

Silken Threads – Notes

Adèle Emm

Blog & website at www.adeleemm.com

- *My Ancestors worked in Textile Mills* (SoG 2020) <https://societyofgenealogists-shop.myshopify.com/products/my-ancestors-worked-in-textile-mills>
- *Tracing your Female Ancestors* (Pen & Sword May 2019) <https://www.amazon.co.uk/Tracing-Your-Female-Ancestors-Historians/dp/1526730138>
- *Tracing your Trade and Craftsman Ancestors* (P&S 2015) <https://www.pen-and-sword.co.uk/Tracing-Your-Trade-and-Craftsman-Ancestors-Paperback/p/10252>

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

1860	150,000	employed in silk in the UK.	1891 - 50,000.
1860	Macclesfield	14,000	employed in 55 silk factories
1895	Macclesfield	5,000	employed in 30 silk factories
1860	Congleton	5,000	employed in 45 -50 silk mills
1895	Congleton	1,000	employed in 14 mills most on short time.

Figures from Hansard 17 May 1895 <https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/lords/1895/may/17/the-silk-industry>

SILK DATES

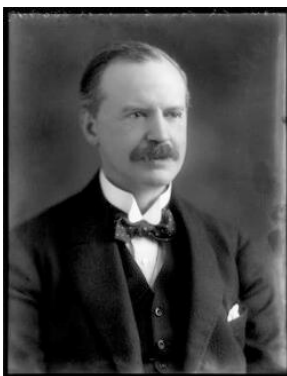
- Secret production arrived in Constantinople by 552AD
- First imported into England by Crusaders (1096-1291)
- 1364 – Sumptuary Laws pass in UK forbidding anyone lower than a knight wearing silk (ignored post James I 1603/4)
- Louis XI from 1466 produced silk on a large scale in Lyon (because of its proximity to Italy) and Lyon's annual fair. Lyon's factory set up under François 1st.
- 1535 some protestants arrived in UK following French edict demanding extinction of Protestantism
- 1540, Lyon obtained the monopoly of importing *greige* (raw) silks into France. 12,000 people lived in Lyon du Tissage ('weaving' in French). Same century – French silk weavers
- 1565, Norwich city authorities invited 30 families from the Low Countries to boost textile industry. – *The Strangers*. Some began to weave silk/worsted.
- 1608 – James I planted 10,000 black mulberry trees in the 'Mulberry Garden' - now Buckingham Palace gardens – they were the wrong type of Mulberry for silkworms
- 1629 - Silk Throwsters incorporated into the City; 7 year apprenticeships served
- 1639 - Weavers Company admitted some silk weavers into the guild
- 1685 – Revocation of Edict of Nantes
- Arrival of the Huguenots into the UK
- 1704 – Thomas Cotchett, silk throwing mill in Derwent Valley. Employed John and older half-brother Thomas Lombe. Enterprise failed.
- 1717 – John Lombe stole silk throwing process from Piedmont, Italy. Set up silk throwing mill on Cotchett's former site
- 1721 – Calico Act to protect wool and silk industry: banned cotton manufacturing –but permitted silk
- 1765-1769 Spitalfield riots over reduced pay
- 1774 Calico Acts repealed. Cotton mills from the 1770s
- 1792 – oldest **mechanised** silk spinning mill in England = Galgate Silk Mill, Lancaster www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1586533&resourceID=19191

- Artificial silk from 1891 (rayon; later nylon and polyester)

