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**Reports by the juries on the subjects in the thirty classes into which
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Class XV. Report on mixed fabrics, including shawls, but exclusive of worsted goods.

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CLASS XV.

REPORT ON MIXED FABRICS, INCLUDING SHAWLS, BUT EXCLUSIVE OF WORSTED GOODS.

[The figures after the Names (between parentheses) refer to the Exhibitors' Numbers and to the Pages in the OFFICIAL DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.]

Jury.

CHARLES VAN HOEGAERDEN, *Chairman*, Belgium; Merchant, Member of Chamber of Commerce, Brussels.
 JOHN R. LAVANCHY, *Deputy Chairman*, 6 New Burlington Street; Silk Mercer.
 W. CLABBURN, Norwich; Manufacturer.
 MAXIME GAUSSEN, France; Member of the Central Jury.
 DAVID KEMP, Glasgow; Shawl Merchant.
 N. KINGSBURY, United States; Manufacturer.
 JOHN MORGAN, Grenlaw, Paisley; Manufacturer.
 WILLIAM PRINSEP, *Reporter*, 30 Gloucester Gardens.
 TITUS SALT, J. P., Bradford; Manufacturer.
 FREDERICK SCHWANN, Huddersfield; Merchant.
 JOHN H. SWIFT, United States; Merchant.
 SIR GARDNER WILKINSON, Turkey.

Associates.

F. BERNOVILLE, France; Spinner and Manufacturer. (Juror in Class XX.)
 GEORGE HAISS, 31 Milk Street, City; Shawl Manufacturer.

A.—MIXED WOVEN FABRICS, OF VARIOUS MATERIALS, SHOT WITH EITHER COTTON, LINEN, WOOL, SILK, MOHAIR, OR OTHER SUBSTANCES.

THE description given in the "Classification for the use of Juries" of the articles to come under the examination of this Class is so very miscellaneous, namely, "for dresses, damasks, aprons, shoe and boot cloths, linings, cravats, vestings, ponchos, pantaloon cloths, coatings, tweeds, quiltings, plaids, tabinets, poplins, paramattas, chalis, barèges, cashmeres, articles for furniture, shawls," that some necessity was found for drawing a line more definitely between this and Class XII., where, under the head of "Woollen and Worsted," many of the above articles would be better placed.

We have consequently confined our notice to the following articles:—Vestings, coatings, tweeds, linings, pantaloon stuffs, shoe and boot cloths, cravatings, plaids, tabinets, poplins, paramattas, cashmerets, cassinets, chalis, barèges, cashmeres, shawl cloths, and Utrecht velvets.

General Remarks.

It is difficult to give a correct idea of the origin of many of these fabrics. Varieties of them have been made in Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, and Norfolk, from time immemorial, and are of equally ancient date in many parts of Europe. The introduction of spun silk with wool may be dated from 1685, when the revocation of the Edict of Nantes brought over to Spitalfields and to Norwich especially nearly 30,000 artisans from Paris and Lyons, who established these manufactures in England. We find that the importations of silk into Ireland in that year were of 80,000*l.* value. Tabinets or poplins have been produced in Ireland ever since 1771. Novelties are being constantly introduced, both in style and texture, as well as in new combinations of materials, and many most valuable experiments of this character have been adopted, particularly within the last ten years. We may notice two articles in particular, which have become of great importance to this class of manufactures, viz., alpaca and mohair. The former is the wool or hair of an animal of the llama tribe from the region of Peru; the latter, that of a goat peculiar to Asia Minor: and some idea of the rapid development of such novelties may be formed from the following returns of imports, viz.,—Of alpaca wool, from 1836 to 1840, 7000 bales per annum; from 1841 to 1845, 13,000 bales per annum; from 1846 to 1850,

20,000 bales per annum. Of mohair, in 1841, 5,621 bales; in 1850, 12,884 bales.

We believe that to England must be accorded the chief credit of searching for and adopting most of the new and important materials which are every year being introduced into these manufactures, tending naturally to increase the value of the trade: she also takes the lead in the quantity of production. France, ever ready to adopt and improve, produces very largely the same articles, and is peculiarly successful in the finer and richer descriptions, where delicacy of design and colour is most favourably applied; and had she equal facility with England in sending her productions into foreign markets, the development of her medium classes of these goods would have been more complete. Austria has made very great progress within the last ten years in these fabrics: her materials are excellent, and ably put together; and she presents them at low price, for a large internal consumption. Bohemia, in particular, supplies tissues of a quality that bears the stamp of decided progress. Labour in these countries is extremely cheap, and the artisans are intelligent, and if the progress now apparent continues with increased energy for the coming ten years, their productions may vie, particularly in price, with those of all Europe; but we find no originality among them, whether of design or manufacture. Prussia and the States of the Zollverein have given valuable proofs of their powers of copying the productions of France and England. They require but the support of capital, and the encouragement of a natural taste for design, to become the producers of the best articles at low prices; for in many cases they have the raw material at hand, and they are not wanting in either energy or ingenuity to give the fullest development to such advantages. In Belgium we find proofs of a very active commerce in these fabrics, and an increasing desire to take advantage of the demand for exportation of middling and low-priced goods. The ancient excellence of the weavers of that country has not, apparently, prompted the manufacturers to keep the lead in textile fabrics, either in character or quality. Their produce is very extensive, both for the home and foreign demand, and they appear to prefer leading purchasers to their stores by cheapness and goodness of manufacture, rather than by the attraction of superior excellence or novelty. Portugal has exhibited some good copies of French and English fabrics, which give fair promise of excellence. Egypt has contributed some specimens of its early essays

in these fabrics; but as they are chiefly the produce of artisans of other countries, they should only be noticed as evidence of her desire to promote the industry of her population in working upon the raw materials at her command.

The peculiar feature of this manufacture is, that in most descriptions the hand-loom alone is made use of, giving employment to a vast number of persons, we may perhaps say millions; who are thus, by the various occupations connected with it, placed entirely above want.

Particular Remarks.

Exhibitors of various articles are in number as follows:—

From England	- - - - -	30
Scotland	- - - - -	3
Ireland	- - - - -	6
France	- - - - -	11
Zollverein States	- - - - -	38
Austria	- - - - -	16
Belgium	- - - - -	13
Holland	- - - - -	1
Portugal	- - - - -	2
Switzerland	- - - - -	2
Total	- - - - -	122

Among whom we proceed to notice those who are most worthy of remark.

SCHWANN, F., Huddersfield (115, p. 490). All his assortment of embroidered cashmeres and other descriptions are of perfect character, particularly the valentias. The designs are rich, and in good taste; and the execution such as to create regret that the names of the artisans are not recorded.

This contributor being a member of the Jury of this Class, his goods are not under consideration in competition for the reward of merit.

The Jury award Prize Medals to the following Exhibitors in this department:—

ATKINSON, R., and Co., 30 College Green, Dublin (256, p. 498), for poplins of excellent quality, rich in colour, and perfect in manipulation. There are some double and triple corded, of admirable execution. The figured pieces are of good design and brilliant effect. The specimen given of their weaving, by the presence of one of their weavers, who works at an elegant loom upon a rich and elaborate design, is highly interesting and instructive.

BOLINGBROKE, C. and F., Norwich (311, p. 501), for poplins, plain, striped, watered, of superior make and excellent colours; the character of their manufacture is highly meritorious.

