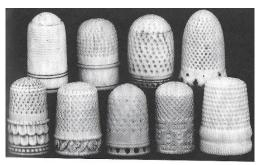
Ivory thimbles

elephant - hippo - mammoth - walrus - whale

including some sewing tools

This is one of my broadest thimble topics where the thimbles described cover the longest era: thimbles from 1800 thru to 1990s. It brings together the countries where each of the types of ivory thimbles were created, across nearly two centuries.

Very few of the makers are known but where they are, they are listed at the start of each country. Most 19th century thimbles were carved by unknown hands.



 Decorated ivory thimbles: Too Row (From Left): green painted circlest, red painted circles, patterned gilt metal bands, steel studs (missing its cut steel band), ##mde from 2 binces of ivory. Bottom Row: 5 examples of carved and incised designs.

range of antique ivory thimbles b&w photo – Di Pelham Burn

Ivory comes from the tusk or tooth of the five mammals listed above and is the same dentine as that of human teeth – dense material wrapped in a covering of enamel. Unlike bone, ivory is a solid material so it became an attractive material for carvers.

We are familiar with the whaling tradition where whales' teeth were a means of carving and decorating, to while away the long periods at sea. Whaling in Australia and the US provided vital whale oil for lighting in the nineteenth century. In 1971 whaling was banned in the US and 1972 in Australia.

Thimbles made of ivory form a very small output from any type of ivory. eBay banned the international sale of elephant ivory in 2005 which led to a total ban in 2007. It's amazing how many 'faux' ivory thimbles have made their way onto the market since then: even those described as made in 1800! Bovine is another common term used by eBay sellers.

Mammoth ivory is not included in the eBay ivory ban, so this too may be a loophole?

Towards the end of the 19th century, elephant ivory became prohibitively expensive for making luxury thimbles. The discovery of celluloid, xylonite and then early plastic for thimbles in the late 19th century gave a cheap creamy alternative for thimbles. Charles Iles created thimbles of ivorine in 1913. It was close enough to ivory for collectors to test them for ivory. Ivory doesn't burn but plastic does.



examples showing the small burn testing marks on plastic thimbles



this type of synthetic material thimble became an ivory alternative for the collector's market in 1980s with faux scrimshaw sailing ships

Learn more about Ivory thimbles last update: 7 September 2025

Another cheaper alternative to animal ivory thimbles is vegetable ivory. This is the nut of the Phytelephas macrocarpa palm which are known as tagua nuts.



Tagua nut (vegetable ivory)

There are also carved meerschaum thimbles from Turkiye, that could be mistaken for carved ivory.

Meerschaum is a fine chalklike white clay.



meerschaum

I have included as many catalogue references as I can find and used the following abbreviations:

KS – Kay Sullivan (Holland)
PJW - P J Walter (Germany)
TO – Thimbles Only (Jean Shoup USA)
TSL – Thimble Society of London

VN – Vingerhoednieuws (Netherlands)

As a librarian who is passionate about reading, I'd love to share theses title that relate to this topic Lawrene Anthony *The elephant whisperer*

Sara Gruen Water for elephants
Sally Henderson Silent footsteps
Mark & Delia Owens The eye of the elephant
Mark & Delia Owens Survivor's song
Sharon Pincot Elephant dawn
Joanne Quinn The whalebone theatre
Daphne Sheldrinck An African love story

for other topics made of natural materials see

Bog oak sewing tools

Horn and bone thimbles

Vegetable ivory sewing tools

Elephant ivory

Elephant ivory is the most valuable ivory.

The nineteenth century was the era of big game hunting in Africa, which continued into the twentieth century. Elephant ivory tusks were highly prized trophies by big game hunters. This practice of shooting elephant for 'sport' was banned in 1973.

In 1989 CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endemic Species) banned the international trade in ivory. Poachers then became a massive problem for countries of southern Africa where elephants are endemic: slaughtered for their ivory to sell to the ivory hungry Chinese market.

In 1989, to deter the illegal sale of ivory Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi rocked the world when his adviser advised that the Kenyan stockpile of ivory be incinerated. It took accelerants days to burn twelve tons of ivory tusks.

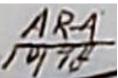
In New York tons of elephant ivory tusks were crushed in Times Square in the 2010s.

Sub-Saharan African governments realised that there is more revenue to be had from tourist dollars of safari tours, than the sale of ivory: their herds are protected in the national game parks.

American

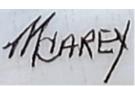
Where in the USA were these ivory thimbles made? I have entered any relevant details from the catalogues: New England or The North-West Territories?





AR-4 scrimshaw whale 1978





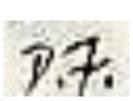
M Carey scrimshaw sailing ship





scrimshaw, handpainted cardinal





DF scrimshaw of lizard-like animal





WF William Feeney New England scrimshaw sailing ship with lighthouse 1980



J.F.G. 1970





scrimshaw, handpainted flower



H for von Hoelle





John von Hoelle Philadelphia PA
some of the range of his pierced ivory thimbles with semi-precious stones
these stones include coral, seed pearls, aquamarine, amethyst, emerald, onyx and turquoise
bottom R: 18ct gold birds

some have scalloped rims others have gold bands at rims von Hoelle turned these thimbles for family and friends 1980s he had learnt to carve ivory in China in 1960s b&w photos from his book thimble holder with matching thimble







three pierced thimbles - offered for sale on eBay as 1800s thimbles





indented first third, four or two concentric rings, scrimshaw sailing ships by **ARA** b&w photos



John in his workshop

The following batch of thimbles are machine-turned and they have the unifying design of six concentric circles turned into the upper half of the thimble. The apex too has concentric circles.

