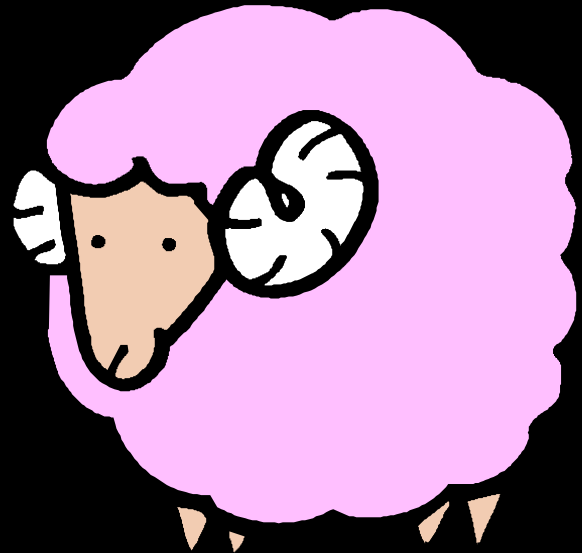


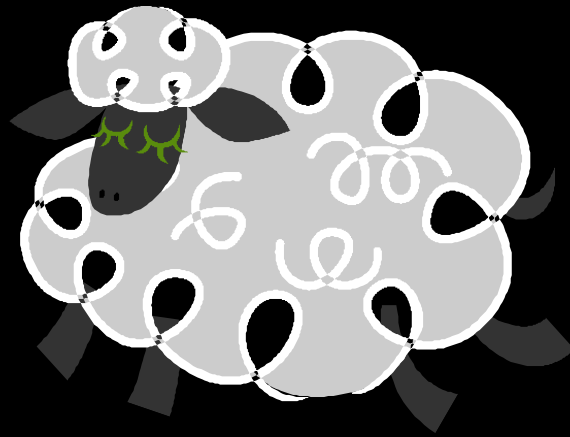
The Cistercians and the wool trade

- William of Newburgh, 1193

'wool is the chief part of their substance'



The Evidence



Cloth and fulling mills

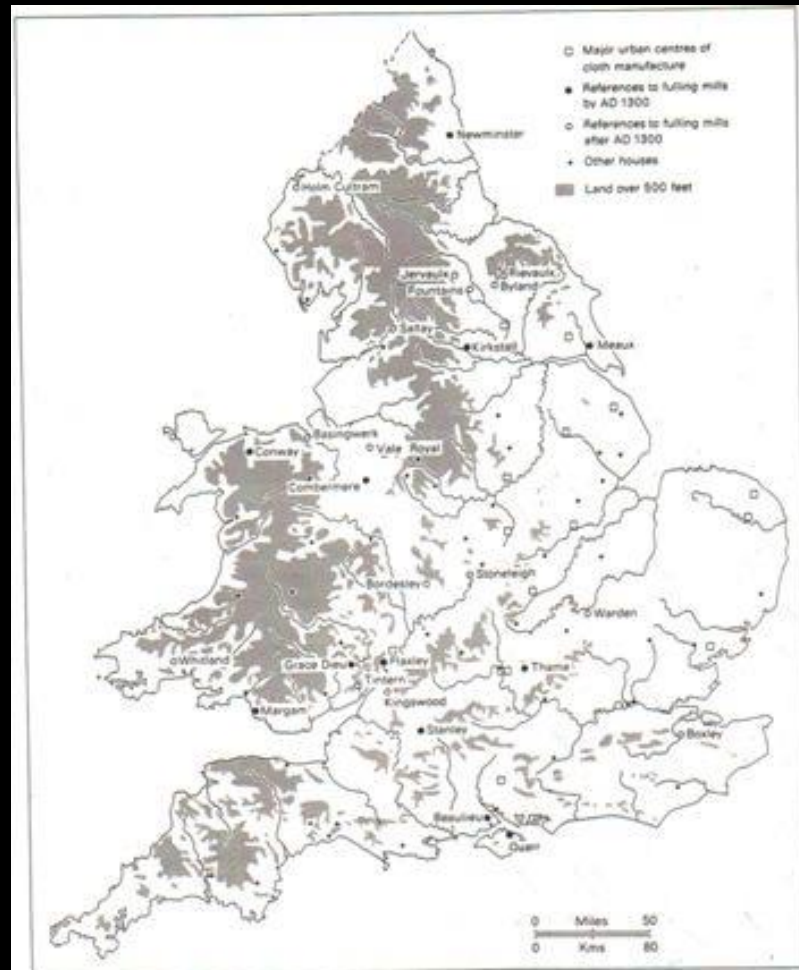


FIG. 16

Cistercian houses with fulling mills (Appendix 5)
and the distribution of the major urban centres of cloth manufacture.

