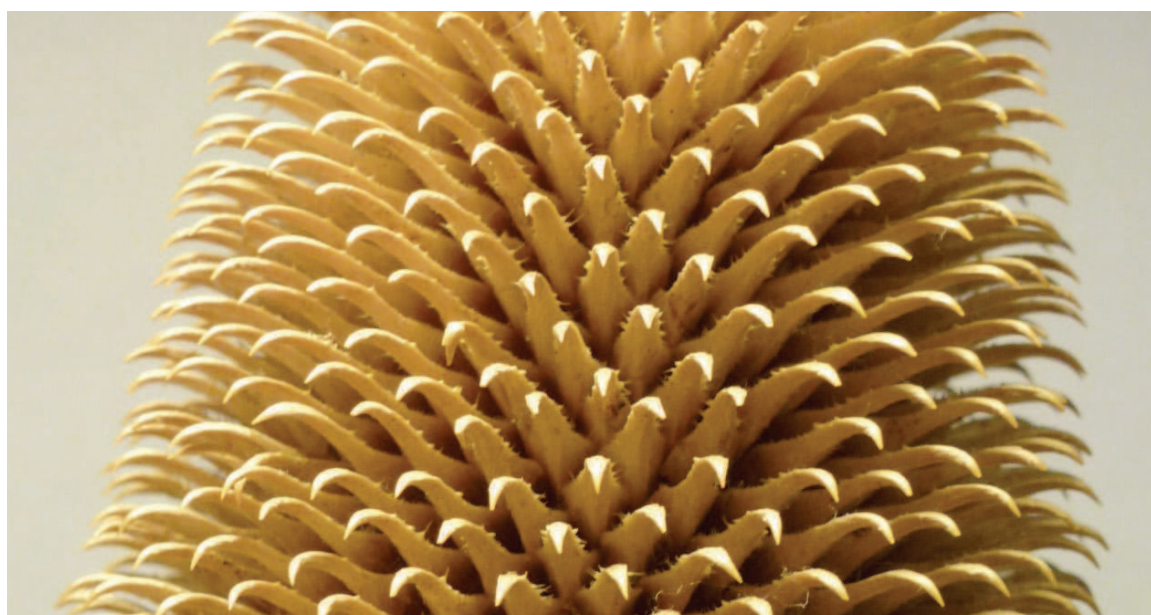
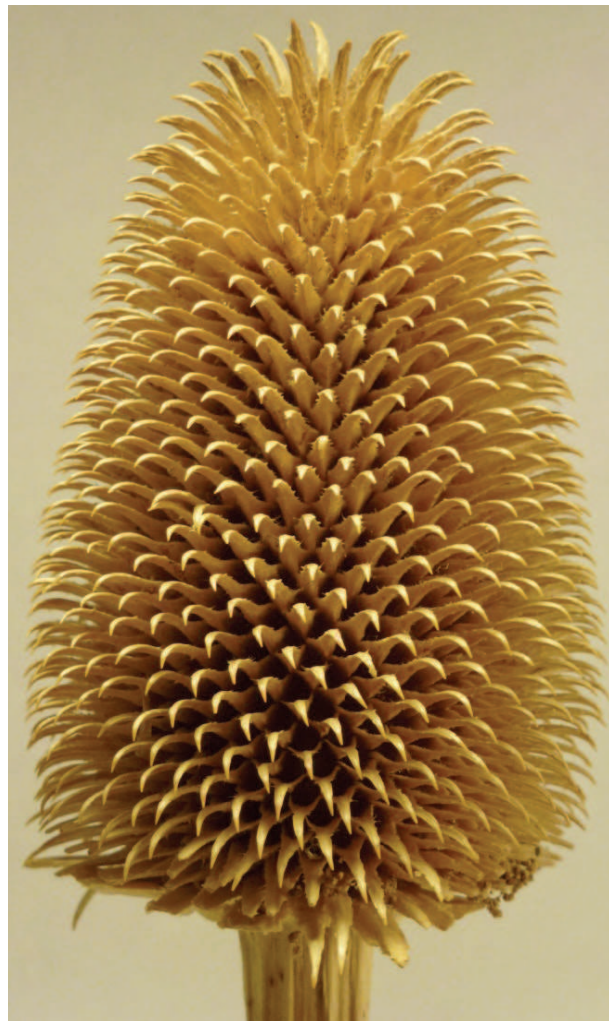
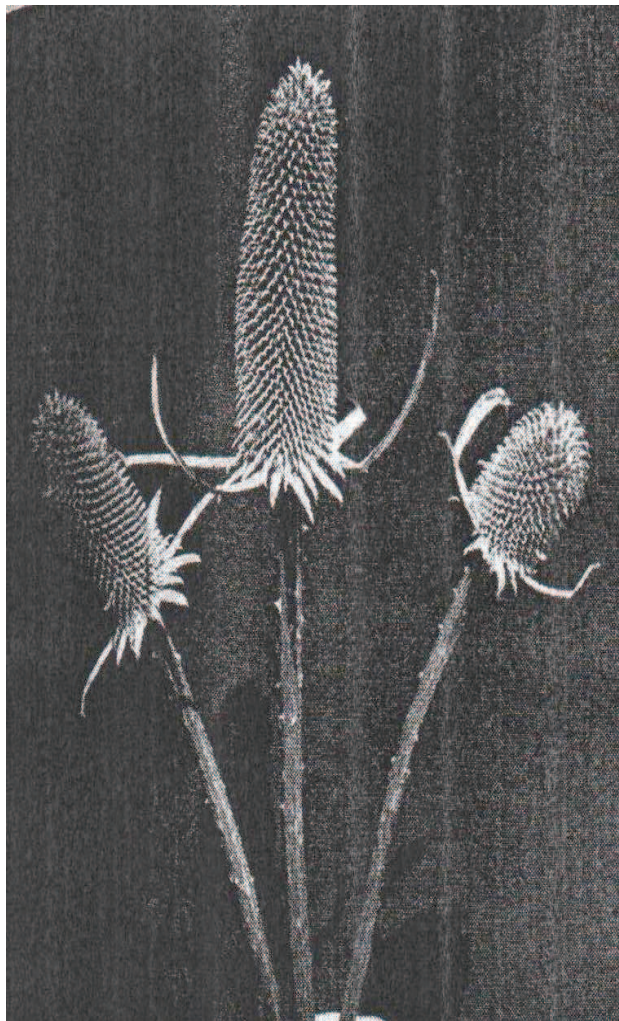


