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"...for making of 20 sutes of apparel:"
Clothing during the Virginia Company Period in the Chesapeake 1606-1624



Fig. 1. Tailoring tools and clothing artifacts uncovered during archeology at Jamestown Island. (Preservation Virginia.)

Since man began wearing clothing over 100,000 years ago, it played a significant role within society. It visually expressed one's social status, fashion, taste and choice of textiles, while also showing practicality or beauty. In 1607, one hundred and four men and boys from England landed at a key defensive island they named Jamestown and established the first permanent English-speaking colony in the New World. High-ranking gentlemen and council members comprised the majority of the first adventurers at Jamestown, but several tradesmen arrived,

including one tailor named William Love. The subsequent resupply brought six more tailors, making that trade the single largest within the colony. This paper will take a multi disciplinary approach, exploring the tailors trade and what men wore in the early Chesapeake during the years that the Virginia Company of London operated the North American colony. Known extant garments and visual sources such as portraits, will show what English men wore during the seventeenth century and perhaps what they expected to wear throughout their lives in Virginia. These garments will also provide details on what could be removed to adapt to the Virginia climate and what archeologist should find in their assemblages. The Virginia Company papers contained lists of exported textiles, buttons, notions, and finished garments shipped to Virginia, which helped to paint a clearer picture of clothing within the colony. Before any tailors reached the shores of the New World, they received years of training.

In London, the extremely powerful Merchant Taylors' Company controlled nearly every aspect of a tailor's life.¹ The Company allowed apprentices to start no earlier than the age of sixteen. Once the young boy decided to take the apprenticeship, the master of the shop would register his name into yeomanry books held at the Guildhall on Thread-needle Street in London. Members of the guild watched over the apprentices to ensure fair treatment, quality learning, and that they did not marry during their training.

¹ The current Merchant Taylor's Company continues to use the ancient spelling of the trade as founded in 1312. Correspondence from the Virginia Company of London used the spelling of taylor, tayler, and tailor, to describe the trade.

The apprenticeship consisted of long hours of learning how to draft patterns off of measurements taken from customer's body. Using only a compass and straight rule, apprentices learned to draft directly onto the fabric provided for the garment. A mans wardrobe consisted of many different pieces, but often functioned together as one single suit. Seventeenth century men, from all classes, purchased all of their clothing from tailors that included the following items:

Doublet: Men during the seventeenth century primary wore an upper body garment called a doublet. Doublets typically fit very firmly on the mans chest and ended at the waist with a row of tabs that covered the top of the breeches. Tailors achieved the firm look with multiple internal layers of linen and quilted wool linings. As belts and suspenders did not come into fashion to make clothing fit the body until later centuries, eyelets worked through the tabs at the waist or a belt stitched to the lining with large metal eyes, allowed the man to tie his breeches through the tabs or hook his breeches to the eyes, in order to keep them in place, This created a "suit."

Breeches: Between 1606 and 1624, breeches started to change within English fashion. By definition they covered the breech of the body, from the mans waist to below his knees. Earlier in the century, men preferred wearing trunk hose, a style that gathered tremendous amounts of fabric into a fitted waistband and canions around the thighs. As the century progressed, the fullness tapered down at the knees creating a sleeker bulbous garment known as Venetian breeches. In both cases, tailors created fullness through the use of inner linings, thinly woven fabrics,

and bombast around the waist. Although not considered very fashionable today, the full and prominent waist of the seventeenth century man created a unique and fashionable silhouette.

Cassock: A style of large and loose coat or cloak with sleeves, worn over the doublet for warmth or protect from the elements.

Waistcoat: A usually sleeveless garment cut to fit under the doublet for warmth.



Fig. 2. This portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh from 1602 showed him wearing a pair of trunk hose breeches, a white silk doublet, and a ruff around his neck. His son wears Venetian style breeches, a trimmed doublet, a falling band around his neck, and fine linen cuffs at his wrist. (National Portrait Gallery, London.)

