

4. Punto a fogliami.¹²—See “Venice.”

5. Punto a gropo, or gropari.¹³—Gropo, or gruppo, signifies a knot, or tie, and in this lace the threads are knotted together, like the fringes of the Genoese macramè.¹⁴ After this manner is made the trimming to the linen scarfs or cloths which the Roman peasants wear folded square over the head, and hanging down the back (Fig. 18).

6. Punto a maglia quadra.—Lacis; square netting,¹⁵ the “modano” of the Tuscans (Fig. 19). This was much used for the

Fig. 19.



Punto a maglia. Lacis.

hangings of beds, and those curtains, placed across the windows, called “stores” by the French, by the Italians, “stuora.”¹⁶

¹² Given in “Il Monte,” circa 1550, but described earlier by Firenzuola. See “Florence.”

¹³ Taglienti (1530) has “gropi,” “moreschi,” and “arabeschi;” and “Il Specchio” (1548) “ponti groposi.” See also the Sforza Inventory, 1493.

¹⁴ See “Genoa.”

¹⁵ Taglienti (1530) gives, “a ma-

gliata,” Parasole (1600) “lavori di maglia.”

¹⁶ “Punti a stuora” occur in “Il Specchio” (1548), “I Frutti” (1564), and in the “Vera Perfettione” (1591). The word “stuora,” modern “stuoja,” means also a mat of plaited rushes, which some of these interlaced patterns may be intended to imitate.