

ECO 2210Y

TOPICS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF LATE MEDIEVAL AND  
RENAISSANCE EUROPE, 1260 - 1600

Topic no. 33. **Draperies Old and New: the Transformations of the Textile Industries in the Low Countries, England, and France, 1450 - 1600.**

A. **The Technology of Textile Manufacturing: from Late Roman to Early Modern Times**

- \* 1. J. M. Roland de la Platière, L'art du fabricant d'étoffes en laines (Paris, 1780).
- \* 2. William Partridge, A Practical Treatise on Dying [sic] of Woollen, Cotton, and Skein Silk (New York, 1823; reissued and edited, with technical notes by J. de L. Mann and K.G. Ponting, Pasold Research Fund, Wilts., 1973).
- 3. William Beck, The Draper's Dictionary: A Manual of Textile Fabrics, Their History and Applications (London, 1882).
- 4. J.W. Radcliffe, The Manufacture of Woollen and Worsted Yarns (Manchester and London, 1913).
- 5. G. Willemsen, 'Technique et l'organisation de la draperie à Bruges, à Gand, et à Malines au milieu du XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle,' Annales de l'Academie royale d'archéologie de Belgique, 68 (1920), 5-69, 109-75.
- \* 6. Abbott P. Usher, A History of Mechanical Inventions (1929; revised edn. Cambridge, Mass. 1954), chapter XI: 'Machinery of the Textile Industries: 100-1800 A.D.', pp. 304-331.
- 7. E. Kilburn Scott, 'Early Cloth Fulling and Its Machinery,' the Newcomen Society Transactions, 12 (1931-32).
- \* 8. E.M. Carus-Wilson, 'An Industrial Revolution of the Thirteenth Century,' Economic History Review, 1st series 11 (1941), reprinted in her Medieval Merchant Venturers: Collected Studies (London, 1954), pp. 183-211.
- 9. George D. Ramsay, The Wiltshire Woollen Industry in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries (London, 1943; 2nd edn., London, 1965), chapter II: 'The structure of the Wiltshire woollen industry during the sixteenth century: processes and transactions from wool-grower to consumer', pp. 6-30.

- \* 10. Guy De Poerck, La draperie médiévale en Flandre et en Artois: Technique et terminologie, 3 vols. (Bruges, 1951), Vol. I: la technique [in Science and Medicine Library].
11. Ephraim Lipson, A Short History of Wool and Its Manufacture (London, 1953), chapter VII: 'Processes and Inventions'.
12. J. Tas, Viertalig Textiel-Woordenboek voor de Handel: Nederlands, Duits, Engels, Frans: met alfabetische registers en enkele tableaux (Doetinchem: Uitgevers Mij Misset, 1953).
- \*\* 13. R. Patterson, 'Spinning and Weaving,' in Charles Singer, E.J. Holmyard, et al., eds., A History of Technology, Vol. II (Oxford, 1956), pp. 191-200.
14. Walter Endrei, 'L'apparition en Europe du métier à marche,' Bulletin de liaison du centre international d'étude des textiles anciens, no. 8 (July 1958), 22-27. [Available in the library of the Royal Ontario Museum, textile division.]
15. P. Váczy, 'La transformation de la technique et de l'organisation de l'industrie textile en Flandre aux XI-XIIIe siècles,' Studia Historica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, 48 (1960), 3-26.
16. Pierre Deyon, 'Variations de la production textile au XVIe et XVIIIe siècles,' Annales: E.S.C., 18 (1963), 39-55.
- \* 17. Marta Hoffmann, The Warp-Weighted Loom: Studies in the History and Technology of an Ancient Implement (Oslo, 1964). Despite its odd title and rarified subject (though only in places), it contains one of the most fascinating and comprehensive accounts of the medieval technology of cloth-making in general. [In the Science and Medicine Library.]
- \* 18. Herbert Heaton, The Yorkshire Woollen and Worsted Industries, 2nd edn. (Oxford, 1965), chapter X, 'The Processes of Manufacture: from the Sheep's Back to the Cloth Hall,' pp. 322-58; and pp. 259-63. [Note: the first edition appeared in 1920; and so substantial are the revisions that there is no point in citing the 1st edition.]
19. Walter Endrei, L'evolution des techniques du filage et du tissage: du moyen âge à la revolution industrielle (The Hague, 1968), pp. 49-135.
- \* 20. M.L. Ryder, 'The Origin of Spinning,' Textile History, 1 (1968-70), 73-82,
21. Hugo Lemon, 'The Development of Hand Spinning Wheels,' Textile History, 1 (1968-70), 83-91.
22. Eleanora Carus-Wilson, 'Habergeset: A Medieval Textile Conundrum,' Medieval Archeology, 13 (1969), 148-66.
23. Donald C. Coleman, 'An Innovation and its Diffusion: The 'New Draperies',' Economic History Review, 2nd ser. 22:3 (1969), 417-29.

- \* 24. J.P. Wild, Textile Manufacture in the Northern Roman Provinces (Cambridge, 1970).
25. Julia de Lacey Mann, The Cloth Industry in the West of England from 1640-1880 (Oxford, 1971), chapter X: 'The Processes of Manufacture,' pp. 280-307; plus appendices II-V, pp. 311-40.
26. Walter Endrei, 'Changements dans la productivité de l'industrie lainiere au moyen âge,' Annales: E.S.C., 26 (1971), 1291-99.
27. Raymond Van Uytven, 'The Fulling Mill: Dynamic of the Revolution in Industrial Attitudes,' Acta Historiae Neerlandicae, 5 (1971), 1-14.
28. Adam Nahlik, 'Les techniques de l'industrie textile en Europe orientale, du Xe au XVe siècle,' Annales: E.S.C., 26 (1971), 1279-90.
29. J. Geraint Jenkins, ed., The Wool Textile Industry in Great Britain (London, 1972):
- a) H. Catling, 'The Evolution of Spinning,' pp. 101-16.
- b) Kenneth G. Ponting, 'Cloth Finishing,' pp. 170-84.
30. Adam Nahlik, 'The Interpretation of Textile Remains as a Source for the History of the Textile Industry of the 10th-15th Centuries,' in Marco Spallanzani, ed., Produzione, commercio, e consumo dei panni di lana, nei secoli XII-XVIII (Florence, 1976), pp. 603-12.
31. Patricia Baines, Spinning Wheels, Spinners and Spinning (London, 1977).
32. Agnes Geijer, A History of Textile Art, Pasold Research Fund Publications (London, 1979), chapters 1-4, and 12.
33. Kenneth G. Ponting, ed., Leonardo da Vinci: Drawings of Textile Machines (London, 1979).
34. Walter Endrei, 'La productivité et la technique dans l'industrie textile du XIIIe au XVIIe siècle,' in Sara Mariotti, ed., Produttività e tecnologie nei secoli XII-XVII (1981), 253-62.
35. A. Rupert Hall and N. C. Russell, 'What About the Fulling Mill?' History of Technology, 6 (1981).
36. Dorothy Burnham, Warp and Weft: A Dictionary of Textile Terms (Toronto, 1981).
37. Andrew Woodger, 'The Eclipse of the Burel Weaver: Some Technological Developments in the Thirteenth Century,' Textile History, 12 (1981), 59 - 76.
38. Walter Endrei, and Geoff Egan, 'The Sealing of Cloth in Europe, With Special Reference to the English Evidence,' Textile History, 13 (Spring 1982), 47-76.

