Linen, in the Manufacture. There are various sorts of linen, the principal materials of which are cotton, flax, and hemp. The linen trade of Europe is chiefly in the hands of the Reijlans, Germans, Swifs, Flemings, Hollanders, and French.

Linen is the staple of Ireland, as it was of Scotland; but it was long neglected. The Scots at present are not, however, in so bad a situation in respect to this trade, as the French were in the reign of King Henry IV., or the Irish at the Revolution; where, by the force of public encouragement, it has arrived to an extraordinary pitch, and it is to be hoped will daily advance; the Scots have it not to begin, and they are improving and extending it to a very great degree.

The balance of trade between England and Scotland, and England and Ireland, is on the English side; and so far as England and its dependencies can be served with linen from Scotland and Ireland, instead of Holland, France, Germany, and Russia, so far will England be a gainer by this change in the course of trade. The more linen the Scots and Irish can sell in England, the more of the English commodities will they be able to purchase; and it may be reasonably supposed that their demands from England will always increase in proportion to the increase of their people and linen manufactures. It is then evidently the interest of England to promote and advance the manufacture of linen in Scotland and Ireland, and to give them all reasonable advantages in the trade, in preference to foreigners; where the balance of trade is against us, and this seems to be the feule of the nation, since all foreign linen, for home consumption, pays a duty. Polt. Dict. Com.

The linen trade of this country is regulated by several statutes.

No person shall put to sale any piece of dowlas linen, &c. unless the full length be expressed thereon, on pain of forfeiting the same. (25 and 26 Hen. VIII. cap. 4.) Using means whereby linen-cloth shall be made deceitfully, incurs a forfeiture of the linen, and a month’s imprisonment. (Stat. 1 Eliz. cap. 2.) Any persons may set up trades for dress- ing hemp or flax, and making thread for linen-cloth, &c. 15 Car. II. cap. 15.

By the 43 Geo. III. c. 69, all former duties on linen cloth, filks, cottons, and calicoes, are repealed; and in lieu thereof other duties are imposed upon all goods which shall be printed, painted, dyed, or made in Great Britain, according to a schedule annexed to the act; and by 50 Geo. III. c. 56, certain export duties are imposed; the said duties to be paid by the printer, painter, or dyer. By 49 Geo. III. c. 48, certain duties and customs are imposed upon French linens, (or lawns.) By 43 Geo. III. c. 69, every calico printer, and every printer, painter, or flamer of linens, cottons, or stuffs, shall pay annually for a licence 10s. The printing or calicoing of calicoes must be for exportation; because by 7 Geo. III. c. 7, the use of printed, painted, dyed, or dyed calico for wearing apparel is prohibited, on pain of 5l. to the informer, on conviction; and a person offering such for sale, unless for exportation, forfeits 10s., half to the informer, and half to the poor. This prohibition, however, does not extend to calicoes dyed wholly blue; and it shall be lawful to use stuff made of linen yarn and cotton wool manufactured, and printed or painted, in Great Britain, provided the warp thereof be wholly linen yarn.
LINEN.

(t. 9 Geo. II. c. 4.) By 14 Geo. III. c. 72. it is enacted that no greater duty shall be paid for fluffs made of raw cot-
tton wool within this kingdom than 3/12 per yard, 43 Geo. III.
c. 69, and that any person may use the same in apparent
and every piece is to have three blue stripes in both selvages, and to be stamped at each end with a
stam provided by the officers of excise, and instead of the word calico, used for foreign calicoes, each piece shall
be marked with the words British Manufactory. If fluffs
made wholly of cotton, and printed, painted, laced, or
dyed fluffs, (mullins, neckcloths, and fulians excepted),
without such mark shall be exposed to sale, they shall be
forfeited, and 50l. for each piece. If any person shall
counterfeit such flamp, or knowingly sell such fluffs with a
counterfeit flamp, he shall be guilty of felony without
benefit of clergy. If any person shall import any calicoes,
mullins, or other fluffs made of linen yarn only, or of linen
yarn and cotton wool mixed, or wholly of cotton wool, in
which shall be woven in the selvage any such blue stripe,
he shall forfeit the same, and 10l. for each piece. Every
such printer, painter, lacer, or dyer, shall give notice in
writing, at the next office, of his name and place of abode,
and where he intends to work, on pain of 50l. (10 Anne,
c. 19. 25 Geo. III. c. 72.) By 1 Geo. 1. c. 34. any person,
undertaking to print, paint, &c. any silks, linens, or fluffs,
at any other place than the place of his usual residence or
exercise of his trade, shall first make entry of the place,
and pay the duties, on pain of 50l., and forfeiture of the goods.
Officers may enter at all times by day or night to take ac-
count, &c. and the penalty of obstructing the officer in the
execution of his duty is 200l. (10 Anne. c. 19. 25 Geo. III.
c. 72.) Goods shall be entered once in six weeks on
oath before the collector or supervisor, on pain of 50l.
(10 Anne. c. 19.) No person shall begin to print, stain, paint,
or dye any goods before they have been measured and marked,
on pain of forfeiting the fame, and also 20l. for each piece.
(25 Geo. III. c. 72.) If any person shall wilfully cut or
delay such frame mark, he shall forfeit 50l. Concealing
goods, or avoiding duty, incurs a forfeiture of 50l.: and all
goods found in a place, of which no notice has been given,
or the value thereof, shall be forfeited. (10 Anne. c. 19.
25 Geo. III. c. 72.) Nor shall goods be kept in unentered
places on pain of forfeiting 50l. and the goods. 20 Geo.
III. c. 72.) Within six weeks the duties shall be cleared,
on pain of forfeiting double. (10 Anne. c. 19.) Nor
they be removed before the officer hath taken account of
them and flamped them, on pain of 50l. and forfeiture.
(10 Anne. c. 19. 25 Geo. III. c. 72.) Goods surveyed shall
be kept separate from those unsurveyed, on pain of 50l. : and
and goods unflamped may be searched for and seized.
(10 Anne. c. 19. 25 Geo. III. c. 72.) The person in whose
custody such goods are found shall forfeit 100l. 5 Geo.
c. 11. 27 Geo. III. c. 31.