Some useful websites; some (eg for Norwich) may also include the wool industry

- <https://lifeinafinecity.com/life-post/welcome-to-norwich-a-fine-silk-making-city/> If this link doesn't work, type in Google 'Life in a fine city, welcome to **Norwich**' and that should do it
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silk_industry_in_Lyon An explanation of Lyon's silk industry plus general history of silk
- Paul Harley Photography article about **Norwich's** textile industry 1750-1900 – wool and silk - includes photos of silk patterns <https://paulharley.wordpress.com/2019/05/22/norwich-weaving-1750-1900/>
- Worsted and silk industries in **Norwich** <https://shinealightproject.wordpress.com/2015/12/17/strangers-undertakers-pepys-and-spies/>
- Surviving mulberry trees in London blog - <https://spitalfieldslife.com/2016/06/29/a-brief-history-of-londons-mulberries/>
- Wikipedia's page on the silk industry in **Cheshire** includes Macclesfield and Congleton at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silk_industry_of_Cheshire
- **David Evans Silk Company**, Crayford, North Kent, closed 2001. This company also had silk mills in Tring (see below) and Aylesbury, Bucks. See <https://www.crayfordhistory.org.uk/projects/the-fabric-of-our-town/online-exhibition-the-fabric-of-our-town/david-evans-last-london-fabric-printers>. The Long Shed article at <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1359413>
- Also see Wendy Austin's excellent local history guide at https://tringlocalhistory.org.uk/Silk_Mill/index.htm.
- The TNA has the **David Evens, Tring**, archives – see <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/c/F169641>
- Tring Silk Mill, Hertfordshire, website at https://www.tringlocalhistory.org.uk/Silk_Mill/index.htm. Wendy Austin's excellent guide includes the story of silk worms, many photographs. The appendix (if this link does not work then there is a link in the above website) https://tringhistory.tringlocalhistorymuseum.org.uk/Silk_Mill/index.htm#App2
- Lord Stanley of Alderley 17 May 1895 demanding protection for the silk industry. This gives figures of income for eg Congleton and numbers of workers in the mills. Hansard <https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/lords/1895/may/17/the-silk-industry>
- The British Museum held an exhibition on the Silk Roads 26 Sept 2024-23 Feb 2025. Although the exhibition is now closed, the website is at www.britishmuseum.org/exhibitions/silk-roads

Figure 1 Frank Warner



- *The Silk Industry of the United Kingdom, Its Origin and Development*, Frank Warner (1862-1930 – silk manufacturer) initially published 1912, this is a 1921 edition. <https://archive.org/details/silkindustryofun00warnuoft/page/n3/mode/2up> An excellent comprehensive book explaining the history of the silk industry in all regions of the UK including ones I didn't have time to discuss e.g. Halifax, Leek, Nottingham, Leicester, Bradford, Lancaster, Huddersfield, Rochdale, Essex, Kent, Scotland and Northern Ireland etc. **ARCHIVE.ORG HACKED 2024** but I've recently been able to access this text without problem

- British History Online, silk weaving in **Middlesex** www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol2/pp132-137 part of the Victoria County History publication. This really only covers Spitalfields and the Huguenot history there.

This edition 1911.

- **Worshipful Company of Weavers** (City of London) <https://weavers.org.uk/textiles/>. Their website shows hand draw-loom in operation (wool but they were also used for silk). The Weavers' Company had silk weavers (including Huguenots) in its membership. Archives are at the London Metropolitan Archives and some transcribed by the Huguenot Society www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/things-to-do/history-and-heritage/london-metropolitan-archives
- Patterned silk weaving explanation from The Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, USA) website www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/txt_s/hd_txt_s.htm
- **Galgate Silk Mill, Lancashire, history** www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1586533&resourceID=19191 and <https://lancashirepast.com/2022/06/04/galgate-silk-mill-galgate-near-lancaster/> and <https://redrosecollections.lancashire.gov.uk/view-item?i=227793&WINID=1755863678269> (I believe it is now student accommodation...)
- Jeremy Norman's History of Information.com has the legend of John Lombe plus information on the first factory in UK history – ie Lombe's Mill in Derby at <https://historyofinformation.com/detail.php?entryid=3734#:~:text=Lombe's%20Mill%2C%20viewed%20across%20the%20River%20Derwent%2C%2018th%20century.&text=%2C%20England%20from%201718%2D21%2C,others%20in%20the%20Industrial%20Revolution.>

