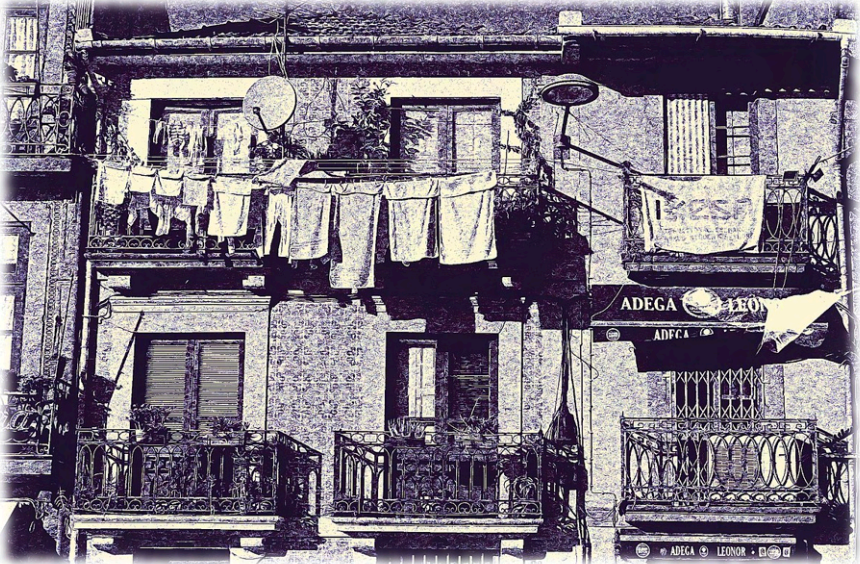


# File:Laundry Windows - Flickr - Z Carlos.jpg

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository

[File](#) [File history](#) [File usage on Commons](#) [Metadata](#)



Size of this preview: 800 × 533 pixels. Other resolutions: 320 × 213 pixels | 640 × 427 pixels | 1,024 × 683 pixels | 1,280 × 853 pixels | 1,800 × 1,200 pixels.

[Original file](#) (1,800 × 1,200 pixels, file size: 4.07 MB, MIME type: image/jpeg); [ZoomViewer](#)

 [Open in Media Viewer](#) 

# LAUNDRY RESEARCH

## Summary [\[ edit \]](#)

**Description** Laundry windows have more life, don't you think?  
Original shot with b&w film. Post edition with Gimp.  
Location: Porto, Portugal  
Happy Window Wednesday :)


**Date** Taken on 1 April 2015, 22:28

**Source** [Laundry Windows](#) 

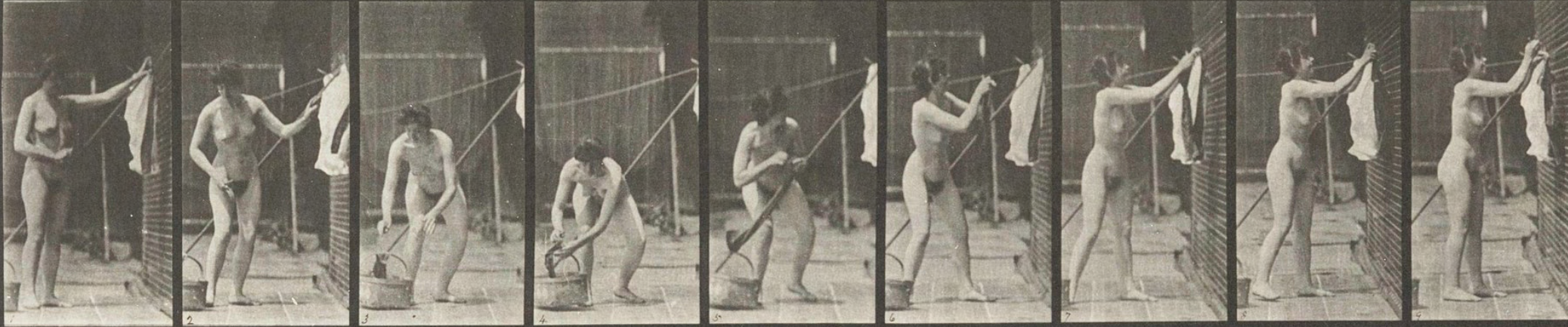
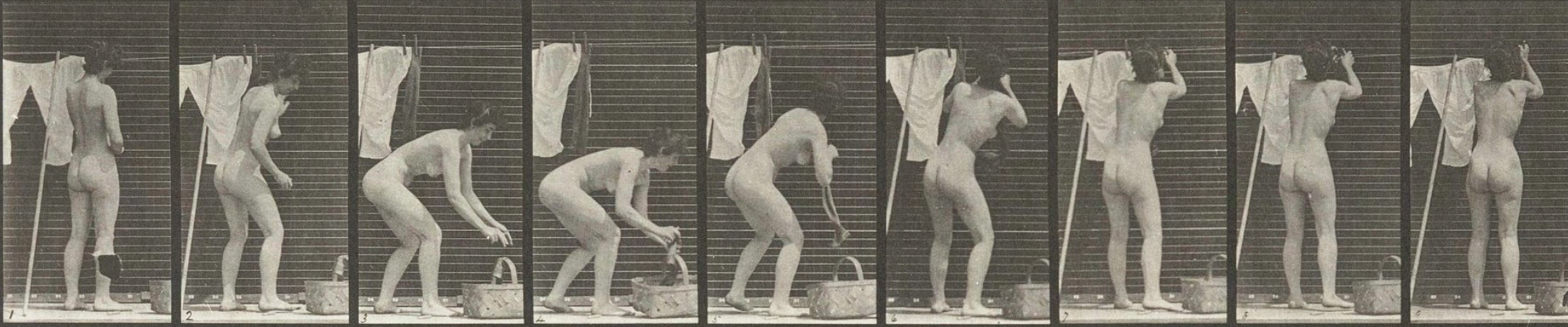
**Author** [José Carlos Casimiro](#)  from Maia, Portugal

