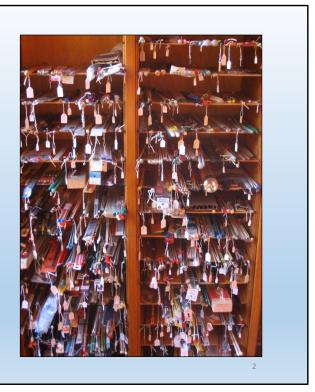


Logo is JPG 8997 from 2018-07-22.

The apex stamping photo is from same file, I think.

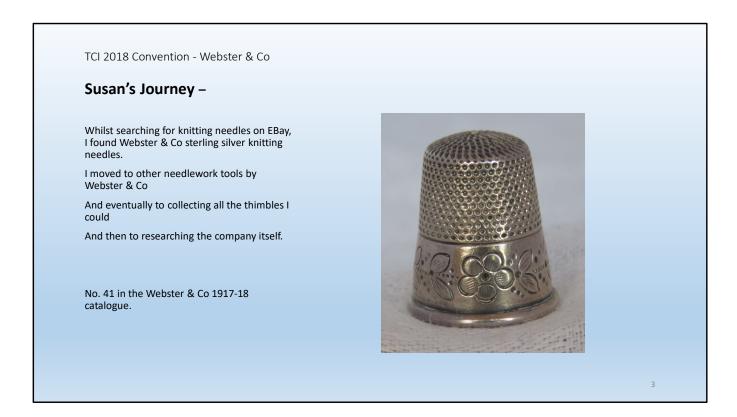
My Knitting Needle Reference Collection



I am usually known as a knitting lady, and I usually start my talks with a picture of my alphabetical reference collection – demonstrating my bona fides, as it were. I have just over 1000 knitting needle brands catalogued with about 900 examples. Mostly UK and USA brands. But about 20 countries are represented.

This pic about 8 years old – now have 3x as many needles filed by brand name – too messy to show

- Knitter coming up to 50 years
- Always interested in history studied at uni, etc.
- Started to combine the two in about 1990
- When you start investigating one field, you gradually drift into others.

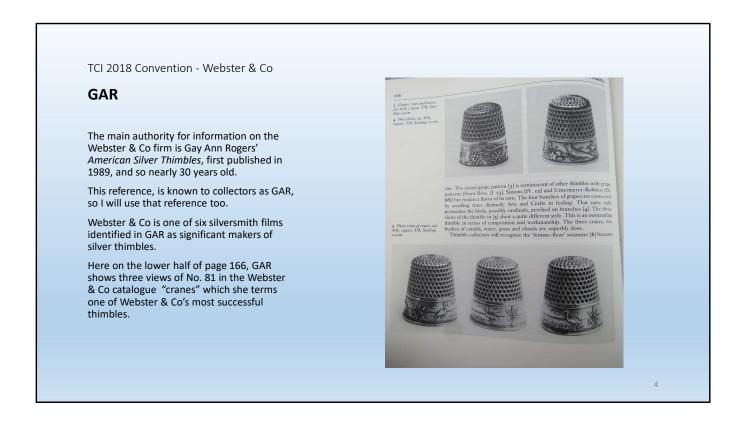


During that halcyon ten years when every attic, closet and cellar in the Northern Hemisphere was empted onto Ebay, Ruby Lane, Craig's List, Gumtree, and many other on-line selling sites, I found a pair of sterling KN marked for Webster & Co. That introduction to the firm started my search for other tools and, then I moved onto thimbles and then I began researching the company itself.

Main references are GAR (both American Silver Thimbles and An Illustrated History of Needlework Tools), Zalkan, Rainsford, and Venable Silver in America 1840 – 1940) – Meagre facts are trotted out by most authorities and for standalone articles like that in the Summer, 1977 issue of Collectors Circle Gazette : "The Webster Company Story".

JPG 8936 in 2018-07-01

CC 1675, appears in the 1917 Webster & Co catalogue, p. 71



JPG 9109 in 18-08-12

"This is an outstanding thimble in terms of composition and workmanship. The three cranes, two bushes of cattails, water, grass and clouds are superbly done."

I also used the TCI *Bulletin* index to check what had been written previously about Webster & Co.



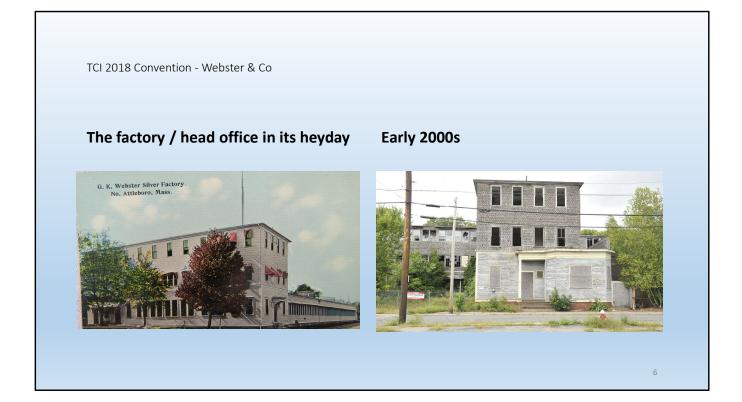
JPGs on Collecting > Research > Research 2012 US >

Founded in late 1870s-early 1880s by G.K. Webster, and apparently it manufactured as a "jobber" or contractor for the first 20 years or so. Founder George K Webster oversaw all aspects of the business - manufacturing and the evolution into retailing.

