

ment of the lace manufacture throughout Europe. According to M. Aubry, the laces known at that period were:—

1. Point or needle-made lace.—Principally made at Venice, Brussels, and in Spain.

2. Bisette.—A narrow, coarse, indented thread pillow lace of three qualities, made in the environs of Paris²⁴ by the peasant-women, principally for their own use. Though proverbially of little value: “Ce n’est que de la bisette,”²⁵ it formed an article of traffic with the mercers and lingères of the day.

3. Campane.²⁶—A white, narrow, fine, indented thread pillow edging,²⁷ used to sew upon other laces,²⁸ either to widen them or to replace a worn-out picot or pearl.

4. Gueuse.—A thread lace, which owed to its simplicity the name it bore. The ground was network (à réseau), the flowers a loose, thick thread, worked in on a pillow, what is now called “torchon.” Gueuse was formerly an article of extensive con-

²⁴ At Gisors, Saint-Denis, Montmorency, and Villiers-le-Bel.—*Savary, Grand Dict. du Commerce*, 1720.

Cotgrave gives, “Bisette. A plate (of gold, silver, or copper) wherewith some kinds of stuffes are stripped.” Oudin, “Feuille ou paillette d’or ou d’argent.” As “terme de passementier” it frequently occurs in old inventories.

1545. “55 sols pour une once bizette d’argent pour mettre à des colletz.”—*Accounts of Madame Marguerite de France*. Bib. Nat.

1579. “Petite bizette d’or fin dentellez des deux costez pour servir à des manches de satin cramoisy” of Catherine de Medicis.—*Trésorerie de la royne mère du roy*. Arch. Nat. K. K. 115.

In the Chartley Inv. 1586, of Mary Stuart, is mentioned, “Un plotton de bisette noire.”

²⁵ “Dict. de l’Académie.”

²⁶ Campane, from “sonnette, clochette, même grêlot.” “Les festons qu’on met aux étoffes et aux dentelles.”—*Oudin*.

²⁷ Like bizette, a “terme de passementier.” Campane lace was also made of gold, and of coloured silks, for trimming mantles, scarfs, &c. We find, in the Great Wardrobe Accounts of George I., 1714, an entry of “Gold Campaigne buttons.”

Evelyn, in his “Fop’s Dictionary,” 1690, gives, “Campane, a kind of narrow, pricked lace;” and in the “Ladies’ Dictionary,” 1694, it is described as “a kind of narrow lace, picked or scalloped.”

In the Great Wardrobe Account of William III., 1688–9, we have, “le poynt campanie tæniee.”

²⁸ In the last century it was much the fashion to trim the scalloped edges of a broader lace with a narrower, which was called “campaner.”

1720. “Une garniture de teste à trois pièces de dentelle d’Angleterre à raiseau, garni autour d’une campane à dents.”—*Inv. de la Duchesse de Bourbon*.

1741. “Une paire de manches à trois rangs de Malines à raiseau campanée.”—*Inv. de décès de Mademoiselle Marie Anne de Bourbon de Clermont*. Arch. Nat. X. 11,071. (Daughter of Mademoiselle de Nantes and Louis Duke de Bourbon.)

“Une coëffure de Malines à raiseau à deux pièces campanée.”—*Ibid.*

In the lace-bills of Madame du Barry, preserved in the Bib. Nat., are various entries of “Angleterre et point à l’aiguille, campanée des deux côtés,” for ruffles, camisoles, &c.