## Illustrations



## The fullers' teasle and its uses

*Dipsacus fullonum*, the fullers' teasle



*Dipsacus fullonum*, or the fullers' teasle, showing the compact arrangement of the curved hooks, and the shape and range of sizes from different parts of the plant. (Carus-Wilson / Kathleen Kearney)

Coat of arms of The Clothworkers' Company, London, 1530



Granted in 1530, with crest and supporters in 1587, this version belongs to 1984. The arms show the teazle and the habicks used to hold the edges of the cloth on the shearboard during shearing.  
(By kind permission of The Clothworkers' Company)

## Coat of arms of the borough of Kendal



The coat of arms represents Kendal's woollen trade by quartering three teazles on a blue ground with three woolsack or bale hooks on red. The coat of arms goes back to John Speed's map of Westmorland, 1610.  
(Kendal Town Council / Robert McMillan)

## Teazle handle, 1659, almshouses, Highgate, Kendal



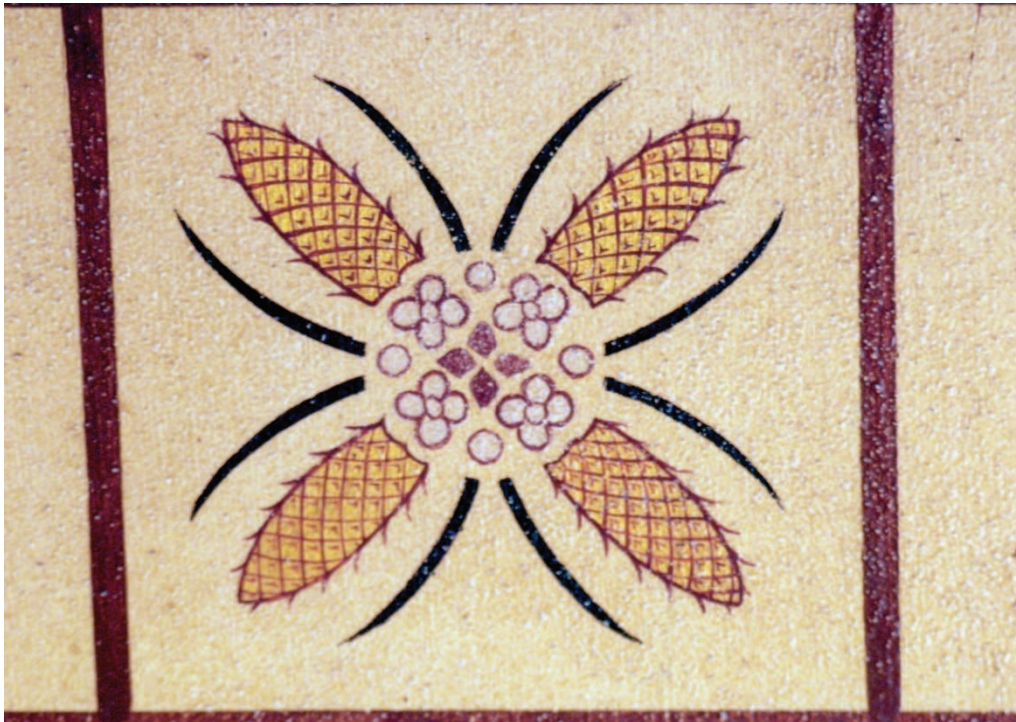