BROWN and FORSTER, 5 Vigo Street, Regent Street, London (9, p. 480), for a variety of superior vestings, of cotton warp and weft of wool, worked by Jacquard, in designs of excellent taste; likewise stuffs of other descriptions. Their waistcoatings of plush vegonia will be found remarkable for novelty and excellence, and as being well adapted for a large consumption.

CATTEAUX BROTHERS, Brussels (244, Belgium, p. 1159), for pantaloons stuffs of cotton-wool and linen with cotton. They are fabrics of good taste and extensive consumption, and highly deserving of merit for cheapness.

CATTEAUX-GAUQUIÉ, Courtray (245, Belgium, p. 1159), for fabrics of the same description, but chiefly calculated for the lower classes. A Prize Medal is awarded for goodness of texture and cheapness.

CORNALDI, D., Vienna (not in the Catalogue), presents specimens of vestings of spun silk and wool, also in fine Saxon wool, figured on the Jacquard. There are some with corners embroidered on a new principle. These goods are of decided merit.

CROCO, F., 163 Rue de Charonne, Paris (809, France, p. 1219), for vestings distinguished for the purity and elegance of their design, and for fineness of execution, particularly in the cashmere descriptions, attention being apparently more given to quality than to cheapness of price: his goods are of high merit.

DAY, JOHN, and SON, Mold Green, Huddersfield (113, p. 490), for a pantaloons stuff, warp of cotton with a weft

of carded wool, crossed on one side only, of the character of cassinet. The surface of this stuff is soft to the touch, without having been sheared. This fabric is remarkable for excellence and equality of tints, difficult to accomplish.

ECHINGER BROTHERS, Vienna (304, Austria, p. 1022), for vestings of a strong and useful character, made with cotton, wool, and silk, of moderate price, worth about 4s. per yard; some with combination of colours.

FASSIN, —, jun., Rheims (France), for a variety of excellent goods of a similar description, destined for home consumption, and got up with good taste, chiefly waistcoatings of cotton warp shot with wool and silk, also with combed wool, such as cashmere and valentias, figured with spun silk, of good design and quality. These examples are of great merit, both in execution and lowness of price.

FUNKE, R., Gladbach (587, Prussia, p. 1083), for a variety of superior fabrics, well coloured and of excellent materials, in several combinations of cotton, wool, and silk, for summer cloths and dresses, such as the Victoria cloths and cassinets, which deserve particular notice.

GRAFE and NEVIANDT (591, Prussia, p. 1083), for vestings, made on the Jacquard loom, of cotton warp shot with wool, and figured in various styles; they are of superior merit.

HAAS, PHILIPP, and SONS, Vienna (259, Austria, p. 1019), for woollen velvet shot with cotton, of superior quality, soft in texture, and strong. Medal awarded in Class XII.

HEYMANN, CHARLES, and Co., Crefeld (575, Prussia, p. 1082), for vestings, chiefly made on harness looms, of the character of poplin, corded with cotton in weft. Some worked with gold thread have a rich effect, at a moderate price, averaging not more than 3s. 7d. Their productions are of decided merit.

KAUFFMANN, H., Berlin (117, Prussia, p. 1055), for specimens of woollen velvets, of plushes of goats' hair of various descriptions, printed, and chiné, and all of high merit, fully deserving the award.

LEAROYD, JAMES, Huddersfield (115, p. 490), for cassinets of a very superior quality, exhibited along with the goods of Mr. Schwann: although his name does not appear as an exhibitor, he is entitled to the full credit of excellence.

LEAROYD, W., Huddersfield (115, p. 490), for cassinets of a superior quality and novel make, presenting different faces of satin and cloth, where the difference of tint in dyeing is not perceptible; and other fabrics of superior merit. This manufacturer has exhibited his specimens with those of Mr. Schwann.

LEFÈVRE-DUCATTEAU BROTHERS, Roubaix (1309, France, p. 1239), for vestings of excellent quality, and although chiefly prepared for the middle classes, distinguished for good design and make. We noticed particularly a waistcoating of cotton warp, with weft of combed wool, checked with silk. Also some valentias, figured with silk, of admirable design and fabric. Their tasteful and varied cheap goods are prepared for a very large consumption.

LEMAIRE, DESCAMPS, and PLISSART, Tournay (240, Belgium, p. 1158), for specimens of pantaloons stuff of linen warp and weft of satiné. Those at the price of 6½d. are extraordinarily cheap.

LIENART-CHAFFAUX, Madame, Tournay (242, Belgium, p. 1158), for specimens of pantaloons stuff of linen warp, and weft of cotton satiné, well manufactured, and at the low price of 7d. and 8d. per yard.

MARX and WEIGERT, Berlin (113, Prussia, p. 1054), for excellence of manufacture in Utrecht velvet.

MILNER and HALE, Huddersfield (not in the Catalogue), for excellent cashmerettes of the kind called kersey-mere, warp of cotton and weft of wool (carded merino). This stuff is milled and worked with a fluff, and is remarkable for its softness and perfection. The tints of both cotton and wool are so perfectly equalised as to be scarcely distinguishable. There is another kersey-mere warp of organzine silk and weft of carded wool, equally well blended in colours, of which the feel and quality are admirable. Their merit is undoubted.

MORGENROTH and KRUGMANN, Elberfeld (532, Prussia, p. 1080), for woollen velvet, plain and figured, of a quality of distinguished merit.

MURLEY, W. J. C., Bow Churchyard, London (10, p. 486), for vestings of the character of velvet with goats' hair and cotton; cotton warp with silk weft. These are of superior character: but their vestings of linen thread and silk are truly remarkable. Their embroidered waist-coatings by the "*battant brocheur*," merit particular attention for excellence of workmanship. This house presents articles of high merit.

PATRIAU, CHARLES, Rheims (1380, France, p. 1242), for great variety and excellent taste in their vestings of cashmere, with cotton warp and weft of silk and wool; those also of woollen plush, plain and figured, are particularly deserving of notice. The poplin vestings are likewise of distinguished perfection. This house has produced at Rheims a new fabric called *pipé*. They employ a great number of artisans, and supply largely for exportation showy and cheap goods as well as those of superior qualities, which are eagerly demanded for home consumption. The superior and pre-eminent character of their manufactures entitles them to the very highest consideration, and in the opinion of the Jury they fully deserved the award of the Council Medal; but this was not confirmed by the Council of Chairmen.

PFERDMENGENS and KLEINJUNG, Vierzen (573, Prussia, p. 1082), for an excellent description of vestings of cotton warp, with weft of carded and combed wool, worked with silk checks, of varied and good designs.

PIM BROTHERS and Co., Dublin (255, p. 498), for excellent specimens of poplin got up with great carefulness and evenness of make. There are some on the Jacquard, figured of single colour, worthy of particular notice, and one especially woven with four colours highly deserving of merit for perfection of make and design.

ROCKSTROH, H., Vienna (306, Austria, p. 1022), for good specimens of waistcoatings of cotton and wool, with the corners of the waistcoats figured by the Jacquard. They are sold at the low price of 1s. 7d., and, in this respect, the merit of the exhibitor entitles him to reward.

STIEFF and HARRASS, Potsdam (161, Prussia, p. 1057), for a variety of superior vestings of silk warp and cotton weft, figured with silk, by the Jacquard loom, with good effect, at very moderate prices. They also show two pictures of Jacquard imitations of engravings. Their productions are of high merit.