Fashionable throughout the seventeenth century, Englishmen often wore finely sewn and starched falling bands, cuffs, and ruffs. Pinned into the collar of a doublet, the falling band helped to frame the neckline and often provided a stark contrast to the usual favored dark colored doublets. Like the falling band, the cuffs pinned into the end of the sleeves and folded back over the bottom edge. These two items acted as both fashionable objects to wear, but also protected the often-costly materials of the doublet from abrasion and soiling. Some Englishmen continued to wear ruffs, a garment with multiple finely sewn and starched pleated tubes of linen that stuck out from the neckline, even though they began to quickly fall from fashion at the time of Jamestown. Tailors and seamstresses carefully maintained these fine linens through mending, washing, and heavy starching.

After serving the seven-year apprenticeship and mastering the skills to make doublets, breeches, cassocks, waistcoats, and fine linens, the masters presented the apprentices to the guild court, confirming them as a freeman of the trade.² The population of London at the turn of the seventeenth century neared a million people. Members of the Merchant Taylors' Company numbered well over eight thousand. With the constant need of clothing for those living in the city, the tailors trade provided year round business.³ However, the Spanish Armada in the 1588, the war in Ireland in 1601, and the outbreak of the Thirty Years War in Europe in

² Matthew Davies and Ann Saunfers, *The History of the Merchant Taylors' Company* (Leeds, UK: Maney Publishing, 2004), 127-129.

³ *Ibid.*, 130.

1618, left the textile markets in shambles and a plummeting economy.⁴ Many tailors left for other cities in England, while some traveled to the New World.

Unfortunately history reveals little about the tailors who arrived at Jamestown during the Virginia Company years. In 1607 with the original one hundred and four men and boys, a single tailor arrived named William Love. The Virginia Company of London obviously realized the need of having a professional tailor in the New World in order to make new clothing, but also to carry out alterations and repairs. On December 29, 1608, John Smith left for the capital of Powhatan's empire at Werowocomoco and recorded William Love aboard the *Discovery* as soldier.⁵ Once in Virginia, Loves occupation changed drastically from sewing in a garret in England, to instantly becoming a soldier on England's frontier. Smith's mention of William Love ends his existence within the historic record, presuming his death during the early years of the colony.

In January 1608, the second resupply arrived at Jamestown with six more tailors: Thomas Hope, John Powell, William Ward, William Yong, William Beckwith, and Larence Towtales.⁶ Upon arrival in 1608, Thomas Hope went to Werowocomoco as a soldier where "Powhatan strained himselfe to the uttermost of his greatnes to entertain...with great shouts of Joy, orations of protestations, and

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ John Smith, *The Proceeding of the English Colonie in Virginia... in Captain John Smith: Writings with Other Narratives of Roanoke, Jamestown, and the First English Settlement of America* (New York: Library of America, 2007), 80.

⁶ John Smith, *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles...*, Book 4 (London: I.D and I.H. for Michael Sparkes, 1625), 55, accessed 6 May 2013, www.galenet.galegroup.com.

the most plenty of victuall hee could provide to feast....”⁷ John Powell found himself in June 1608 as a soldier with John Smith’s first expedition to explore and map the Chesapeake Bay.⁸ William Ward like Powell, began his soldiering with John Smith on the second exploration of the Chesapeake Bay.⁹ Listed as a soldier, Ward continued with his fellow tailor William Love in Captain John Smith’s December 1608 expedition back to Werowocomoco.¹⁰ At the 1624-25 musters, the Elizabeth Citi County clerk listed a twenty-nine year old John Powell, who arrived in Virginia in 1609 living in a palisaded house, but his claimed arrival date conflicts with the 1608 re-supply. If the date was recorded wrong, it would make him the only surviving tailor from the original seven that founded the colony of Virginia.¹¹ After 1608, the influx of new settlers grew rapidly and ships bills of lading rarely listed individual trades or occupations.

From the original group of seven tailors who arrived between 1607 and 1608, their primary duty focused on soldiering and defending the colony against angry warring natives. This may explain why many tailoring tools were discovered in the excavations at Jamestown. Archeologist found at least one “goose,” a long thin narrow iron used to press open seams once stitched and several goffering irons, a thin narrow tube of iron used to press the pleats in ruffs once heated. Excavations

⁷ Smith, *The Proceeding of the English Colonie in Virginia...* in *Captain John Smith: Writings with Other Narratives of Roanoke, Jamestown, and the First English Settlement of America*, 53.