G.K. Webster was born in 1850 in New Hampshire; he died in 1894. George went through a number of occupations before he settled into silver manufacture. The firm was incorporated in 1904 and G.K. Webster died a few years after that.

The North Attleboro was part of the New England centres of trade, light industry, and manufacturing in the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Various forms of expansions and take-overs, and G.K. Webster and the firm were a public benefactor, as successful industrialists often were, in those days.



Post card about late 1800s - early 1900s

#### The End

2015 snowstorm brought the end to the building

Address was on Broadway – a prestigious address when the factory was built – clearly now an area ready for urban renewal.



**Extract from the NORTH ATTLEBORO** *Sun Chronicle* — Town officials are ordering the demolition of the remainder of the Webster building on Broadway, citing the potential hazard of continuing <u>collapse</u>.

Town Administrator Mark Fisher said the building's owners were issued the order this afternoon.

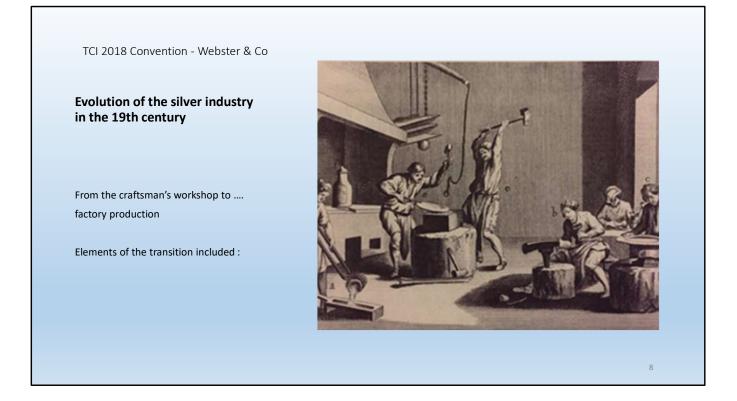
A large portion of the roof of the abandoned, 19th century industrial building collapsed under the weight of snow Wednesday, scattering debris on the Peterson Street side of the structure.

Fisher said officials are concerned about the <u>partial roof collapse</u> triggering further deterioration. He said a particular worry is that a similar collapse on the Broadway side of the building could send construction debris showering onto the roadway.

Neighbors have complained about the building, once part of the town's vital jewelry industry, for years.

Last year, the owners placed the property up for sale for \$889,000 and noted that preliminary engineering had already been done to allow the construction of condos, apartments or offices.

The wood frame structure, which includes a water tower, was constructed in 1898 and was the site of G.K. Webster and Co., which made a variety of metal products from flatware to jewelry.

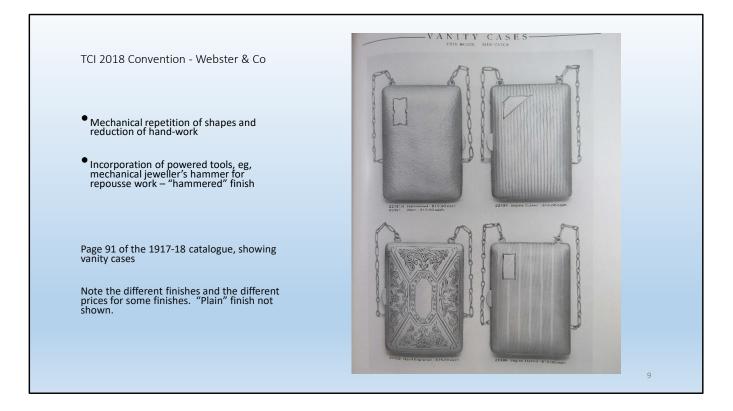


This image is actually a medieval silver smithy, not an early 19<sup>th</sup> century one – but it illustrates the individual workmanship that made up the creativity of the business.

Source website of Shreve Crumb & Low

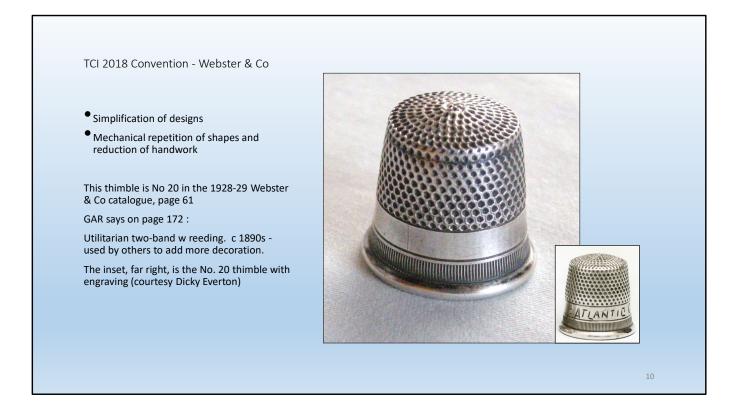
Over the 19<sup>th</sup> century, silver smithing – like most handicraft-based production – moved from handcraft and individual makers early in the 1800s to industrialised production, to make everything easier and cheaper.

