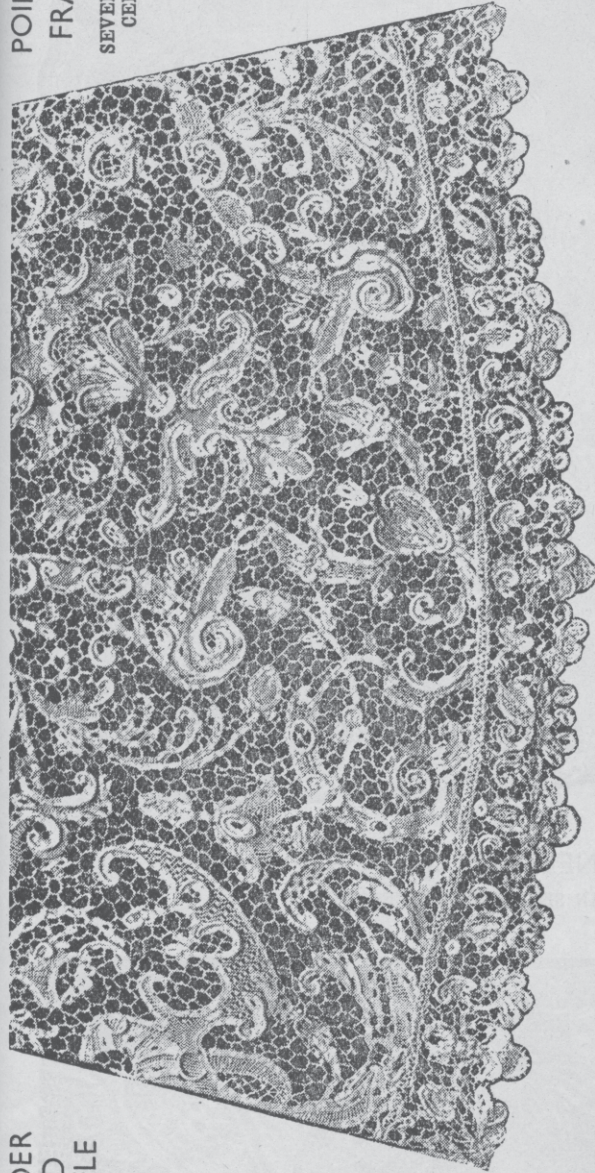
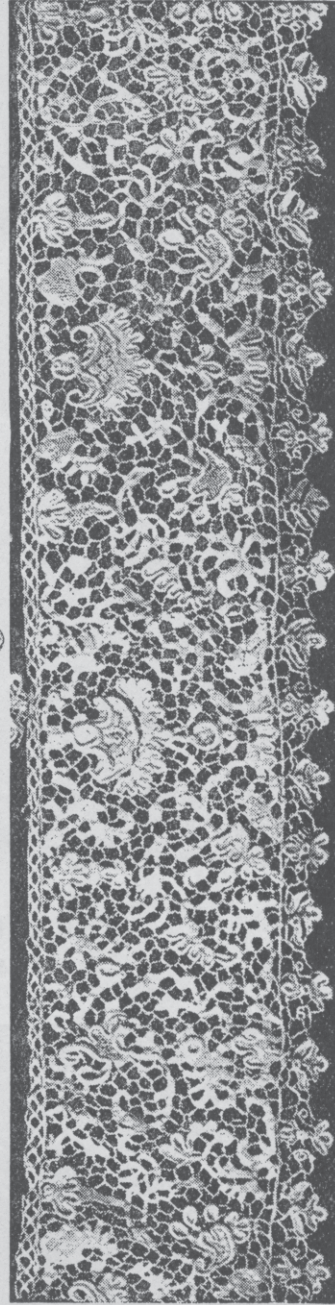