TAYLOR, J., and Son, Newsome, Huddersfield (111, p. 490), for vestings of great variety and superior make. The cashmeres are of good taste and high merit. There is among them a novelty of good invention, being a variegated cloth of cotton warp, figured and shot with goats' hair, styled *Tigré*. The fabrics of this house are of the highest merit, and in the opinion of the Jury entitled to the award of a Council Medal; but this was not confirmed by the Council of Chairmen.

TEE and SON, Barnsley (37, Class XIV., p. 512), for a variety of fabrics of excellent quality, distinguished both for design and economy: they present a novelty peculiarly worthy of merit, being the introduction of a new material called *China grass*, a substance which has lately been spun by Messrs. Marshall, of Leeds. The employment of this new thread in vestings and pantaloons gives a peculiar finish to these goods.

TOLSON and SONS, Dalton, Huddersfield (116, p. 490), for an excellent assortment of vestings and other articles of superior quality, among which we particularly distinguish some Scotch designs, with silk and wool, brilliant and cheap. There is also a lady's cloth, lightly dressed, of particular merit. Their fabrics generally are of high merit. Medal awarded in Class XII.

WALMESLEY, H., Failsworth, near Manchester (51, Class XI., p. 482), for poplins of a new and cheap description, with several other fabrics of excellent character, showing great ingenuity.

WEIGLE, J. J., Ludwigsburg (29, Wurtemberg, p. 1115), for a fabric of vestings of cotton, carded wool, plain, and crossed with silk, an excellent description of valentia well manufactured. Medal awarded in Class XI.

The Jury make Honourable Mention of the following Exhibitors:—

AKED, T., and Sons, Halifax (137, p. 491), for pantaloons cloths of cotton and goats' hair, and light coatings, very well manufactured, and of very good colours.

BACHOVEN and VOLLSCHWITZ, Zerbst (830, Prussia, p. 1095), for silk and cotton plush, highly esteemed for the linings of caskets. (Awarded in Class XIII.)

BARBOZA, J. (683, Portugal, p. 1315), for excellent fabrics for pantaloons, of good manufacture, strong, and giving great promise of equality with the productions of other countries.

BENNETT and Co., Abingdon Street, Manchester (185, p. 495), for specimens of Utrecht velvet. One design in relief, made in the Jacquard loom, is well worthy of notice; more, however, for the happy idea than for the excellence of its execution. Credit is due to them for the introduction of the article.

BONTE, L., Roubaix (33, France, p. 1172), for pantaloons stuffs of cotton warp, shot with wool, of well-chosen colours and good materials, at prices suited to the working classes.

BULL and WILSON, London and Bradford (12, p. 486), for waistcoatings of wool called buckskins, being a kerseymeres of very fine texture, embroidered with silk by children of twelve years of age. The work is of remarkable beauty, particularly in its character.

BURKHARDT, H. T., Crimmitschau (109, Saxony, p. 1109), for light cloths, cassinets, the qualities and colours of which are good.

COGU, A., 58 Faubourg du Temple, Paris (125, France, p. 1177), for vestings of cashmere design, of good quality, and well-assorted colours for general consumption.

DAUPIAZ and Co. (853, Portugal, p. 1315), for most creditable goods of various kinds. We noticed waistcoatings in the Scotch style, made of wool, cotton, and silk. (Honourable Mention awarded in Class XIX.)

FRY, W., and Co., Dublin (267, p. 499), for furniture pieces, manufactured in a superior manner; also for some fair specimens of dress pieces plain and figured.

GILSON and BOSSUT, Tournay (241, Belgium, p. 1158), for specimens of pantaloons stuffs of linen warp, strong, useful, and cheap.

HESS, G., 6 Rue de la Villière, Paris (263, France, p. 1189), for vestings of considerable excellence of manufacture.

LEHMANN, D. J., Berlin (136, Prussia, p. 1055), for specimens of plush and woollen velvets, plain and printed. We also noticed some in two colours made on the Jacquard, after French designs. The manufacture is good and the colours well chosen.

LEVIN, H., Sons, Berlin (114, Prussia, p. 1054), for vestings of a similar description, also worked with wool and silk on the Jacquard. Their goods are of excellent character.

MAX MEYER and Co., Berlin (133, Prussia, p. 1055), for silk and cotton plush, of excellent quality.

PFERDMENGENS BROTHERS, Gladbach (574, Prussia, p. 1082), for light cloths, called cassinets, with cotton warp and carded wool weft. The manufacture is good and price moderate.

REPIQUET and SILVENT, Lyons (1432, France, p. 1244), for goods almost entirely composed of silk, and perhaps belonging to Class XIII., but we find some waistcoatings of silk velvet shot with cotton, and some poplins of good quality; the waistcoats being in particularly good taste. (Prize Medal in Class XIII.)

REYNOLDS, W., 81 Grafton-street, Dublin (266, pp. 498-99), for poplins for furniture, manufactured in a superior manner.

RURMANN and MECKEL, Elberfeld (580, Prussia, p. 1082), for vestings distinguished for their moderate cost. Cotton warp shot with silk and cotton made on the Jacquard, some of poplin and satined descriptions.

SCHOFIELD, J., Rastrick, Huddersfield (125, p. 490), for pantaloons cloths, vestings in wool, silk, and cotton, and kerseymeres called "*patent Britannics*," all of good quality.

SCHULTE, J. H., Barmen (675, Prussia, p. 1087), for valentias and cashmere designs of good manufacture.

TRENDEL, JUN. (41, Bavaria, p. 1100), for specimens of light pantaloons stuffs of cotton and wool, of excellent make, good taste, and moderate price.

WILLET, E., NEPHEW, and Co., Norwich (310, p. 501), for paramattas and bombazines of excellent quality.

B.—SHAWLS.

General Remarks.

1. KASHMIR SHAWLS from the East, and Imitations thereof.

From the limited nature of a Report of this kind, a complete history of the shawl manufacture will not be looked for, however interesting it might be; but such is the importance of this beautiful fabric, and of its valuable trade, that a sketch of its origin, and of its rapid European development, may well precede our particular remarks upon its present position, and upon the examples now exhibited. The source from which this article has sprung is well known to be the ancient and beautiful fabric of the Valley of Kashmir, where the excellence of the raw material stands to this day unequalled, although its manufacture has been and is still, carefully prosecuted in many parts of the world. The great beauty of the eastern tissue, considering the rudeness of the means of machinery employed as compared with those which are now available to the European manufacturer, is a marvel in the eyes of the most experienced.

The superiority of the woollen fabrics of Kashmir is to be found recorded in many ancient eastern works. In the Mahábháráth, where narrating the transactions taking place at the palace of Gundeshthira, the eldest of the Panda princes, about the period of two hundred years before Christ, it is stated* "that the people of Kaneboja (the northern districts surrounding Kashmir) brought cloths and skins as tribute." The former were made of wool, and embroidered with gold, being, in fact, shawls and brocades.