⁸ John Smith, *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles...*, Book 4 (London: I.D and I.H. for Michael Sparkes, 1626), 55, accessed 6 May 2013, www.galenet.galegroup.com.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 60.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 74.

¹¹ 1624-25 Muster Databases, Virtual Jamestown, accessed 4 May 2013, <http://www.virtualjamestown.org/Muster/introduction.html>.

also uncovered scissors, shears, needles, pins, and thimbles. With these rather basic tools, tailors could easily practice their trade within Virginia.



Fig. 3. A goose (*left*) and goffering iron (*middle*) found at Jamestown compared to a painting of a goose (*right*) laying on the floor of a seventeenth century Dutch tailor shop. (APVA and Rijksmuseum.)

When not soldiering through the frontier of Virginia, tailors could easily adapt clothing for the new climate. Heat played a major concern for those leaving the cooler English conditions. George Percy, a gentlemen and member of the first group of settlers to Virginia, noted during the voyage the only death on the island of Mona, in-between present date Puerto Rico and Dominican Republic. He stated, “Whilst some of the Saylor[s] were filling the Caske[s] with water, the Captaine, and the rest of the Gentlemen, and other Soldiers marched up in the Ile sixe myles... These wayes that wee went, being so troublesome and vilde going upon the sharp Rockes, that many of our men fainted in the march, but by good fortune wee lost none but Edward Brookes Gentleman, whose fat melted within him by the great heate and

drought of the Countrey: we were not able to relieve him nor our selves, so he died in that great extremitie.”¹²

Very few English garments survive from the seventeenth century, but the few that do, attest to the reason why Edward Brooks died of heat prostrations on Mona. Typical doublets contained an inner lining of several layers of linen and usually a thickly quilted woolen outer lining. This helped to produce a distinctive hard and rounded look on body and added layers for warmth. One surviving example at the Victoria & Albert museum in London, shows a grass green silk lining, fully quilted with wool. Another doublet worn by Lord Middleton around 1615, survives in the Museum of Costume and Textiles in Nottingham, England and shows the front of the doublet with almost three quarters of an inch of thickness at the belly to create the fashionable silhouette. Tailors in Virginia could cut away these heavy linings, creating only a skeleton of the original garment. A gentlemen in the new world may find this embarrassing, but a necessity to survive.

¹² Master George Percy, *Observations gathered out of a Discourse of the Plantation of the Southerne Colonie in Virginia by the English*, Virtual Jamestown, accessed 4 May 2013, <http://www.virtualjamestown.org/>.



Fig. 4. The green silk quilted lining (*left*) found on an original doublet dating to about 1610 shows the thickness desired in most men's garments from the seventeenth century. The Middleton doublet (*right*) shows the layering of linen to create the full belly, desired during the same period. (V&A and Museum of Costume and Textiles, Nottingham, England.)

In 1624, Captain John Smith, former president and head of the colony of Virginia, wrote in his *Generall Historie*, what he thought a family or single person “shall have cause to provide to goe to Virginia.”¹³ He listed “a monmoth cap, 3 falling bands, 3 shirts, 1 waste-coat, 1 suit of canvas, 1 suit of frieze, 1 suit of cloth, 3 paire of Irish Stockings, 4 paire of shooes, 1 paire of garters, and 1 dozen points.”¹⁴ After living in Virginia for several years, Smith's list showed a sense of practicality. The three suits listed employ fabrics of differing weights to withstand Virginias varying climate. Smith suggested canvas, a course, and durable textile, most likely used for the summer, frize, a course napped woolen fabric, suitable for spring and fall, and lastly cloth, a heavily napped and fulled woolen textile, perfect for the cold wet tidewater winter.¹⁵ Within Smith's list of goods, he provided a price break down.