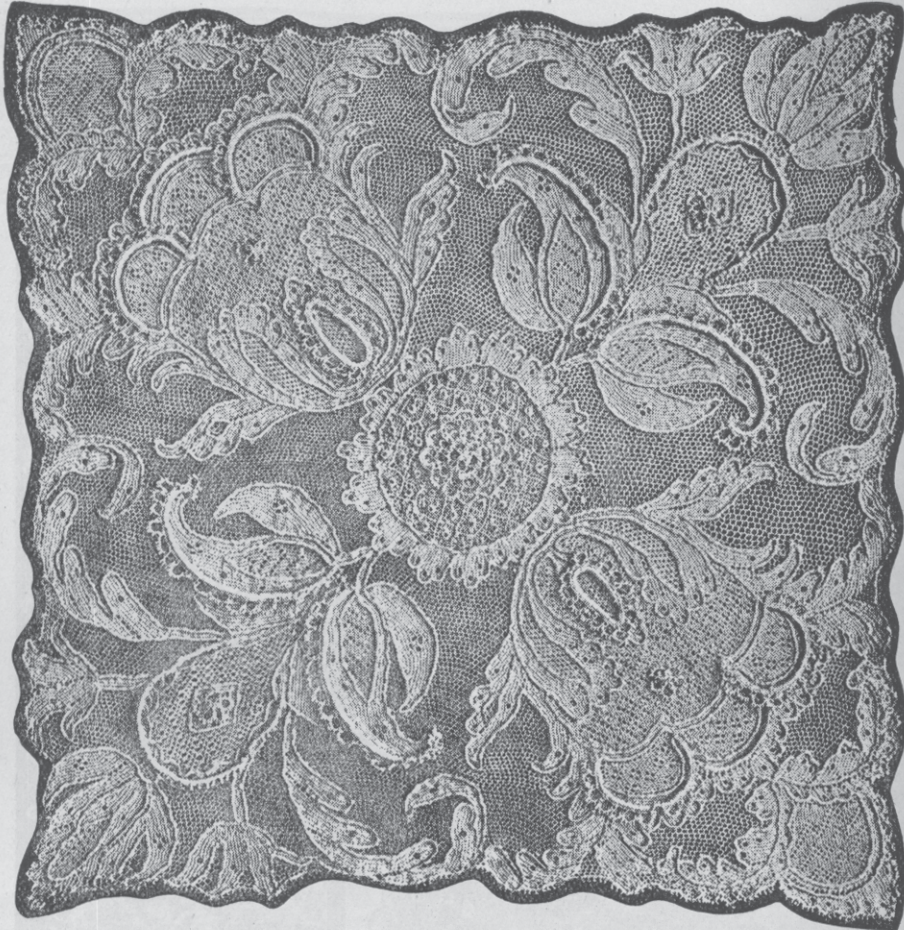
POINT DE
FRANCE
SEVENTEENTH
CENTURY

G

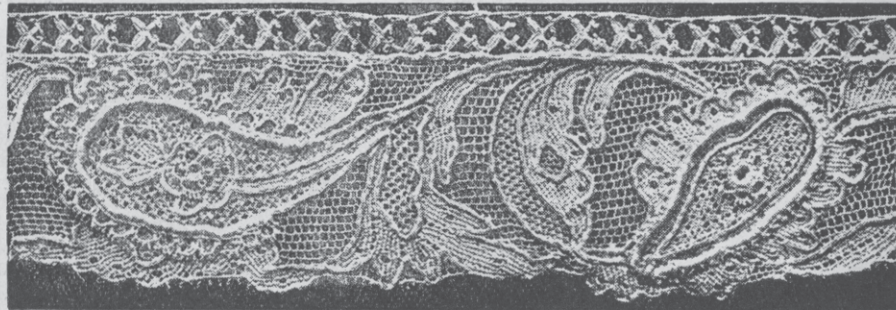


BORDER
AND
RUFFLE





SILK NEEDLEPOINT LACE
ITALIAN SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