**Flickr tags** [janela](#), [window](#), [porto](#), [gimp](#), [g'mic](#)

**Camera location**  [41° 08′ 48.27″ N, 8° 37′ 01.33″ W](#) 

View this and other nearby images on: [OpenStreetMap](#) 

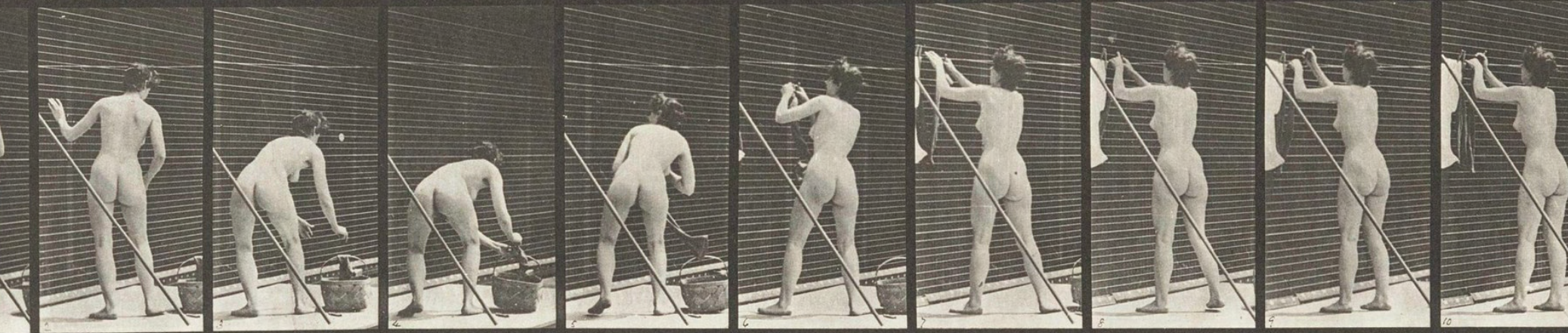




[Laughs]

21:25 [Laughter turns to crying]

[REPEATS]



of strange ways, but that doesn't scare me. I would like to copy the key to the main gate, but I don't think they'll let me. I want to display the copy on a picture-mounting card, one recessed rectangle next to another—somewhere among the tall windows of Versailles. Gerald van der Kemp, who has just retired from the post of Curator in Chief of Versailles, was a bit puzzled when I first proposed the project to him, so I sent him some copies I'd done of flowers that they were *féerique*—fairylife. I think Louis Quatorze would have had Versailles filled with photocopiers.”