Sources and links within the talk

- Hansard – state of the silk industry 17 May 1895 <https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/lords/1895/may/17/the-silk-industry>
- Condition of the English Working Class, Friedrich Engels, pub 1948 free on Gutenberg www.gutenberg.org/files/17306/17306-h/17306-h.htm
- Some Engels' working condition observations on the silk industry from Conditions of The Working Class in England 1844
From www.gutenberg.org/files/17306/17306-h/17306-h.htm
Take, for instance, the silk weavers. Mr. Brocklehurst, one of the largest silk manufacturers in all England, laid before a committee of members of Parliament lists taken from his books, from which it appears that for goods for which he paid wages in 1821 at the rate of 30s., 14s., 3½s., ¾s., 1½s., 10s., he paid in 1839 but 9s., 7¼s., 2¼s., 0.333s., 0½s., 6¼s., while in this case no improvement in the machinery has taken place. But what Mr. Brocklehurst does may very well be taken as a standard for all. From the same lists it appears that the average weekly wage of his weavers, after all deductions, was, in 1821, 16½s., and, in 1831, but 6s. Since that time wages have fallen still further. Goods which brought in 4d. weavers' wages in 1831, bring in but 2½d. in 1843 (single sarsnets), and a great number of weavers in the country can get work only when they undertake these goods at 1½d.-2d. Moreover, (p. 197) they are subject to arbitrary deductions from their wages. Every weaver who receives materials is given a card, on which is usually to be read that the work is to be returned at a specified hour of the day; that a weaver who cannot work by reason of illness must make the fact known at the office within three days, or sickness will not be regarded as an excuse; that it will not be regarded as a sufficient excuse if the weaver claims to have been obliged to wait for yarn; that for certain faults in the work (if, for example, more weft-threads are found within a given space than are prescribed), not less than half the wages will be deducted; and that if the goods should not be ready at the time specified, one penny will be deducted for every yard returned. The deductions in accordance with these cards are so considerable that, for instance, a man who comes twice a week to Leigh, in Lancashire, to gather up woven goods, brings his employer at least £15 fines every time. He asserts this himself, and he is regarded as one of the most lenient. Such things were formerly settled by arbitration; but as the workers were usually dismissed if they insisted upon that, the custom has been almost wholly abandoned, and the manufacturer acts arbitrarily as prosecutor, witness, judge, law-giver, and executive in one person. And if the workman goes to a Justice of the Peace, the

answer is: “When you accepted your card you entered upon a contract, and you must abide by it.” The case is the same as that of the factory operatives. Besides, the employer obliges the workman to sign a document in which he declares that he agrees to the deductions made. And if a workman rebels, all the manufacturers in the town know at once that he is a man who, as Leach says, [{197}](#) “resists the lawful order as established by weavers’ cards, and, moreover, has the impudence to doubt the wisdom of those who are, as he ought to know, his superiors in society.”

Naturally, the workers are perfectly free; the manufacturer does not force them to take his materials and his cards, but he says to them what Leach translates into plain English with the words: “If you don’t like to be frizzled in my frying-pan, you (p. 198) can take a walk into the fire.” The silk weavers of London, and especially of Spitalfields, have lived in periodic distress for a long time, and that they still have no cause to be satisfied with their lot is proved by their taking a most active part in English labour movements in general, and in London ones in particular. The distress prevailing among them gave rise to the fever which broke out in East London, and called forth the Commission for Investigating the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Class. But the last report of the London Fever Hospital shows that this disease is still raging. (p197-198)