- \* 39. N.B. Harte and K. G. Ponting, eds., Cloth and Clothing in Medieval Europe: Essays in Memory of Professor E. M. Carus-Wilson, Pasold Studies in Textile History no. 2 (London: Heinemann, 1983):
- a) John Munro, 'The Medieval Scarlet and the Economics of Sartorial Splendour,' pp. 13-70. Reprinted in John Munro, Textiles, Towns, and Trade: Essays in the Economic History of Late-Medieval England and the Low Countries, Variorum Collected Studies series CS 442 (London, 1994).
  - b) Judith Hofenk-De Graaff, 'Chemistry of Red Dyestuffs in Medieval and Early Modern Europe,' pp. 71-9.
  - c) Agnes Geijer, 'The Textile Finds from Birka,' in pp. 80-99.
  - d) Margaret Nockert, 'A Scandinavian Haberget?' pp. 100-07.
  - e) Walter Endrei, 'The Productivity of Weaving in Late Medieval Flanders,' pp. 108-19.
  - f) Philippe Wolff, 'Three Samples of English Fifteenth-Century Cloth,' pp. 120-5.
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41. D. L. Carroll, 'Dating the Foot-Powered Loom: The Coptic Evidence,' The American Journal of Archaeology, 2nd ser., 89 (1985), 168-73.
42. Paolo Malanima, 'The First European Textile Machine,' Textile History, 17 (1986), 115 - 28.
43. John Munro, 'Linen,' in Joseph R. Strayer, et al, eds., Dictionary of the Middle Ages, 13 vols. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons-MacMillan, 1982-89), Vol. VII (1986), pp. 584-6.
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46. John P. Wild, 'The Roman Horizontal Loom,' The American Journal of Archaeology, 2nd ser., 91:3 (July 1987), 459-73.
47. John Munro, 'Scarlet,' and 'Silk,' in Joseph R. Strayer, et al, eds., Dictionary of the Middle Ages, 13 vols. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons-MacMillan, 1982-89), Vol. XI

(1988), pp. 37, 293-6.<sup>1</sup>

- \* 48. John Munro, 'Textile Technology,' and 'Textile Workers,' in Joseph R. Strayer, et al., eds., The Dictionary of the Middle Ages, Vol. XI (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1988), pp. 693-715. Reprinted in John Munro, Textiles, Towns, and Trade: Essays in the Economic History of Late-Medieval England and the Low Countries, Variorum Collected Studies series CS 442 (London, 1994).
49. Dominique Cardon, Les 'vers' du rouge: insectes tinctoriaux (Homoptera: Coccoidea) utilisés dans l'ancien monde au moyen-âge: essai d'entomologie historique, Cahiers d'histoire et de la philosophie des sciences no. 28, Société française d'histoire des sciences et des techniques, Paris, 1990. See review of this important study in Textile History, 22:1 (Spring 1991), 140-41, by G. W. Taylor.
50. M. L. Ryder, 'The Natural Pigmentation of Animal Textile Fibres,' Textile History, 21 (Autumn 1990), 135 - 48.
- \* 51. Walter Endrei, 'Manufacturing a Piece of Woollen Cloth in Medieval Flanders: How Many Work Hours?' in Erik Aerts and John Munro, ed., Textiles of the Low Countries in European Economic History (Leuven University Press, 1990), pp. 14-23.
52. Elsa E. Gudjonsson, 'Some Aspects of the Icelandic Warp-Weighted Loom, Vefstaður,' Textile History, 21:2 (Autumn 1990), 165-9.
53. Penelope Walton, 'Textiles,' in John Blair and Nigel Ramsay, eds., English Medieval Industries: Craftsmen, Techniques, Products (London: The Hambleton Press, 1991), pp. 319 - 54.
54. Lise Bender Jørgensen, North European Textiles until AD 1000 (Aarhus: Aarhus University Press, 1992).
55. Michael L. Ryder, 'Fleece Grading and Wool Sorting: The Historical Perspective,' Textile History, 26:1 (Spring 1995), 3-22.
56. John Munro, 'Textiles,' in Frank A. Mantello and George Rigg, eds., Medieval Latin: An Introduction and Bibliographical Guide (Washington, D.C.: Catholic University of America Press, 1996), pp. 474 - 84.
57. Patrick Chorley, 'The Evolution of the Woollen, 1300 - 1700,' in Negley B. Harte, ed., The New Draperies in the Low Countries and England, 1300 - 1800, Pasold Studies in

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<sup>1</sup> The entry on 'Scarlet' contains an unfortunate error, inserted by an ignorant copy-editor, long after the final text had been approved, on his own initiative, and without consulting either the editor or the author. In the second paragraph, first sentence, the subordinate clause 'that is, as yarn or fiber rather than as woven material' should be struck out, so that the sentence may properly read: 'While all medieval scarlets were dyed 'in the grain' with kermes, some also contained additional dyes, especially woad (blue), affixed first to the wools, and weld (yellow).' This error has been corrected both in the Errata of Vol. XIII (1989).

Textile History, Vol. 10 (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997), pp. 7-34

58. Françoise Piponnier and Perrine Mane, Dress in the Middle Ages (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1997).
59. Dominique Cardon, La draperie au moyen âge: essor d'une grande industrie européenne (Paris: CNRSS, 1999).
- \* 60. John Munro, 'Medieval Woollens: Technology and Industrial Organisation,' and 'Medieval Woollens: The International Commerce in Textiles, 1000-1500 A.D.,' in David Jenkins, ed., The Cambridge History of Western Textiles (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press), forthcoming 2000 or 2001.

See also the journal Textile History, beginning with Vol. I (1968-70).