Elements of this transition included :



- incorporation of powered tools, eg powered jewellers hammer for repousse work.
- Note same shape and chain with four different finishes Clockwise from upper left, hammered (using a power jewellers hammer), two engine turned finishes, and a hand-engraved finish. Different prices were charged, depending on the amount of labour and resource to create each one (or possibly depending on what Webster & Co though the consumer would consider the most prestigious)

Plain (not shown) and hammered were \$13.50 each, while the engine turned and hand engraved were \$15.00 each.



- 1. simplification of designs,
- 2. mechanical repetition of shapes and reduction of hand-work,



Creation of modules or components which can be applied to different article or sizes

Knurling just overlaps the top of the flower – a bit crude.



I've never seen the manicure set in a Webster & Co catalogue.



Many other items sold today did not appear in the catalogues I have examined.

#### Chatelaine -

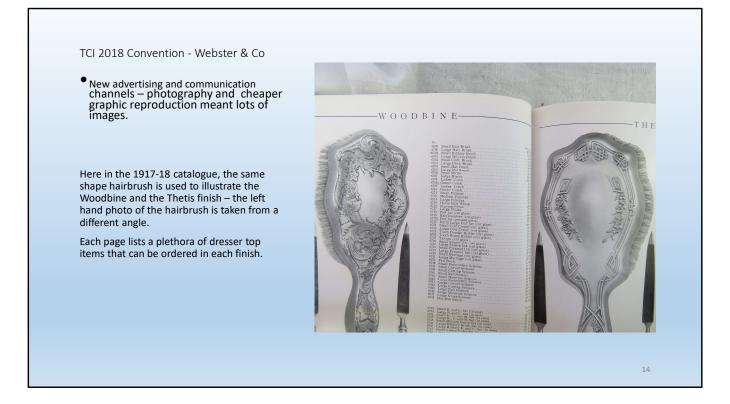
Webster & Co hallmarks appear on the compact with powder puff and the notelet, both on the left side.

On the right, the compact with lip rouge and the pencil case are both un-hallmarked but both incorporate Webster motifs – see inset, a floral engraving on the lip rouge compact.



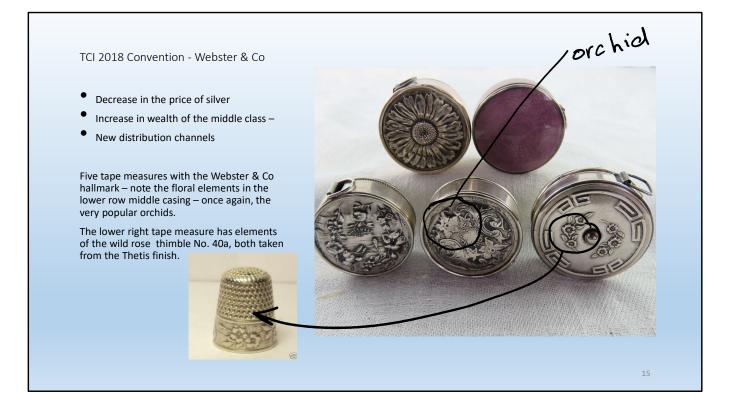
CC 1268 Jpeg 9041, 18-07-31

I have seen this chatelaine for sale more than once, proving that it was not personally assembled, but offered already assembled by the firm.

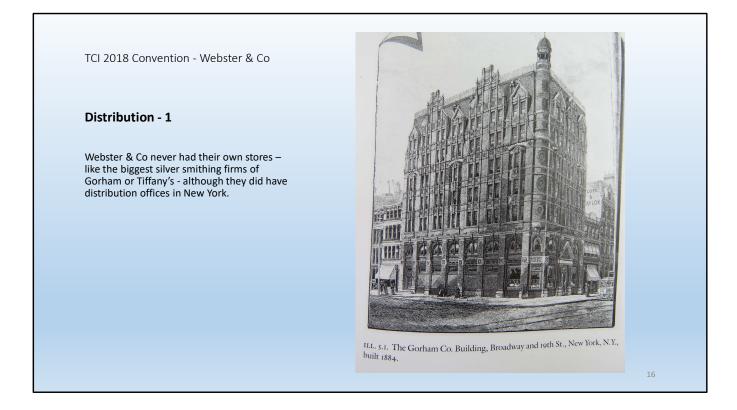


New advertising and communication channels – photography, cheaper graphic reproduction meant lots of pictures

Jpg 9009 in 2018-07-22



- Decrease in the price of silver after 1850, due to new mineral discoveries
- Increase in wealth in the United States increase in the middle class more people could afford silver more often
- New distribution channels catalogues, "drummers" or travelling salesmen, department stores and of course larger and larger shops plate glass, multiple floors viz, Gorham or Tiffanies



Engraving or photo-gravure of Gorham Co Bldg, Broadway & 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – again a very prestigious address, and dwarfing the buildings around it, 1884.