The almshouses were erected by the donor from the profits of Kendal's woollen trade. The coat of arms depicts a card above, a teazle handle below, and shears of the pattern of the time.  
(Robert McMillan)

The council chamber of 1871, Rochdale Town Hall



Wall decoration of alternating teasles and cotton bolls to represent Rochdale's two main textile trades.  
(Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council / Brenda Bolton)

Pattern of stylised fullers' teasles, original council chamber, Rochdale Town Hall, 1871



Part of the interior decorations of W. H. Crossland's Rochdale Town Hall, carried out and supervised by Heaton, Butler & Bayne of London.  
(Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council / Brenda Bolton)

Fullers' teasel plant, frieze, council chamber of 1871, Rochdale Town Hall

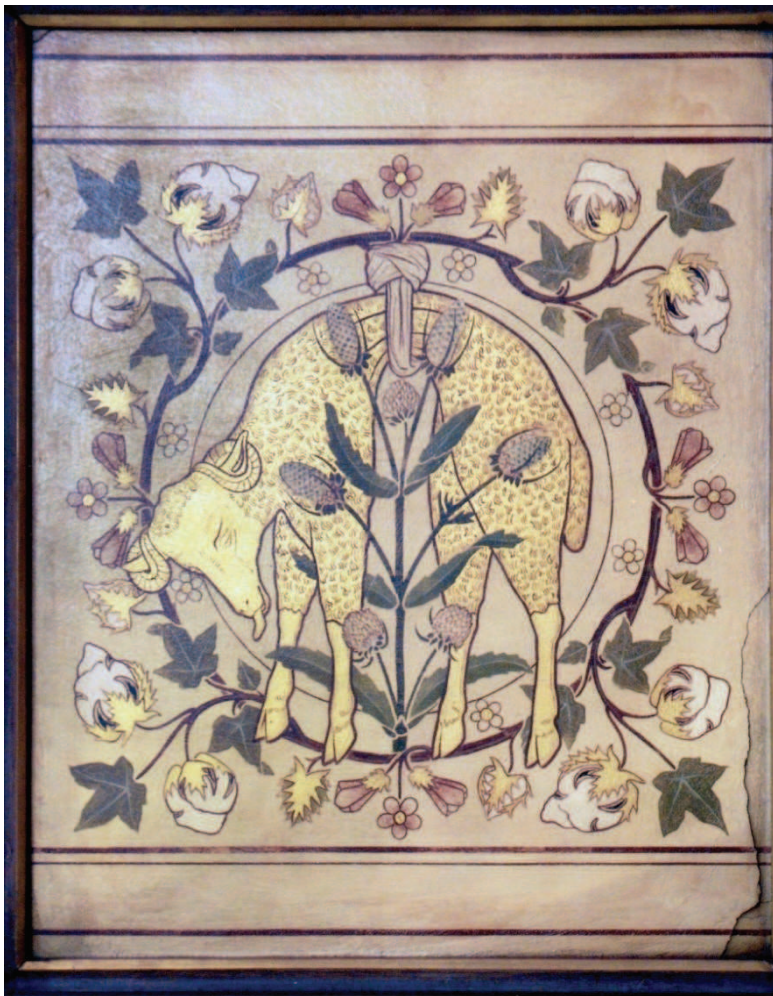


The fullers' teasel plant was one of the repeated motifs used between the main panels representing textile processes, inventors and inventions. Rochdale's main branch of the woollen trade was the flannel manufacture. (Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council / Brenda Bolton)