#### **B. The Low Countries: Rural Draperies, 'Nouvelles Draperies,' and Sayetteries, 1450 - 1700**

1. Jules Flammermont, Histoire de l'industrie à Lille (Lille: Progrès du Nord, 1897).
- \*\* 2. Henri Pirenne, 'Une crise industrielle au XVIe siècle: la draperie urbaine et la nouvelle draperie en Flandre,' Bulletin de l'Académie royale de Belgique: Classe des Belles Lettres (Brussels, 1905), reprinted in Histoire économique de l'occident médiéval, ed. Emile Coornaert (Bruges, 1951), pp. 621-43. A classic, seminal article, which has unfortunately been responsible for much confusion about the so-called 'nouvelle draperies, draperies légères, sayetteries, and the English 'New Draperies'.
3. E. Maugis, 'La saietterie à Amiens, 1480-1587,' Vierteljahrschrift für Sozial-und Wirtschaftsgeschichte, 5 (1907), 1-115.
4. Maurice Van Haeck, Histoire de la sayetterie à Lille, 2 vols. (Lille, 1910).
5. M. G. Willemsen, 'Technique et l'organisation de la draperie à Bruges, à Gand, et à Malines au milieu du XVIe siècle,' Annales de l'Académie Royale d'archéologie de Belgique, 68 (1920), 5-175.
6. Georges Espinas, 'Une draperie rurale dans la Flandre française au XVe siècle: la draperie rurale d'Estaires (Nord): 1428-1434,' Revue d'histoire des doctrines économiques et sociales, 11 (1923), 1-44.
7. Emile Coornaert, Une industrie urbaine du XIVe au XVIIe siècle: l'industrie de la laine à Bergues-Saint-Winoc (Paris, 1930).
- \* 8. Emile Coornaert, La draperie-sayetterie d'Hondschoote, XIVe-XVIIIe siècles (Paris, 1931). A classic. (Read the introduction, at least.)

9. Florence Edler, 'Le commerce d'exportation des sayes d'Hondschoote vers Italie d'après la correspondance d'une firme anversoise, entre 1538 et 1544,' Revue du Nord, 22 (1936), 249-65.
10. Henri De Sagher, 'Une enquête sur la situation de l'industrie drapière en Flandre à la fin du XVIe siècle,' in Etudes d'histoire dédiées à la mémoire de Henri Pirenne par ses anciens élèves (Brussels, 1937), pp. 471-500.
- \*\* 11. Emile Coornaert, 'Draperies rurales, draperies urbaines: l'évolution de l'industrie flamande au moyen âge et au XVI siècle,' Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire, 28 (1950), 60-96. An excellent study, correcting some of Pirenne's errors; but curiously ignored by most economic historians.
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13. Felicien Favresse, 'Les débuts de la nouvelle draperie bruxelloise, appelée aussi draperie légère,' Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire, 28 (1950), reprinted in his Etudes sur les métiers bruxellois au moyen âge (Brussels, 1961), pp. 59-74.
14. Felicien Favresse, 'La petite draperie bruxelloise, 1416-1466,' Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire, 29 (1951), reprinted in his Etudes sur les métiers bruxellois au moyen âge (Brussels, 1961), pp. 75-84.
15. Federigo Melis, 'Mercanti-imprenditori italiani in Fiandra alla fine de Trecenti,' Economia e storia, 5 (1958), 144-61.
16. Federigo Melis, 'La diffusione nel Mediterraneo occidentale dei panni di Wervicq e delle altre città della Lys attorna al 1400,' in Studi in onore di Amintore Fanfani, Vol. III: Medioevo (Milan, 1962), pp. 219-43.
17. Federigo Melis, 'L'industrie drapière au moyen âge dans la vallée de la Lys, d'Armentieres à Gand,' in Hulde aan Paul Ferrant-Dalle (Wervik, 1967), pp. 151-61.
18. Pierre Deyon, and A. Lottin, A., 'Evolution de la production textile à Lille aux XVIe et XVIIe siècles,' Revue du Nord, 49 (1967), 23-33.
- \* 19. Donald C. Coleman, 'An Innovation and its Diffusion: the 'New Draperies',' Economic History Review, 2nd ser. 22:3 (1969), 417-29. Only partly on the Low Countries: mainly on England. A very major and seminal contribution that also contains very serious errors, in both textile technology and in textile history.
20. Jan A. Van Houtte, 'De draperie van Leidse lakens in Brugge, 1503-1516: een vroege poging tot inplanting van nieuwe nijverheden,' in Album Antoon Viaene (Bruges, 1970), pp. 331-39; reprinted in Jan A. Van Houtte, Essays on Medieval and Early Modern Economy and Society, Symbolae Series A, Vol. 5 (Leuven University

Press, 1977), pp. 291-302.

21. Alfons K.L. Thijs, 'Hondschootse saaiwevers te Antwerpen,' Bijdragen tot de geschiedenis vizonderlijk van het oude hertogdom Brabant, 54 (1971), 225-40.
- \* 22. Robert S. DuPlessis and Martha Howell, 'Reconsidering the Early Modern Urban Economy: the Cases of Leiden and Lille,' Past and Present, no. 94 (Feb. 1982), 49-84. More on the Old than on the New Draperies but a very important analysis of chiefly 16th century textile production.
- \* 23. Patrick Chorley, 'The 'Draperies légères' of Lille, Arras, Tournai, Valenciennes: New Materials for New Markets?', in Marc Boone and Walter Prevenier, eds., La draperie ancienne des Pays Bas: débouchés et stratégies de survie (14e - 16e siècles)/ Drapery Production in the late medieval Low Countries: Markets and Strategies for Survival (14th-16th Centuries), Studies in Urban Social, Economic and Political History of the Medieval and Modern Low Countries (Leuven/Appeldorn: Garant, 1993), pp. 151-66. See also the entire contents of this volume, as follows:
  - a) Marc Boone, 'L'industrie textile à Gand au bas moyen âge, ou les resurrections successive d'une activité réputée moribonde,' pp. 15-61.
  - b) Peter Stabel, 'Décadence ou survie? Économies urbaines et industries textiles dans les petite villes drapières de la Flandre orientale (14e-16e s.),' pp. 63-84.
  - c) Martha Howell, 'Weathering Crisis, Managing Change: the Emergence of a New Socioeconomic Order in Douai at the End of the Middle Ages,' , pp. 85-120.
  - d) Hanno Brand, 'A Medieval Industry in Decline: The Leiden Drapery in the First Half of the Sixteenth Century,' pp. 121-49.
  - e) Patrick Chorley, 'The 'Draperies légères' of Lille, Arras, Tournai, Valenciennes: New Materials for New Markets?', pp. 151-66.
  - f) Simonne Abraham-Thisse, 'Le commerce des draps de Flandre en Europe du Nord: Faut-il encore parler du déclin de la draperie flamande au bas moyen-âge?' pp. 167-206.
  - g) Rudolf Holbach, 'Some Remarks on the Role of 'Putting-out' in Flemish and Northwest European Cloth Production,' , pp. 207-50.
24. Marci Sortor, 'Saint-Omer and Its Textile Trades in the Late Middle Ages: A Contribution to the Proto-industrialization Debate,' The American Historical Review, 98:4 (October 1993), 1475-99.
- \* 25. John Munro, 'The Origins of the English 'New Draperies': The Resurrection of an Old



Flemish Industry, 1270 - 1570,' in Negley B. Harte, ed., The New Draperies in the Low Countries and England, 1300 - 1800, Pasold Studies in Textile History no. 10 (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1997), pp. 35 - 127. Note my differences from the views of Pirenne, Coleman, and Coornaert. See also the review, by Karel Davids (Amsterdam) in Journal of Economic History, 59:3 (Sept. 1999), 801-03.