## Distribution - 2

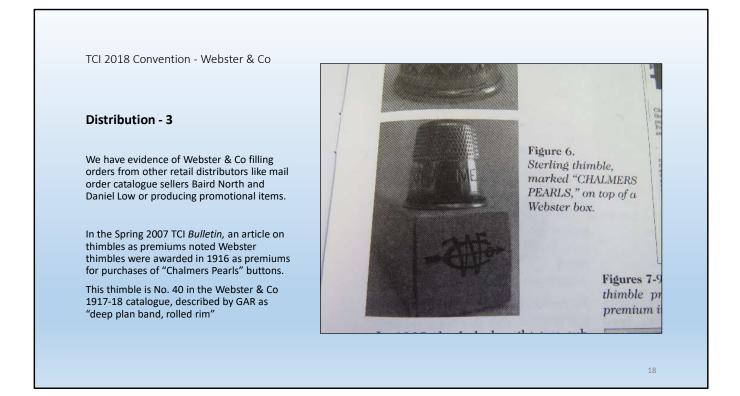
Webster & Co sold through jewellers, department stores and specialty shops.

This pair of sterling silver knitting needles carry the Webster & Co hallmark on the shaft of the needles.

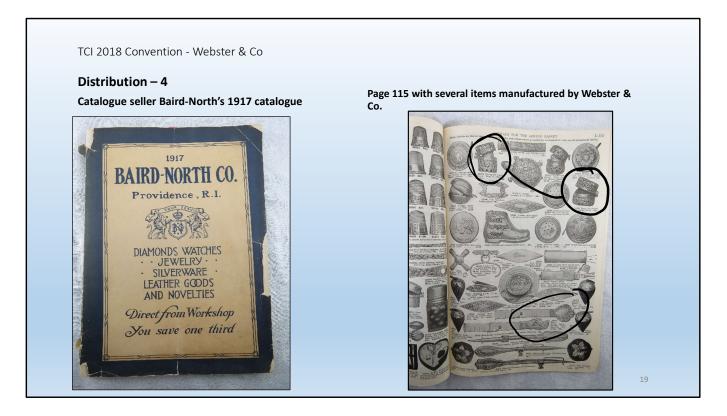
The box is labelled by Shreve Crump & Low, the well-known Boston jeweller – probably from the 1950s or '60s.



## PARDON THE STAINING !



In the Spring 2007 TCI *Bulletin*, an article by Mabel Rogers and Marjorie Perkins identified Webster thimbles awarded in 1916 as premiums for purchases of "Chalmers Pearls" buttons.



So what was the firm selling before that, or how did it make any money?

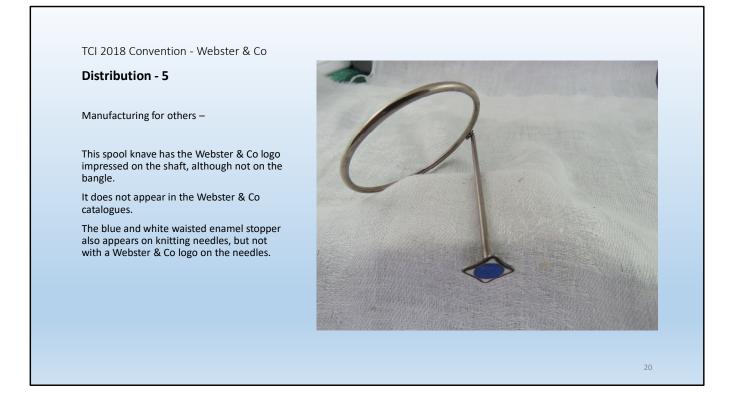
We have evidence of Webster & Co filling orders from other retail distributors like catalogue sellers Baird North and Daniel

This Baird North 1917 catalogue includes several pages of haberdashery and notions, only some of which were produced by Webster & Co.

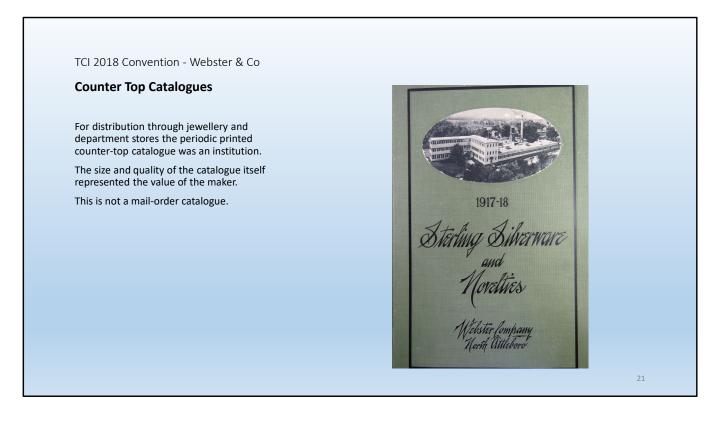
Here I've circulated those items on page L-115 which I KNOW are from Webster & Co. Several others could be, but I wasn't sure.

NOTE the two varieties of the case, one with a post to hold a thimble and one fitted as an emery.

The chatelaine ring can just be seen at the side of each of the cases – to my mind, this ring is so small as to be almost vestigial – more for show than actually for attaching.