Miss Hill believes that for the moment—which, technology being what it is, may not last long—the photocopier is one of the most powerful instruments for self-expression around. She says, “Photocopiers enable every person in every office to be an artist—though I know that when I say that sort of thing I troubles I.B.M. and Xerox. They can visualize all the problems that will come from art and experiment—the burnups and paper jams, and copier repairmen submitting huge bills. I think it's wonderful that there are copy places like laundromats, where artists can go and use the machines for not much money. Copiers bring artists and writers together. Copies are an international visual language, which talks to people in Los Angeles and people in Prague the same way. Making copies is very near to speaking.”

I do not think I've  
with a commerci

I never again want to publish  
use, though when you are

people all over the United States have managed,  
and the freedom is immense.  
“publish-o-mat”  
and offered my house as a possible site for a

I have always thought publishing should be like  
taking your clothes to the laundromat.  
In 1975, together with Professor LeVot of the  
Sorbonne, I gave a conference on self-publishing

Sometimes I've  
Versailles and all the minor problems have been  
solved but I can't find one item outside of a  
cigarette paper that can be moved.

15:03 [Singing: This is the way we wash  
the clothes so early in the morning]

Information about reusing



Size of this preview: 446 x 600 pixels. Other resolutions: 178 x 240 pixels | 615 x 827 pixels.

Original file (615 x 827 pixels, file size: 204 KB, MIME type: image/jpeg)

Open in Media Viewer

File information Structured data

Captions

Edit

English Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents  
09:03 (Applause and cheers)

## Summary [\[ edit \]](#)

<b>Description</b>	<b>English:</b> Name: Nora Jane McCartney alias Marcella Turnbull alias Bulman Arrested for: Larceny Arrested at: North Shields Police Station Arrested on: 4 April 1905 Tyne and Wear Archives ref: DX1388-1-37-Nora Jane McCartney AKA Turnbul AKA Bulman The Shields Daily Gazette for 5 April 1905 reports: "NORTH SHIELDS WOMAN SENT TO GAOL Nora Jane McCarthy (39), no fixed abode, was charged at North Shields with stealing three pairs of combinations, value 14s, on the 14th ult, and further with stealing 2s 2d the money of Mary Watson, laundry woman, Church Street, on the same date. Mrs Watson said the garments were part of a washing. Accused had assisted in the washing and went to the owner to deliver them. She received 2s 2d in payment and when the clothes were examined the combinations were missed. She also kept the money. Other evidence having been given, Inspector Proud proved the arrest. Accused, who pleaded guilty, was committed to prison for six weeks on each charge, one sentence to follow the other". These images are a selection from an album of photographs of prisoners brought before the North Shields Police Court between 1902 and 1916 in the collection of Tyne & Wear Archives (TWA ref DX1388/1). Copyright) We're happy for you to share this digital image within the spirit of The Commons. Please cite 'Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums' when reusing. Certain restrictions on high quality reproductions and commercial use of the original physical version apply though; if you're unsure please email archives@twmuseums.org.uk.
<b>Date</b>	4 April 1905, 15:47:14
<b>Source</b>	<a href="https://www.flickr.com/photos/twm_news/16480040542/">https://www.flickr.com/photos/twm_news/16480040542/</a>
<b>Author</b>	Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums

## South St. Paul man admits to stealing \$25,000 of Tide in court, gets 90 days in jail



Ads by Google

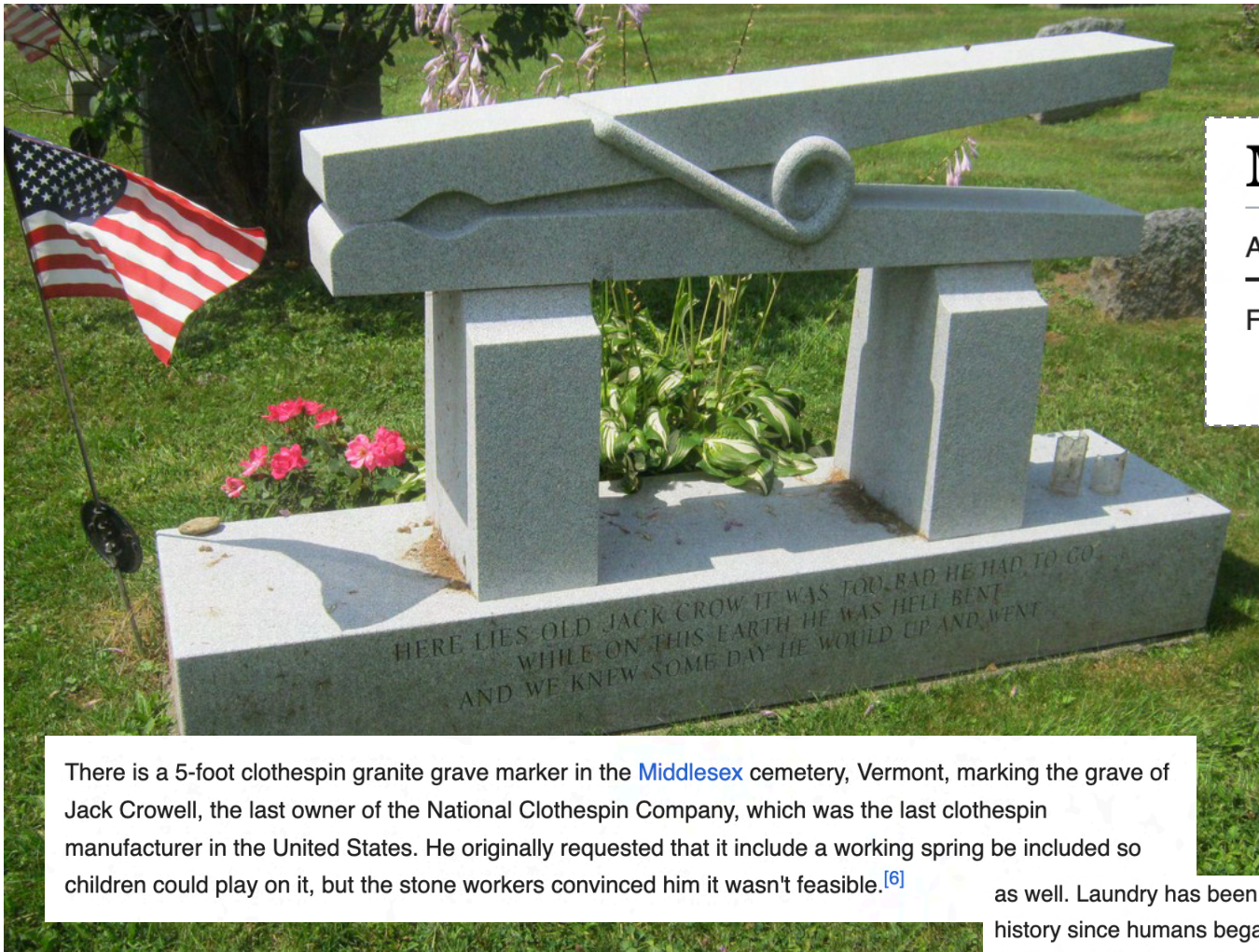
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Ads by Google

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There is a 5-foot clothespin granite grave marker in the [Middlesex](#) cemetery, Vermont, marking the grave of Jack Crowell, the last owner of the National Clothespin Company, which was the last clothespin manufacturer in the United States. He originally requested that it include a working spring be included so children could play on it, but the stone workers convinced him it wasn't feasible.<sup>[6]</sup>

## Missing sock

[Article](#) [Talk](#)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*Not to be confused with [One Sock Missing](#).*

### Laundry Service



Studio album by **Shakira**

**Released** 13 November 2001

**Recorded** 2000–2001

as well. Laundry has been part of history since humans began to wear clothes, so the methods by which different cultures have dealt with this universal human need are of interest to several branches of scholarship.

The authors of the Samsung study developed an [equation](#) called the "sock loss formula" or "sock loss index" which claims to predict the frequency of sock loss for a given individual:  $\text{Sock loss index} = (L + C) - (P \times A)$ , where *L* equals laundry size (number of people in a household multiplied by the number of weekly laundry loads), *C* equals "washing complexity" (the number of types of laundry loads such as dark clothes versus white clothes done in a week multiplied by the total number of socks in those loads), *P* equals the positive or negative attitude of the individual toward doing laundry on a scale of 1 (most negative) to 5 (most positive), and *A* equals the "degree of attention" the individual has when doing laundry (the sum of whether the individual checks [pockets](#), unrolls sleeves, turns clothes the right way if they have been turned inside out, and unrolls socks).<sup>[2]</sup>

## Black Laundry

2 languages ▼

[Article](#) [Talk](#)