26. Carla Rahn Phillips and William D. Phillips, Spain's Golden Fleece: Wool Production and the Wool Trade from the Middle Ages to the Nineteenth Century (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1997).
27. Cor Trompetter, Agriculture, Proto-Industry, and Mennonite Entrepreneurship: a History of the Textile Industries in Twente, 1600 - 1815 (Amsterdam: NEHA, 1997).
28. John Munro, 'Textiles as Articles of Consumption in Flemish Towns, 1330 - 1575,' *Bijdragen tot de geschiedenis*, 81:1-3 (1998), 275-88. With a Dutch summary.<sup>2</sup>
29. Herman Van der Wee, 'Consumptie van textiel en industriële ontwikkeling in de steden van de Nederlanden tijdens de late middeleeuwen en nieuwe tijd: aanzet tot een werkhypothese,' *Bijdragen tot de geschiedenis*, 1-3 (1998): 339-50. [Special issue: 'Proeve 't al, 't is prysselyck: Verbruik in Europese steden (13de - 18de eeuw)/Consumption in European Towns (13th-18th Century): Liber Amicorum Raymond van Utyven]

### C. Woollen Textiles in England, to 16th Century

1. William Ashley, The Early History of the English Woollen Industry (Baltimore, 1887).
2. Toulmin Smith, ed., English Guilds: The Original Ordinances of More Than One Hundred Early English Guilds, with introductions by Lucy Toulmin Smith and Lujo Bretano, Early English Text Society (London: Oxford University Press, 1894).
3. Eileen Power, Medieval People (London, 1924), chapter VI: 'Thomas Paycocke of Coggeshale, An Essex Clothier in the Days of Henry VII,' pp. 161-83.
4. George Unwin, 'Woollen Cloth: The Old Draperies,' in The Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of the County of Suffolk, Vol. II (London, 1907); reprinted as 'The History of the Cloth Industry in Suffolk,' in his Studies in Economic History: Collected Papers, ed. R.H. Tawney (London, 1927), pp. 262-301.
5. Maud Sellers, 'The Textile Industries,' in William Page, ed., The Victoria History of the

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<sup>2</sup> Special issue on: 'Proeve 't al, 't is prysselyck': *Verbruik in Europese steden (13de - 18de eeuw)/Consumption in the West European City (13<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> Century): Liber Amicorum Raymond Van Uytven*, ed. Bruno Blondé.

Counties of England: A History of the County of York, 3 vols. (London: Constable, 1907 - 1913), Vol. II (1912), pp. 406 - 29. See also:

6. Maud Sellers, 'Social and Economic History,' in William Page, ed., The Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of the County of York, Vol. III (1913), pp. 435 - 86.
7. Norman S.B. Gras, The Early English Customs System: A Documentary Study of the Institutional and Economic History of the Customs from the Thirteenth to the Sixteenth Century, Harvard Economic Studies vol. xviii (Cambridge, Mass. 1918). For the wool and cloth customs.
8. Eileen Power, The Paycockes of Coggeshall (London, 1920).
9. A.P. Usher, The Industrial History of England (Boston, 1920), chapter VIII: 'Woollen Industries, 1450-1750,' pp. 195-224.
10. Ephraim Lipson, The History of the English Woollen and Worsted Industries (London, 1921).
11. Louis Francis Salzman, English Industries of the Middle Ages, new edn. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1923), chapter 9, 'Clothmaking,' pp. 194 - 244.
11. H.L. Gray, 'The Production and Exportation of English Woollens in the Fourteenth Century,' English Historical Review, 39 (1924), 13-55.
12. Henri De Sagher, 'L'immigration des tisserands flamands et brabançons en Angleterre sous Edward III,' Mélanges d'histoire offerts à Henri Pirenne, 2 vols. (Brussels, 1926).
13. E.M. Carus-Wilson, 'The Aulnage Accounts: A Criticism,' Economic History Review, 1st ser. 2 (1929); reprinted in Eleanora M. Carus-Wilson, Medieval Merchant Venturers: Collected Studies (London: Methuen, 1954), pp. 279-91.
14. Francis Consitt, The London Weavers' Company, Vol. I: From the Twelfth Century to the Close of the Sixteenth Century (1933).
15. H.L. Gray, 'English Foreign Trade from 1446 to 1482,' in E. Power and M. Postan, eds. Studies in English Trade in the Fifteenth Century (London, 1933), pp. 1-38.
16. Florence Edler, 'Winchcombe Kerseys in Antwerp (1538-44),' Economic History Review, 1st ser. 7 (1936-37), 57-62.
17. Ephraim Lipson, The Economic History of England, Vol. I: Middle Ages (London, 1937), chapter IX: 'Woollen Industry,' 440-510.
18. George Unwin, The Gilds and Companies of London, 3rd ed. (London, 1938).

19. E.M. Carus-Wilson, 'An Industrial Revolution of the Thirteenth Century,' Economic History Review, 1st ser. 11 (1941), reprinted in E.M. Carus-Wilson, ed., Essays in Economic History, I (London, 1954), 41-60; and also reprinted in Eleanora M. Carus-Wilson, Medieval Merchant Venturers: Collected Studies (London: Methuen, 1954), pp. 183-210.
20. George D. Ramsay, The Wiltshire Woollen Industry in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries (Oxford, 1943; 2nd edn. London, 1965).
21. E.M. Carus-Wilson, 'The English Cloth Industry in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries,' Economic History Review, 1st ser. 14 (1944); reprinted in Eleanora M. Carus-Wilson, Medieval Merchant Venturers: Collected Studies (London: Methuen, 1954), pp. 211-38.
22. Kenneth G. Ponting, 'The Weavers and Fullers of Marlborough,' Wiltshire Archeological and Natural History Magazine, 53 (1949), 113-17.
23. E.M. Carus-Wilson, 'Trends in the Export of English Woollens in the Fourteenth Century,' Economic History Review, 2nd ser. 3 (1950), 162-79; reprinted in Eleanora M. Carus-Wilson, Medieval Merchant Venturers: Collected Studies (London: Methuen, 1954), pp. 239-64.
24. H.C. Darby, ed., An Historical Geography of England Before A.D. 1800 (1951), chapters by Pelham on textiles, pp. 247-56, and pp. 304-24.
- \*\* 25. E.M. Carus-Wilson, 'The Woollen Industry,' in M. M. Postan and E. E. Rich, eds., Cambridge Economic History, Vol. II (Cambridge, 1952), pp. 398-29 (Sections V: 'Crisis and Transformation in the North,' and VI: 'Triumph of the English Industry'); reissued, with a few revisions in M.M. Postan and Edward Miller, eds., The Cambridge Economic History of Europe, Vol. II: Trade and Industry in the Middle Ages, 2nd rev. edn. (Cambridge, 1987), pp. 657-90.
26. Eleanor M. Carus-Wilson, 'La guède française en Angleterre: un grand commerce du moyen âge,' Revue du Nord, 35 (1953), 89-
26. Eleanora M. Carus-Wilson, Medieval Merchant Venturers: Collected Studies (London: Methuen, 1954).
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**E. The Knitting, Linen, Early Cotton Industry, and other Textile Industries in Early-Modern Europe and Great Britain, 1500 - 1750**