- Anna Maria Garthwaite – try the East End Women’s Museum blog at <https://eastendwomensmuseum.org/blog/2020/9/23/anna-maria-garthwaite>
The V&A Museum in South Kensington displays some of her work. <https://collections.vam.ac.uk/item/O1018758/design-for-a-woven-silk-design-anna-maria-garthwaite/> and https://collections.vam.ac.uk/search/?id_person=A8416&page=1&page_size=15&q=anna+maria+garthwaite
- Arthur Bowley, Wages in the UK in the 19th Century. Cambridge University Press 1900. Free on <https://archive.org/details/wagesinunitedkin00bowl> (also includes wages in the building industry, coal miners, textile industry, agriculture and the iron industries.) Has no specific reference to silk but does include handloom weavers and a separate chapter on cotton.
- Daniel Defoe (1660-1731) *A Tour through the whole of Island of Great Britain* 1727 www.gutenberg.org/files/983/983-h/983-h.htm
- The Spinning Project. website: <http://spinning-wheel.org/>
- Michael Greenwood and Norwich industrial espionage (also cited above) <https://shinealightproject.wordpress.com/2015/12/17/strangers-undertakers-pepys-and-spies/>
- Hand throwing silk (trotters)
Silk throwing was originally a hand process relying on a turning a wheel (the gate) that twisted four threads while a helper, who would be a child, ran the length of a shade, hooked the threads on stationary pins (the cross) and ran back to start the process again. The shade would be a between 23 and 32 m long.^{[5][6]} The process was described in detail to [Lord Shaftesbury's](#) Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Employment of Children in 1841:
For twisting it is necessary to have what are designated shades which are buildings of at least 30 or 35 yards in length, of two or more rooms, rented separately by one, two or four men having one gate and a boy called a helper... the upper storey (sic) is generally occupied by children, young persons or grown women as 'piecers', 'winders' and 'doublers' attending to their reels and bobbins, driven by the exertions of one man... He (the boy) takes first a rod containing four bobbins of silk from the twister who stands at his gate or wheel, and having fastened the ends, runs to the 'cross' at the extreme end of the room, round which he passes the threads of each bobbin and returns to the 'gate'. He is despatched on a second expedition of the same kind, and returns as before, he then runs up to the cross and detaches the threads and comes to the roller. Supposing the master to make twelve rolls a day, the boy necessarily runs fourteen miles, and this is barefooted.

- **The UK Commissioners Report of Children's Employment, 1842** (877 pages) is on Ancestry at <https://search.ancestry.co.uk/search/db.aspx?dbid=34775> And includes trotters, children's names and mills. You will need an account. Some libraries have free access if you have a library card.
- Frances Trollope's (mother of writer Anthony Trollope) *Life and Adventures of Michael Armstrong, the Factory Boy*, 1840, via archive.org. I have not read this book but, as it is set in Manchester, the mill is probably spinning cotton. However, the harrowing working conditions described within the novel would have been the same as in a silk mill. <https://archive.org/details/lifeadventuresof00tro/page/n5/mode/1up>.
- Chapter 21 of *The Silk Industry of the United Kingdom, Its Origin and Development*, Frank Warner, 1912. His explanation of the Halifax silk industry (from page 235) explains how a Halifax company pursued industrial espionage to 'pinch' Norwich's production methods.

<https://archive.org/details/silkindustryofun00warnuoft/page/n293/mode/2up>. This brief sketch of the progress of manufacture carries the story to the period at which activities in Halifax began to be a serious embarrassment to the silk and worsted industry of East Anglia. Norwich, over-ridden by the artificial restrictions characteristic of guild activity, had a speciality in the manufacture of worsted moreens. James Akroyd & Sons copied the article, and it was Norwich first used for curtains in 1811. Other manufacturers followed, so that the cloth became a common one in the Yorkshire trade. Norwich had a reputation also for crapes and bombazines, made by crossing a silk warp with a worsted weft. Imitation on power-looms without a knowledge of how they were woven on hand-loom in East Anglia was difficult, and Michael Greenwood, a skilled weaver and clever inventor, was sent to spy out the Norwich method. His observations led to the production in Halifax of these two cloths in 1819; and those of a colleague, made later in Norwich, introduced camlet weaving to the power-looms of Halifax in 1830. To Michael Greenwood, of Shibden Dale, belongs the credit for some less questionable transactions. He with David Tidswell, of Queensbury, adapted to the loom the principle of the barrel of the box organ by means of which bird's-eye patterns were woven in 1818. Greenwood is said also to have invented the wire reed for use in weaving mill-spun worsted yarn, and, after turning manufacturer upon his own account, he introduced the "French figured" of 1834, which he began to make on a large scale.