Teazle raising gig, former council chamber, Rochdale Town Hall

Seemingly based loosely on a traditional gig with top and bottom rollers and handles. The artist John Milner Allen is said to have used the records of the Patent Office for his frieze machinery designs. (Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council / Brenda Bolton)



Ceiling panel, Rochdale Town Hall, council chamber of 1871

Emblematic of Rochdale's older woollen industry, the fleece was combined with the teazle plant in a design in which cotton bolls also form a garland. (Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council / Brenda Bolton)

Fullers' teazles, Textile Industries Department, the Yorkshire College, Leeds, 1879



Funded by The Clothworkers' Company, this department, later part of the University of Leeds, put the fullers' teazle on display in the West Riding as a symbol of quality in the woollen industry. The architect was Alfred Waterhouse.

Clothworkers' Court, the Yorkshire College, Leeds, 1879



Lying alongside the Textile Industries Department, Clothworkers' Court also features fullers' teazles in the buildings at the rear, as well as in the coat of arms of The Clothworkers' Company over the arch.  
(University of Leeds / Robert McMillan)

Carved fullers' teazle, Clothworkers' Court, University of Leeds



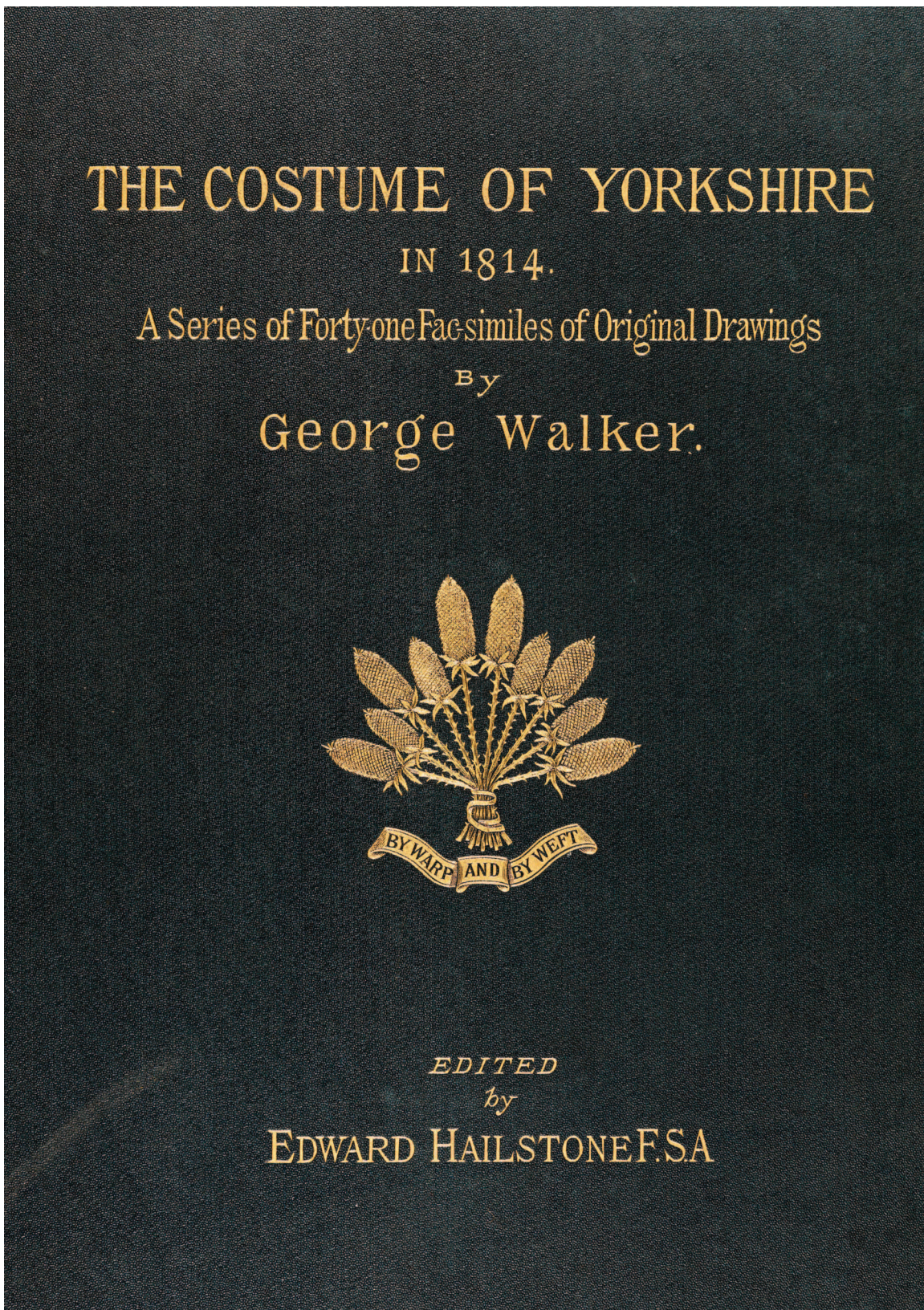
One of the carvings in the gables overlooking Clothworkers' Court.  
(University of Leeds / Robert McMillan)