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**QUESTIONS:**

1. What were the 'New Draperies', in England; and how did they differ from the Old Draperies?
2. What are the differences between the 'New Draperies' in England and the *nouvelle draperies* (i.e. New Draperies) in the Low Countries? What are the relationships between the English New Draperies and the *draperies légères* and *sayetteries* in the Low Countries?
3. Textiles: what are the differences between and amongst the following: woollens, worsteds, says, stuffs? What are the differences between woollen and worsted yarns?
4. What are the origins of the English 'New Draperies': in what respects do they represent a revival of ancient forms of textile making? How do the Flemish *sayetteries* of the 15th and 16th centuries resemble those of the 12th and 13th centuries, especially those of Hondschoote (Flanders)?
5. What impact did the Revolt of the Netherlands, from 1568, have upon the origins or rebirth of the English New Draperies: in particular, the exile or flight of Flemish refugee artisans (to Holland as well as to England).
6. Why was East Anglia the original home of medieval English worsted manufacture; and why did it become as well the homeland of the New Draperies, from the 1560s?
7. Explain the structural changes in the English textile industries: the gradual decline of the Old Draperies and the rise of the New Draperies, in terms of:
  - a) supply factors:
    - i) changes in the production, types (sheep breeds), and qualities of English wool
    - ii) the transfer of labour and capital from the Old Draperies
  - b) demand factors:
    - i) declining or saturated markets for the Old Draperies
    - ii) expansion of new regional markets more favourable to the products of the New Draperies
    - iii) changes in customs and fashions
    - iv) changes in the income structure of European demand for textiles.
8. How, when, where, and why did the rise of the New Draperies compensate for the decline of the Old Draperies, by the mid to later 17th century?

**Table 1. THE WOOL-BASED TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN ENGLAND**

<b>Features</b>	<b>THE OLD DRAPERIES: WOOLLENS</b>	<b>THE NEW DRAPERIES: WORSTEDS AND STUFFS</b>
<b>Wools for Warps and Wefts</b>	Short-stapled, very fine, curly, scaly, soft wools: very costly. Originally English: Shropshire, Herefordshire, Cotswolds, Lincs.; later, Spanish merino wools	Long-stapled, straight-fibred, coarse wools: relatively cheap; but in some hybrid or mixed fabrics, short-stapled wools were used for the weft. Some interwoven with goat's hair, silk, etc.
<b>Wool preparation</b>	After initial scouring, wools were oiled or greased (olive oil, butter)	Wools were left dry, ungreased, after scouring; but if short-stapled wools were used for the weft, they were oiled
<b>Yarn preparation</b>	wools were carded, warp and weft (though combed in medieval era)	wools were combed, at least for the warp; if short-stapled wools used for the weft, they were also carded
<b>Spinning</b>	carded wools were spun on the spinning wheel; in medieval era, combed warps were spun on the distaff or 'rock'; Saxony wheel with flyer in use by 16th century	combed wools originally spun with the distaff; but by the 16th century, the Saxony wheel was used for both warp and weft
<b>Weaving</b>	warp and weft yarns were woven on a broadloom with two weavers	yarns were more commonly woven on a single-weaver narrow loom
<b>Fulling</b>	When woven, the broadcloths were intensively fulled [usually at a water-powered fulling mill] to degrease the cloth, to felt and shrink the cloth by about half	Pure worsteds were not fulled (i.e. with dry worsted yarns for warp and weft); but hybrid fabrics with greased carded wefts were partially fulled, if only to degrease the cloth
<b>Finishing</b>	Fulled woollens were stretched on a tentering frame and subjected to preliminary napping; when dried renapped and shorn several times with large shears; and then dyed with costly dyes	No napping or shearing; woven cloths were subjected to simple bleaching and/or dyeing; and then calendared (pressed with steam irons); inexpensive dyes
<b>Names</b>	West Country, Suffolk, Essex broadcloths; later: Spanish medleys with Spanish merino wools	Worsteds, says, bays, serges, stuffs, bombazines, perpetuanas, honscots, ostades, etc. Mixed 'stuffs' with combed worsted warps and carded woollen wefts

**warps:** the foundation yarns stretched between the warp and cloth-beam rollers on the loom

**wefts:** the yarn, carried by a wooden shuttle, that is inserted between (above and below) groups of warps to

effect the weaving

**Table 2: WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TEXTILES: Weights & Dimensions**

<b>TEXTILE AND PLACE</b>	<b>WOOLLENS ENGLAND</b>	<b>WOOLLENS FLANDERS</b>	<b>WORSTEDS FLANDERS</b>	<b>WORSTEDS ENGLAND</b>
<b>Date</b>	1551	1510; 1546	1571	1578
<b>Name</b>	<b>Short Broadcloth</b>	<b>Armentières: Oultreffin</b>	<b>Hondschoote: Double Say</b>	<b>Single Bay</b>
<b>Length on Loom</b>		32.2 yd	30.6 yd	
<b>Finished Length</b>	24.0 yd	23.0 yd	28.1 yd	34.0 yd
<b>Width on Loom</b>		2.3 yd	1.1 yd	
<b>Finished Width</b>	1.8 yd	1.5 yd	1.0 yd	1.8 yd
<b>Area in sq yds</b>	42.0 yd <sup>2</sup>	34.5 yd	26.9 yd <sup>2</sup>	59.5 yd <sup>2</sup>
<b>Weight</b>	60.0 lb.	53.2 lb.	16.0 lb.	24.0 lb.
<b>Weight per sq yd</b>	1.43 lb.	1.54 lb.	0.60 lb.	0.40 lb.
<b>grams per sq metre</b>	775	821	322	207

Table 3:

**Composition, Dimensions, and Weights of Woollens and Worsteds:  
Products of the Traditional Luxury Woollen Draperies, the *Nouvelles Draperies*, *Sayetteries*, and 'New Draperies':  
in the Low Countries and England, 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Centuries**