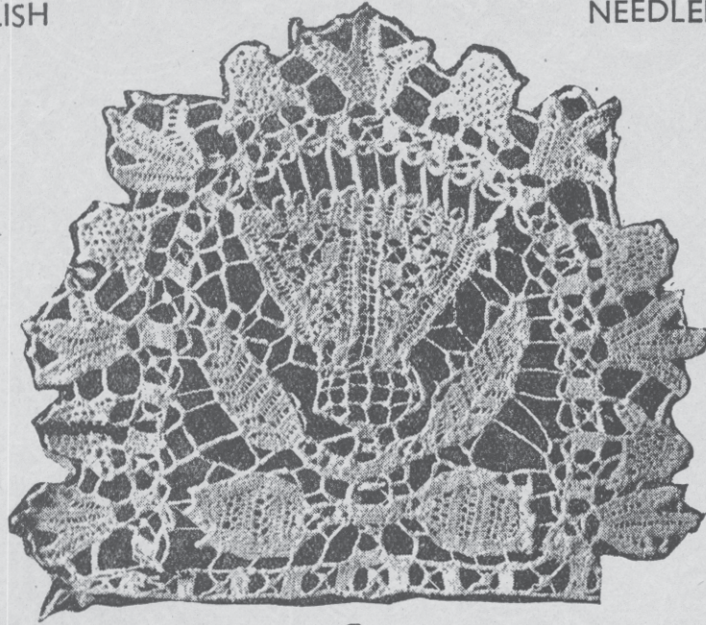




SILK NEEDLEPOINT—PART OF THE "TALITH," A SCARF USED BY THE JEWS DURING PUBLIC PRAYER

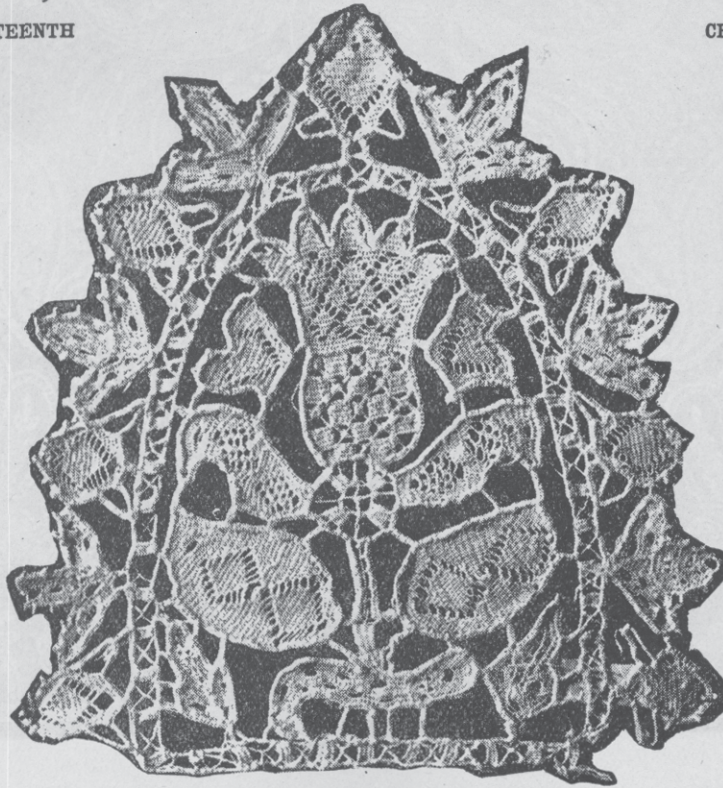