Scrimshaw sailing ships, with additional whaling symbols such as seabirds, clouds and waves which may be found on the verso, form the theme of this type of thimble.

No two sailing ships are created the same.

There are other designs as well and some of these have handpainted scrimshaw.

Signed examples are featured at the start of the American thimbles section. This batch have no maker's marks.

I am still trying to figure out why these US scrimshanders used elephant ivory to highlight their whaling industry?



apex with concentric circles - inside - accompanying leaflet



'Alaska' with state flower Forget-me-nots in colour slightly different apex

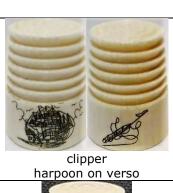


'Alaska' with state flower Forget-me-nots in colour



forget-me-nots in colour VN 96 2008







clipper



clipper with clouds and birds



clipper and clouds



handpainted rose pre-1989



plain with carved rose



plain with no scrimshaw



scissors thread threaded needle Gim 1987



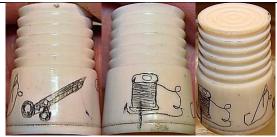
scissors thread threaded needle Gim 1980



scissors thread threaded needle handpainted "75"



scissors buttons thread threaded needle



scissors thread threaded needle



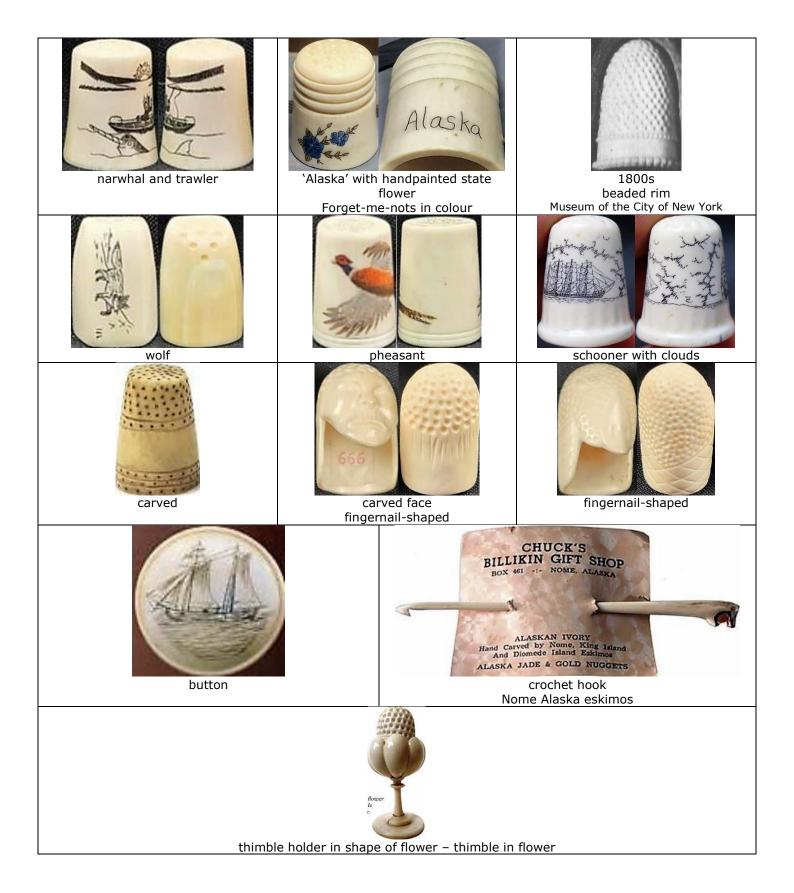
village wooden houses



posy of flowers handpainted







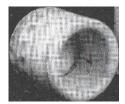
Canadian



GrenfellNewfoundland and Labrador tooth-shaped

Chinese

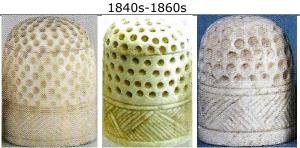
Estelle Zalkin gives the most comprehensive description of the early Chinese (Oriental) ivory thimbles: "thimbles were to form part of fitted workboxes which were then exported to Europe and America. Tho they looked like thimbles, many were not usable working tools because they were bulky and not tapered inside to fit the finger. Some had indentations on the side and cap, while others were smooth and plain." It seems that some of the craftsmen worked from drawings sent out from Europe, without having any knowledge of the function of these tools.



thick walled, not deep enough for use in sewing



made in two pieces
there may be one to five rows of indentations on the bottom half – the ones with four rows are identified as from



19th century rim of 'basket weave' patterning made in two parts L: TSL winter 2000 – C: TSL summer 2007 – R: TSL spring 1994



