¹³Smith, *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles*, 161-163.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Florence Montgomery, *Textiles in American, 1650-1870* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1984), 177, 191, 243.

The Virginia Company of London allowed each servant total of £20 per person. Smith suggested each servant to spend £12/10/0 on “apparel, victuals, armes, tooles, and household stuffs.”¹⁶ The Company would use the rest of the money to pay for freightage, “for a man, will bee about halfe a Ton,” and to pay for the voyage over to Virginia.¹⁷

Smith’s list of clothing provided a model for those coming to Virginia. He personally experienced life and knew of the hardships in the colony. Records from the Virginia Company show a vast array of clothing related goods coming into Virginia. A committee formed to send settlers to Smyth’s Hundred in present day Charles City County, agreed in May 1618 that each man should receive “A cassock and breeches of sarcy with lining and buttons, a doublet of fustian, a cassock and breeches of canvas, a capp, and pointed garters.”¹⁸ The committee continued to employ hardwearing materials, but also included sarcy, a thinly woven silk and fustian, a blended linen and cotton textile.¹⁹

Another ship destined for Virginia in 1620 called the *Supply*, included a massive bill of lading, filled with clothing and textiles. Over 100 ready-made doublets, cassocks, and breeches filled the hull of the ship primarily made from linen or fustian. An additional ten “doublets and breeches of russet lether and lether

¹⁶ Smith, *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles*, 161-163.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ 18 May 1618, Sir Edwin Sandys, Henry Timberlake, John Ferrar. Meeting of a Committee for Smythes Hundred, Ferrar Papers Document in Magdalene College, Cambridge University Photograph in Library of Congress. Corrections by Nicholas Ferrar and address and notes by J. Ferrar List of Records No. 76, Papers of the Virginia Company of London, Virtual Jamestown, accessed 4 May 2013, <http://www.virtualjamestown.org/>.

¹⁹ Florence Montgomery, *Textiles in American, 1650-1870*, 339, 244.

lynings” added a new material not seen before in Virginia clothing.²⁰ The cheap and durable leather, often found on the backs of farmers, seemed perfect for Virginians who nearly all cultivated and grew tobacco in the early 1620s. The *Supply* also brought 120 falling bands, 8,424 thread buttons, 1,296 leather buttons, 1,710 points, and countless yards canvass, frieze, linen, and other notions to construct garments in the colony once the ship arrived.²¹ Another ship bound for Virginia called the *Furtherance* provided one of the best systematic lists of clothing for exactly four men coming to the new colony. Each man received “1 canvas suit of hose (breeches) and cassock, 2 cloth(wool) cassocks and hose, 1 waistcoat, 4 shirts, 1 cap, 3 falling bands, and 18 poynts.”²² As the colony became established and turned primarily towards growing tobacco, cheap ready-made clothing from England seemed to dominate within Virginia society, however during the 1620s, more textiles started to arrive in the colony, allowing the colonists to employ tailors in making domestic garments.

Once individuals begin to inhabit an area, objects from their lives begin to collect, whether garbage or lost. Although clothing historians would love to find an intact doublet or pair of breeches thrown away from an early colonist in Virginia,

²⁰ September 1620, The Account of A. B. for Furnishing the Ship *Supply*, Smyth of Nibley Papers, Smyth, 3, Pages 143–150 Document in the New York Public Library List of Records No. 202, Papers of the Virginia Company of London, Virtual Jamestown, accessed 4 May 2013, <http://www.virtualjamestown.org/>.

²¹ Ibid.

²² May, 1622, The Accompt of the charge of the .4. servants sent into Virginia in the Ship called the *Furtherance*, Smyth of Nibley Papers, Smyth, 3 (36), Page 153 Document in New York Public Library List of Records No. 319, Papers of the Virginia Company of London, Virtual Jamestown, accessed 4 May 2013, <http://www.virtualjamestown.org/>.

the environmental surroundings makes this reality highly unlikely. Archeologists at Jamestown primarily uncover metal artifacts associated with clothing.