[Tools](#) ▼

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Black Laundry** (**Hebrew**: כביסה שחורה, *Kvisa Shchora*) is a lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (**LGBTQ**) organization that uses [direct action](#) to oppose [Israeli occupation](#) of Palestinian land<sup>[1]</sup> and advocate for social justice. The group made its first public appearance in 2001 after the [second Intifada](#), where 250 members marched in the [Tel Aviv](#) Pride Day parade with the message 'No Pride in Occupation.'<sup>[2]</sup>



Black Laundry at the 2002 [pride parade](#) in Tel Aviv



In an 1883 mending textbook, Kate Stanley, an English needlework teacher, asserts that “a critical test of household management is the state of the linen. It often happens that sheets and pillow cases are torn at the wash, or by being caught on hedges or bushes in taking them in after drying.” Even though clothespins and clotheslines existed by the time Stanley’s book was published, it evidences how many people must have still been drying laundry in the way it had been done since the middle ages (and probably before): draping garments on tree branches and brush. The illustration above, from 16th-century German alchemy text, uses laundry as a metaphor for alchemy. The transformation from dirty wash water to bright white linens bleaching on the lawn is a magical but labor-intensive process, like the transformation from copper to gold. In the sky, rainclouds above the laundresses situate them as part of an ecosystem: clothes are washed in the river, and moisture evaporates into the air as the clothes dry, becoming rain that feeds the rivers.

## Right to dry movement [\[ edit \]](#)

Some American communities forbid their residents from drying clothes outside, and citizens protesting this have created a "right to dry" movement. Many [homeowners' associations](#) and other communities in the United States prohibit residents from using a clothesline outdoors, or limit such use to locations that are not visible from the street or to certain times of day. Other communities, however, expressly prohibit rules that prevent the use of clotheslines. Some organizations have been campaigning against legislation which has outlawed line-drying of clothing in public places, especially given the increased [greenhouse gas emissions](#) produced by some types of electrical power generation needed to power electric clothes dryers, since driers can constitute a considerable fraction of a home's total energy usage.

Florida ("the Sunshine State") is the only state to expressly guarantee a right to dry, although Utah and Hawaii have passed solar rights legislation.<sup>[\[citation needed\]](#)</sup> A Florida law explicitly states: "No deed restrictions, covenants, or similar binding agreements running with the land shall prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting solar collectors, clotheslines, or other energy devices based on renewable resources from being installed on buildings erected on the lots or parcels covered by the deed restrictions, covenants, or binding agreements."<sup>[\[15\]](#)</sup> No other state has such clearcut legislation.<sup>[\[citation needed\]](#)</sup> Vermont considered a "Right to Dry" bill in 1999, but it was defeated in the Senate Natural Resources & Energy Committee. The language has been included in a 2007 voluntary [energy conservation](#) bill, introduced by Senator [Dick McCormack](#). Legislation making it possible for thousands of American families to start using clotheslines in communities where they were formerly banned was passed in Colorado in 2008. In 2009, clothesline legislation was debated in the states of Connecticut, Hawaii, Maryland, Maine, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Oregon, Virginia, and Vermont.

Similar measures have been introduced in Canada, in particular the province of Ontario.<sup>[\[citation needed\]](#)</sup>



Vivienne Richmond, a historian of working-class dress, points out that practical samplers might just seem like “bits of darning and some patches and a couple of initials and some buttonholes,” which “sounds very unexciting, but I find it very difficult to find the words to express just how marvellous this stitching is. It is absolutely minute.” This example features about 25 stitches per inch.

08:41 "Hon, is my shirt ready?"

Darning samplers like this one record the education of working-class girls, perhaps in charity school settings that prepared students for jobs as domestic servants, schoolteachers, or seamstresses. Darning samplers functioned a bit like a resume, demonstrating a graduate's clothing care and repair skills to a potential employer, including her ability to label articles of clothing for laundry. This darning sampler, completed in the Netherlands in 1767, is now in the Cooper Hewitt Museum.