19th century made in one piece bottom L: 1830s KS December 1984

bottom R: carved roundels on narrow band TSL spring 2004



1910s etched elephant



handpainted crane on nest painted upsidedown



Chinese scene signed









modern etched and painted bird and chrysanthemum Chinese signature on verso



20th century carved dragons R: TSL winter 1989



carved dragon



1970s



carved alternating indentations and striations

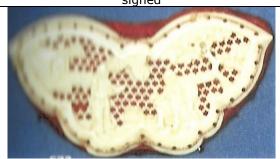




etched Chinese scene of mountains and valleys all round signed



thimble holder pierced with carved moths and birds design all over

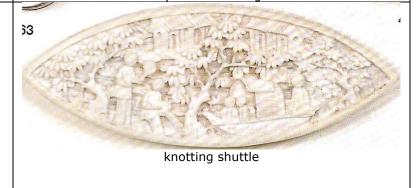


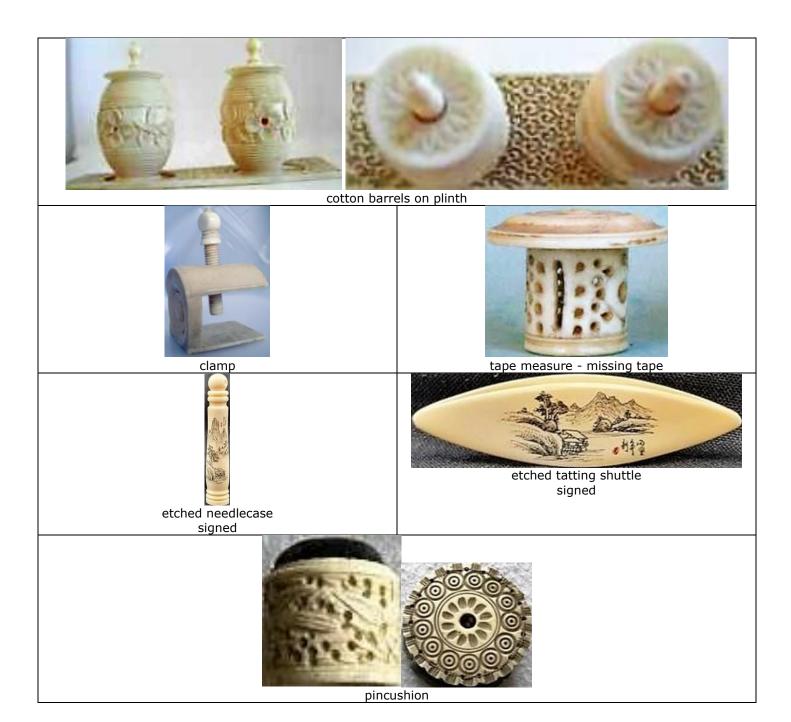
butterfly pinwheel - Canton



late 19th century carved sewing tools - Canton







Dutch

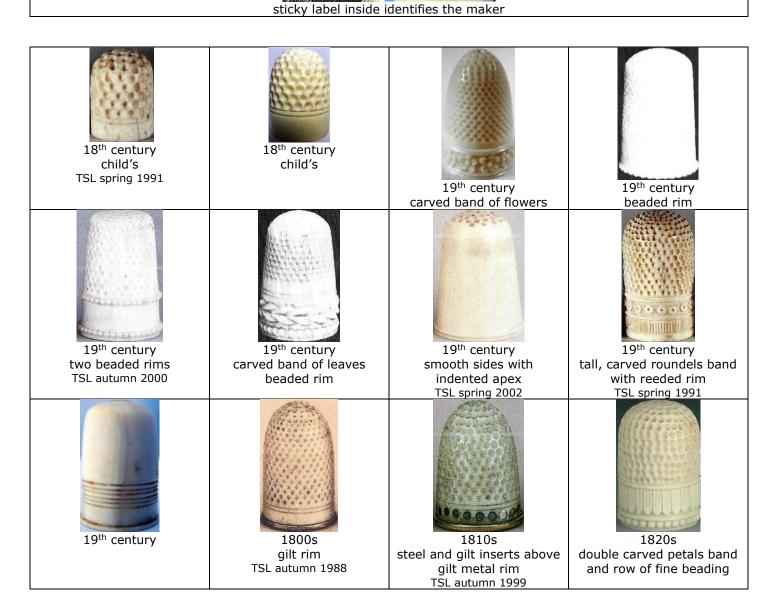
The only examples for Dutch ivory thimbles are those identified as from convents. These were the personal possessions of women entering a convent.

