

Edam



Figure 1: The location of the city of Edam plotted on the map of the Netherlands.

On the occasion of cloth seals wearing the coat of arms of the city of Edam a study was started about the textile industry in this city. It is certain that in the 15th century cloths were produced in this city. Given the export sheets to the 'Ijssel region' it is clear that the production of cloth in this city was limited.

Place	Number	Packs	Place	Number	Packs
Amsterdam	3800	9%	Monnikendam	51	
Leiden	2900		Delft	38	
Naarden	1407		Haarlem	25	
Weesp	1351		Rotterdam	15	
Schiedam	500		Enkhuizen	15	
Den Haag	378		Muiden	14	
Hoorn	180		Edam	2	

Table 1: Export of cloth from Holland to the Ijssel region in the period October 1439 – august 24, 1441 after Kaptein, 1998.



Figure 2: Coat of arms of the city of Edam. Source: www.wikipedia.nl

From archival data¹ it can be concluded that the small textile industry in Edam in contrast to other Dutch towns, doesn't decline in the 16th century. In the year 1530 six weaving looms were present within this city. The number of looms increased up to 29 looms into the year 1563 with at least 14 weavers. In the year 1569 the number of weavers was increased until 19 weavers. This is also the period that this industry moved to the countryside to places like Middelle and Kwadijk.

Even in the 17th and the beginning of the 18th century the textile industry in Edam continued on the same size and at least the linen workers were united in a guild ('linnenwerckersgilde'). It is known that in the year 1671 thirteen drapers were active in this city.

Investigations in the Baptism archives (BA), the archives of the Orphan chamber (OA) and the notarial archives (NA) shows several names of people who were active in the textile industry. Even the name of the owner of a blue dye house in Edam, Claes Jansz ('t Hoen?), was found.

¹ Data of the 16th century textile production are derived from Boschma-Aarnoudse, 2003.

Name	Profession	Year (mentioned)
Botte, Robbert	Linen weaver	1668 (BA)
Bras, Cornelis Jansz	Draper	1671 (NA 533)
Bras, Jan Coenraetsz	Draper	1652 (NA 514) + 1671 (NA 533)
Bras, Pieter Jansz	Draper	1671 (NA 533)
Bronswijk, Jacob Jansz	Draper	1671 (NA 533)
Claesz, Krijn	Linen weaver	1647 (BA) + 1671 (NA 520) + 1672 (NA 520)
Claesz, Lambert	Linen weaver	1667 (BA) + 1668 (BA) + 1671 (BA)
Clem, Jacob Cornelisz	Draper	1671 (NA 533)
Cornelisz, Dirck	Linen weaver	1651 (OA)
Couthof, Harmen	Weaver / draper	1671 (NA 533) + 1683 (NA 553) + 1689 (NA 559)
Croon, Leendert	Weaver	1689 (NA 559)
Dalman, Jacob Jansz	Linen weaver (shop)	1729 (NA 635)
Daniel	Wool weaver	1645 (BA)
Dauidsz, Pieter	Weaver	1648 (BA)
Dircksz, Jan	Draper	1671 (NA 533)
Ebbertsz, Doedt	Linen weaver	1657 (BA) + 1659 (BA) + 1663 (BA)
Ebbertsz, Heertje	Linen weaver	1660 (BA) + 1665 (BA)
Emenes, Dirck	Draper	1671 (NA 533)
Gerritsz, Christiaan	Wool weaver	1669 (BA) + 1671 (NA 533)
Gerritsz, Govert	Linen weaver	1656 (BA) + 1667 (BA) + 1669 (BA) + 1671 (BA) + 1675
Gerritsz, Jan	Linen weaver	1680 (BA)
Gerritsz, Neeltje	Linen shop	1680 (NA 547)
Gerritsz, Willem	Linen weaver	1664 (NA 489)
Hoen, Claes Jansz 't	Surgeon and cloth tax collector; Mayor of this city in 1655/1656	1643 (NA 486)
Hogewout, Dirck Dircksz	Linen weaver	1643 (NA 482) + 1648 (NA 491)
Isaacksz, Salomon	Cloth draper	1671 (NA 533) + 1682 (NA 552) + 1683 (NA 553) + 1690 (NA 560; Salaomon passed away)
Jacobsz, Isack	Wool weaver / draper	1648 (BA) + 1671 (NA 533)
Jacobsz, Thijmen	Weaver	1621 (OA)
Jansz, Frederick	Linen weaver	1658 (BA)
Jansz, Hendrick	Linen weaver	1665 (BA)
Jansz (Raven), Jacob	Linen weaver	1646 (NA 487) + 1649 (OA) + 1671 (NA 533)
Jansz, Claes	Dyer	1656 (NA 502)
Jansz, Claes	Weaver	1724 (OA)
Jansz, Jan (Middelie?)	Weaver	1671 (NA 533) + 1687 (OA) + 1724 (OA) + < 1755 (OA: passed away)
Jansz, Machiel	Linen weaver	1658 (BA) + 1661 (BA)
Jansz, Maerten	Weaver	1724 (OA)
Jansz, Willem	Linen weaver	1649 (OA)
Jansz, Willem	Weaver	1720 (OA) + 1724 (OA) + 1734 (OA: passed away)
Kolthof, Harmen	Draper	1689 (NA 588)
Lammert	Wool weaver	1637 (OA)
Leeu, Herman Claesz	Weaver	1655 (OA)
Martenssen, Merten	Wool weaver	1640 (BA)
Mens, Jan Simonsz	Cloth merchant	1634 (NA 482)
Mossel, Pieter Jansz	Draper	1671 (NA 533)
Passchier, Jan Pouwelsz	Cloth draper	1694 (NA 594)
Peck, Andries Jansz	Draper	1671 (NA 533)
Pietersz, Arend	Cloth weaver	1651 (NA 488)
Pietersz, Cornelis	Cloth merchant	1643 (NA 486)
Pietersz, Jurriaan	Cloth draper	1661 (NA 506)
Putoor, Jan	Linen shop	1673 (NA 525)
Reijmersz, Claes	Weaver	1632 (OA)
Pietersz, Arend	Wool Weaver	1644 (BA)
Pietersz, Hendrick	Linen weaver	1652 (OA) + 1658 (OA)
Rijcksz, Jan	Linen weaver	1677 (BA) + 1681 (BA)
Sas, Harmensz	Cloth merchant	1648 (NA 487)
Sijbertsz, Doedt	Linen weaver	1663 (NA 485)
Sijmensz, Harmen	Draper	1671 (NA 533)
Sijmons, Jan	Cloth merchant	1630 (NA 482)
Tijsz, Jan	Wool weaver	1637 (BA)
Tijsz, Steven	Draper	1652 (OA)
Velthuisen, Jan	Draper	1671 (NA 533)
Willemsz, Cornelis	Cloth preparer	1643 (NA 486)