Huguenots

- Huguenot Society www.huguenotsociety.org.uk/
- For a list of Huguenot resources see https://www.huguenotsociety.org.uk/uploads/docs/HuguenotFamilies_Content.pdf
- Huguenots of Spitalfields <https://www.huguenotsofspitalfields.org/> lists Huguenot surnames, sources and books
- A list of Family Research File surnames is at www.huguenotsociety.org.uk/uploads/FRF_web.pdf
- Another list of Huguenot names is at <https://sites.rootsweb.com/~fianna/surname/hug3.html>
- Tracing Huguenot Ancestors TNA <https://media.nationalarchives.gov.uk/index.php/tracing-huguenot-ancestors/> The free online podcast with transcription by Cathy Chater also has a transcript.
- French Hospital, London, records are held at the Huguenot Library (you may have to wait for a bot to check you are a bona fide visitor!) <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/library/special-collections/huguenot>
- Casebook Website (b/g site to Jack the Ripper) – entry for Spitalfields Silk Industry, www.casebook.org/victorian_london/spital3.html includes
- Find My Past has Jersey Huguenot Abjurations 1685-1815 at <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/articles/world-records/full-list-of-united-kingdom-records/newspapers-directories-and-social-history/jersey-huguenot-abjurations-1685-1815>.

You will need to subscribe although some libraries permit access to both FindMyPast and Ancestry if you hold a library card.

- Cathy Chater, *Tracing your Huguenot Ancestors*, Pen and Sword, 2012
- Gambier Rosyton, *Huguenot Ancestry*, Phillimore, 2010

Before the arrival of these Dutch refugees, the fabrics known as broad silks, such as lustrings, satins, brocades and velvets, had been imported. With the object of introducing into England this flourishing industry, for the advancement and the benefit of the realm, James I warmly supported a project for the culture and rearing of silk worms, and with this end in view he encouraged the planting of mulberry trees. The project, similar to that which had proved profitable in France, failed, but the king succeeded in inducing many silk throwsters, dyers, and broad silk weavers to come to England.

In 1629 the Silk Throwsters were incorporated, and no one was allowed to set up in that occupation without serving an apprenticeship of seven years and becoming free of the Company. Ten years later, the Weavers Company (one of the oldest City Companies, founded when wool was the staple of English trade) admitted into their body a certain number of silk weavers. In 1661 the Company of Silk Throwsters, it was said, employed 40,000 men, women and children, but this statement doubtless was exaggerated. Many so employed lived and worked in the immediate vicinity of Aldgate, Bishopsgate and Shoreditch, from whence they gradually spread towards Spitalfields. The Act of Parliament empowering the erection of houses there by Sir George Wheler was the result of the increase of the population engaged in the industry, for the building over the fields lying outside the City was prohibited in the absence of statutory authority.

The appearance of the neighbourhood in 1669 can be inferred from an Order in Council made in that year, which states "the inhabitants of the pleasant locality of Spitalfields petitioned the Council to restrain certain persons from digging earth and burning bricks in those fields, which not only render them very noisome but prejudice the clothes which are usually dryed in two large grounds adjoining, and the rich stuffs of divers colours which are made in the same place by altering and changing their colours." In 1681 Charles II, constrained by public opinion, which was partly based on religious sympathies and partly on the knowledge of the advantages that would ensue to trade and commerce from the exercise of "a noble and valuable industry," ordered that all Protestant refugees should be allowed to enter the country with their goods free of duty, and that they should enjoy the same privileges as his own subjects. The way was thus prepared (though the event itself, of course, could not be foreseen) for the influx of French weavers six years later, when the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove so many Huguenot families of Lyons and Tours from their native land.