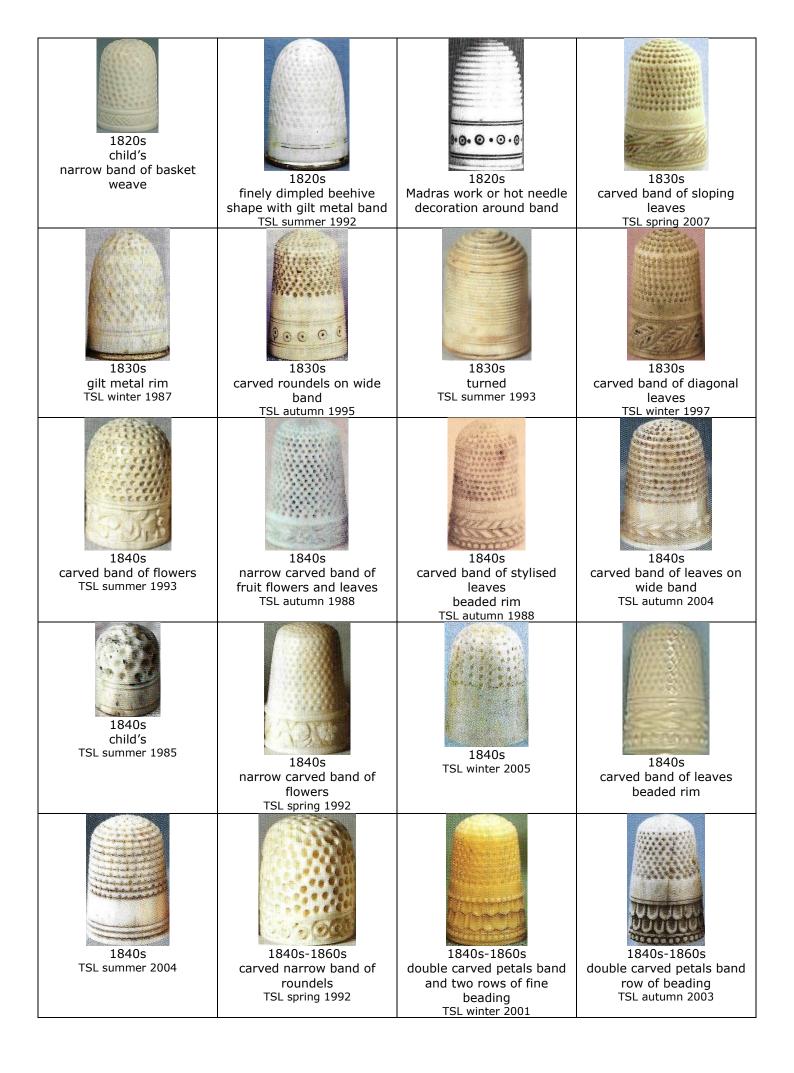


English

Unless mentioned as from somewhere else, I assume all TSL ivory thimbles are English. I have noticed that thimbles listed in the TSL catalogues in the 1980s, had their details changed by the time McConnel published her *The story of the thimble_*in 1997. These later descriptions are what I have used. An example is the inconsistencies when describing 'basket weave carved rim' attributed to Chinese, Indian and English carvers.











1840s-1850s
wide row of carved leaves
hand indented
hole in apex which would be a
nerve hole
TSL summer 1988, winter 1998



1850s plain raised narrow band TSL autumn 1992



1850s TSL winter 2005



1860s tall elegant shape TSL winter 1984



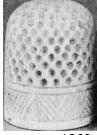
1860s child's TSL autumn 1986



1860s turned bands handmade indentations TSL spring 1986



1860s-1870s elegantly carved band TSL spring 1989



1860s-1870s rim of 'basket weave' patterning L: TSL spring 1986 – R: KS September 1988



1870s bands of carved flowers TSL spring 1994



1870s carved band of flowers crack TSL spring 2000



1880s



1880s-1900s carved crosses band



1986
turned in Cornwall
by a hobby woodturner
limited to **50**KS December 1984



1988
turned in Cornwall
by a hobby woodturner
based on Hungarian
thimble design
limited to **50**KS July 1988



beehive shape crack TSL summer 1992



carved band of flowers



handpunched indentations gold band rim



handpunched indentations wide plain bamd



narrow band of carved roundels



'maid's' size carved leaves on wide band with ornate pattern on apex TSL winter 1986







needlebook 1810s-1830s



needlebooks carved 1810s-1830s



thread winders 1810s-1830s



pincushions 1810s-1830s



pinwheels Madras work 1810s-1830s



thread winder 'C' 1810s-1830s



pinwheel etched flower ` A Present from Scarborough'



early 19th century carved sewing tools



Madras work or hot needle decoration sewing tools



emery, tape measure and pincushion 1860s



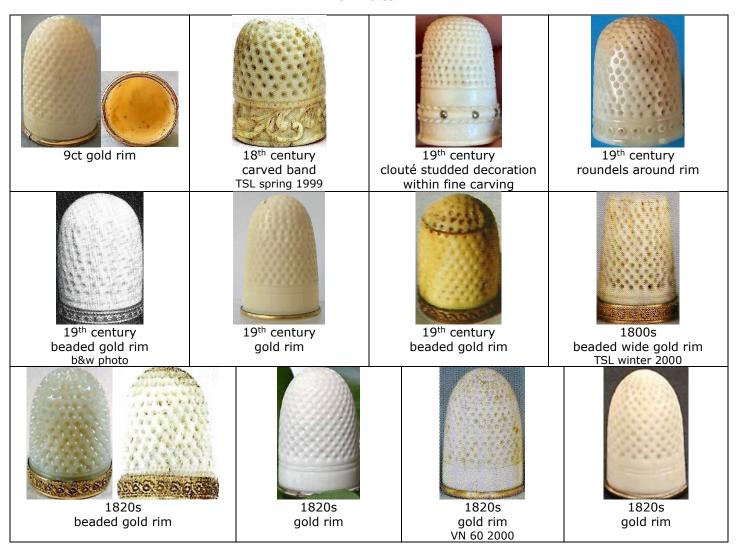
necessaire in ivory and pold pique



wide variety of Madras work or hot needle decoration sewing tools

French

The French ivory thimbles of the 19th century tend to follow the form of the Palais Royale mother-of-pearl thimbles.