**Object type** Classification: [NM3.4766](#)

**Description** **English:** Tablecloth, woven damask linen, white, with figures, leaves and hazel nuts with border of figs and leaves. fine red embroidered laundry mark 'W - 90'

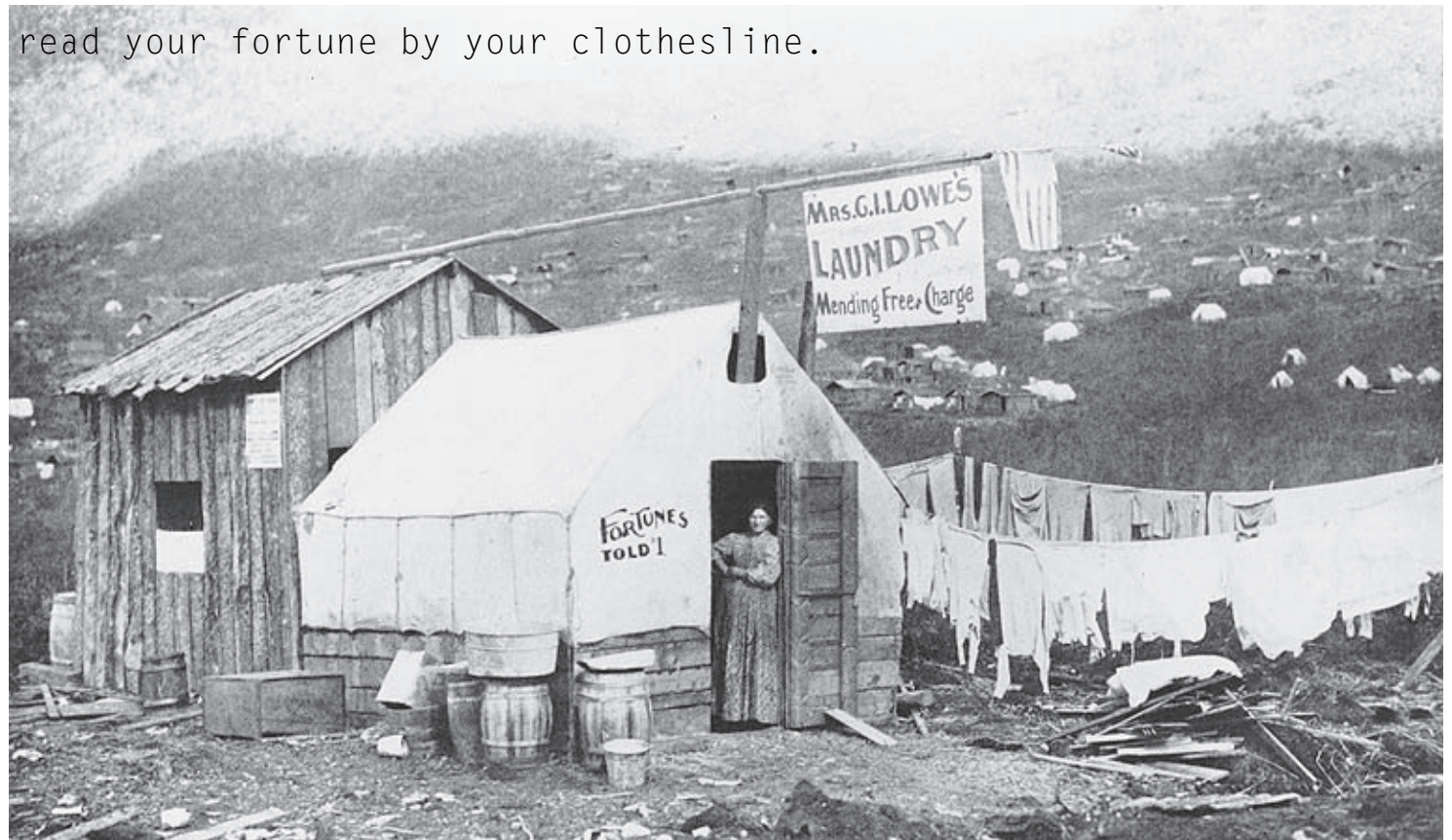
**Object type** Classification: [NM3.894](#)

**Description** **English:** "knitted white cotton bedspread" (col.card) knitted bed cover with multiple medallion "patches" made separately, then joined and edge attached afterwards markings- red cotton thread (laundry marks.)

07:51 First of all, there was a particular art about hanging your clothes on the line. And everybody had clotheslines and you looked at your neighbor's clothes ... when I look at other women's clotheslines, I want to know more about them.

09:43 [miscellaneous laughter, baby crying, whispering]

22:36 people would read your fortune by your clothesline.