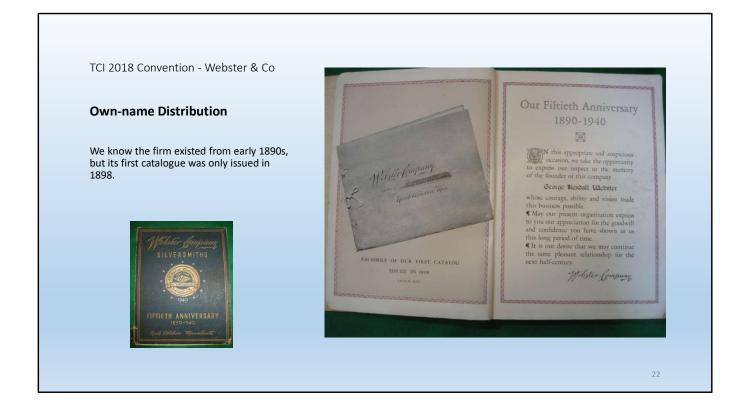


Webster & Co was part of the general componentry manufacturing chain.



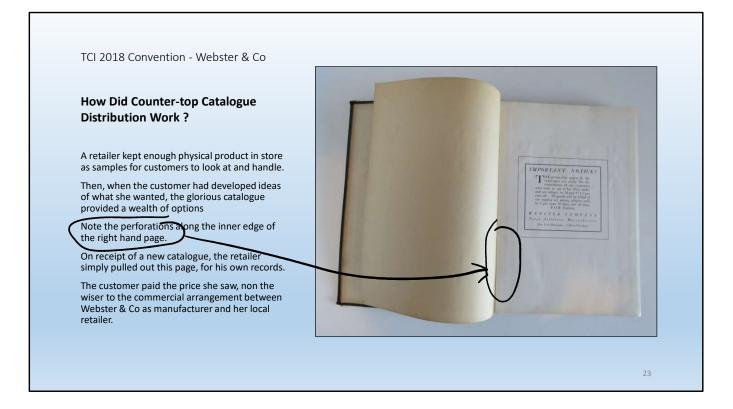
Many of our members will remember, still in the 1960s, visiting the jewellery store and selecting an item or a pattern from the counter-top catalogue. As a young bride, I went through this wedding ritual; and I still use my silver service today for special occasions.

Webster & Co was one of many manufacturing jewellers who produced a annual or biennial catalogue. Jewellery and department stores ordered in sufficient stock to provide examples of patterns and/or objects and a plethora of alternatives were available – on six weeks order – through the catalogue.

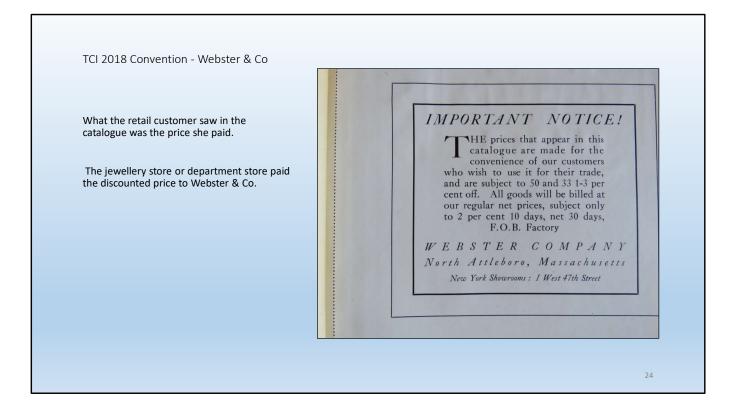


filed in Research US 2012

Humble beginnings, first catalogue tied with a piece of cord.



Webster's catalogues – in keeping with common practice at the time – showed retail prices for all items, and on a special perforated page confirmed the deal with the retailer. Webster's 1928-29 catalogue stated **<use photo of this page>** "The prices that appear in this catalogue are made for the convenience of our customers who wish to use it for their trade and are subject to 50 and 33 1-3 per cent off. All goods will be billed at our regular net prices...."



What the retail customer saw in the catalogue was the price she paid. The jewellery store or department store paid the discounted price to Webster & Co.

You can see the performations much better in this close-up.



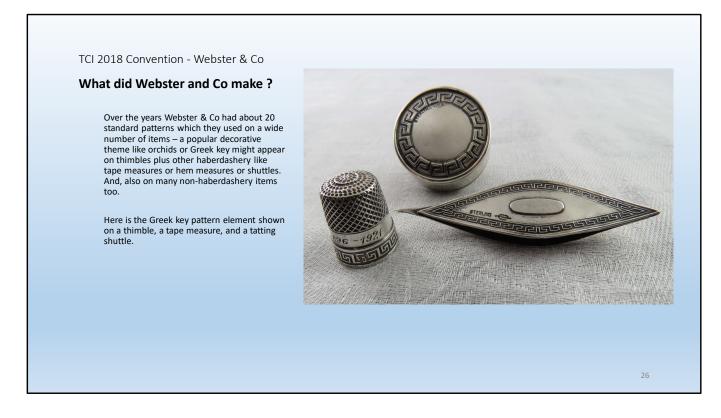
JPG = 9069 in 2018-08-07

# What Did Webster & Co Sell ?

The categories of their items evolved with time, but mainly focussed on

- tableware or home wares (ice cream dishes, salad servers, tea spoon sets, beverage sets, picture frames)
- dresser sets (hair brushes and the plethora of jars and implements for the top of a lady's dresser (including hair holders) and vanity sets
- travelling articles and needlework articles
- personal articles like card cases, cigarette cases, and luggage tags
- children's sets and articles

Some needlework tools lingered. A 1960s catalogue – about 1/3 the size of the 1920s glory days- showed the single remaining pin cushion sold by Webster & Co that year. Basically they seemed to sell things that would be bought as gifts, rather than bought for personal use.