Calicoes, &c. that shall not have three blue threads in the
selvage, shall be deemed foreign calicoes, and on being
printed or dyed, shall be marked at each end with the words
"foreign calicoes for exportation;" and every dealer who
shall have any such goods in his custody (except dyed
throughout of one colour) or any fluffs made wholly of
cotton wool made in Great Britain, commonly called
"British Manufactury," (mullins, neckcloths, and fulians
excepted,) not having such blue threads, shall forfeit 500l.
and every such piece found in his custody. (25 Geo. III.
c. 72.) The owner or printer of any piece or remnant of
coffin or foreign mullins and calicoes shall, before they be
presented to the officer, mark the same at both ends with a
frame mark, containing his name and place of abode, and
also the name by which such goods are commonly known
(except such as are dyed throughout of one colour),
and for forfeiting 10l. for every piece or remnant. The
owner or printer of any linens or fluffs made of cotton
mixed, or wholly of cotton wool made in Great Britain,
called "British Manufactury or Mullins," shall mark the
fame at both ends (fulians, velvets, velurces, dimities, and
other figured fluffs excepted) with a mark, containing his
name and place of abode, and the name and quality of fluff
goods, with the ready money price thereof, before the fame
are presented to the officer in order to be printed or dyed:
on pain of forfeiture and feizure, and 20l.; and if any such
piece be marked at a less price than the real value, the fame
may be feizured and forfeited, and the owner shall forfeit 20l.
If the frame mark be defaced, the fame shall be renewed on
notice; but if any person shall counterfeit or forge any
frame mark, he shall forfeit 100l. and, if any person coun-
terfeit the flamp, it is felony without benefit of clergy.
(25 Geo. III. c. 72. 27 Geo. III. c. 31.) If any person
shall knowingly sell any of the goods with a counterfeit
flamp, he shall forfeit 100l. and stand two hours in the
pillory. (10 Anne. c. 19. 13 Geo. III. c. 56. 25 Geo.
III. c. 72.) By 27 Geo III. c. 31. if any person shall kno-
wingly sell any such goods with counterfeit flamp, thus in-
tending to defraud his majesty, he shall be guilty of felony
without benefit of clergy. Every person who hath paid the
duties, or brought the goods of any person who hath paid
the duties, may export the fame, and shall be allowed all
the duties in drawback, as set forth in 43 Geo III. c. 6.)
Sched. C. on conforming to certain prescribed conditions.
(25 Geo. III. c. 72. 25 Geo. III. c. 74.) By the 4 Geo. III.
c. 37. which establishes the corporation of the English
Linen Company for making calicoes and lawns, it is enacted
that the commissioneers of excise, where there shall be a ma-
ufactory of calicoes or lawns, or of goods known under
that denomination, shall appoint the supervisor or other
oficer to seal the fame, for which they shall have such fee
as the commissioneers shall appoint: the manufacturer to
give notice in writing to the officer, of the finishing of every
piece, before it is taken out of the loom, who shall seal the
fame at both ends; on pain that such manufacturer, taking
the fame out of the loom without having given such notice,
and having the fame feizured as aforesaid, shall forfeit 50l.;
and every such piece shall be forfeited, and may be seized by
the officer of the culumns or excise, and the officer, with con-
venient speed after notice, shall mark and also number
each piece; and make entry in writing, in books to be pro-
vided at the expense of the manufacturer, of the number
set to each piece, the length thereof, and the number of
threads in the warp, on pain of 10l. If the officer shall
mark any not made in England, or after the fame is taken
out of the looms, he shall forfeit 50l. for each piece to him
who shall fail, and forfeit his office, and be incapacitated
to hold any other office of trust under the crown. If
any person shall offer to the officer any bribe, he shall
forfeit 50l.; and if he shall be bribed, or otherwise, prevail
upon the officer to commit such offence, he shall forfeit
100l. and stand in the pillory two hours. And the officer
shall yearly, in the month of June, transmit to the commis-
sioneers an account of all goods which he shall have flamped,
and a copy of the entries made, on pain of dismission;
and he, or his executors, shall deliver up the seals, on de-
mand from the commissioneers, on pain of 200l. Calicoes
and lawns made in England found unlamped, shall be for-
feited, and may be seized by any officer of the culumns or
excise, and after condemnation shall be sold; and every per-
son who shall sell or expose to sale, or have in his custody
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for that purpose, any cambresics or lawns made in England, unmarked, shall forfeit 200l. such goods not to be sold, or worn in this kingdom, but to be exported, and to be sold only on condition of exportation. Nor shall they be delivered out of the warehouse until bond be given, to the satisfaction of the collector, in double penalty of the goods, that the same shall be exported, and not relanded. To counterfeiting the feel appeared by this act, or import any foreign cambresics or lawns having such counterfeit mark thereon, or expose the same to sale, knowing the flannel thron to be counterfeit, is felony without benefit of clergy. All goods condemned in pursuance of this act, and all pecuniary forfeitures (not otherwise directed) shall be paid for and recovered in any of his majesty's courts, in the name of the attorney-general, or of such officer as shall be directed, and applied, after deduction of charges, half to the king, and half to the officer lodging, informing, or losing, according to the directions of this act. The penalties may be paid for, levied, and mitigated as by the laws of excise, or in the courts of Westminster, and employed half to the king, and half to him that shall recover, inform, or sue. (10 Geo. c. 19. 24. Geo. II. c. 43. 25. Geo. III. c. 73.)