1820s clouté studded steel decoration and rim within fine carving



1820s
Dieppe carvers
carved band of a duck
shoot: band of birds in
trees, reeds, man with
gun
TSL summer 1988



1820s-1830s wide band of carving



1820s-1830s
Dieppe carvers
carved band of flowers and
leaves
TSL summer 1993



1840s Dieppe carvers carved band of flowers gilt metal rim TSL summer 1986



1900s
carved temple building with sunflower on verso
narrow band of basket weave
R: apex Stanhope showing eleven turbaned men
made for M.M.Shah & Co for Indian market



gilt metal rim L: showing deep crack



gilt metal rim



carved band of flowers and leaves TSL autumn 2000



cut steel on scallops with steel rim



Dieppe carvers carved band of flowers and leaves



smooth height 25mm



handpainted



scrimshaw band 'Souvenir de Dieppe'
carved by Dieppe carvers on Normandy coast – flourished in 17th century
in 14th C they imported ivory from west coast of Africa (TSL spring 1989)
Chateau Museum in Dieppe has largest collection of ivory in Europe
TSL winter 2001



18th century thimble holder with fretwork thimble: plain wide band



1840s thimble holder and needlecase banded in gold and steel studs



1800s thimble as part of etui gilt metal studs





scent bottle with ivory thimble and ivory base with metal studs TSL winter 1989



thimble holder with carved fretwork thimble: plain wide band



Dieppe pinwheel carved flowers and fruit



sewing kit with clouté studded decoration



needlecases with clouté studded decoration



selection of Dieppe carved sewing tools late 18th – early 19th century













Dieppe carved needlecases in the shape of fisher folk mostly all holding a fish





19th century Shibayama inlay insects on pea pod needlecases





sewing kit carved in shape of pinecone



19th century Shibayama inlay insects on sewing case



sewing clamp with pincushion and thimble



Dieppe pierced needlebook



needlecase with blue enamelled heart and red stones



needlecase with eglomise painting 1780s



Dieppe needlecases in shape of pea pod



needlecase reel stand



butterfly pinwheel



pinwheel



pinwheel



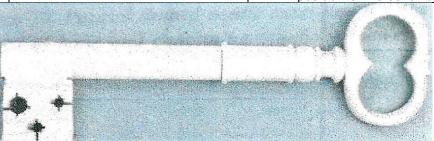
Dieppe pinwheel 1840s



combination pincushion needlecase Stanhope 'Palais du Trocadero Exposition Universelle Paris'



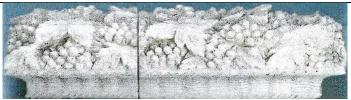
Dieppe pinwheel



Dieppe key needlecase 1820s



Dieppe sewing clamp with pincushion



Dieppe needlecase basket of grapes



Dieppe figural needlecase 1790s



Dieppe needlecase flowers and leaves sliding lid 1780s



thimble holder stand



etui with cut steel 1790s





needlecase

German



Feld 5 1988 - PJW 85-6

Indian

Only male Indian elephants have tusks - and then not each male elephant.



1952 handpierced with stars shapes 26 pearls set around rim



1956 handpainted 'Ganesh Jayanti 25th August 1956' on verso



1957 carved bearded male figural



1957
Baby Jesus with Mary
'Happy New Year 1957'
only thimble Motiwala ever signed



apex has floral touches of gold highlights
gilt painted band
n's portrait on verse P set; portrait is missing in the

L: woman's portrait on verso R set: portrait is missing in the blank oval



carved flowers and leaves
lower band has carvings of a lion, water buffalo and rhino
apex has a carved lion's head
silver rim with fourteen rubies



blue foil

sapphire set into apex which is carved with flower using an Iles' & Gomms plastic thimble 'Made in England Non-flam' he covered it in blue foil which shines thru the piercings

the black bands are scrimshaw



handpainted Taj Mahal with Mumtaz richly floral apex

Bhagwandas Motiwala



these thimbles were all sourced from Alta Thompson's collection 1950s



carved elephant



carved elephant



carved elephant and stylised tree



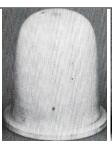
made in two parts













1860s smooth all over for sewing pure silk as there is no sharp surface to snag the silk for inclusion in Sadeli workboxes for India's European local market photos 3-6: TSL winter 1986, summer 2007



1890s Made in two parts



1890s



1900s



handpainted with domed brass apex



handpainted with flat brass apex



Sadeli work fine steel insets

Anglo-Indian - all made for European market







19th century Gudgerati's Sadeli workbox with brass feet teak and steel laid down in fine strips - ivory tools also showing tape measure







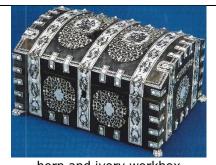
19th century Gudgerati's Sadeli workbox teak and steel laid down in fine strips ivory tools also showing thimble





19th century Gudgerati's Sadeli workbox ivory, teak and steel laid down in fine shapes

L: 1840s



horn and ivory workbox Vizagapatam, east India late 18th century sandalwood interior contains ivory sewing tools



ivory workbox decorated with Lac contains ivory sewing tools ivory lids also decorated with lac





horn and ivory workbox Vizagapatam, east India late 18th century

sandalwood interior contains ivory sewing tools



ivory and sandalwood workbox Vizagapatam, east India late 18th century sandalwood interior contains ivory sewing tools



ivory and steel workbox



ivory and sandalwood workbox



sewing casket with ink work Vizagapatam, east India 1790-1810



workbox Georgian



display of Indian workboxes



stiletto combined with pincushion

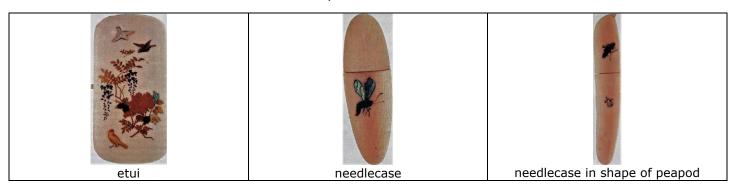
Italian or Portuguese



thimble holder in shape of flower bud thimble inscribed on apex in black 'MJ' on base letter 'd 28 Februa' 1830s TSL winter 1998