ENGLISH

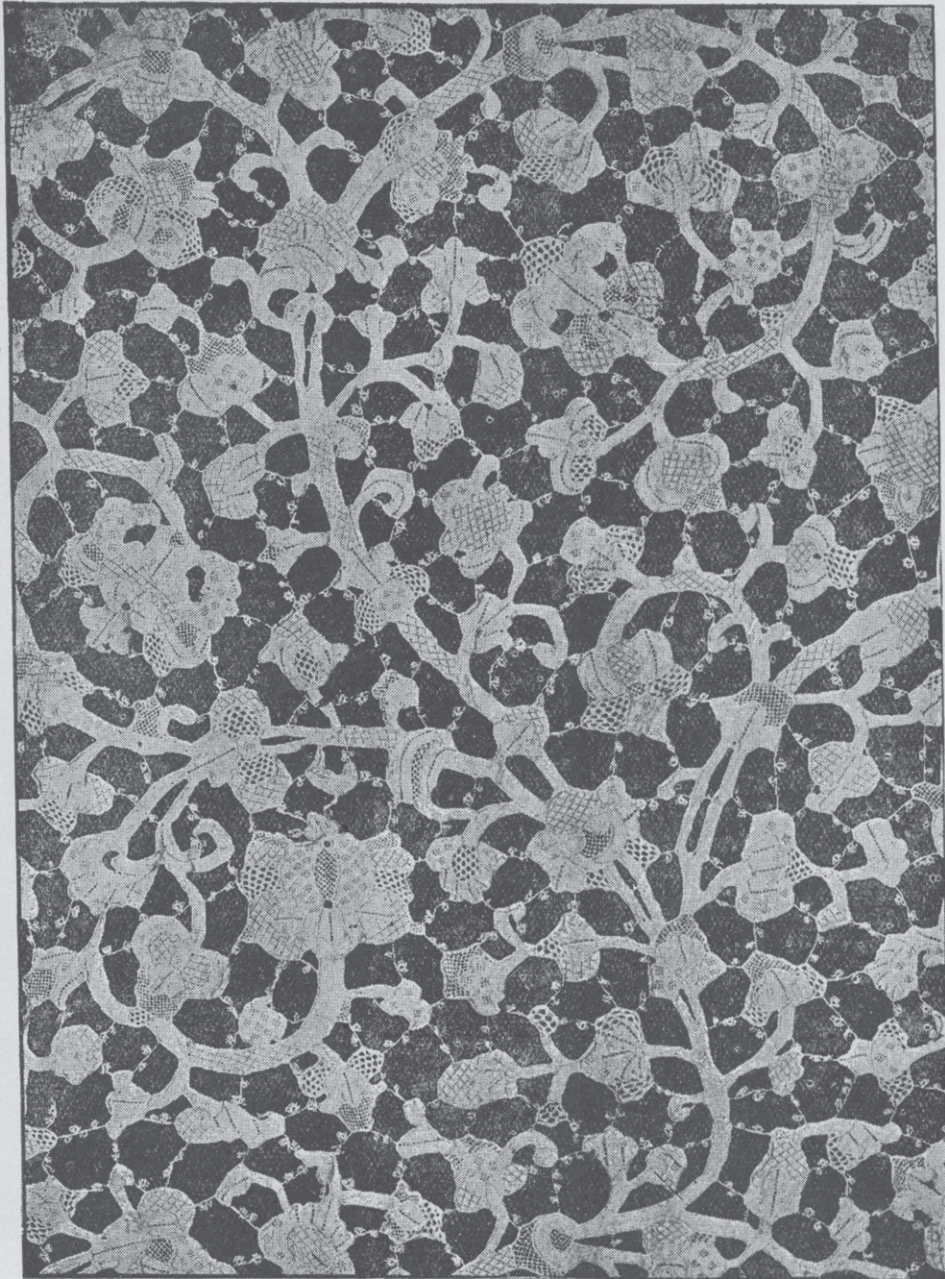
NEEDLEPOINT



SEVENTEENTH

CENTURY





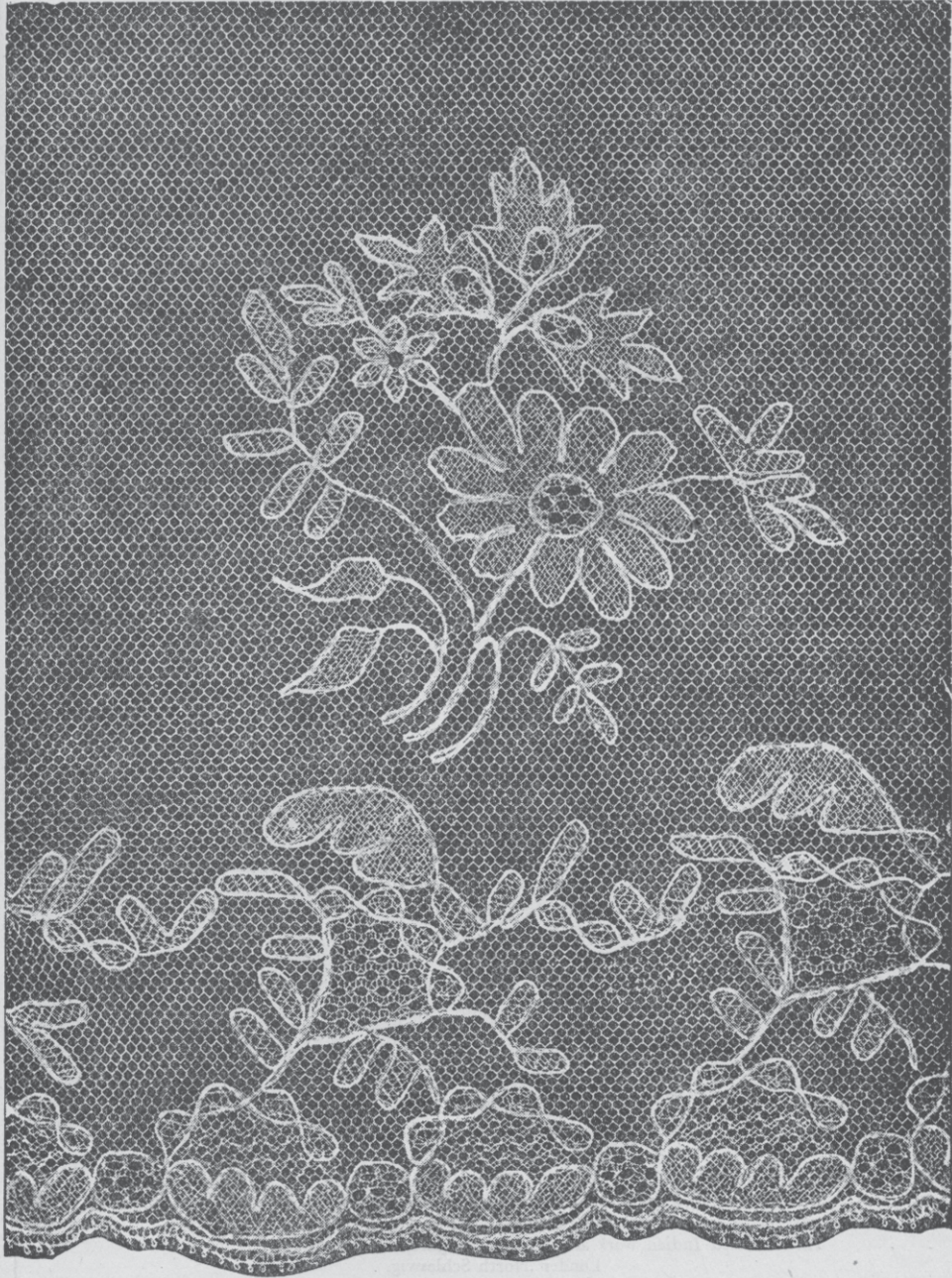