All utensils and instruments for printing, painting, flaming, or dyeing such goods, in custody of the said person, or any other, shall be liable to all arrests of the duty, and to all penalties concerning the same, in like manner as if such person was the lawful owner. (10 Geo. c. 19. 25 Geo. III. c. 72. 28 Geo. III. c. 27.)

Stealing of linen, Italian, cotton goods, &c. from whitening-grounds or drying houses, to the value of 10l. or knowingly buying or receiving such stolen goods, is felony without benefit of clergy. (18 Geo. II. cap. 27.)

Such also is breaking into houses, &c., and destroying any linen cloth, or implements used in the manufacturing of it, by 4 Geo. III. cap. 37. See Larceny.

A new manufacture was first on foot some time ago in London, for embellishing linen with flowers and other ornaments of gold leaf. The linen looks whiter than that of the printed linens; the gold is extremely beautiful, and is said to bear washing well. See Streur.

There are many substances from which a juice or dye is obtained, that will stain linen of different colours. The juice of the anacardiunum, rubbed on linen or cotton, gives a reddish-brown stain, which soon deepens in the air into a black, and which has not been discharged by washing and boiling, with soap or alkaline liquor. Hence the anacardiunum is said to be used for marking linen and cotton cloths, and to be known all over India by the name of marking-out. The juice of the cathay-cut, called by some the anacardiunum of the West Indies, destroys from the oriental anacardiunum in its colouring quality; that lodged between its filaments being much paler, and giving to linen, cotton, or paper, only a brownish stain, which is durable, but does not change at all towards blackness.

Several species of the toxiscodendron, or poison-wood, contain in their leaves a milky juice, which in drying becomes of a deep black, and communicates the same colour to the linen on which it is dropped: the linen thus stained, boiled with soap, came out without the least diminution of its colour, nor does strong liquor of wood-ashes make any change in it. Phil. Trans. vol. xlix. for 1755.

Dr. Lewis has found, that the milks of wild poppies, garden poppies, dandelion, hawk-weed, and fox-tail, give brown or brownish-red stains, which were discharged by washing with soap; the colchicum juice which infuses from hop-flakes when cut, stains linen of a pale reddish or brownish-red, extremely durable: the juice of floes gave Vol. XXI.