Japanese

Shibayama work 1870s



Kenyan

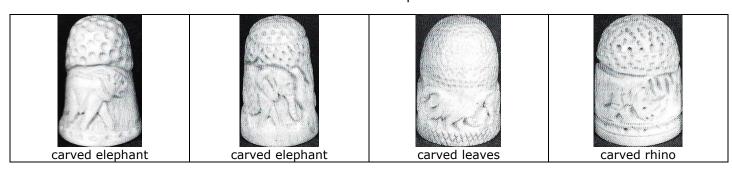
Amboseli National Park is known as the home of the African elephant in Kenya



carved elephant it had a certificate of export 1980 from a Kenyan game reserve TSL winter 1997

Namibian

Etosha National Park is the home of elephants in northern Namibia.



New Zealand



Russian





scrimshaw with figures does the presence of a reindeer indicate that this is bone not ivory? `Sep 18^\prime

South African

Kruger National Park is the largest game reserve in South Africa.

The elephant ivory for these thimbles would have been sourced thru game parks from either culled or elephants who died of natural causes – never from poached ivory.

African elephants are far larger than their Indian counterparts. Both male and female African elephants have tusks.



Tswana Products Bophuthatswana



John van der Westhuizen Phalaborwa close to Kruger Park smooth sticker with 'JJ Ivory' in apex



carved elephant and trees



carved elephant and trees



carved elephant



Zairean



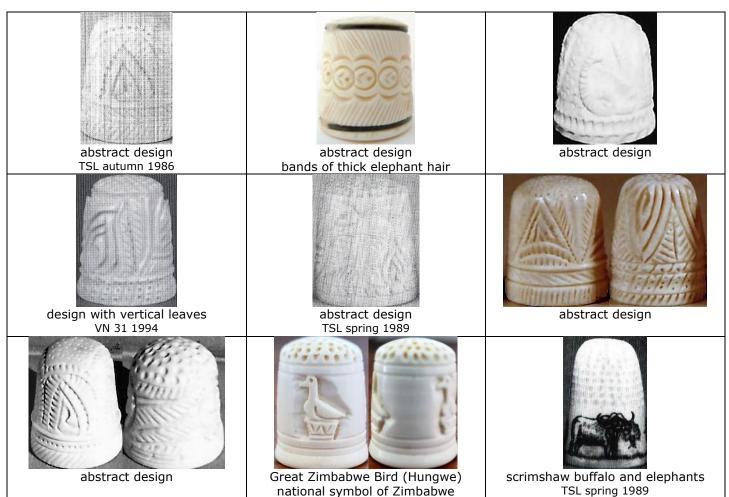
smooth sides with criss-cross on apex

Zimbabwean

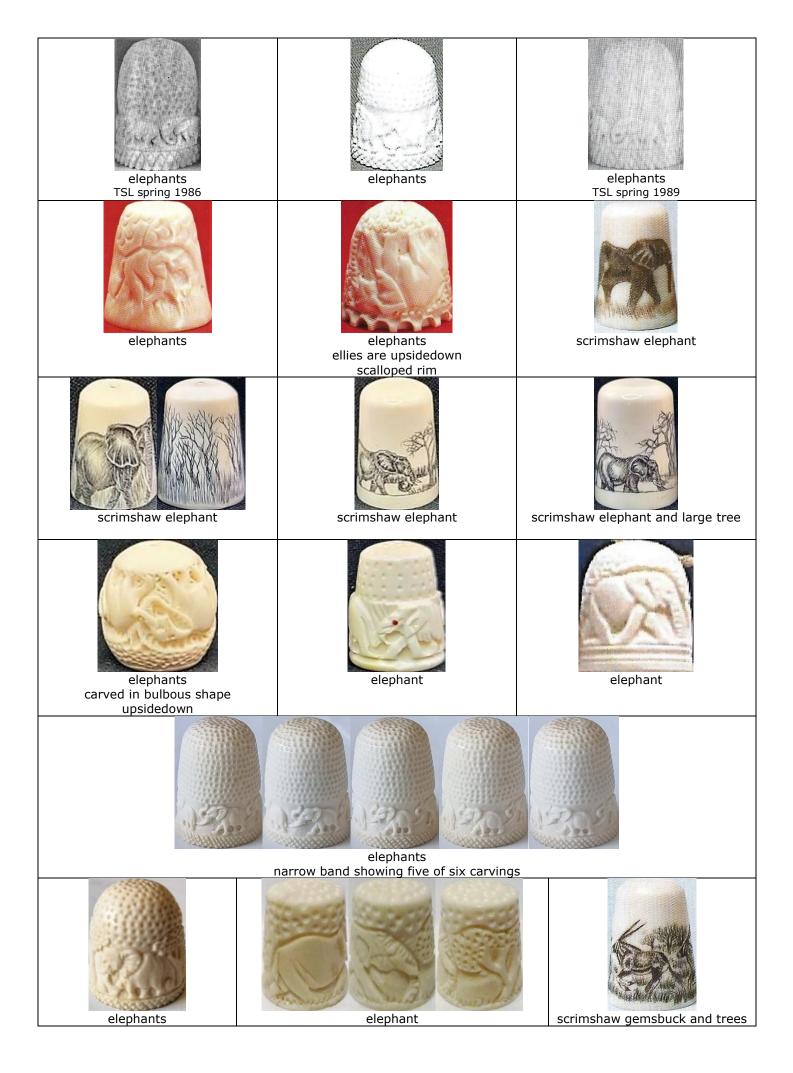
Hwange National Park (previously Wankie Game Reserve in Rhodesia) is the home of their elephants. The ivory carvers were from families with a carving tradition, "showing the finest workmanship, and a high degree of excellence" (TSL). Thimble sales provided much needed income.