Coat of arms of The Clothworkers' Company, with fullers' teazle, Textile Industries Department, Leeds, 1879



Landing window in the Textile Industries Department of the University of Leeds, adjacent to Clothworkers' Court. (University of Leeds / Robert McMillan)

Edward Hailstone's Leeds 1885 edition of George Walker's *The Costume of Yorkshire*



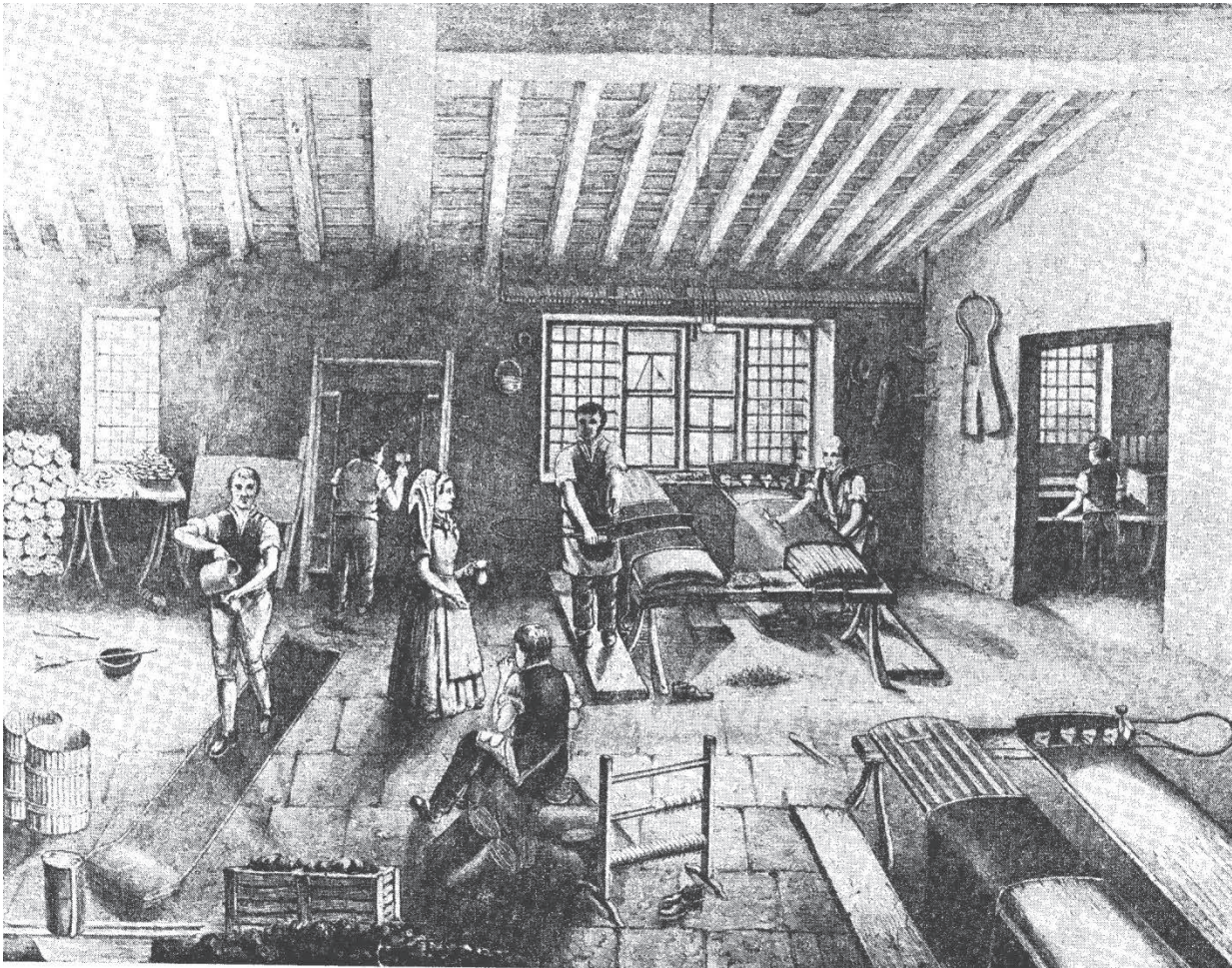
Hailstone chose as an emblem for the book a representation of the glen of teazles as made up in the Yorkshire growing trade.  
(Reproduced by kind permission of the Dean and Chapter of York)