PART OF A FLOUNCE IN NEEDLEPOINT LACE. POINT PLAT DE VENISE



NINETEENTH CENTURY

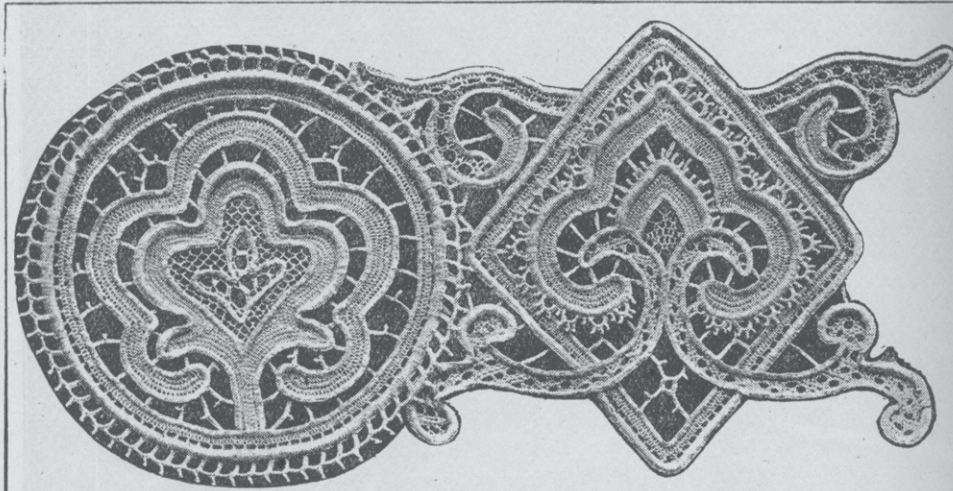
CARRICKMACROSS—cut and embroidered muslin applied to net