Many thimbles are straight sided, which would make them difficult to use for sewing. Being hand-carved no two thimbles are ever the same: even when they seem identical, the rim will be carved differently. The scenes continue around the thimbles. They are all hand carved including creating the thimble itself.

TSL sourced their ivory thimbles thru game reserves or protected 'nature parks'.

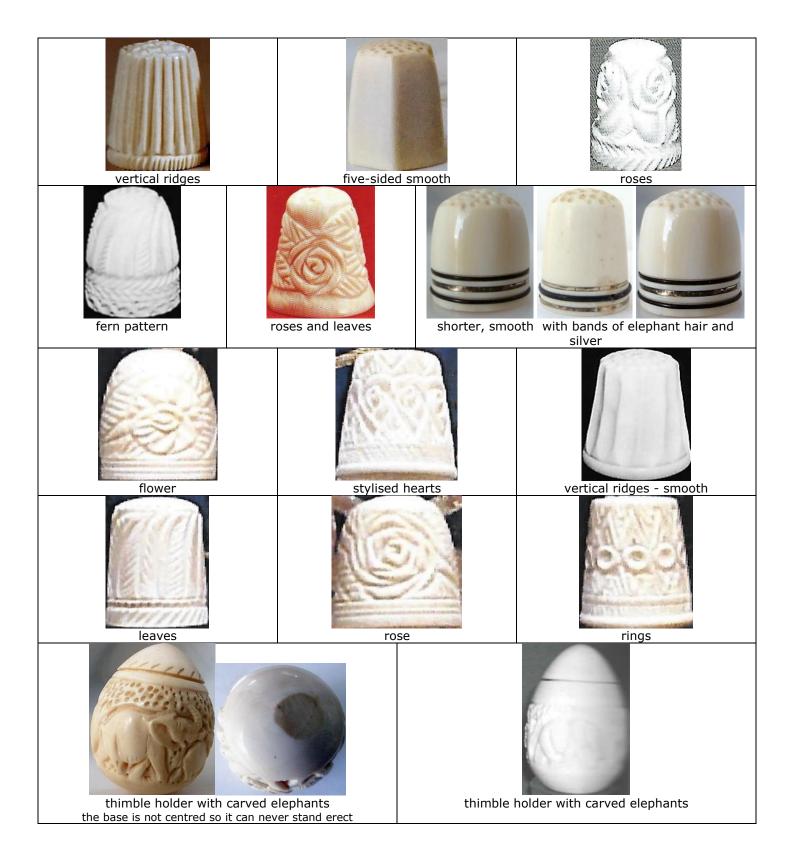












Hippo ivory

German

Hippo teeth were sourced from South African game reserves by the ivory carvers in Odenwald, Germany.

They are handpainted. There is a Museum of Ivory in the Odenwald.



Mammoth ivory

Fossilised woolly mammoth tusks are sourced from the frozen tundra in Siberia.

See the Horn and bone thimbles topic for examples of mammoth bone thimbles created by Brad Elfrink.





German

The mammoth carvers are based in Odenwald. There is a Museum of Ivory in the city.





Russian

The mammoth carvers were based in the Tobolsk factory in Siberia.



scrimshaw capercaillie



scrimshaw elephant

Walrus ivory

American

These teeth are sourced by Native Alaskans as part of their hunting traditions. I have chosen the term Native Alaskan, rather than the term of Eskimo that I grew up using.

These pewter thimbles that appeared from the 1980s onwards contain a very small piece of scrimshaw ivory in the apex.





L: maker's mark AS - R: Nicholas Gish



Cheri Ables fossilised



Herminia Anslinger Alaska
'Alaska 49' with star
commemorating Alaska as 49th State 1959
maker's details from Alta Thompson's catalogue



Arnold Kayutak

bird in nest
Native Alaskan carving with scrimshaw details
distinctive maker's mark
from Alta Thompson's collection
1950s



Arnold Kayutak

walrus head
Native Alaskan carving with scrimshaw details
distinctive maker's mark
from Alta Thompson's collection
1950s



Simon Pasruk sewing set in shape of seal 1978



Jerome Saclamana baleen seal needlecase with thimble 2010s



face
Native Alaskan carving
maker's marks of two straight lines and one diagonal line
from Alta Thompson's collection
1950s



seal scene
Native Alaskan scrimshaw
maker's mark of two straight lines and
one diagonal line
from Alta Thompson's collection
1950s



totem bird Native Alaskan scrimshaw maker's mark of two straight lines and one diagonal line



Arctic fox with trees and midnight sun Native Alaskan carving with scrimshaw details maker's mark of two straight lines and one diagonal line



Native Alaskan face Native Alaskan carving with scrimshaw details from Alta Thompson's collection 1950s



walrus Native Alaskan carving finely carved lines from centre of apex not well carved on inside



ring shape
Native Alaskan carving with scrimshaw details
figure is known as a Billiken doll – a good luck charm
from Alta Thompson's collection
1950s



plain



scrimshaw Native Alaskan dogsled



scrimshaw Native Alaskan sailing ship, whale and harpooner



Native Alaskan large indentations on shorter thimle



1920s Stanhope peep with 'Niagara Falls'



1930s smooth all over **Ketchikan** Alaska



2000



horse's head shape Native Alaskan carving from Alta Thompson's collection 1950s



owl shape Native Alaskan carving from Alta Thompson's collection 1950s



peacocks atop Native Alaskan carving from Alta Thompson's collection 1950s





needlecase Alaska



scissors early 20th century

Whale ivory Sperm and Orca whales

Whales have 23 teeth and these can be carved.