'The Preemer Boy'



This scene from George Walker's *The Costume of Yorkshire*, 1814, here taken from Edward Hailstone's edition of 1885, shows croppers at work in a Leeds dressing shop raising broadcloth with teasles. After both sides of the handles had been used, they were cleaned of flock by a small boy with a spiked tool called a preem.  
(Reproduced by kind permission of the Dean and Chapter of York)

'The Old Cropping Shop'



A view of the interior of the cropping shop of John Wood at Longroyd Bridge, Huddersfield, a focus of Luddite conspiracy in 1812. The realistic detail shows teazles in stavs piled in the corner, with next to them a table for setting the handles in the light of the window on the left, a rack of handles ready for use in the foreground, and handles drying in a long rack above the open window at the rear.  
(Kirklees MBC Libraries and Museums)

Raising with a teazle handle



Narrow cloth being raised by hand at the nelly.  
(Tolson Memorial Museum, Huddersfield)

## Croppers' shears and shearing weight

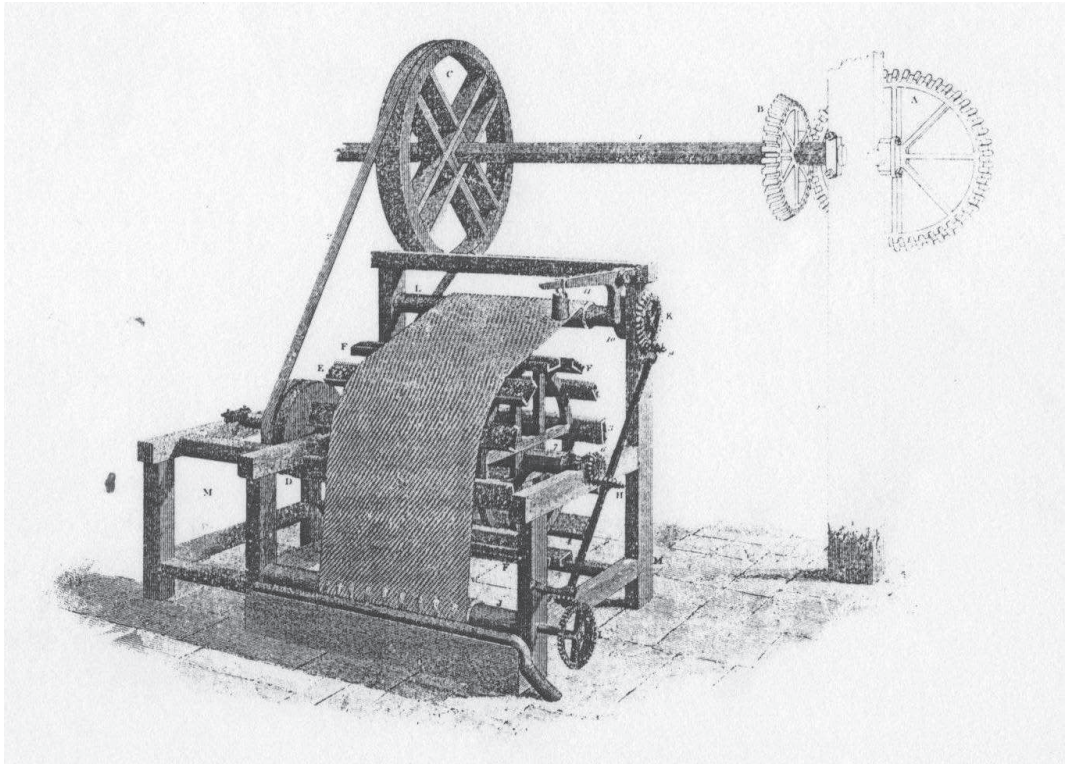


After the raising, the nap was cut with shears at the shearboard.



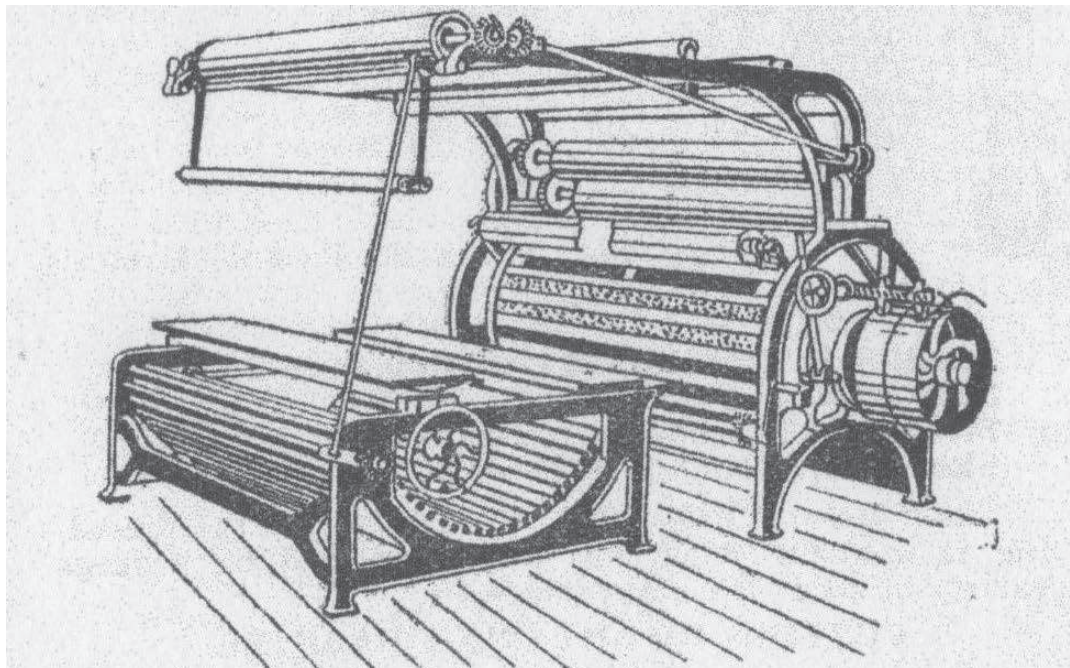
Lead shearing weights kept the shears pressed down and steady while this was done. This one shown here is a unique survival. (Tolson Memorial Museum, Huddersfield)

## Teazle gig of the early nineteenth century



Each of the twelve long frames which formed the barrel of the machine held a row of teazle handles, modified versions of the handles used by the croppers. (Rees, 1815)

## The Yorkshire gig



A Yorkshire gig of the earlier twentieth century, with scray and delivery apparatus overhead for continuous raising with the ends of the piece sewn together. The teazles are in the long rods. ('Textile Mercury' *Wool Year Book* 1913)

## English teasle supplies

Teazle grower's 'spitter' and cut bunch of forty teasles, Somerset



In Somerset, the teasle plants were first sown in a seed bed and the spitter was used to cut the taproot when transplanting into the field.  
(Tolson Memorial Museum, Huddersfield)

## Spitters



Two spitters used by the Brunt family, teasle growers of Five Dials, Horton, nr Ilminster, Somerset.  
(Robert McMillan, August 1973)

## Teazle spade



Teazle spade used for weeding teasles, Somerset.  
(Tolson Memorial Museum, Huddersfield)