## Summary [\[ edit \]](#)

English: Mrs. G.I. Lowe's laundry, Yukon Territory, ca. 1898. ([W](#) [Q](#) [A](#))

**Photographer** [Eric A. Hegg \(1867–1947\)](#) [✎](#) [🏷️](#) [▶](#)

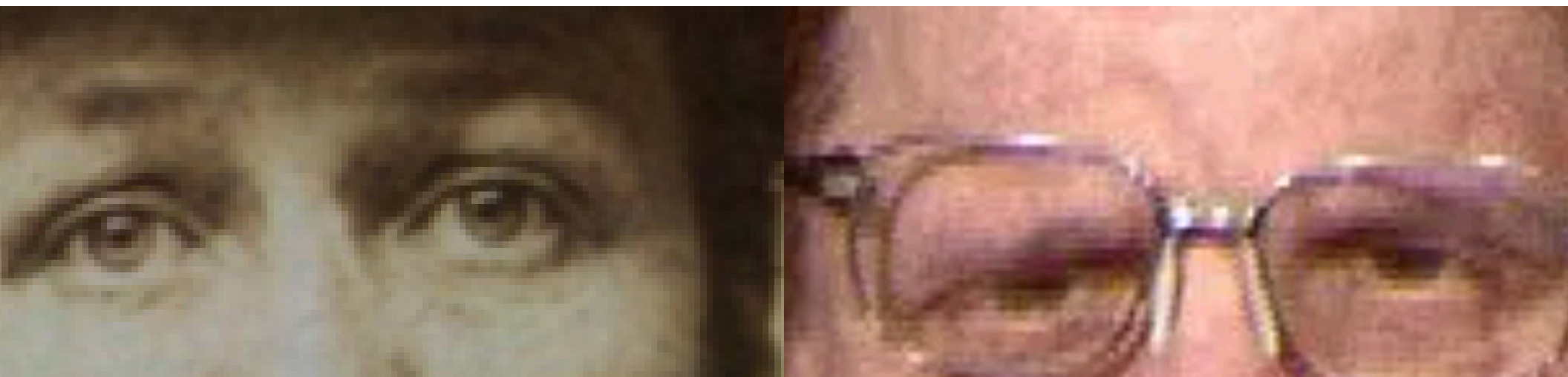
**Title** English: Mrs. G.I. Lowe's laundry, Yukon Territory, ca. 1898.

**Description** English: Woman standing in doorway of permanent tent structure. Sign above reads "Mrs. G.I. Lowe's laundry. Mending free of charge", sign on front of building reads "Fortunes told \$1" . Caption on image: "Fortunes told while your clothes are washed" Original image in Hegg Album 22, page 28.

- Subjects (LCTGM): Laundries--Yukon; Laundresses--Yukon; Advertising--Yukon; Fortune-tellers--Yukon
- Subjects (LCSH): Mrs. G.I. Lowe's Laundry (Yukon)







07:25 [Baby cry-- and response]

07:43 [ Child's voice . . .] [Nursery rhyme]  
Say what? Hang your mittens out to dry? You  
clever kittens. Then you shall have no pie.

## Books

*After Work: A History of the Home and the Fight for Free Time* by Helen Hester & Nick Srnicek  
*How to Keep House While Drowning: A Gentle Approach to Cleaning and Organizing* by KC Davis  
*Laundry Day* by Jessixa Bagley  
*Laundry Love: Finding Joy in a Common Chore* by Patric Richardson with Karin B. Miller  
*Our Laundry, Our Town: My Chinese American Life from Flushing to the Downtown Stage and Beyond* by Alvin Eng  
*Photocopier: A survey of Prints and Books (1974-83)* by Pati Hill\*  
*Shaker Life, Work, and Art* by June Sprigg and David Larkin  
*Women's Work: The First 20,000 Years* by Elizabeth Wayland Barber

## Artist Publications & Zines

*Laundromats: Photographs and Paintings 2020-2023* by Japeth Mennes (japethmennes.com)  
*Project Z II* by Rhonda Khalifeh (rhondakhalifeh.com)  
*Better Homes & Dykes Issue 1* (@betterhomesanddykes)  
*Laundry Day* by teke cocina and Aaron Krach (tekecocina.com, aaronkrach.com)  
*Laundry Day* by Cassidy R.  
*A Place for Everything and Everything in its Place* by Melmck Collage (@melmckcollage)  
*Bob the Laundry Llama* by Ramona Webb  
*Gray Water and Laundry: Using the Clothesline is my small way of fighting climate change* by Zebra Cat Zebra, carolynswiszczy.com  
*Letters to Jill: A Catalogue and Some Notes on Copying* by Pati Hill\*  
*Greenbelt Summer* by Matt Moreland (www.itsmonday.press)  
*Laundry in Public* by Scott McCarney (scottmccarney.cargo.site)