American

The heart of the US whale oil industry was Nantucket MA, from 17th century until 1971 when it was banned.

The thimble is whale tooth-shaped. There is scope for greater scrimshaw detail in the harpooning scenes.



sailing ship harpooners flung out by whale tail



sailing ship harpooners with whale



sailing ship



19th century sailing ship with 'John' and 'Betty' all scrimshaw in elliptical circles on wide band the use of 'Mom' indicates that this is American not English – the English word is 'Mum'



19th century pierced hearts with initials scrimshaw



19th century two lovebirds scrimshaw



19th century 'I love you Mom' with hearts and roses scrimshaw on wide band hand indented



paillettes (some missing) metal rim **Nantucket** MA



Australian

Albany in Western Australia



Jamie Bell (JB) Albany WA scrimshaw sailing ships 'Running Home'





Ralph Bennet Albany WA

Hand-turned dainty small ivory thimbles are made of Sperm Whale ivory. They are completely unadorned, with a flat or slightly concave apex. There are rings incised in the apex and there is a rim to the thimbles. The beauty of the ivory is shown as these thimbles have been polished to a fine sheen. There are no maker's marks but a card accompanying the thimbles gives the maker's name and address. The thimbles were made in the 1980s.



flowers and leaves



acorns



band of flowers



sailing ship





sailing ship and lighthouse



sailing ship 'Endeavour'



band of flowers and leaves







posy of flowers and leaves



koala



flowers







flowers

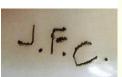
James Cumberland-Brown (J.F.C.) WA

James is renowned for his scrimshaw. He acquired a great quantity of Sperm Whale teeth before the sale of whale ivory was banned in 1972. This miniaturist, from the Royal School of Fine Arts, has created exquisite scrimshaw thimbles. The scenes are carved with a probe or sharpened nail and then black oil paint is rubbed into the carving, to bring them to life. The thimbles were supplied with a certificate proclaiming 'This is to certify that this tooth was taken off the West Australian Coast prior to 1972'.

James turns the thimbles himself and the shape varies from thimble to thimble. Originally residing in York, Western Australia, where visitors to 'Hillside' could watch this artist at work, he then moved to East Fremantle.

James died in 2003.







JCB York W.A. 1991

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
THIS TOOTH WAS TAKEN OFF
THE WEST AUSTRALIAN COAST
PRIOR TO

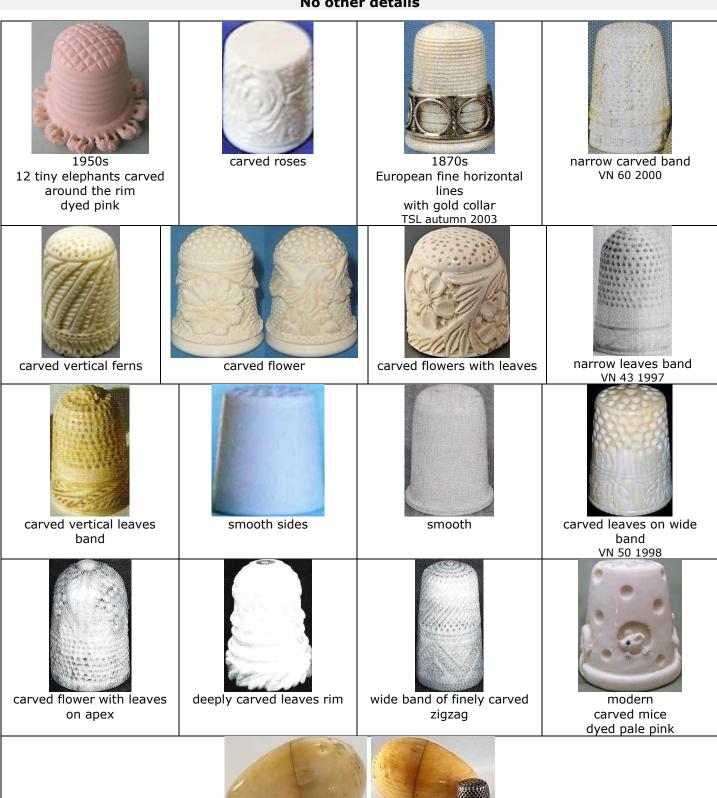
1972

DESCRIPTION OF PIECE Thinks bit Slip and highthouse



Stanhope peep 1920s

No other details



mini thimble holder carved flower op apex



marine ivory sewing kit scrimshaw THAI temple scene all round and thimble has deity and turret



carved ivory sewing kit in shape of corn cob, including thimble

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This listing of Ivory thimbles does not purport to be complete or accurate in all aspects. Rather it invites comment and contribution to add to our knowledge. My thanks to the contributors.

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