Table 2: List of names of weavers, merchants, shop owners and drapers in the city of Edam in the 17th/18th century.

Finds

Only one type of (post medieval) cloth seal that can be attributed to this city, is known. On one site of the seal the coat of arms of Edam is shown. On the other side of the seal the initials CI can be read. Finds of this seal are only known from the port of Enkhuizen.

The question is wherefore this seal was used?

If man looks to the names of the persons who were employed in the textile industry it is clear that the initials correspondents with one name: Claes Jansz ('t Hoen). Persons with this name are known as a weaver (1724), dyer (1656) and a cloth tax collector (1643).

If the seal was used by a weaver it would be reasonable that more seals with the coat of arms of Edam but with different initials were known. Until yet we haven't found them.

When the seal was used by the dyer Claes Jansz than from other cities it is known that those seals wears most of the time a (double-headed) eagle.

When this seal was used as a proof that the taxes (for the province Holland and West-Friesland) on the cloth were paid and was collected by the man with the initials CI: Claes Jansz 't Hoen² then how would someone from the province identify this as a tax seal?

The most reasonable explanation is that this seal was used on cloth produced in Edam that fulfilled the requirements of cloth from this city. These requirements were checked and approved by someone with the initials CI. That could be Claes Jansz 't Hoen.

² Claes Jansz 't Hoen was born in or around the year 1611 and died in February 1661 in Edam. Source: <http://www.genealogieonline.nl/kwartierstaat-strootman/11324.php> website visited 27 May 2014.

Literature

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Version	Reason of issue
1.0	Initial version

Catalogue

Catalogue number

1. Enkhuizen
2. Type 2a
3. 1640-1720
4. 15 / 15 / 3 [mm]
- 5a. Lead
- 5b. Cast type
- 5c. Coat of arms of Edam / C-I
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7. Cloth seal
8. Netherlands, Edam, Claes Jansz ('t Hoen)?
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