Note the flaw or damage on the lower band of the thimble and the poorly struck logo on the tape measure. The Webster & Co logo is poorly struck on many, many later (?) objects, evidence to my mind of poor qualify workmanship.

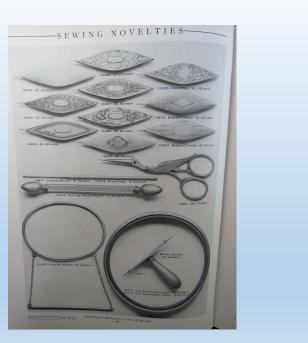
Other authors have noted that Webster & Co thimbles are not quite as well defined and crisp as those of other makers. And I agree.

# What Needlework Tools did Webster and Co make ?

Mainly the W&Co catalogues featured :

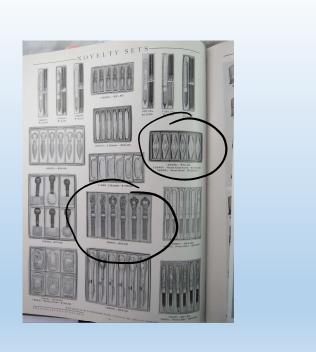
- Tape measures
- Hem gauges
- Needle cases
- Small etuis and sewing boxes
- Ribbon threaders
- Tatting shuttles
- Thimbles

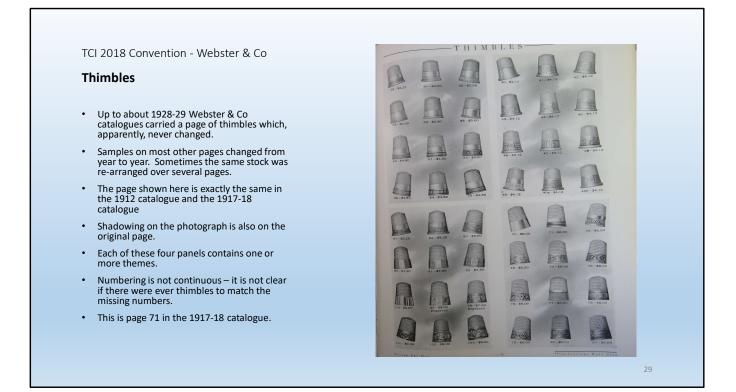
The page illustrated here also shows a lone crochet hook and a pair of knitting needle tip protectors plus other uncommon items.



#### What did Webster and Co make ?

Individually boxed hem gauges and tatting shuttles were also sold in sets of six boxes – the catalogue calls them "novelty sets" perhaps as party favours for a shower or hen's night





JPG 9028 in 2018-07-22

I own catalogues for 1917-1918 and for 1928-29, and have examined a few others. Earliest I have handled is 1912. Thimble page in the 1912 catalogue is the exact same plate as that in the 1917-18 catalogue. So, evidently, once the thimble line had been established, then Webster and Co did not bother to change or enhance it.

GAR says that Webster & Co also occasionally issued sewing items catalogues (or other specialty items).

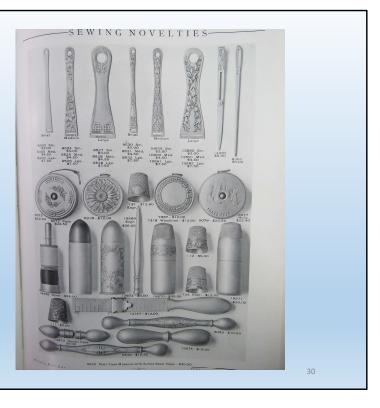
The 1927 catalogue includes thimbles <pick this up from my earlier notes>.

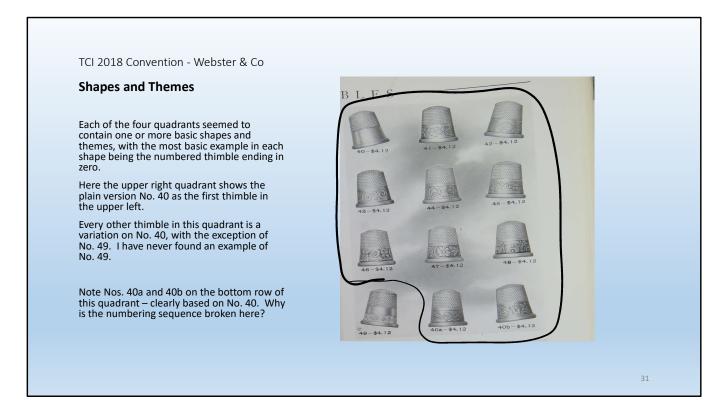
The firm's catalogues included pages or sections of thimbles, tatting shuttles, hemming gauges. Then they featured groupings of needlework tools. Kits and small boxes were provisioned with a selection of tools. They also offered small cases with matching sets of tools – ribbon threaders, etc.

The 1927 catalogue seems to be the last one with the thimbles featured on their own page. The 1928 catalogue doesn't have a page of thimbles <pick this up from my earlier notes>

GAR says that in 1932 Simons bought the thimble dies and lasts, so presumably Webster ceased making and selling thimbles, although they kept going with many other fancy goods until 1950 <?> when the firm was sold to Reed Barton.