\* book is quoted in this zine

## Anna Murray Douglass

🌐 4 languages ▾

Article Talk

Read Edit View history Tools ▾

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"*Anna Murray*" redirects here. For American lawyer and priest, see *Pauli Murray*.

**Anna Murray Douglass** (1813 – August 4, 1882) was an American abolitionist, member of the [Underground Railroad](#), and the first wife of American social reformer and statesman [Frederick Douglass](#), from 1838 to her death.

### Early life [ edit ]

Anna Murray was born in [Denton, Maryland](#), to Bambar(r)a<sup>a</sup> and Mary Murray.<sup>[1][2]</sup> Unlike her seven older brothers and sisters, who were born in slavery, Anna Murray and her younger four siblings were born free,<sup>[2]</sup> her parents having been [manumitted](#) just a month before her birth.<sup>[3]</sup> A resourceful young woman, by the age of 17 she had established herself as a laundress and housekeeper.<sup>[2]</sup> Her laundry work took her to the docks, where she met Frederick Douglass,<sup>b</sup> who was then working as a [caulker](#).<sup>[2]</sup>

### Marriage [ edit ]

Further information: *Douglass family*

Murray's freedom made Douglass believe in the possibility of his own.<sup>[2]</sup> When he decided to escape slavery in 1838, Murray encouraged and helped him by providing Douglass with some sailor's clothing her laundry work gave her access to. She also gave him part of her savings, which she augmented by selling one of her

Anna Murray Douglass



Murray Douglass c. 1860

<b>Born</b>	Anna Murray March 8, 1813 <a href="#">Denton, Maryland</a> , U.S.
<b>Died</b>	August 4, 1882 (aged 69) <a href="#">Washington, D.C.</a> , U.S.
<b>Occupations</b>	Laundress · shoemaker · abolitionist

Most of the images in this zine are in the public domain, with the notable exception of the cover image, which falls under a Creative Commons 2.0 license.

Timestamped text is from the transcript of Roberta Cantow's 1981 film "Clotheslines" at folkstreams.net/contexts/clotheslines-transcription. Streaming the film through The Criterion Channel, Ovid. TV, Docuseek.com, and ProjectR.tv financially supports the filmmaker, and donations made through folkstreams.net/donate can be split with the filmmaker.

additional sources:

mythcrafts.com/2017/07/01/splendor-solis-plate-21/  
hapticandhue.com/podcast-episode-44-the-language-of-thread/  
collection.cooperhewitt.org/objects/18616627/  
images.findagrave.com/photos/2011/213/74165577\_131228567083.jpg

This zine is a miscellany of laundry references that explores how and where laundry appears in the encyclopedia. It was produced for Publish-O-Mat, a pop-up reading room at Chicago Lake Coin Laundry in Minneapolis. For this event, our press selected books and zines about laundry to share with readers at the laundromat--“curated” is probably an overstatement, since so few books have been written about laundry that we included every volume we found. Compared to the scope and quantity of writing about other domestic activities, like cooking or cleaning/organizing, there are significantly fewer books about laundry. There are certainly interesting laundry references in books about other topics, but stumbling on them is a matter of luck. Even though laundry is a frequent and nearly universal task, the existing frameworks used to organize knowledge and information tend to overlook it. Some of the most compelling research into laundry doesn't use books or documents at all, instead embracing the interview as a method: for example, the approach of Roberta Cantow's film “Clotheslines” (1981) hearkens to folklore, oral history, and anthropology.

Both reading and washing clothes can be private, domestic activities that routinely become more public in the setting of the laundromat. When artists put media like books or textiles in a gallery, we run the risk of stripping these objects of their rich social context. By hosting a pop-up reading room in a laundromat, we celebrate reading, touch, wash, use, wear, and the aesthetics of everyday living--which are no less beautiful for being ordinary.



 **CLOTHES LINE**  
a series of publications  
about textiles and apparel from

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