Again, in the Ayeen Akbery,† being the institutes of the Emperor Jilaleddin Mohamed Akbur, sixth in descent from Timur (Tamerlane the Great), proclaimed emperor in 1556, we find the following interesting account of shawls:—"His Majesty has ordered four kinds of shawls to be made: 1st. Toos affee (grey affee), which is the wool of an animal of this name whose natural colour, in general, is grey, inclining to red, though some are perfectly white; and these shawls are incomparable for lightness, warmth, and softness. Formerly they were made of the wool in its natural state, but his Majesty has had some of them dyed, and it is surprising that they will not take a red colour. 2nd. Sufed aleheh (white aleha), which they also call terehdar. The natural colours of the wool are white or black, and they weave three sorts, white, black, and grey. Formerly, there were not above three or four different colours for shawls, but His Majesty has made them of various hues. 3rd. Zerdozy and others,‡ which are of His Majesty's inventions. 4th. From being short pieces, he had them made long enough for jamahs (gown-pieces). The shawls are classed according to the day, month, year, price, colour, and weight; and this manner of classing is called missel. The mushrif, after examination, mark the quality of each upon paper affixed to its corner. All those brought into the palace on the day Ormuzd of the month Ferirdin (10th March) are preferred to those received afterwards, of the same fineness, weight, and colour, and each is written down in order. Every day there are received into store the following kinds,§ and from this account of

* Vide vol. ii., p. 140.

† Vide vol. i., p. 105.

‡ Zerdozee, gold-leaved; goolabtun, rose body; kesheedeh, worked; kulgha, pine-shaped; Bandhemim, spotted; cheet, like chintz; aleheh (ignor.); perzdar, with a nap.

§ Toos, grey; sefed, white; lalzeeren, red-golden; narenjee, orange; berenji, rice-coloured; kabzy, straw-coloured; gulpumbeh, rose-cotton; sendely, sandal-wood; badamee, almond; arghuwane, bright red; anaby, musk-perfumed; assely, pure; gulkasnee, cockscomb-colour; sibeky, light; alifeh, marked with alifs or sprigs; festoky, sea-green; pezhgul, a Turkish wood; goolkhear, spotted; nezybereen, spearhead; asmany, sky-colour; goolabee, rose; kulghy,

one day may be formed an idea of what is done in the course of a year.

"Formerly, shawls were but rarely brought from Kashmir, and those who had them used to wear them over the shoulder in four folds (*vide* ancient sculptures), so that they lasted for a long time. His Majesty has introduced the custom of wearing two shawls, one under the other, which is a considerable addition to their beauty. By the attention of His Majesty the manufacture in Kashmir is in a very flourishing state, and in Lahore there are upwards of a thousand manufactories of this commodity. They also make an imitation of shawl with the warp of silk and the woof of wool, and this kind is called *mayan*. Of both kinds are made turbans, &c."

With this account before us, it is reasonable to suppose that varieties of every kind were introduced about this period; and the evident encouragement given to these improvements doubtless tended much to the progress of this trade, while these shawls continued to be a favourite article of dress, during the Mahomedan dynasties in particular. After their decline, it is probable that the troubled state of Upper India, and the general turbulence of the mountain character, had its effect in retarding the progress of a trade involving the labour of so many hands; but its absolute necessity as an article of wearing apparel to every well-dressed native of India, Persia, and parts of Turkey, effectually prevented the manufacture from falling into decay, even at the worst of times. It was once said that there were upwards of 30,000 looms at work; but Strachey, who visited the country in 1809, gives 16,000 as the number at that time. The value of the whole produce was estimated at 35 lacs of rupees, but Moorcroft, who was there in 1822-23, says it had declined to half that sum. A renewed vigour has been instilled into it within the last thirty years by the constantly increasing demands of the European markets; and the present improved state of government, of social rights and intercourse, in that part of India, will of course add greatly to the energies of a persevering and painstaking people, and will most probably give early proof that its resources have never been fully developed. The valley itself is now in the hands of Golab Singh, a chief who fully appreciates the value of the trade; but many of his measures are oppressive to the manufacturer, and some of the best makers are finding it to their advantage to settle in the neighbouring cities, under the British Government, where they are able in perfect freedom to push their trade to any extent. Umritzer and Lahore are already showing rapid progress in this trade, and there is no reason why their productions should not equal in all respects those of Kashmir; while the demand for Europe is actively promoted by European agents residing there, for the express purpose of encouraging perfection in design, colour, and texture. The activity of the present trade may be estimated from the following returns, procured from the firm of Ripley and Brown, the leading brokers in this trade:—

	Imports.	Deliveries.	Exports.
In 1842	2,484	2,740	2,213
1843	2,726	2,992	2,298
1844	4,957	4,127	2,757
1845	7,981	5,411	3,860
1846	3,709	5,429	3,400
1847	3,989	4,354	3,045
1848*	2,389	1,904	1,484
1849*	1,183	3,311	2,403
1850	6,982	5,753	4,242
1851†	4,034	2,898	2,139

We find publications in France, "sur la fabrication des châles," which give the date of about 1800 as the period

pine-shaped; aby, watered; zytoon, olive-coloured; segevy, liver-coloured; zemroody, emerald; benefsa, violet; fakhtehy, ring-dove colour.

* Troubles in Europe and in India.

† Up to May.

of the first introduction into France of the taste for this article of dress, and of their first importation from Egypt, where undoubtedly they had found their way from the eastern emporium, chiefly through Persia. In England, however, the fashion had been earlier introduced by those connected with the East India Company's trade, and they were included in the periodical sales of prohibited goods, held at the East India House as early as 1750. In 1787, we find they were admitted by our Custom-house, upon payment of an *ad valorem* duty of 27½ per cent., which duty has since been thus changed, by various acts and regulations:—

1812	-	-	-	£81	2	11 per cent.
1813	-	-	-	62½	..	..
1814	-	-	-	67½	..	..
1825	-	-	-	30	..	..
1842	-	-	-	7½	..	..
1846	-	-	-	5	..	..

The severe restrictions upon their importation, and their consequent costliness, induced the weavers of Norwich to make the first attempt at imitation of the Indian fabric; and we are informed that in 1784 Mr. Barrow and Alderman Watson, of that town, succeeded in weaving the first Indian style of shawl we believe ever made in Europe. The process was too slow and unprofitable to induce them to continue their operations; but Mr. John Harvey, of the same town, followed up the enterprise with Piedmont silk warp and fine worsted shoot, the designs being worked in by a process of darning by the hand. No great progress, however, appears to have been made in this tedious and expensive process, and not till 1805 was an entire shawl produced from the loom in Norwich. In Paisley and in Edinburgh they took up the manufacture about the same time, but the former town has alone retained it, making India imitations now of real Kashmir wool thread, at very low prices, to a large extent.

In 1802 a commencement was made in Paris; and it is related that the enormous expense of 60,000 francs, expended in setting the loom prepared for the purpose, induced the immortal Jacquard to invent his wonderful process of working intricate designs with facility. In 1819 great success had been reached upon looms à la Tire, with Kashmir wool imported for the purpose, and spun with great skill in France. Not earlier, however, than 1834 was the present process, called *spouliné*, which is the exact imitation of the Kashmirian, so introduced for working intricate designs that one man, with a Jacquard loom, can produce the excellence now attained in Paris. In fact, we find the true Indian shawl there produced, but perfected by the addition of machinery, and sold at about a quarter of the cost in India, their range of prices being, for squares of full size, 25 to 600 francs, and for long shawls of full size 50 to 1500 francs: 4,000,000 francs is given as about the value of the total production of these fabrics in France at the present time; that of Scotland cannot so easily be estimated, but it is very large, though the shawls are chiefly of a cheaper description, ranging from 7s. 6d. to 5l. per square, and 1l. to 15l. for long shawls. We have dwelt thus at length upon the productions of France and England because of the greater development of the manufactures in these countries, where it had been first introduced; but we find that within the last five years Austria, the States of the Zollverein, and Belgium have been setting their looms upon similar produce; and with such excellent material at command, and such ingenious and industrious artizans, they may soon vie, in cheapness at any rate, with either of their predecessors in the trade. There is a peculiarity in the character of a real Kashmir shawl, as well in originality of design as in solidity and durability, which, notwithstanding the enormous difference of cost, will retain its value in the eyes of those who can afford to pay it. The finer descriptions cannot be purchased in the valley under 300 to 1,500 rupees for square, and 450 to 2,000 rupees for long.