Page 73 in the 1917-18 catalogue. In addition to a number of needlework tools, there are four more thimbles, not shown on the four-quadrant thimble page on page 71.



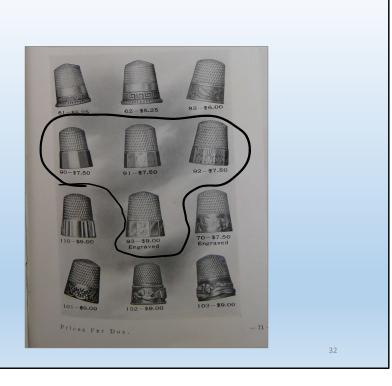


This pages of thimbles reflect the changes in thimble manufacture noted earlier – repetitive themes and placement of design elements on a basic shape.

## **Shapes and Themes**

Here the lower left quadrant has four thimbles with 10 panels – No. 90, and its variants Nos 91, 92, and 93 – even though they are not placed in exact sequence.

Note that No. 93 is marked as "engraved". Presumably the others in this group were mechanically impressed.



Susan's catalogue of Webster & Co needlework tools includes **67** thimbles

- **55** appear in the Webster & Co catalogues
- 12 are hallmarked with the Webster & Co logo but not in the catalogues I have seen
- **38** photographs appear in GAR . The GAR photos are all in the Webster & Co catalogue
- Some of the 38 are varieties of the same thimble, eg, three different varieties of the same Webster & Co catalogue No. 55 Daisies. I only have one.
- There are **12** thimbles in the Webster & Co catalogues I have never been able to find. Here are 6 of them, clockwise from top left Nos. 30, 31, 43, 61, 48, and 45.

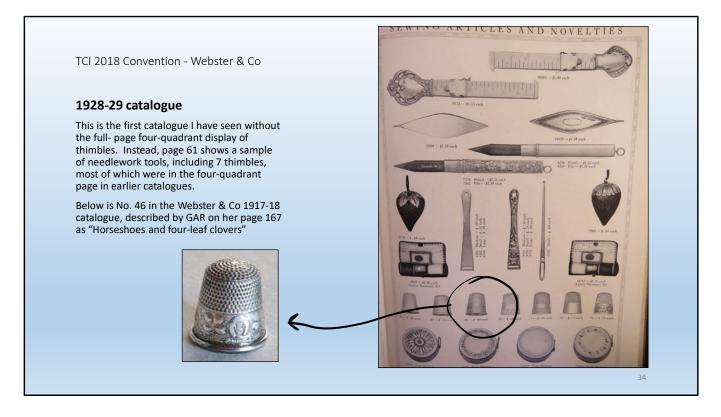
Thimbles I cannot find



48-\$4.12



33



## JPG 9001

Most of these thimbles were in the four-quadrant page in earlier catalogues.

## **Confusing Thimbles**

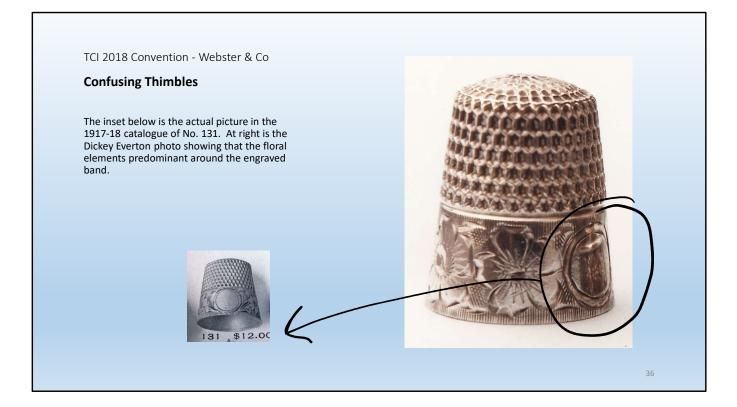
The decoration on some Webster & Co thimbles appears to come from two different designers – one side of the thimble is completely different from the other.

Right photo shows the two sides of thimble No. 75 in the Webster & Co catalogue, also shown in GAR on page 167 and called "raised scrolls".

The inset below is the actual picture in the 1917-18 catalogue.







## TCI 2018 Convention - Webster & Co

## Which Came First ?

Many thimble makers seemed to make the same thimbles.

Here we see, top, the famous Salem Witch thimble, first commissioned in 1881 from Ketcham & McDougall by Daniel Low for his mail order catalogue.

As second run was commissioned in about 1910 from Webster & Co, below. The thimble does not appear in Webster & Co catalogues.

Although the design elements of the two thimbles are very similar, the stippled background on the Webster and the taller, plain band on the K&McD distinguishes the two.

These two photo sequences are from GAR, p 58 and 169.





Many Webster & Co thimbles are very similar to those manufactured by other silversmith firms.



Many Webster & Co thimbles are very similar to those manufactured by other silversmith firms.

