

*Household Sewing Machine Company.* Beginning as the Providence Tool Company manufacturing household sewing machines, the company name was changed to Household Sewing Machine Company in 1890 and manufacture continued in Providence, Rhode Island, until 1906. Several other machine names were used for their products in addition to "Household."

*Foley & Williams Manufacturing Company.* This company developed about 1885 from the earlier H. B. Goodrich Company of Chicago, Illinois. The Foley and Williams company remained in business through 1924, but in the 1926 Brewer catalog they are listed as "out-of-business." Shortly after this, the company was reorganized as the Goodrich Sewing Machine Company and continued in active business through the mid-1930s.

*New Leader Sewing Machine Company.* It is not known whether this company was related to the earlier Leader company of Springfield, Massachusetts, which moved to Cleveland before it went out of business in 1884. The earliest record of the New Leader is 1926 and the company was listed as being in operation as late as 1933. The names given its sewing machines are related to the company name, e.g., New Century Leader.

*Standard Sewing Machine Company.* Frank Mack and William A. Mack, with years of experience in the sewing-machine business, began their own manufacturing as the Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1884. They both continued with the company until 1893. The Standard company continued to manufacture sewing machines in Cleveland through the early decades of the 20th century. Both electric and treadle machines were advertised in the early 1920s. The Standard Sewing Machine Company was sold to the OSAAN Fur Machine Company which was acquired by the Singer company in 1931.

*Free Sewing Machine Company.* This company, located in Rockford, Illinois, was an outgrowth of the Royal Sewing Machine Company that built a new factory in Rockford in 1890. By the end of December 1894, the Royal company had sold out to Gilbert Woodruff. In 1895 the Illinois Sewing Machine Company was founded using the remaining assets of the earlier company. Will C. Free joined the company in 1898 and became the president in 1910. He retained the Illinois Sewing Machine Company as a subsidiary, but organized a parent company—the Free Sewing Ma-

chine Company. In 1917, working with Westinghouse, an electric-model sewing machine was introduced under the name "Free-Westinghouse." The company continued in business in Rockford until 1958 when it moved to Los Angeles, California. Manufacture of sewing machines was discontinued in 1969.

*National Sewing Machine Company.* This company was formed in 1890 as the result of a consolidation of two older companies, the June Manufacturing Company and the Eldredge Sewing Machine Company both of which had been organized in 1879 after the expiration of the Sewing Machine Combination. Both companies had moved their factories from Chicago to Belvidere, Illinois, in 1886. The National Sewing Machine Company sold most of their machines through department stores and mail-order houses; Marshall Field's department store in Chicago began to sell National (Eldridge-built) machines in 1888, John Wanamaker's of Philadelphia purchased its first machine in 1892, and R. H. Macy's in New York in 1897. Eldridge-built machines were first sold to the Montgomery Ward company in 1889 and National continued to furnish them sewing machines. National produced its first electrical machines in 1917, which were sold through the Western Electric Company; their first so-called "period style" consoles were also introduced in 1917. On September 1, 1953, the National Sewing Machine Company was merged with the Free Sewing Machine Company as a wholly owned subsidiary.

*New Home Sewing Machine Company.* In 1862 Andrew Clark and William P. Barker, under the name of Clark and Barker, began manufacturing New England single-thread hand-turned sewing machines in Orange, Massachusetts. In 1865 Clark bought out Barker and continued in business for several years. A new firm was organized by Clark in 1867 and named the A. F. Johnson and Company. Valuable patents were purchased from Mr. Johnson and incorporated into the machines. The factories were enlarged and manufacture of the Gold Medal and Home Shuttle sewing machines were added to the New England machines. In 1869 the company was again reorganized, this time called the Gold Medal Sewing Machine Company. The manufacture of the Home sewing machine began in 1870; in 1877 when all the major patents—held by the Sewing-Machine Combination—expired, the New Home machine was developed by W. L. Grout, who was the company superintendent and general manager. The new machine was popular,