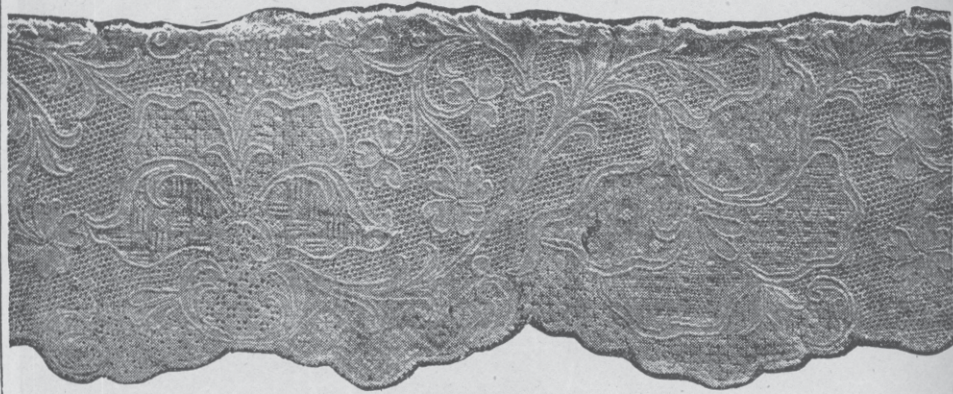


By kind permission of Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver.

LIMERICK NEEDLE-RUN LACE



Portion of a border of needlepoint lace "*à brides picotées*" Russian reproduction of a sixteenth-century design. Floral ornament introduced into a pattern of lozenges and circles.



Border of fine linen or cambric with pattern of floral and conventional ornament done in embroidery and drawn work. The more opaque portions, however, are done with applications (appliqué work) fastened at the back. This is called Indian work and is Danish eighteenth century. It is made in Londer, North Schleswig.

BOBBIN OR PILLOW-MADE LACE

In this class of lace there is no skeleton pattern as in needlepoint lace, but the fabric is made by twisting and plaiting the thread.

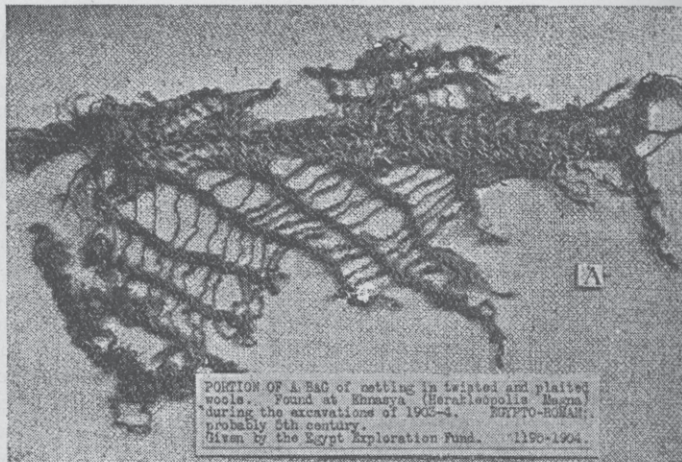
Early examples of the kind of work which ultimately developed into bobbin lace as we have it to-day, may be traced among the stuffs of the first centuries of the Christian era found in Egyptian burying grounds (A, p. 838).

