

and in 1882 the company name was changed to the New Home Sewing Machine Company. This company continued to manufacture sewing machines in Orange, Massachusetts, selling them under a wide variety of names. In 1930 they became affiliated with the Free Sewing Machine Company and moved to Rockford, Illinois. The company moved, with the Free company, to Los Angeles in 1958. In 1960 the New Home business was purchased by the Janome Sewing Machine Company, Ltd., of Tokyo, Japan, with offices in Santa Monica, California. To date, new Home sewing machines of Japanese manufacture continue to be built.

*White Sewing Machine Company.* Thomas H. White manufactured sewing machines in Templeton, Massachusetts, and in Orange, Massachusetts, for several years before he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1866. At that time, he organized the White Manufacturing Company and built sewing machines for sales organizations bearing their trade names. In 1876 the company was organized into the White Sewing Machine Company and, for the first time, sewing machines were sold under the name "White." By 1919, 7 percent of the annual production was in the newly introduced electric machines. In 1924 the company acquired the Domestic Sewing Machine Company and the King Sewing Machine Company of Buffalo. The King company had been a subsidiary of Sears, Roebuck and Company and furnished machines to them. In 1925 the companies were consolidated to form the White Sewing Machine Corporation. With this, came a ten-year contract with Sears, Roebuck and Company to furnish their machines for a ten-year period. The White company continued to manufacture sewing machines in America through the 1960s. By 1974 the company had become the White Consolidated Industries with the White Sewing Machine Company, a distributor for White machines manufactured in Japan. The Domestic Sewing Machine Company remained a subsidiary and continued to manufacture electric machines for home use in Cleveland, Ohio.

*Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Company.* The Willcox and Gibbs company of New York City was one of the few from the 1850s—the first decade of sewing-machine manufacture—to survive to the 20th century. The family chainstitch machine that had been the company's strong seller was phased out of the active selling program in 1926–1927; however, production of this machine, which had changed very little in style

from that of the 1860s and 1870s, was continued intermittently with the last lot being produced in 1946. The machines were always sold under the company name, although this style machine was copied by several other companies and sold under their names. Beginning in 1875, the Willcox and Gibbs company began to include manufacturing machines in their line of production. The first one was the Chainstitch Visible Stitch Straw Hat Sewing Machine. It is believed to have been the first machine for stitching straw braids for the making of hats. For at least sixty years after its introduction, thousands of these machines were sold to the straw-hat industry throughout the world. This one was just the first of a long line of manufacturing machines which they continued to manufacture. These machines included lockstitch ruffling machines, lockstitch long-arm tucking machines, zigzag machines, overlock machines, hosiery welting and trimming machines, feldlock machines, and the American version of the Cornely embroidery machines that were based on the Bonnaz patent. Embroidery sewing machines were their forte and one of their more unusual machines was the Uniart embroidery machine, which could make a stitch as long as 3/4-inch and duplicate the diagonal stitching found only in hand embroidery. Shell scalloping machines and bag machines were also among their long list of specialized sewing machines. The Willcox and Gibbs company discontinued manufacture in 1973.

*Singer Manufacturing Company.* The Singer company had been one of the three successful ones from the early 1850s. By the late 1860s, it finally surpassed the Wheeler and Wilson company in production and sales; in 1905–1907 Singer bought out the company. With this acquisition, they added the manufacture of a rotary-bobbin machine to their vibrating shuttle machines. Singer chainstitch machines had been introduced in the last quarter of the 19th century and continued to be popular into the second and third decade of the 20th century. From the beginning, Singer produced heavy-duty manufacturing machines, and family machines were introduced after a few years; both types of machines continued to be produced, the Singer name proudly displayed on each and every one. By the end of the 19th century, the Singer name was known around the world. A Singer manufacturing plant was located in Scotland, but agents were everywhere. Updated cabinets changed with the style and attempts to introduce an electric machine as early as 1889 are credited to the Singer