<b>Drapery:</b>	<b>Name of</b>	<b>Dates of the</b>	<b>Wools</b>	<b>Warp</b>	<b>Weight in kg</b>
<b>Town</b>	<b>Textile</b>	<b>Ordinances</b>	<b>Used</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>on Loom</b>
<b>A. Traditional Old Draperies:</b>					
<b>Woollens</b>					
Ghent	Dickedinnen 5 Seal	1456-62; 1546	English: Fine March, Cotswolds, Berkshire	2066	38.179
Leuven	Oppersten Zegel	1519	English: Middle March, Cotswolds, Berkshire	2400	42.090
Mechelen	Gulden Aeren	1544	English: Leominster (Herefordshire)	3120	n.s
Suffolk, Essex	Suffolk Short Cloths	1552	English: short-stapled	n.s	n.s
<b>B. Nouvelles Draperies:</b>					
<b>Woollens</b>					
Armentières	Oultreffin	1510; 1546	Spanish (2/3) + English: Cotswolds, Lindsay, Berks.	1800	40.823
Diksmuide	Grooten Claus	1523; 1546	Spanish, English, Scottish, Rhenish, Flemish	1968	38.968
Haubourdin	Oultreffin	1539	Spanish (2/3) + English	1800	38.040
Bruges	Dobbel Leeuwen	1544	Spanish merino exclusively	2010	n.s

<b>C. Draperies Légères:</b>					
<b>Worsted, Says, Stuffs</b>					
Bergues-St.-Winoc	Fine narrow say	1537	Flemish, Artesian	1400	n.s
Hondshoote	Small double say	1571; 1576	Flemish, Scottish, Frisian, Kempen	1800	n.s
Colchester (Essex)	Single bays	1579	English long (warp) & short (weft)-stapled	n.s	n.s
Essex	Broad says	1579	English long stapled (warp); wefts n.s.	n.s	n.s



<b>Drapery:</b>								
<b>Town</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width on</b>	<b>Final Length</b>	<b>Final Width</b>	<b>Area in</b>	<b>Warps</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Weight</b>
	<b>on Loom in m.</b>	<b>Loom in m.</b>	<b>Metres</b>	<b>Metres</b>	<b>m2</b>	<b>per cm</b>	<b>in kg.</b>	<b>g/m2</b>
<b>A. Traditional Old Draperies:</b>								
<b>Woollens</b>								
Ghent	29.750	2.5375	21.0000	1.663	34.913	12.43	22.126	633.77
Leuven	29.885	2.7800	20.8500	1.738	36.227	13.81	25.254	697.11
Mechelen	33.072	2.7560	20.6700	1.723	35.604	18.11	27.217	764.42
Suffolk, Essex	n.s	n.s	22.5552	1.645	37.095	n.s	29.030	782.58
<b>B. Nouvelles Draperies:</b>								
<b>Woollens</b>								
Armentières	29.400	2.1000	21.0000	1.400	29.400	12.86	24.123	820.50
Diksmuide	28.700	2.5375	21.0000	1.488	31.238	13.23	23.195	742.54
Haubourdin	29.400	2.1000	21.0000	1.488	31.238	12.10	22.267	712.84
Bruges	30.800	2.4500	21.0000	1.488	31.238	13.51	22.267	712.84
<b>C. Draperies Légères:</b>								
<b>Worsteds, Says, Stuffs</b>								
Bergues-St.-Winoc	n.s	n.s	28.0000	0.700	19.600	20.00	5.103	260.35
Hondshoote	28.000	1.006	25.7250	0.875	22.509	20.57	7.257	322.42
Colchester (Essex)	n.s	n.s	31.9532	0.940	30.030	n.s	9.979	332.31
Essex	n.s	n.s	9.3984	0.940	8.833	n.s	1.247	141.19

**Table 4: Prices of Ghent Dickedinnen Woollens, Mechelen Rooslaken Woollens, and Hondschoote Says, and the Daily Wages for an Antwerp Mason, 1535 - 1544: in pence and pounds groot Flemish**

Year	Ghent Dickedinnen in £ groot	Mechelen Black Rooslaken in £ groot	Hondschoote Single Says in £ groot	Hondschoote Double Says in £ groot	No. Days of Mason's Wages to buy one Ghent Dickedinnen	No. Days of a Mason's Wages to buy one Hondschoote Single Say	Antwerp Master Mason's Daily Wage in d groot	Value of Ghent Dickedinnen in Antwerp consumer-baskets	Value of Hondschoote Single Says in Antwerp consumer-baskets	Value of Antwerp Basket of Consumables in d. groot Flemish
1535	14.150	10.667			328.660		10.333	12.637		268.730
1536	14.250	10.667			310.910		11.000	11.497		297.470
1537	14.500	11.333			298.280		11.667	13.683		254.330
1538	14.500	11.333	0.967	2.278	274.730	18.320	12.667	11.775	0.785	295.530
1539	15.000	11.333	0.945	2.184	284.200	17.900	12.667	11.984	0.755	300.400
1540	15.000	11.333	0.835	1.961	284.200	15.820	12.667	12.365	0.688	291.130
1541	15.500	11.333	0.879	2.015	293.680	16.650	12.667	13.381	0.759	278.000
1542	14.500	11.333	0.838	2.005	274.730	15.880	12.667	11.853	0.685	293.600
1543	14.000	11.333	0.783	1.775	240.000	13.420	14.000	10.364	0.580	324.200
1544	14.000	11.333	0.908	1.942	240.000	15.570	14.000	9.571	0.621	351.070

**Sources:** Stadsarchief Gent, Stadsrekeningen 1534/5-1544/5, Reeks 400: nos.46-52; Stadsarchief Mechelen, Stadsrekeningen 1534/5-1544/5, nos.209-19; Herman Van der Wee, *Growth of the Antwerp Market and the European Economy, 14th to 16th Centuries*, 3 vols. (The Hague, 1963), 1:457-68 (Appendix 39); sources cited in Tables 1 and 2.

**Notes:**

- a. Converted from Brabant *grooten*: 1.5d Brabant groot = 1.0d Flemish groot (gros)
- b. Ghent woollens (dickedinnen): 30 ells by 9.5 quarter ells (made from English March and Cotswolds wools).
- c. Mechelen woollens (Rooslaken): 30 ells by 10 quarter ells (March wools), prices converted from *pond groot* Brabant into *pond groot* Flemish
- d. Hondschoote single says: 18 ells by 5 quarter ells: Hondschoote price.
- e. Hondschoote double says: 36.75 ells by 5 quarter ells: Antwerp price.

Table 5.