The process of bobbin lace making is as follows: After the pattern has been drawn upon a strip of card, paper or parchment (called "Down" in the English Midland Counties) it is pricked in small holes by an experienced worker and attached to the pillow, pins being put through the holes (C, p. 838). The thread is wound upon a narrow neck at the top of the bobbin, which is of wood, bone or metal (D, p. 838). The bobbins hang over the pillow, a separate one being required for each thread. By manipulating the bobbins with the hands the threads are twisted, plaited or crossed as required by the pattern, and thus the lace is produced. The solid part of the pattern is known as gimp or mat (Fr. *fond*); it has the general appearance of plain weaving like muslin or cambric (E, p. 839), and has a texture easily distinguished from the close rows of buttonhole stitches which make up the toile of needlepoint lace.

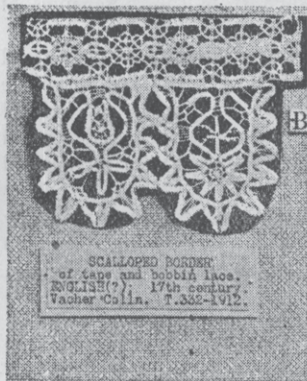
In many classes the pattern is outlined, wholly or in part by a thicker white thread (*cordonnet*) as in Mechlin, Lille and Buckinghamshire laces (F, p. 840). Others have no outlining thread (E, p. 839). Most bobbin-made laces have the pattern and ground worked simultaneously, but sometimes the pattern is either made separately and applied afterwards to a net ground, as in Brussels and Devon appliqué (H, p. 841) or the ground is worked round the design, as in Brussels (G, p. 841).

The pattern is usually joined either by bars (*brides*) or by meshes (*réseaux*). The bars (I, p. 842) are sometimes decorated with small knots (picots). The mesh (G, p. 841) is more varied than that of needlepoint lace and the different classes can be recognised by peculiarities in their structure. Geometrical and diaper fillings (*modes à jours*) are found in the pattern of some laces, such as Brussels (the wavy band in G, p. 841), Mechlin, and Devonshire (the flowers in J, p. 841). The fillings are occasionally based on needlepoint patterns. There is a class of Brussels lace in which both needlepoint and bobbin work is combined, the former usually providing the pattern and fillings, and the latter the ground: it is known as "mixed lace" (K, p. 843). Net ground for bobbin lace was first made on the machine in the beginning of the nineteenth century, and has been increasingly used from that time. The pattern is made separately and applied to the net (H, p. 841).

Portion of a bag of netting in twisted and plaited wools, found at Ehnasya (Herakleopolis Magna) during the excavations of 1903-4. It probably dates back to the fifth century.

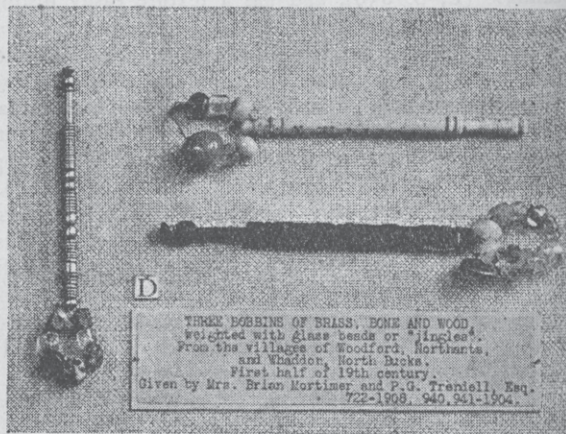


PORTION OF A BAG of netting in twisted and plaited wools. Found at Ehnasya (Herakleopolis Magna) during the excavations of 1903-4. EGYPTO-ROMAN, probably 5th century. Given by the Egypt Exploration Fund. 1150-1904.