Toll exemptions

- Holm Cultram

‘Free entry and exit throughout the [donor’s] land for their wagons, packhorses and carts, coming and going from their house to Newcastle with their wool and all their goods’

The process

- Sheep on vast estates
- Sheep folds (bercaria)
- Wool stations (lanaria) – clip cleaned, washed, sorted and graded
- Packed into sacks
- Taken to port
- Aided by toll exemptions
- By 1200 23 houses in England and Wales had general exemption from toll

Abbeys with toll exemption

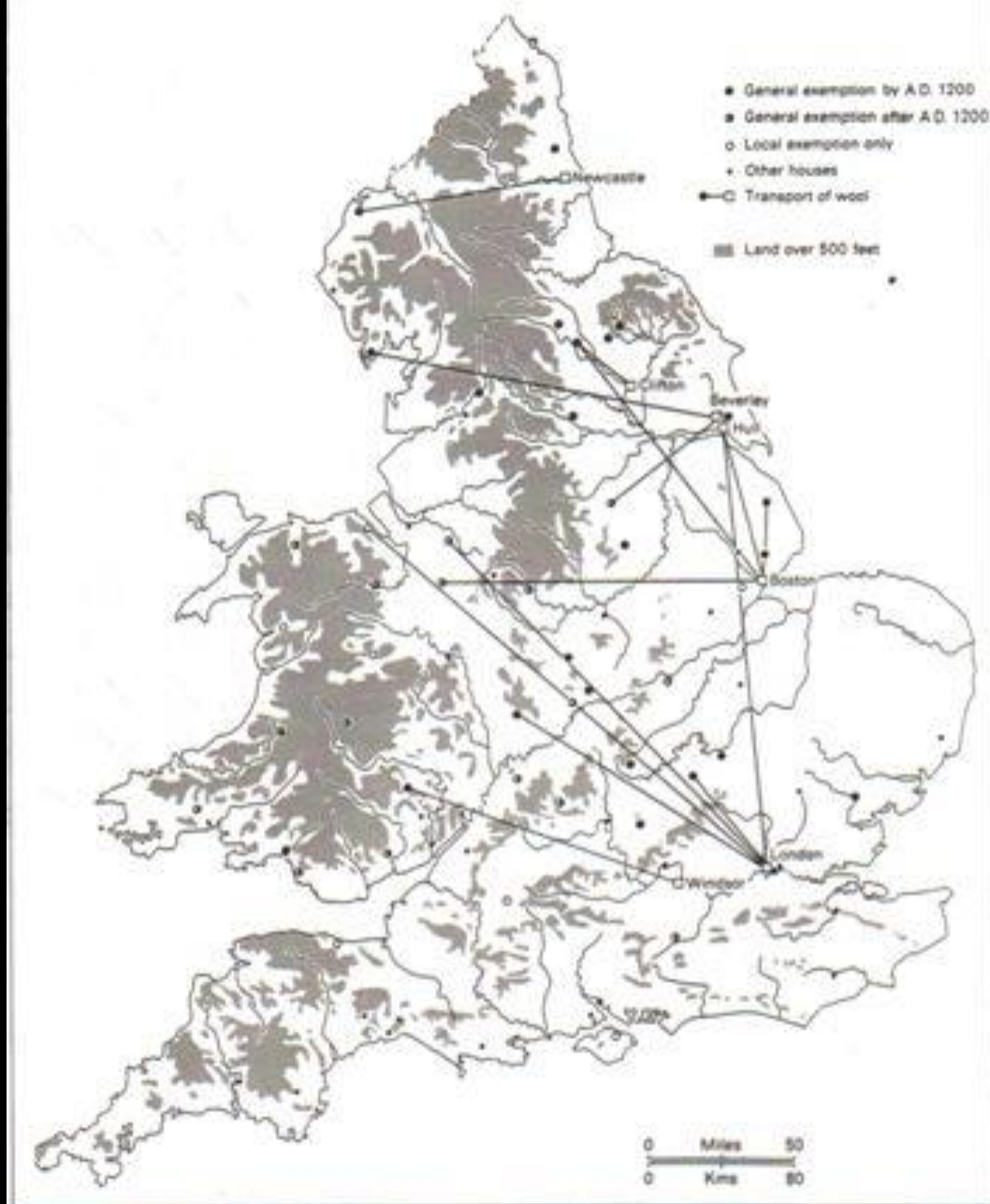


FIG. 17

Cistercian houses with toll exemptions and/or transporting wool (Appendices 6 and 7).

Abbeys with sea-going ships

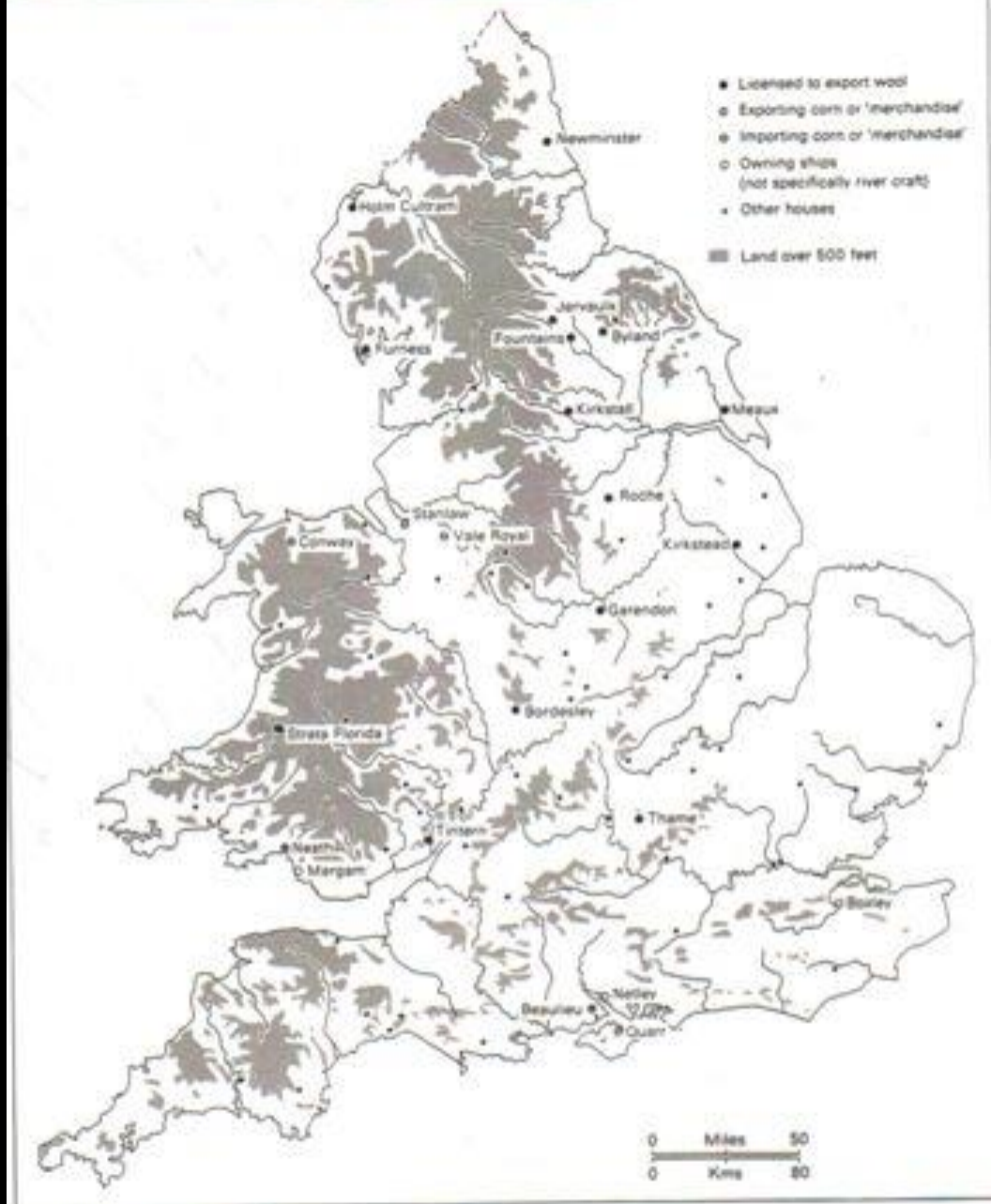


FIG. 18

Cistercian houses trading abroad and/or with sea-going ships (Appendices 8 and 9).