**Production and Export of Says from the Hondschoote Sayetterie  
in quinquennials means, 1401-05 to 1596-1600**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Hondschoote</b>	<b>Cloths</b>	<b>Hondschoote</b>
	<b>Drapery Tax Farm</b>	<b>represented</b>	<b>Cloth Sales:</b>
	<b>in £ parisis</b>	<b>by tax farm</b>	<b>Exports</b>
	<b>240d per £ parisis</b>	<b>8d. per cloth</b>	<b>in Single Says*</b>
1401-05	54.80	1,644	
1406-10	78.00	2,340	
1411-15	85.60	2,568	
1416-20	117.60	3,528	
1421-25	152.80	4,584	
1426-30	165.80	4,974	
1431-35	172.00	5,160	
1436-40	176.00	5,280	
1441-45	180.00	5,400	
1446-50	278.00	8,340	
1451-55	345.60	10,368	
1456-60	388.00	11,640	
1461-65	404.00	12,120	
1466-70	435.20	13,056	
1471-75	464.00	13,920	
1476-80	424.00	12,720	
1481-85	455.00	13,650	
1486-90	488.70	14,661	
1491-95	399.95	11,999	
1496-1500	424.00	12,720	
1501-05	588.00	17,640	
1506-10	667.20	20,016	
1511-15	757.60	22,728	
1516-20	980.00	29,400	
1521-25	1,071.60	32,148	
1526-30	1,163.20	34,896	31,583.44
1531-35	1,452.80	43,584	41,184.50
1536-40	1,439.20	43,176	42,761.40
1541-45	1,580.80	47,424	44,547.60
1546-50	1,634.80	49,044	45,453.40
1551-55	2,228.80	66,864	57,387.40
1556-60	2,472.40	74,172	67,026.20
1561-65	2,946.40	88,392	89,699.60
1566-70	2,987.20	89,616	93,057.20

Year	Hondschoote	Cloths	Hondschoote
	Drapery Tax Farm	represented	Cloth Sales:
	in £ parisis	by tax farm	Exports
	240d per £ parisis	8d. per cloth	in Single Says*
1571-75	2,716.00	81,480	82,772.40
1576-80	2,224.00	66,720	81,550.50
1581-85	384.00	11,520	16,961.20
1586-90	494.00	14,820	12,127.80
1591-95	724.00	21,720	20,039.70

\* A fine narrow say measured 28.0 m (40 ells) by 0.7 m (1 ell), with a finished area of 19.60 m<sup>2</sup>, and with a weight of 260.4 grams per sq. metre; a small double say measured 25.725 m (36.75 ells) by 0.875 m (1.25 ells), with a finished area of 22.509 m<sup>2</sup>, and with a weight of 322.4 grams per sq. metre. In the 1540s, at the Antwerp market, Hondschoote single says sold for £0.783 to £0.967 *groot* Flemish (15s 8d. to 19s 4d. *groot* Flemish), which represented, in value, 13.42 days' wages to 18.32 days wages for an Antwerp master mason, then earning 12.67d (1540-42) to 14.00d. *groot* per day (from 1543).

**Source:** Emile Coornaert, *La draperie-sayetterie d'Hondschoote, XIVE-XVIIIe siècles* (Paris, 1930); calculated from Appendix IV, 485-90 (data extracted from: Archives départementales du Nord, Section B. État général, 4068-4236, 17600); Appendix V, 493-95 (data extracted from Stadsarchief Hondschoote, Series GG 53, 54, 70, 38, 398, 82; CC 89, 40-50, 61-82; and HH 12-13). Note: double says are counted as two single says; John Munro, 'Textiles as Articles of Consumption in Flemish Towns, 1330 - 1575,' *Bijdragen tot de geschiedenis*, 81:1-3 (1998): 275-88.

**Table 6.**

**Average Prices of English Textiles, Recorded in Retailers' Inventories  
in pence (d.) per yard, in current and constant values, 1578 - 1738,**

**Constant values based upon the mean value of the price indices in the Phelps Brown  
& Hopkins 'Basket of Consumables' Index for 1660- 1738\***

Type of Textile	1578-99: current	1578-99: constant	1600-40: current	1600-40: constant	1660-99: current	1700-38: current
<b>Wool-Based</b>						
Broadcloth	80	138	65	72	56	54
Kersey	32	55	37	41	21	25
Freize	10	17	14	15	22	21
Serge	24	41	22	24	24	19
Baize	21	36	31	34	18	10
Flannel	10	17	10	11	10	15
Stuffs	-	-	12	13	9	9
<b>Linen-Cotton</b>						
Fine Holland	48	83	42	46	41	32
Linen	14	24	20	22	11	13
Blue linen	-	-	12	13	10	10
Osnaburg	6	10	9	10	8	8
Fustian	18	31	12	13	8	10
Calico	16	28	12	13	12	24
Scotch cloth	-	-	15	17	13	10

**Source:** Carole Shammas, 'The Decline of Textile Prices in England and British America Prior to Industrialization', *Economic History Review*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser., 47:3 (August 1994), Table 1, p. 484.

\* The author in fact used the mean index for 1660-99 as the base; but noting that prices were approximately the same in the following period 1700-38, made no adjustments for the prices in that final period. Therefore, in effect, the base period is 1660-1738.

Table 7:

EXPORTS OF ENGLISH BROADCLOTHS, 1347/48 to 1548/49						
English Broadcloth = 24 yds by 1.75 yds, for cloths of assise: 4 straits and dozens = 1 broadcloth; and 3 kerseys = 1 broadcloth.						
From one sack of wool, 4.333 broadcloths could be manufactured						
Year	Denizen	Hansard	Other Aliens	TOTAL	London	London as
Michaelmas	Exports	Exports	Exports	EXPORTS	Total	% of Total
1348-50	2,246		310	2,556		
1351-55	1,586		335	1,921		
1356-60	7,376	174	1,511	9,061		
1361-65	9,099	1,020	1,598	11,717		
1366-70	10,978	1,310	2,240	14,527		
1371-75	9,102	1,240	1,869	12,211		
1376-80	9,673	1,383	2,586	13,643		
1381-85	13,949	2,800	5,493	22,242		
1386-90	17,192	3,125	5,293	25,610		
1391-95	22,974	6,346	10,205	39,525		
1396-00	23,318	5,646	9,811	38,775		
1401-05	19,450	6,548	8,571	34,570		
1406-10	12,997	6,568	12,181	31,746	14,251	44.89%
1411-15	12,284	4,980	9,919	27,183	14,493	53.31%
1416-20	14,051	5,722	8,205	27,977	12,698	45.39%
1421-25	21,180	6,935	12,160	40,275	16,812	41.74%
1426-30	20,334	5,304	14,768	40,406	17,498	43.30%
1431-35	25,474	4,062	10,492	40,027	17,069	42.64%
1441-45	28,163	11,336	16,957	56,456	23,938	42.40%
1446-50	25,286	9,301	11,259	45,847	14,229	31.04%
1451-55	20,785	8,214	7,701	36,700	16,419	44.74%
1456-60	18,911	10,017	7,562	36,489	16,162	44.29%
1460-65	16,046	8,584	4,371	29,002	16,041	55.31%
1466-70	21,255	5,807	10,386	37,447	20,788	55.51%
1471-75	20,705	3,415	12,417	36,537	23,328	63.85%
1476-80	32,185	8,226	10,030	50,441	34,444	68.29%
1481-85	29,191	13,439	11,568	54,198	36,293	66.96%
1486-90	25,892	13,740	10,373	50,005	35,122	70.24%
1491-95	29,513	15,100	12,332	56,945	35,893	63.03%
1496-00	35,668	17,175	9,740	62,583	42,746	68.30%
1501-05	44,803	17,638	14,830	77,271	46,611	60.32%
1506-10	46,832	16,984	20,987	84,803	52,390	61.78%
1511-15	49,110	21,621	15,861	86,592	62,257	71.90%
1516-20	51,128	20,411	18,559	90,099	63,084	70.02%
1521-25	48,675	18,457	15,137	82,269	61,854	75.19%
1526-30	56,942	20,402	16,190	93,534	72,350	77.35%
1531-35	53,966	24,274	15,847	94,087	75,503	80.25%
1536-40	61,008	30,747	17,523	109,278	91,731	83.94%