Listed commonly amongst the supplies needed to bring to Virginia, “poynts” helped to fasten clothing together during the seventeenth century. Points tipped the end of long strings of woven braid, making it easier for the wearer to thread through eyelets. Ivor Noel Hume suggested that women primarily used these objects when fastening their clothing, when in fact men used them far more often than women. Men laced their breeches through eyelets in their doublet in order to keep them up around their waist. Archeologist recovered hundreds of these typically copper alloyed metal tips at nearly every seventeenth century Virginia site. With constant tugging and pulling through eyelets, the ends easily break off. The Powhatan Indians also used copper as a form of currency and status, and these small inexpensive points made easy trade goods in times of despair.

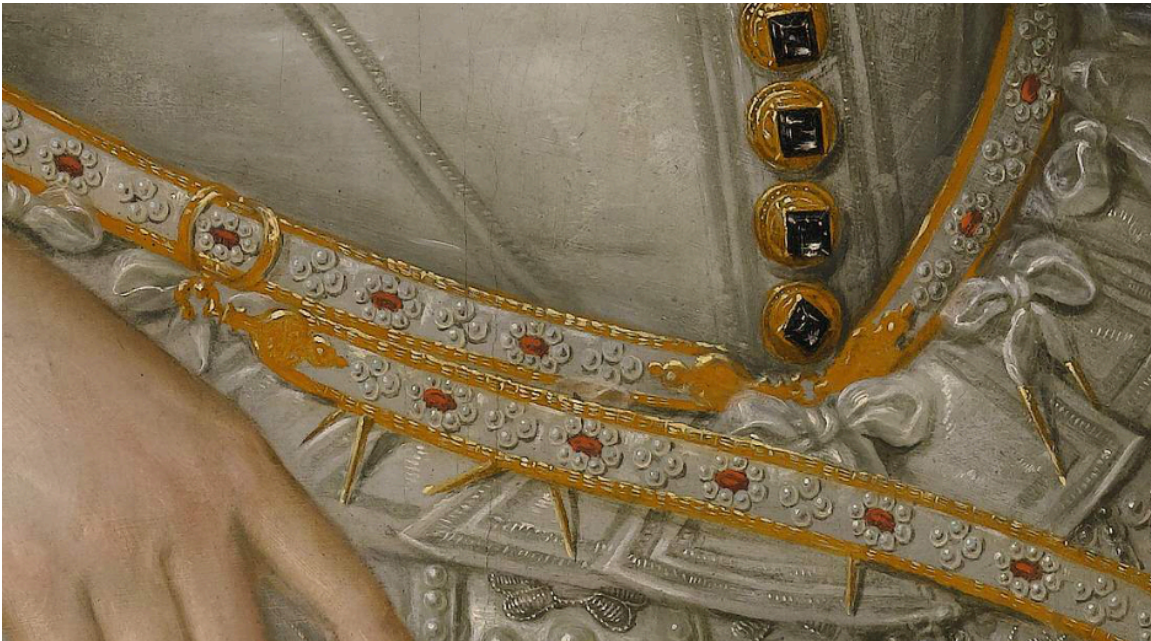


Fig. 5. Detail from a portrait of King James I and VI of Scotland. The bows tied around his waist hold his breeches in place. Note the gilt “poynts” at the ends of

each ribbon. Dozens of points would be used to complete this suit. (The National Trust.)

Located ten miles east of Jamestown Island, Colonial Williamsburg Archeologists at the Martin's Hundred settlement excavated several large brass hooks and eyes. Hume suggested in his book, *The Archaeology of Martin's Hundred*, that they would close buff coats. Infantry from the medieval period used these garments made of buff leather or wool, to protect themselves from saber blows and arrows, but the vast majority of extant examples tie or lace up the center front. Tailors often used heavy eyes in the doublet and hooks along the waistband of the breeches to create a type of jump suit connected completely together. One boys suit that survives at the Victoria & Albert Museum in London, shows large heavy iron wire hooks stitched into the waist of the breeches.



Fig. 6. The pink silk breeches (*left*) show the iron hook in the narrow waistband, compared to the much more substantial hooks and eye sets uncovered at Martin's Hundred (*right*) (Victory & Albert Museum, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.)