Some key legislation on child employment and working hours

1823 Inquests on 3 children killed in Macclesfield's spinning mills

1833 Factory Act – **no children under 9 except in silk mills**

- 9 hour working day for children 9-13
- 12 working day for 13-18
- Between 5.30 and 8.30
- 2 hours schooling a day – for which they had to pay 1d

Lord Ashley's 10 Hours' Bill 1844

- Reduced hours to 10 a day
- Half time schooling introduced
- 419,560 factory operatives of the British Empire in 1839, 192,887, or nearly half, were under eighteen years of age
- 242,296 of the female sex - 112,192 were under 18
- 80,695 male operatives under eighteen years = $\frac{3}{4}$ of ALL working men
- 69½% silk mill hands under 18 before the 1844 Act.

1874 Factory Act – minimum age for half-timers = 9.

- Full time - minimum age 14; exemption for 13-year-olds with minimum education standards
- Women and children in textile mills – 10-hour days between 6am and 6pm
- Working week reduced to 56½ hours

1901 – school leaving age raised to 12

Films to watch

- Pathé News. 10-minute silent film on silk from the mulberry 1940-1949
www.britishpathe.com/video/silk-from-mulberry/query/silk+industry
- Pathé News Silk farm, 1966. 2 minutes with sound. About a silk worm farm in Hertfordshire showing silk worm to thread for weaving www.britishpathe.com/video/silk-farm/query/silk
- Pathé News has several other free to view short films about silk making Pathé News
www.britishpathe.com
- NB Pathe News checks you are not a malicious bot!

FURTHER SOURCES AND RESOURCES

The National Archives www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/

local/CROs and Discovery TNA www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ for individual mills (eg Copley Mills' archives which are held at West Yorkshire Archives but listed in TNA); Macclesfield and Stockport Libraries hold, for instance, information on mills in their areas.

- Courtaulds & Co Try the TNA above. Also the V&A search bar for Courtaulds at <https://collections.vam.ac.uk/>. Braintree Museum <https://braintreemuseum.co.uk/courtauld-co/> has a Courtauld collection including recordings of personal memories
- The Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland archives (Trade Association and Employers) – minutes and papers for 1887-1915 via TNA are held at Manchester Archives and Local Studies <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/c/F155751>
- Grace's Guide has 513 silk mills and differing amounts of information on them; https://gracesguide.co.uk/Main_Page
- Mechanic Institutes eg <https://archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk/search/archives/57f82bf5-4ce7-3c57-b463-d73a354596a7> (held at Manchester University) and TNA
- Court records – CROs, local libraries and TNA
- Unions/apprenticeship records - try Working Class Movement Library <https://wcml.org.uk/> and catalogue at <https://wcml.org.uk/the-collection/catalogue/search-the-catalogue/> Records and archives are booked by appointment.
- Unions; also try the Modern Records Centre, Warwick University <https://warwick.ac.uk/services/library/mrc/>
- Directories and trade directories – are on Ancestry, www.ancestry.co.uk FindMyPast www.findmypast.co.uk/ . Special Collections at Leicester University (free) has the same digitised directories as the subscription services but without a name search engine as in FMP/Ancestry <https://leicester.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16445coll4>. Local libraries/CROs and TNA hold those which haven't been digitised (in other words there are more directories out there than those on FMP/Ancestry. TNA lists such directories and where they are held eg Slaters 1890 Directory is in Cheshire Archives in Chester. There is an undated Macclesfield directory at <http://cheshiredirectories.manuscripteye.com/pdf/1864/03b/section.pdf> - possibly for 1864.
- Bankruptcy courts; The London Gazette etc www.thegazette.co.uk - free
- Newspapers, eg BNA www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk and those on genealogical subscription sites. Not all newspapers have been digitised and may be on microfilm at local archives/CROs etc. The British Library holds physical volumes at its Boston Spa site although most have now been digitised. A Reader's Ticket required for in person visits but they prefer you to use the online services. You may find Australian free resource <https://trove.nla.gov.au/> useful - <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/>