Particular Remarks.

We find the following number of contributors of the descriptions called "woven," "printed," "embroidered," and "tartans:—"

	Woven.	Printed.	Embroidered.	Tartans.
France	15	7	4	6
Algiers	1	-	-	-
Belgium	-	1	-	1
Austria	10	1	3	5
Hamburg	-	1	-	-
Zollverein	7	2	-	2
Russia	1	3	-	-
Turkey	-	-	1	-
Geneva	-	-	-	1
Spain	-	-	-	-
Portugal	2	1	1	-
India	5	1	-	-
China	-	-	2	-
England	12	23	10	29
Egypt	1	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	1	-
Barbary	-	-	1	-
Persia	-	-	1	-
Manilla	-	-	-	-
Novia Scotia	-	-	-	1
United States	-	-	-	2
Van Diemen's Land	-	-	-	1

Among whom we proceed to notice those who are most worthy of remark.

1. WOVEN SHAWLS.

The HONOURABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY has contributed to this Exhibition such a costly and gorgeous display of the very best specimens of every description of manufactures within their dominions, each in its kind so choice and perfect, and of a taste so original, as to afford example to all Europe, that as exhibitors of the most distinguished character we cannot but recommend that their display should be suitably recognised by Her Majesty's Commissioners.

There are many articles which do not strictly come under the cognizance of our Class, but it has been considered preferable to combine as much as possible the Report upon this collection of fabrics, rather than scatter the notices upon each different substance among many Classes.

We proceed to notice particularly,—

From Kashmir, a square shawl of perfect design and tissue; two long, fine white ones, of beautiful texture, and others (p. 915), presented by MAHARAJAH GOLAB SINGH; some pieces of superior shawl cloths, called kid cloth, and Purrepuz; this is looped in the welt at the back.

From Indore, shawls and embroideries, and other articles, by MAHARAJAH RAO SCINDEAH (pp. 915 and 916).

From Puttealla, shawls, scarfs, and rich tissues, by the RAJAH OF PUTTEALLA.

From Loodiana, shawls for cheapness of price.

From Benares, splendid brocaded shawls and scarfs, from BABOO DEO NARAYN.

From Ahmedabad, the same description of goods.

From Moorshedabad, the same, with some gold prints.

From Indore, the same.

From Madras and Bengal, beautiful embroidered muslin scarfs and shawls, of remarkable texture and elegant taste.

From Bengal, a very curious white muslin shawl-scarf, worked with gold, in which the turning of the shuttle shows extraordinary skill.

From Dacca, two shawls, embroidered with gold and silver needlework; executed for Her Majesty. Some elegant scarfs, embroidered with coloured silks of Sherry; oriental taste.

From Delhi, some splendid specimens of needlework.

From Ahmedabad, a curious specimen of cloth of gold, worked by hand; exhibited by Mr. CHARLES COPLAND.

From Kashmir, a splendid shawl, worked in many colours with gold and silver; exhibited by the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM COMPANY. A very handsome long shawl, called an Alvandar; exhibited by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM.

It would be endless to point out all the excellencies which this portion of the Exhibition puts forth. The entire Catalogue of the Indian department may be well called the correct list of them, for all of them are worthy of notice, and will, no doubt, afford to manufacturers of all nations a means of finding that they have still something to learn.

CLABBURN and SON, Norwich (284, Classes XII. and XV., p. 500), are exhibitors of the very first-class shawls of a similar style and perfection. They also present poplins, paramattas, and a variety of beautiful fabrics of the highest order. The fabrics of this firm are remarkable for their perfection of manufacture, and good taste in design, for their variety and novelty, and for all those qualities which characterize first-rate manufacturers; but a member of the firm being upon this Jury, their productions are not under our review for particular distinction.

GAUSSEN and Co., 1 Rue de la Banque, Paris (1242, France, p. 1237), have furnished a selection of very beautiful shawls of Indian wool, got up in the most perfect and classic style. Their manufacture is of the highest class; but the leading member of the firm being upon our Jury, they are out of the pale of competition.

MORGAN, JOHN, and Co., Paisley, Scotland (299, Classes XII. and XV., p. 500), have contributed a fine collection of shawls of the highest character for design and manufacture. They are dyers of their own yarn, and dressers of their own produce, and are in all respects manufacturers of the very first repute; but the senior member being upon this Jury, their goods are not under consideration for any Prize distinction.

WEBBER and HAIRS, London (277, Classes XII. and XV., p. 499), have exhibited a great variety of printed shawls of excellent taste. Mr. Hairs being, however, an Associate Juror, their goods do not come under Prize consideration.

Council Medal.

DENEIROUSE, E., BOISGLAVY, and Co., 16, Rue des Fossés Montmartre, Paris (1182, France, p. 1234), for a long white shawl, made precisely upon the same principle as those of Kashmir, and distinguished by the character of "spouliné." This shawl is of peculiarly fine texture and design, combining natural flowers, in all their various tints, with the style peculiar to India: it is perfect in all respects. There is also a long white, of a new and original design; it is remarkable for the introduction of a new process, adapted to the Jacquard loom, by which, with the usual colours, a great variety of tints may be made by combinations of different threads in the weft. This is a new and important discovery, which, added to the excellence of their manufacture, in all respects entitles these exhibitors to the recommendation of the COUNCIL MEDAL, and this award was confirmed.

The Jury award Prize Medals to the following Exhibitors:—

BERGER, JOSEPH, and SON, Vienna (309, Austria, p. 1022), for a highly creditable collection of shawls of elaborate style, a long one in particular with various-coloured compartments, and a square of Kashmir wool worked with gold, are deserving of great merit for good taste and colouring; others of entire wool are highly creditable for their moderate cost.

BLAKELY, E. T., Norwich (285, Classes XII. and XV., p. 500), for a square shawl of purple ground with many compartments, of various colours, in which gold is introduced, perfect of this particular school. The Barège scarfs are of superior quality and novel taste. His goods are of the highest merit.

BLISS, WILLIAM, Chipping-Norton, Oxfordshire (270, Classes XII. and XV., p. 499), for a variety of shawls, made from different materials, and of great merit for the adaptation of new articles for tissue, such especially as the vicuña, which is here shown to great advantage: he is an enterprising manufacturer of great merit.

BOAS, BROTHERS, Paris (68, France, p. 1174), for shawls of a very particular style, and of extraordinary composition; we notice in particular a long white of curious design and colouring, which possesses much ori-

ginality, and is well manufactured. Their shawls are of Indian wool yarn, and deserving of a high degree of credit.

DAMIRON and Co., 6 Rue des Capucins, Lyons (1167, France, p. 1233), for a collection of fine wool shawls of good style and make, and at very moderate prices.