Other archeological findings such as pins and buttons make up large groupings of artifacts found at seventeenth century Virginia sites. Although thought very mundane, men used pins on a regular basis when fastening or attaching clothing. Settlers pinned falling bands into to the neck of their doublets and cuffs

into their sleeves. When the fine linens needed washing, the wearer would simply unpin the pieces from the doublet. This allowed easy laundering, pressing, and starching. The center front of most doublets closed with small round ball buttons. From the center front, collar, and sleeves, many extant garments used over fifty buttons. The historic record suggested both thread buttons, a button with a wooden core covered in thread, and leather buttons in Virginia, however they make no mention of metal. On Jamestown Island and Martin's Hundred, archeologists excavated dozens of examples of solid and hollow cast brass round ball buttons. Martin's Hundred archeologists also found an example of a black Venetian glass button, with an iron wire shank. Metal buttons provided hard-wearing clothing fasteners, unlike thread buttons that would wear and fall apart easily. Points, hooks and eyes, pins, and buttons excavated from various sites deliver tangible evidence for museum visitors of the clothing worn during the seventeenth century in Virginia.

Due to misinterpretations of the historic record, historians often assume that early Virginians cared little about their appearance. Certainly between the years of 1607-1610, the colony faced times of major hardship, but with the introduction of tobacco, Virginia established its foothold. A 1619 letter from John Pory in Virginia to Sir Dudley Carleton describes an odd juxtaposition in Virginia. Pory wrote "Nowe that your lordship may knowe, that we are not the veriest beggers in the worlde, our cowekeeper here of James citty on Sundays goes accowtered all in freshe flaming silke; and a wife of one that in England had professed the black arte, not of a

scholler, but of a collier of Croydon, weares her rough bever hatt with a faire perle, and a silken suite thereto correspondent.”²³

Seventeenth century men viewed status through the wearing of their clothing. Archeologists at Martin’s Hundred uncovered pieces of precious metal threads and points with woven metal braids. These unlikely objects point to the usage of these items as potential status symbols. The Virginia Company tried to enforce these status symbols with the use of sumptuary laws, or laws that govern dress. In 1621 the council stated “that no person residing in Virginia (excepting those of ye Councill And heads of Hundreds and plantations ther wyues & Children) shall weare any gold in ther Clothes or any apparrell of silke.”²⁴ With Virginians now earning money off their plantations of tobacco, conspicuous consumption grew rapidly. Without proper interpretation and discussion of clothing at Jamestown’s various museums, visitors learn little about the changing appearance of early Virginians.

Clothing visually represents a society, whether in good or bad times. Early tailors that arrived in Virginia quickly left off their shears and needles in favor of muskets and armor, to defend the colony. When not exploring, those same tailors easily altered clothing brought to Virginia in order to withstand the new climate.

²³ John Pory to Sir Dudley Carleton, 1619, First Hand Accounty, Virtual Jamestown, accessed 4 May 2013, <http://www.virtualjamestown.org/firsthand.html>.

²⁴24, July 1621, Virginia Company. Instructions to the Governor and Council of State in Virginia, Manuscript Records, Virginia Company, III, Part ii, Pages 11—14 Document in Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. List of Records No. 260, Papers of the Virginia Company of London, Virtual Jamestown, accessed 4 May 2013, <http://www.virtualjamestown.org/>.

John Smith provided a list of apparel that he thought each man traveling to Virginia should bring in 1626 and compared to bills of lading of supply ships coming into the Chesapeake, early settlers brought similar items. Archeological evidence further confirms metal clothing components used in Virginia and provided physical evidence to examine. Clothing creates an immediate connection to the past; humans continue to evolve fashion, cut, and style, making garments relevant not only in 2013, but also to 1607.