Abbeys contracting with foreign merchants

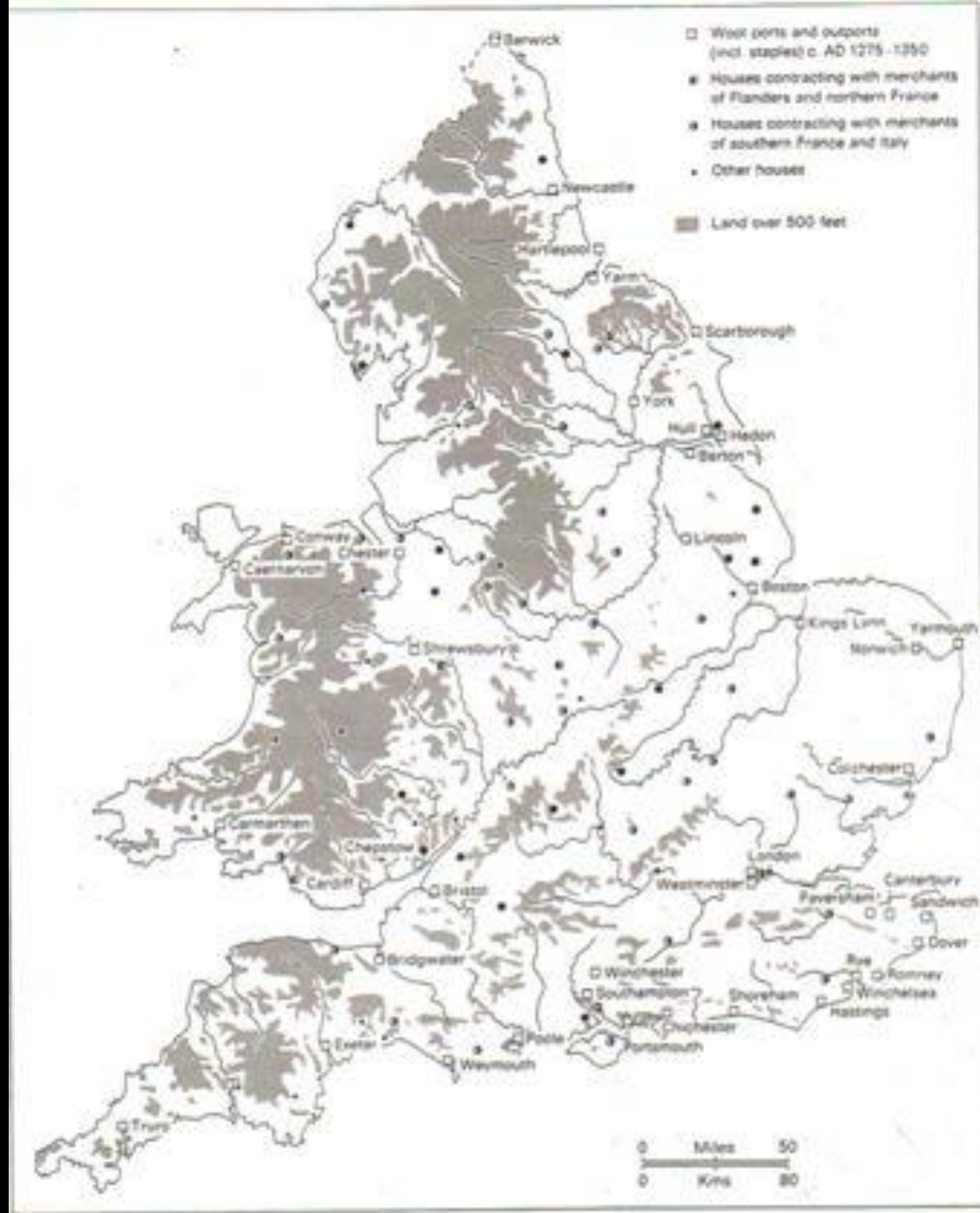


FIG. 19

Cistercian houses contracting with foreign wool merchants (Appendix 10)
and the distribution of the chief wool-exporting ports.