DUCHÉ and Co., 1 Rue St. Petits Pères, Paris (1592, France, p. 1263), for great general excellence. This firm manufactures the largest quantity of fine shawls in France, and has exhibited the greatest variety of rich specimens in this Exhibition. They are of superior make and design. We particularly call attention to a long white shawl, of extraordinary manipulation, manufactured entirely of Indian wool yarn, and the finest ever made, having 320 shoots to the inch. Another long white, of new and original aspect: the inner border is formed by double grounds, shaded of different tints, graduating from the darkest to the lightest; the colours, being clear and distinct, show the design in all its perfection. Gold and silver threads are used both in warp and weft, to increase the number and brilliancy of the tints. There is also a square, with different compartments of various colours and ground, of very perfect design. We considered that the Council Medal should be awarded to this Exhibitor; but this recommendation was not confirmed by the Council of Chairmen. The productions of this house are of the very highest order of perfection, combining excellence in material, manufacture, colour, and design, with much originality.

FORBES and HUTCHISON, Paisley (291, Classes XII. and XV., p. 500), for cheapness of manufacture and general excellence.

GAUSSEN, FARGETON, and Co., 2 Place des Victoires, Paris (1243, France, p. 1237), for a variety of shawls of India wool, with very elaborate effects, and of superior manufacture. We notice particularly a long white on two grounds, in which there is excellent harmony in colouring and design; again a square white of very rich style and careful manipulation. In all there is great merit.

GRILLET and Co., 11 Place Croix-Paquet, Lyons (1259, France, p. 1237), for two long shawls of very elaborate design and excellent manufacture. The striped pattern is worthy of particular notice for novelty and harmony: their known superiority of manipulation gives rise to regret that they have not exhibited a greater variety.

HÉBERT, F., and SON, 13 Rue du Mail, Paris (1621, France, p. 1255), for shawls woven from Indian wool yarn of the very first class, being a classic and harmonious imitation of the Indian style. There is a long one with ground of four colours, very successful in its colouring; a square amber colour is very true to its Indian origin; and altogether this firm is decidedly worthy of merit for its careful products.

KERR, ROBERT, Paisley, Scotland, and of the firm of Kerr and Scott, London (300, Classes XII. and XV., p. 500), for remarkably fine specimens of every description of shawl, in all textures, all of which are stamped with the character of superiority, and the highest degree of skill in manufacture. We considered his goods to be pre-eminent in design, novelty, variety, and texture, and accordingly recommended him for the Council Medal, which the Council of Chairmen did not, however, grant.

LION BROTHERS, and Co., 9 Place des Petits Pères, Paris (1327, France, p. 1239), for a handsome collection of shawls, of elaborate design and excellent make; a long white is well worthy of notice. There are two squares of peculiar style, in which the white and yellow effects are produced by gold and silver thread. Their manufacture is of distinguished merit.

MERLIN, A. and V., Government of Riasan (281, Russia, p. 1375), for a long white shawl made of fine wool, conspicuous for its beautiful texture, and for a handsome border of modern floral design, quite original, which presents the same effect on each side of the shawl, the centre being sewed in according to the Indian manner. It is a novel and extraordinary production of high merit, and though scarcely to be considered an object of trade, it may lead to one of importance hereafter.

ROBERTSON, J. and J., Paisley (301, Classes XII. and

XV., p. 500), for cheapness of manufacture and general excellence.

TOWLER, CAMPIN, and Co., Norwich (309, Classes XII. and XV., p. 501), for a very choice collection of long shawls, of different compositions of spun silk and wool. They are of elaborate and original designs, showing superior skill in workmanship, and the highest degree of merit a manufacturer can attain. Every improvement is here adopted without abandoning the distinguished character of the original Norwich style. We find also printed shawls on a grenadine gauze of great merit, and a square with silk worked on cashmere ground, very beautiful. All their productions show great perfection in a school peculiar to this town, and always to be admired, and they are of the highest degree of merit. We therefore recommended a Council Medal to these exhibitors; but it was not conceded by the Council of Chairmen.

ZEISEL, J. and J., and C. BLÜMEL, Vienna (320, Austria, p. 1022), for a collection of shawls, among which a long white of woollen warp, and another with four compartments of elaborate French designs in good taste, made of Cashmere wool, are worthy of particular remark for excellence of manufacture. Others of more moderate cost are also deserving of great merit, showing much perfection in the working of their woollen thread.

The Jury make Honourable Mention of the following Exhibitors:—

BONFELS, SOUVRAZ, and Co., 3 Rue des Fossés Montmartre, Paris (1094, France, p. 1250), for specimens of shawls of excellent design and manufacture; we point in particular to a long one with pink ground and orange compartments: a very successful combination, and possessing much novelty.

CHAMBELLAN, G., and Co., 8 Rue des Fossés Montmartre, Paris (1140, France, p. 1232), for a collection of shawls of superior manufacture from Indian wool yarn; in particular a long one of excellent design, and a square in four compartments, are well worthy of notice.

CHINARD, CHARLES, 9 Rue de Cléry, Paris (89, France, p. 1175), for a collection of shawls of very good make and careful combination of colours; particularly a new style of square adapted for summer fashion, differing from the ordinary method of weaving.

HALEY, JOHN, and SON (58, Classes XII. and XV., p. 488), for some peculiarly soft flannel shawls, made of goats' hair, the produce of stock reared by H.R.H. Prince Albert in Windsor Park.

HAYDTER, SEBASTIAN, Vienna (311, Austria, p. 1022), for moderate-priced goods, and very creditable specimens of long shawls of good effect, at from 40s. to 45s., and a black square at 24s., which are decidedly cheap.

MARX and WEIGERT, Berlin (113, Prussia, p. 1054), for a collection of long and square shawls on spun silk warp, with wool and mixture weft; of good design and very effective, and of moderate prices.

OPDENHOFF and HARTUNG, Berlin (134, Prussia, p. 1055), for several harness shawls, as well as tartans, of good taste and manufacture; their colours are few but effective, and prices very moderate.

PIN-BAYARD, Roubaix (682, France, p. 1211), for a collection of damask worsted shawls, of peculiarly soft texture and excellent make: when their moderate cost is considered we cannot but give him much credit. (Prize Medal awarded in Class XII.)

REINHOLD, W., Vienna (315, Austria, p. 1022), for a variety of long and square shawls of very good taste in colour and design, and for effective goods at a low price.

RISS, JOSEPH, Vienna (316, Austria, p. 1022), for shawls of a low quality, presenting them solely for merit as to cheapness.

ROXBURGH, JOHN and ANDREW, Paisley (296, Classes XII. and XV., p. 500), for specimens of woven shawls, of good designs; also shawls made on spun silk warp, in which an ingenious advantage is taken of short reeding in design, which reduces the expense of production.

SABIN, REBEVRE, Lyons, for a good assortment of cravats, scarfs, square and long shawls, of good colouring and design, chiefly suited to a large consumption at low prices.

2. SHAWLS OF BARÈGE, CRAPE, GAUZE, SILK, AND OTHER DESCRIPTIONS.

General Remarks.

The rapid progress in the manufacture of shawls, and the increasing taste and demand for this style of garment, has led to the introduction of many kinds of lighter fabrics, in either wool, silk, goats' hair, or the various combinations of these with other materials, such as cotton, spun silk, &c.

These descriptions are generally traded in under the following denominations:—

Crapes, made of silk, in imitation of Chinese fabrics; chiefly manufactured at Norwich and Lyons.

Barège, made of wool, an improved imitation of shawls made in the Pyrenees, by the peasantry of a place so named; remarkable for their lightness, elasticity, and strength.

Another sort, with silk warp, and with a check of silk; a new introduction for increasing the effect of printing.