K&McD photo supplied by Carolyn Meacham

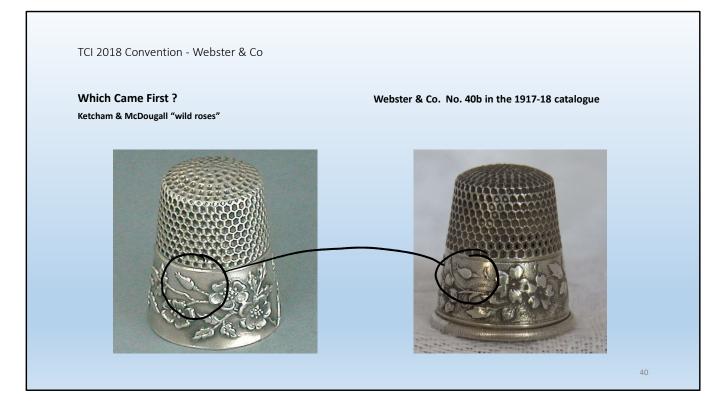


Photo of K&McD courtesy of Carolyn Meacham

Wild roses



## JPG 9083 in 18-08-07

Thimble sizes in this photo range between 7 and 10, so not a huge difference.

## TCI 2018 Convention - Webster & Co

Here are two examples of No. 83 in the Webster & Co catalogue. GAR on page 166 calls this thimble "Three birds c 1900s".

But these two thimbles have two birds, although the foliage has many elements similar to GAR.



42

CC 1883, and 1922 JPG 8954 in 18-07-01

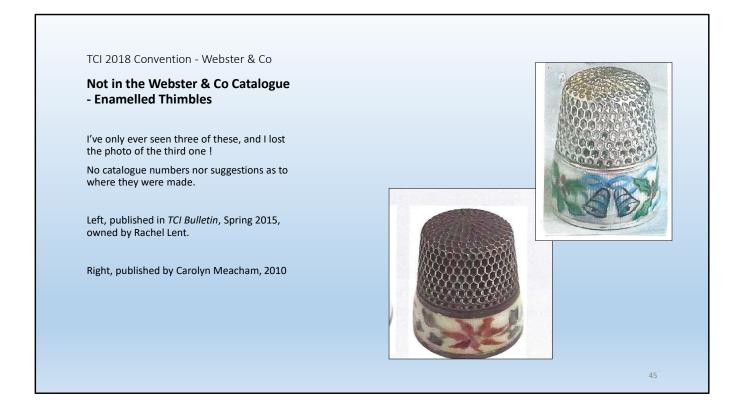


From upper left :

- Bought from Melanie Gallagher
- GAR shows this thimble on page 619 but gives no name, just describing it as "pierced band" CC 2400
- CC 1921 JPG 8965 in 18-07-01
- CC 1923

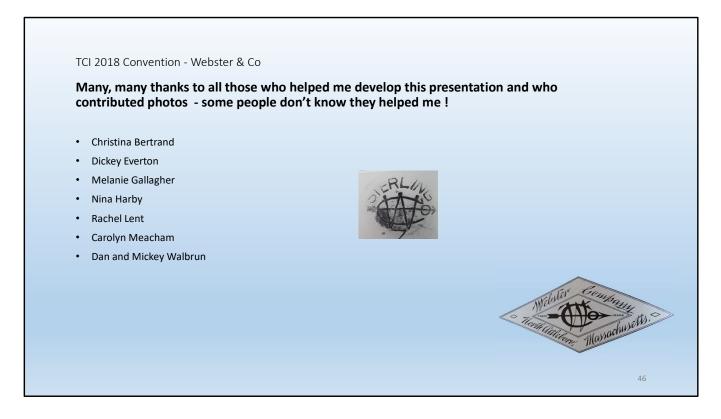


- CC3068 See also W&Co No. 79 which is a very similar thimble without the triangle piercings.
- Owned by Rachel Lendt
- Owned by Rachel Lendt
- CC 3384 variation on No. 20 !



Left, published in TCI Bulletin, Spring 2015, owned by Rachel Lent.

Right, published by Carolyn Meacham, 2010



Didn't get to include all the photos, but I am very grateful for them.

Especially grateful to those who responded to my little classad in the *Bulletin* earlier this year.

You all have helped enlarge my knowledge.

TCI 2018 Convention - Webster & Co	
References	
Gay Anne Rogers – American Silver Thimbles	
Charles Venables – Silver in America, 1840-1940 : A C	entury of Splendor
No Attleboro Historical Society	D     Notices / Comparison     Notices
<ul> <li>Go to my website <u>www.knitting-needle-notions.com.au</u></li> <li>for a</li> <li>Copy of this presentation</li> <li>Copy of my own Webster &amp; Co thimble catalogue</li> </ul>	Webster's Knitting Needle Notions are devoted to the humble knitting needle
	This site contains information about knitting needles and other knitting tools - not causally at big research halpest. But we need more Mormation, especially about the holocy of knitting meeting and knitting tools. If you have information about any of the tops on this site or more details about any of the needle brands and companies - or about other brands we have not tools - please get in toouch and these your information. Constructions and companies - or about the holocy of constructions are been not tools - please get in toouch and these your information. Citics on the brands tools work on one conserve organized around the topics of history, ain index of brand and company names, different types of "special" needle characteristics, and other categories. Presentations inteled to knitting and other needlework and social history topics are aboundueds.
	📲 H: 🔁 🕅 🧕 📽 🧱 🛍 💀 💷 🔨 👘 🖓 👘

Didn't get to include all the photos, but I am very grateful for them. They helped enlarge my knowledge.

NOTICE pink enamel stoppers on the celluloid KN.