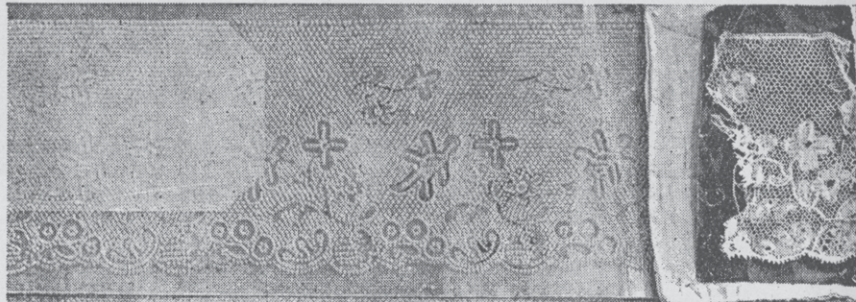


SCALLOPED BORDER of tape and bobbin lace. ENGLISH (?). 17th century. Vacher Colln. T.332-1912.

Scalloped border of tape and bobbin lace, probably English seventeenth century.



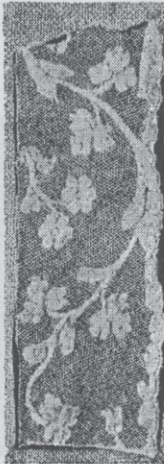
THREE BOBBINS OF BRASS, BONE AND WOOD, weighted with glass beads or "jingles". From the village of Woodford, Northants, and Whaddon, North Bucks. First half of 19th century. Given by Mrs. Brian Mortimer and P.G. Treniell, Esq. 722-1908. 240, 261-1904.

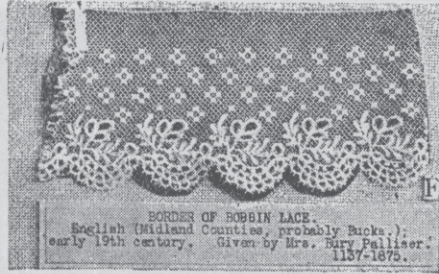


Above: a parchment pattern or "Down" for a border, pricked for use upon the pillow with a portion of the pattern worked in bobbin lace. The three bobbins, above, in D, are of bone, brass and wood and weighted with glass beads or jingles. From the villages of Woodford, Northants and Whaddon, Bucks.

VALENCIENNES BOBBIN-MADE LACE

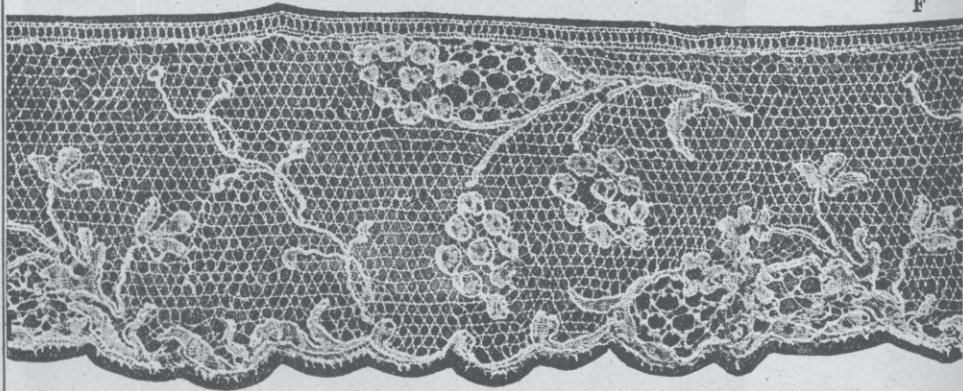
The border below is in pillow-made lace with obliquely arranged sprays of carnations and other floral devices, alternated with an obliquely arranged series of panels of different forms filled in with various "modes." Made in France in eighteenth century.

**E**



BOBBIN LACE

A border of English—probably Buckinghamshire—lace, of the early nineteenth century.



BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LACE

Here are two borders of pillow-made lace made in Buckinghamshire in the first half of the nineteenth century. The upper border has a repeating pattern of berried stems, diagonal interlaced stems, and (along the edge) floral stems, all on a ground of six-pointed star mesh. Ornamental star diaper in the fillings are used. The lower border has a repeating row of rounded compartments filled with diapered, openwork in variegated and "point net" grounds, alternating with leaves on a small hexagonal mesh.