Appendix

Tailors and their arrival in the New World:

1607

William Love

1608

Thomas Hope

John Powell

William Ward

William Yong

William Beckwith

Larence Towtales

1621

Three tailors mentioned in a letter to Sir Edwin Sandy, but no names listed

1622

Rich Buttry

Sir Edwin Sandys, Henry Timberlake, John Ferrar. Meeting of a Committee for Smythes Hundred May 18, 1618

The charge of every particuler belonging to the furnishing of 35 men agreed on by the Comittees

Three pair of shooes at .2s 4d a paire

Three pr of stockinges one of Sarsey and .2 pr of Linnen

A Cassock and breeches of sarcy wth Lining and buttons of twined at

A Dublett of fustian made up

A Cassock and breeches of Canvas

A Cappe

Poynted garters needle and thredd for evy man

Shooe lether, thred, aules pitch rosen, at for each man

The Cost of Furnishing the *Margaret* July, August, and September, 1619

3. great grosse of thread buttons

Payment for things bought at Bristoll and in the Cuntry

for .5. grosse of poynts

for browne thread

for .2. bolts of black thread

for one bolt of black thread

for one grosse of garteringe

for .200. of needles

for .8. grosse of buttons

for colored thread

for .12. dozen of black haire buttons

for buttons and thread To Walter Hampton in lieu of a nue sute of apparel

for makinge 14 sutes of apparel

for makinge of Rowland Painters clothes and his sonnes

for .2. payr of taylors sheares
for 6. taylors thimbles

Account rendered to Sir William Throckmorton and Associates for Supplies sent in the Ship, *London Merchant* February, 1619/20

for .200. elns of canvas dowlas & lockerom
for .48. dozen of buttons f
for white thread
for .2. grosse of poynts

The Account of A. B. for Furnishing the Ship *Supply* September, 1620

The accompt of A. B. for all things in settinge out and furnishinge of the Ship called the Supply sent from Bristoll in September. 1620. wth 56 per;sons.

Bought at London.

for .15. grosse of buttons
for .60. elns of linnen cloth
for .15. elns of canvas
for .10. yards of blue linnen for facing the doublets
for tape and thread
for .42. yards of brode cloth at vis the yard
for .20. cassock & breeches
for .57 yards of dyed holmes fustian at .18d. the yard for 20 doublets
4£ 5s 6d for making the said .20. doublets cassac & breeches at 3s 4d
ffor .10. doublets & breeches of russet lether wth lether lyn- ings .8l 15s & .9. gros of lether buttons

A drifatt to send downe the 30.sutes of apparell and carriage of the same from the Taylors to the wayne at Holborne bridge & porters

Bought at Bristoll faire and after there

for 522 dozen of buttons, & thread, & haire And .6. dozen of greene silke
ffor .12. dozen yards of garteringe, of 2. Sort & 4. colors &c
ffor .6. grosse of poynts beinge .72. dozen whereof th' one half of lether, th' other of thread

For all the servant & Indentures and other draughts

for .54. ells of dowlas at .15d. for shirt
for .58. els .3. qters of canvas for sheets at .14d
for .24. els of canvas at .15d And .66. els of canvas at .13d
for .52. els of canvas at .15. for shirts
for .84. ells of canvas at .13d
for .81. ells qter of canvas at .14d
for .82. ells and an halfe at .14d of canvas
for .56. ells & an halfe of canvas at .14d
for .32. ells of dowlas at .14d
for .3. dozen of fallinge bands at 7s 6d the dozen
for .5. dozen of fallinge bands at 6s 6d the dozen
for .2. dozen of falling bands at vs vid the dozen
for .10. dozen of handkercheifs

for 49. payre of Irish stockins
for .22. payre of Irish stockins
for .34. payre of Irish stockins
for .4. payr&scripte; of Taylors sheares

**The Accompt of the charge of the .4. servants sent into Virginia in the Ship
called the *Furtherance* May, 1622**

Impr payd for .4. canvas sutes of hose & cassock
for 8. cloth cassock & pair of hose
for 4 wastcotes
for 4. paire of knit and 4 of Irish stockins
for .12. shirts
for 4 caps
for .8. paire of
for .12. bands and handkercheifs
for .4. dozen & an halfe of poynts
for .4. payr of garters
for .4. girdles
for .4. trusses
for .5. ells of canvas for a sea bed & bolster
for makinge of it & stuffing for it
for a sea rugge