- Family History Societies- Genuki will locate them www.genuki.org.uk/Societies
- Local history societies

Places to visit – check opening hours before visiting

- Spitalfields, London
- Victoria & Albert Museum <https://www.vam.ac.uk/> has a famous costume gallery and also holds some silk designs by Anna Maria Garthwaite <https://collections.vam.ac.uk/item/O1018758/design-for-a-woven-silk-design-anna-maria-garthwaite/>
- Dennis Severs House, 18 Folgate St. Spitalfields, London www.dennissevershouse.co.uk/ A reconstruction of what living in a Huguenot house in London might have been like. Also see https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dennis_Severs%27_House and <https://mainlymuseums.com/post/925/dennis-severs-house/> . Entry fee
- Huguenot Museum, Rochester Kent. The main collection is about the French Hospital in Whitechapel so of interest to Huguenot descendants. It is not exclusively about the silk industry but has information about their skills and craft - <https://huguenotmuseum.org/> and <https://www.visitmedway.org/attractions/huguenot-museum-2165/>
- Braintree Museum, Braintree, Essex. Collection includes some silk artefacts and the Courtauld archives <https://braintreemuseum.co.uk/plan-your-visit/> . Warner Textile Archives, Braintree, Essex, holds England's second largest (after the V&A) flat textile collection, largely silks and velvets which the company manufactured housed in a grade II listed former textile mill and is part of the Braintree Museum <https://www.visitessex.com/things-to-do/warner-textile-archive-p1268191>. Courtaulds archives are at <https://braintreemuseum.co.uk/courtauld-co/>
- Bridewell Museum, Norwich; Norwich's industrial past including a jacquard loom www.museums.norfolk.gov.uk/museum-of-norwich and www.visitnorwich.co.uk/service/the-museum-of-norwich-at-the-bridewell/
- Macclesfield Silk Museum and Paradise Mill next door (guided tours only). Paradise Mill. <https://museumscheshire.org.uk/venues/silk-museum-paradise-mill> . The Silk Museum is free but there is a charge for Paradise Mill next door. Both museums are within a 10 minute walk from Macclesfield Station
- Derby Museums <https://derbymuseums.org/> - The Museum of Making is the new name for the silk museums. See <https://derbymuseums.org/museum-of-making/>
- Whitchurch Silk Mill, Whitchurch, Hampshire <https://whitchurchsilkmill.org.uk/> .
- Lyon, France, has several museums devoted to silk including the Maison de Canuts (English site) <https://en.visiterlyon.com/out-and-about/culture-and-leisure/culture-and-museums/museums/maison-des-canuts> and <https://en.visiterlyon.com/out-and-about/culture-and-leisure/culture-and-museums/bon-plan/how-to-weave-silk-like-a-real-canut> The French version is at <https://maisondescanuts.fr>
- Another silk museum in Lyons, France, is Musée Soieries Brochier see <https://en.visiterlyon.com/out-and-about/culture-and-leisure/culture-and-museums/museums/musee-soieries-brochier>
- French Protestant Church, Soho Square, London. Founded 1550, the only surviving Huguenot Church in London. I've never seen it open and as this is a working church, please visit with respect. <https://www.egliseprotestantelondres.org.uk/en/> For its archives and collections see <https://www.egliseprotestantelondres.org.uk/en/heritage/library-and-archives/>.

Adèle Emm
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