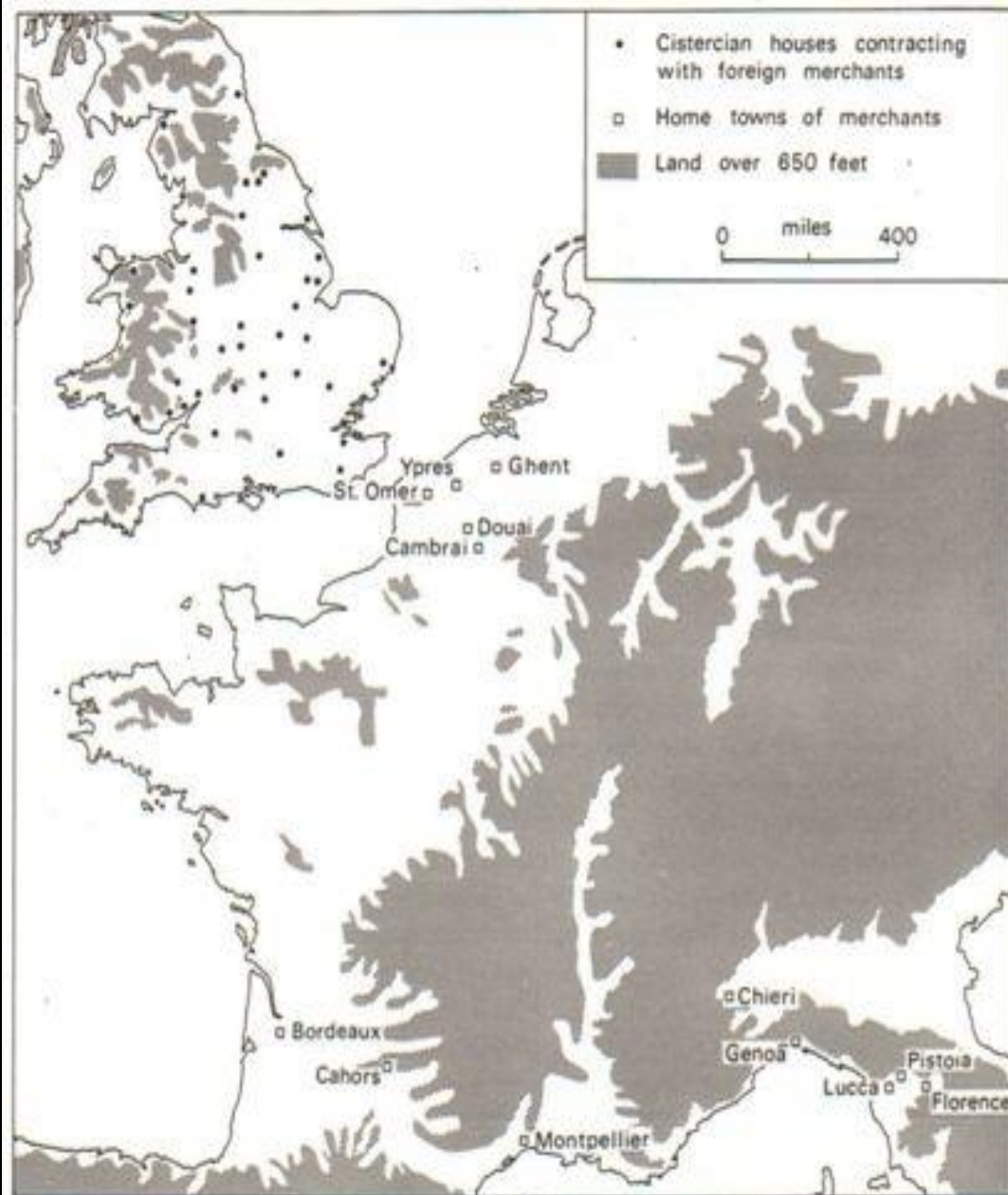


FIG. 20

Home towns of foreign wool merchants contracting with Cistercian houses in England and Wales.

Evidence from merchants

- Flemish list, dated before the 1260s
- Francesco Balducci Pegolotti, *Pratica della Mercatura*

1281 x 1296

