

## BAY

Bay is a loose, plain-weave cloth with a worsted warp and woollen weft frequently used for lining British and Continental soldier's coats from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> C. It was originally produced in Essex around Colchester and Bocking but later in other areas including Yorkshire. The practice of describing cloth quantities as a number of discreet 'pieces' (the length convenient for the weaver to make in one go, typically 30 yards) lead to the use of the plural 'Bays', subsequently corrupted into 'Bayes' and then 'Baize' to mean a specific type of cloth. The modern Baize is an entirely different material however, much more heavily milled and used for billiard table covering.

Prior to the 1768 Warrant British Infantry coats were lined throughout the body and tails in Bay of the facing colour, changing in 1768 to the use of white or, in the case of Buff faced Regiments, Buff Bay. In the British Army it was replaced by Serge for linings first in the Foot Guards, then in the Line Infantry in 1796. The Royal Marines continued to use it for coat linings into the 19<sup>th</sup> C.

Bay was also used for various other purposes such as the bases of case furniture, lining mirrors and so on.

### Specifications:

<b>Type:</b>	Bay
<b>Fibre:</b>	Worsted Warp, Woollen Weft
<b>Weave:</b>	Plain
<b>Finish:</b>	Scoured, Dyed.
<b>Width:</b>	54"
<b>Weight:</b>	9 oz per Yard <sup>2</sup>

## MILLED BAY

A more heavily fullled, denser fabric made from the same basic cloth, utilising the milling properties of the woollen weft to provide a degree of blind finish. It had a nap raised on the surface but not cropped to provide some sort of weather resistance but was far inferior to Broadcloth and Kersey in this respect. It was used for cloaks and outer garments for the poor and for Monks' habits.

### Specifications:

<b>Type:</b>	Bay
<b>Fibre:</b>	Worsted Warp, Woollen Weft
<b>Weave:</b>	Plain
<b>Finish:</b>	Milled, raised, uncropped
<b>Width:</b>	54"
<b>Weight:</b>	9 oz per Yard <sup>2</sup>