Grenadines, made of silk of a peculiar twist, which gives hardness and durability, but at the expense of brightness.

Levantines and Albanians, made of silk and spun silk, in imitation of the scarfs from various parts of the Mediterranean.

Chenille, a novel application of silk, sometimes with cotton.

Chiné, a printed warp before weaving.

The trade in these articles has already in a few years become most important, giving employment to an immense number of artisans in various branches besides those of spinning and weaving, such as designers, carvers, chemical colourists, and dyers.

In the perfection of these goods, France has taken the lead, and to her early encouragement of schools of design, and well-known national taste, may be attributed the tone and fashion she has given to all Europe; but her work is more expensive than that of England, and large quantities of these goods are brought over to be printed here at the lower cost, which the greater division of labour and the more extended development of the trade has accomplished.

In these printed articles, Austria shows evidences of an active endeavour to produce imitations of the designs of France.

In the exhibition by the States of the Zollverein we also perceive the foundation of a future trade in these fabrics.

Particular Remarks.

The Jury award Prize Medals to the following Exhibitors in this department:—

CHOCQUEL, FELIX, Paris (1148, France, p. 1233), for great excellence in the printing of light shawls. For a long time foreman to his brother, he has acquired much of his perfection. We point especially to a long white shawl of elaborate design, the cutting and printing of which prove him to be a manufacturer of great merit.

CHOCQUEL, LOUIS, Labricht, near St. Denis (90, France, p. 1175), for a collection of printed shawls, on barège, cachemire d'écosse, and other fancy goods, of great excellence in design, harmony of colours, and perfection of printing, which is conspicuous in the great clearness of his white grounds, the whole being of the very highest merit. Medal awarded in Class XVIII.

GLEN and McINDOE, Glasgow (279, Classes XII. and XV., p. 499), for the economical execution of the printed shawls exhibited by Messrs. Keith, Shoobridge, and Co.

KEITH, SHOOBRIDGE, and Co., 124, Wood Street, London (279, Classes XII. and XV., p. 499), for a large collection of printed shawls, scarfs, and mufflers, of excellent design and execution. They are deserving of merit for the goods they have made up on their own designs. But to Glen and McIndoe, Glasgow, their printers, we consider much credit to be due, for the execution of the detail, which for colour and neatness is very remarkable.

SWAISLAND, C., Crayford, Kent (283, Classes XII. and XV., p. 500), for goods that prove him to be a printer of the very first class. We point especially to an elabo-

rate design on a barège ground, which has required 550 blocks to complete the pattern. The colouring is bright and clear; the execution perfect. At his extensive works the art of printing on wool has been carried to great excellence.

THIRREY-MIEG, Mulhouse (1506, France, p. 1248), for a large collection of shawls, square and long. The designs are of classic style, clearly and neatly executed, and the sharpness of outline well preserved. The goods are cheap, and of decided merit.

TOWLER, CAMPIN, and Co. (286, p. 500), and E. T. BLAKELY, Norwich (285, p. 500), are both manufacturers and exhibitors of first-class printed goods, but have received their awards of merit under the head of woven shawls.

The Jury make Honourable Mention of the following Exhibitors:—

DEPOULLY BROTHERS, BOIVAUX, and Co., Paris (1586, France, p. 1252), for a good selection of barège shawls, printed with taste and accuracy. The colours and composition do much credit to M. Boivaux, the designer.

GODEFROY, LEON, Purteaux (1252, France, p. 1237), for a few specimens of shawls printed on fancy barège, with dark grounds of great perfection in clearness and precision. He is a printer of the first class; but having a larger collection of dresses than of shawls, he will be more particularly noticed elsewhere.

JAMESON and BANKS, Honey-lane Market, Cheapside, London (278, Classes XII. and XV., p. 499), for a large collection of superior shawls on various grounds, some with novel floral designs, executed in the most perfect manner, and printed by the first men in the art; such as Swaisland, Littler, and David Evans and Co.

LAWSON, J., and Co., Caledonia Print Works, Paisley (294, Classes XII. and XV., p. 500), for excellent specimens of printing, of good effective and clear designs, which are moderate in price.

LEWIS and ALLENBY, Regent Street, London (276, Classes XII. and XV., p. 499), for a design of their own composition of peculiar Indian style, very classic and effective; printed on several grounds by Swaisland in a superior manner.

LITTLER, MARY ANN, Merton Abbey, Surrey (282, Classes XII. and XV., p. 500), for shawls of Indian style, designed and executed by herself, showing great excellence in the art of printing. Medal awarded in Class XVIII.

3. SHAWLS, EMBROIDERED WITH WOOL, SILK, THREAD, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

General Remarks.

There is no doubt of the origin of this description of manufacture being traceable to eastern nations, where, in truth, we still find the most perfect workmanship and the greatest variety of design, with perfection of colouring. There, unquestionably, all uses of the embroidery-needle have been learned. The web of Penelope was no new thing in her time to the nations farther east. The Israelites were enjoined to have the door of the tent of their first tabernacle a "hanging of blue and purple, and scarlet and fine twined linen, wrought with needlework."* Deborah, in her song of triumph, 1296 years B.C., sings of the "prey of divers colours of needlework, of divers colours of needlework on both sides."† No better evidence can be needed of the antiquity of embroidery.

We have from China some specimens of the most exquisite work of this kind, unsurpassed by that of any other nation. We regret that nothing has been sent from Japan, where it is understood that embroidery is carried to great perfection. It is most probably from Tartary that Russia has derived her excellence: the specimens produced on this occasion not being shawls, will, we trust, be noticed in their proper Class. India stands pre-eminent in the exhibition of embroidered shawls, whether in coloured wool or silk, upon Kashmirs, cloths, or in gold and silver brocades; in short, in almost every variety of form or description.

Persia is not fairly represented on this occasion, for she has artisans of the highest merit; witness the beauty of her carpets, a species of embroidery in the manner of their manipulation; and she could have sent some excellent shawls, scarfs, and roomals.

Turkey has given a very handsome display of the excellence of her manufactures, and of the richness of her taste in embroidery of every kind; but her shawls do not evince equal talent or originality, being mostly copies of Indian designs.

Greece exhibits only some gauze scarfs, worked with tinsel. She does not appear to maintain the character she formerly held for this kind of work.

Egypt shows no originality in this fabric; her silk and gold scarfs are not of a fine character, and are of the same description as those of Turkey.

In Paris, Paisley, and Vienna the embroidery of shawls and scarfs on various materials is carried to great perfection; but the demand for such goods is not very great, the process being naturally expensive.

Particular Remarks.

Turkey.—The Government of Constantinople have placed on view a valuable collection of embroidered scarfs and roomals (handkerchiefs), of superior taste and fabrication, fully maintaining the renown of Levantine manufactures. The shawls are scarcely equal in character for excellence. There are some kumcabs, made at Damascus, worthy of remark; also some Albanian scarfs, of cotton cloth mixed with silk and tinsel, made at the Imperial factory; not without merit, considering the difficulties attending the introduction of machinery into that country. Altogether, the collection is a valuable exhibition of the progress of manufactures in Turkey, and worthy of the most Honourable Mention.

India.—The East India Company's collection has already had special notice. We however point particularly to the gorgeously-brocaded square shawls, and the long red shawls embroidered with gold and pearls; to the muslin scarfs embroidered with gold thread and beetles' wings. It would be tedious to mention the various excellencies, as all are of the very highest order of merit.

