

de Raguse." When Venice manufactured enough for herself, these cutworks and laces were no longer in demand; but the fabric still continued, and found favour in its native isles, chiefly for ecclesiastical purposes, the dress of the islanders, and for grave-clothes.

In our English statutes we have no allusion to point de Raguse; in those of France,⁵ it appears twice. Tallemant des Réaux⁶ mentions it incidentally, and the "Révolte des Passemens"⁷ give it honourable notice. Judging from the lines addressed to it in the last-named jeu d'esprit, point de Raguse was of a more costly character, "faite pour ruiner les estats," than any of those other points present. If, however, from this period it did still form an article of commerce, we may infer that it appeared under the general appellation of point de Venise. Ragusa had affronted Louis Quatorze by her attachment to the Austro-Italian princes; he kicked out her ambassadors,⁸ and if the name of the point was unpleasant, we may feel assured it was no longer permitted to offend the royal ears. Though no manufacture of thread lace is known at Ragusa, yet much gold and silver lace is made for ornamenting the bodices of the peasants. They also still fabricate a kind of lace or gimp of coloured silks in the style of Fig. 34. Its resemblance, with its looped edges, to the pattern given from "Le Pompe,"⁹ published at Venice in 1557, is very remarkable.

The conventionally termed Greek lace is the Italian reticella; the designs of geometric fashion. The Ionian Islands for many years belonged to Venice. Fig. 35 is from a specimen purchased in the island of Zante. This lace was much in vogue in Naples for curtains, bed-hangings, and coverlets. A room hung with bands of Greek lace, alternated with crimson or amber silk, has a most effective appearance.

The church lace of the Ionian Isles was not appreciated by the natives, who were only too glad to dispose of it to the English officers in garrison at Corfu. Much is still found in Cephalonia:

⁵ Points de Raguse; first mentioned in edict of January 1651, by which the king raises for his own profit one quarter of the value of the "passemens, dentelles, points coupez de Flandres, pointinars, points de Venise, de Raguse, de Gênes," &c.—*Recueil des Lois Françaises*. Again, the ordinance of August 1665 establishes the points de France "en la manière

des points qui se font à Venise, Cênes, Raguse et autres pays étrangers," recited in the Arrêt of Oct. 12, 1666.—*De Lamare, Traité de la Police*.

⁶ "Alors les points de Gênes, de Raguse, ni d'Aurillac n'étaient point connus."

⁷ In 1661.

⁸ In 1667.

⁹ See Appendix.