<b>Year</b>	<b>Denizen</b>	<b>Hansard</b>	<b>Other Aliens</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>London</b>	<b>London as</b>
<b>Michaelmas</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>EXPORTS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
<b>1541-45</b>				118,056	101,550	86.02%
<b>1546-50</b>				135,190	123,780	91.56%
<b>1551-55</b>				126,595	110,888	87.59%

Table 8.

**LONDON CLOTH EXPORTS**

**Exports of English Woollen Broadcloths\* ('Short cloths') from London,  
in decennial means, from 1460-69 to 1630-39**

**Index: Mean of 1500-09 = 100**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Index</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Index</b>
<b>1460-9</b>	17717	36	<b>1553-9<sup>b</sup></b>	?	?
<b>1470-9</b>	26707	54.2	<b>1560-9</b>	85952	174.5
<b>1480-9</b>	35533	72.2	<b>1570-9</b>	90319	183.4
<b>1490-9</b>	39409	80	<b>1580-9</b>	98101	199.2
<b>1500-9</b>	49247	<b>100</b>	<b>1590-9</b>	101172	205.4
<b>1510-9</b>	61036	123.9	<b>1601-9<sup>c</sup></b>	108464	220.2
<b>1520-9</b>	66673	135.4	<b>1610-9<sup>d</sup></b>	105906	215.1
<b>1530-9</b>	80736	163.9	<b>1620-9<sup>e</sup></b>	89637	182
<b>1540-9<sup>a</sup></b>	110135	223.6	<b>1630-9<sup>f</sup></b>	88066	178.8
<b>1550-2<sup>b</sup></b>	110148	223.7	<b>1640<sup>g</sup></b>	86924	176.5

\* 1 short broadcloth = 24 yards by 1.75 yards fulled.

**Notes:**

- a. 1540-47 only
- b. 1550-52 only; 1553-9 missing data
- c. 1601-04 and 1606 only: mean of five years
- d. 1614, 1616, and 1618 only: mean of three years
- e. 1620, 1622, 1626-28 only
- f. 1631-33 only: mean of four years
- g. 1640 only



**Table 9. Exports of Woollen Broadcloths (Short cloths) from LONDON by English Merchants, 1598 to 1640**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Broadcloths Exported</b>
1598	100,551
1601	100,380
1602	113,512
1603	89,619
1604	112,785
1606	126,022
1614	127,215
1616	88,172
1618	102,332
1620	85,741
1622	76,624
1626	91,000 (approximately)
1627	86,800 (approximately)
1628	108,021
1631	84,334
1632	99,020
1633	80,924
1640	86,924

\*\*\*\*\*

1 short broadcloth = 24 yards by 1.75 yards finished.

These statistics include cheaper, smaller cloths converted into notional broadcloths, for export-tax purposes, with the following ratios: 3 kerseys (18 yds by 1 yd) and 4 *straits* and *dozens* (each 12 yds by 1 yd) = 1 broadcloth.

**Table 10.      EXPORTS OF ENGLISH WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS**  
**IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY**

<b>CLOTH TYPE</b>	<b>1700 percent</b>	<b>1720 percent</b>	<b>1775 percent</b>	<b>1790 percent</b>
<b><u>Woollens:</u></b>	25.4%	28.2%	24.5%	41.5%
<b>Broadcloths</b>				
<b><u>Woollens:</u></b>	15.8%	14.7%	10.9%	9.0%
<b>Narrow Cloths: Kerseys, Dozens, Friezes, etc.</b>				
<b><u>New Draperies:</u></b>	58.8%	57.1%	64.6%	49.5%
<b>Bays, says, serges, stuffs, perpetuanas</b>				
<b>Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>TOTAL VALUE in millions of £ sterling</b>	£2.82	£3.22	£4.91	£5.79

**Table 11. TEXTILE, METAL, AND COLONIAL EXPORTS DURING THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ERA**

**Exports of textile and metal products and of colonial re-exports as percentages of total exports from England and Wales (1750-9 to 1780-9) and Great Britain (1790-9 to 1820-9) in constant prices based on those of ca. 1700**

<b>Decade</b>	<b>Woollens &amp; Worsteds</b>	<b>Cottons</b>	<b>Iron and Steel</b>	<b>Re-Exports</b>	<b>Total Exports in Millions of £ (pounds)</b>
<b>1750-9</b>	48.85%	1.0%	4.8%	28.6%	12.25
<b>1760-9</b>	44.35%	2.3%	5.9%	30.9%	14.53
<b>1770-9</b>	43.0%	2.7%	7.3%	35.6%	14.42
<b>1780-9</b>	34.5%	7.4%	6.5%	29.5%	14.46
<b>1790-9</b>	29.9%	15.0%	6.9%	34.8%	27.12
<b>1800-9</b>	24.0%	40.2%	5.3%	28.9%	34.98
<b>1810-9</b>	16.0%	53.4%	4.5%	25.0%	46.72
<b>1820-9</b>	11.9%	61.9%	4.4%	17.5%	56.41

**Source:** B.R. Mitchell and Phyllis Deane, eds., *Abstract of British Historical Statistics* (Cambridge, 1962), pp. 279-83, 293-95.

**Table 12. Capital Costs for a Norwich Weaver in the ‘New Draperies’****c. 1600**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Cost in Pounds Sterling</b>	<b>Percentage of Total</b>
<b>Fixed Capital: in 19 looms, warping mills, and other equipment</b>	26.4375	8.19
<b>Working Capital: Inventory of Yarns</b>	129.5833	40.16
<b>Working Capital: Inventory of Finished Cloths</b>	166.6667	51.65
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL</b>	322.6875	100

**Source:**

Luc Martin, ‘The Rise of the New Draperies in Norwich, 1550 - 1622,’ in Negley B. Harte, ed., *The New Draperies in the Low Countries and England, 1300 - 1800*, Pasold Studies in Textile History, Vol. 10 (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997), pp. 245-74.