The Jury award Prize Medals to the following Exhibitors:—

FOULQUÉ and Co., Paris (1603, France, p. 1253), for net shawls embroidered with silk, rich, elegant in design, of novel character, well executed, and quite worthy of the Prize Medal. (Medal awarded in Class XIX.)

GRAHAM, JOHN, Ludgate Street, London, embroidered crape shawls of peculiar excellence in texture, colour, and design. They are probably the finest specimens ever brought from China, and of the highest possible merit. We hold the Exhibitor to be worthy of the Prize Medal as the importer.

LAPORTA, H. F., Vienna (387, Austria, p. 1029), for embroideries on several textures, most of which show great skill in that art, and a perfect adaptation of material to colour and design.

WHITEHILL, M., and Co., Paisley (287, Classes XII. and XV., p. 500), for superior merino shawls embroidered with silk, of which the taste and execution are conspicuous, proving them to be manufacturers of high merit.

The Jury make Honourable Mention of the following Exhibitors:—

HENRY, EBENEZER, and Sons, Glasgow (13, Class XI., p. 480), for a good selection of embroidered merinos, of good taste and execution.

MAIR, JOHN, SON, and Co., Glasgow (59, Class XI., p. 482), for a good selection of embroidered merinos of good taste and execution. (Medal awarded in Class XIX.)

SIEBERT, FREDERICK, Vienna (271, Austria, p. 1020), for well-executed embroideries.

4. TARTAN PLAIDS, SHAWLS, SCARFS.

General Remarks.

This peculiar manufacture is of very ancient date, and many learned researches have been made to endeavour to

* Exodus, chap. xxvi., v. 36. † Judges, chap. v., v. 30.

trace its introduction into the British isles, and into Scotland in particular, where it has so long remained the well-known national costume, giving a name to its peculiar style that is universally adopted in every part of the world where the manufacture is produced or traded in. Great difficulty has been found in the derivation of the word Tartan: it does not appear in Gaelic, nor was it used in the Highlands, where the word Breachan was its equivalent, until the sixteenth century. The ancient bards invariably used the word Breach or Breachan in Scotland, Brycan in Wales, and Breacan in Ireland, where the dress prevailed from very early times. A woollen fabric of this description appears to be clearly traced from the northern tribes of Europe, very far east. In Russia, and among the Calmucks, it is common to this day; in Burmah, the chequered design, although mostly in silk, is the common dress of the country. There are strong evidences of its having been of Scythian wear; it may be fanciful to trace Tartan to Tartaric origin, but it is curious to find the Arabic word *Berkan* meaning "party-coloured." Livy describes the party-coloured woollen cloths of the Gauls, Germans, and Goths. Pliny, again, states that the dress of the Gauls was woven in squares of party-coloured fine wool. Dio, writing in the third century, describes the Britons in cloths of divers colours, which were called by their bards "Breach," or "Breachan." There is no record of their having been the distinctive dress of the clans of Scotland before the sixteenth century; but in a chartulary of Aberdeen, in 1269, the canons of the Church forbid the clergy to wear the party-coloured garments under the name of *Tyretains*. This word was brought into use from Normandy in the eleventh century, and may very probably be the origin of the word Tartan, for it is frequently used in reference to these woollen cloths of many colours. In the fifteenth century the records of the Royal Wardrobe give an item of expenditure, describing the colours of these Tyretains. In 1570 an ancient Scottish manuscript gives a list of the colours of the plaids of the different clans. In 1747 the wearing of this distinctive dress was prohibited by Act of Parliament, and the grey shepherds' mauds were made instead. This Act was, however, repealed in 1782, but the fashion was not actively revived until very lately. The visit of George IV. to Scotland, in 1822, gave the first impulse to this revival, and in the neighbourhood of Stirling fancy plaid shawls began to be made. In 1828 clan Tartan shawls, long and square, became very popular. The Galashiels weavers took up the trade very actively, and from that period the consumption has each year been greatly on the increase. Paisley opened extensive manufactories about eight years ago, which now throw off a vast quantity. The example of that town was quickly followed by France, Belgium, many parts of Germany, Austria, and Bohemia; and in 1849 a very extensive concern was opened in Massachusetts, North America, for the production of this fabric from native wool, which has given evidence of excellence that will compare with any other country. We find also a specimen from Canada; but in this article it will probably be long before Scotland can be surpassed in design, fabric, or cheapness.

Particular Remarks.

MORGAN, JOHN, and Co., Paisley (299, Classes XII. and XV., p. 80), have a very handsome collection of tartans of very superior make; but, as already stated,

they are not under consideration for distinction in consequence of Mr. Morgan being a member of the Jury.

The Jury award Prize Medals to the following Exhibitors in this department:—

CROSS, WILLIAM, 62 Queen Street, Glasgow (202, Classes XII. and XV., p. 500), for tartans of fine Indian wool, of superior make, the colours excellent, and the tissue perfect.

KERR and SCOTT, 31 and 32 St. Paul's Churchyard, London (275, Classes XII. and XV., p. 499), for a variety of tartans of the very best description, manufactured by Robert Kerr, the beauty of whose fabrics has already been fully appreciated by this Jury.

LAWRENCE, STONE, and Co., Boston, United States (464, United States, p. 1464), for a few tartans of excellent manufacture, fine in texture and bright in colours. They are made from native wool, and show much excellence as the produce of a manufactory only three years at work, but estimated to turn out this year 5,000,000 pieces. This concern, from its rising importance, is considered to be of decided merit.

LEES, R. and G., Galashiels, Scotland (192, Classes XII. and XV., p. 495), present such perfect specimens of their manufacture that we cannot but consider them as makers of the highest merit, and fully entitled to the Prize Medal.

PATON, J. and D., Tillicoultry, Scotland (466, Classes XII. and XV., p. 501), for a collection of tartans remarkable for their fineness and softness of texture, for the excellence and variety of their colours, and perfection of make.

SANDERSON, R. and A., and Co., Galashiels, Scotland (196, Classes XII. and XV., p. 495), for an excellent collection of tartans; their mauds, or shepherds' checks, are particularly worthy of notice.

VAN DER BEECK, J. C., Dusseldorf (Prussia, 494, p. 1079), for a collection of fancy tartans, with ends brocaded, of peculiar style. The taste and execution are both superior; and, with reference to moderate price, this manufacture is considered to possess a decided merit.

The Jury make Honourable Mention of the following Exhibitors:—

HAARHAUS, J. C., SONS, Elberfeld (567, Prussia, p. 1082), for a good collection of medium-priced tartans, well made and of good colours. They are extensive manufacturers.

HOLMS, WILLIAM, and BROTHERS, 7 St. Mirren's Street, Paisley (288, Classes XII. and XV., p. 500), for a complete collection of clan tartans, sixty-two in number, got up with great care, of excellent colours.

WILSON and SON, Bannockburn (468, Classes XII. and XV., p. 501), for a collection of clan tartans, fifty-eight in number, of good colours and strong manufacture. They well merit Honourable Mention.

In presenting this our Report upon Class XV., we have, in the faithful execution of our trust, unanimously decided that among the beautiful and elaborately-made textures which have come under our examination such perfection of various kinds of merit has been found, that according to our interpretation of the instructions of the Council of Chairmen we could not do otherwise than recommend those Exhibitors who have presented a combination of such different merits as are unquestionably pre-eminent in their class, and therefore entitled to the Council Medal, which we trust will be confirmed.

WILLIAM PRINSEP, REPORTER.