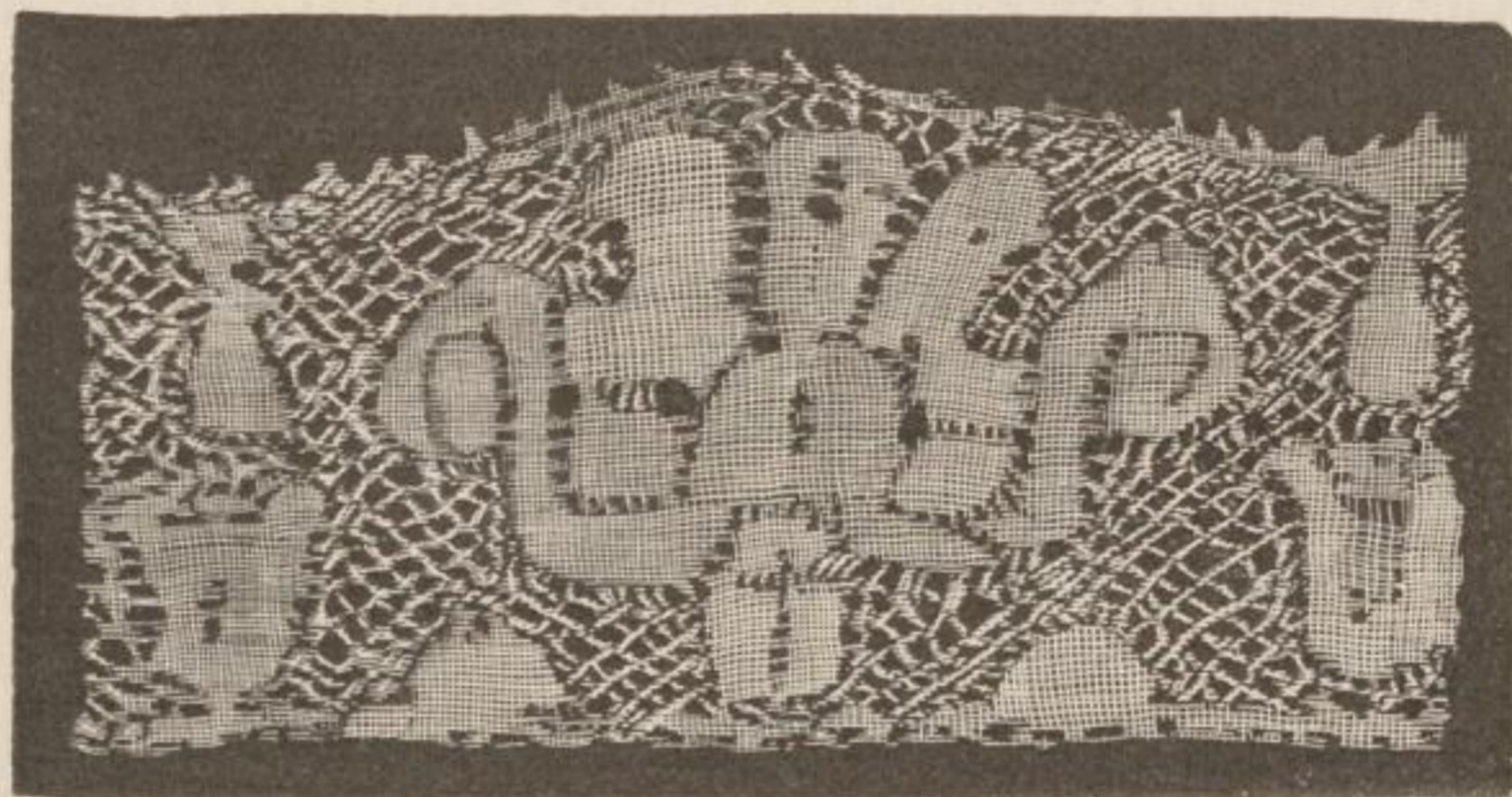


1634, to have derived a great part of their laces from the Isle de France, while the French, on their part, preferred those of Flanders.<sup>17</sup> That the lace trade was considered worth protecting is evident by the tariff of 1667; the import duty of twenty-five reals per pound on lace was augmented to two hundred and fifty. Much point was introduced into Spain at this time, by way of Antwerp to Cadiz, under the name of "puntos de mosquito e de transillas."

Madame des Ursins, 1707, in a letter to Madame de Maintenon, ordering the layette of the Queen of Spain from Paris, writes, "If I were not afraid of offending those concerned in the purchase, in

Fig. 42.



Old Spanish pillow lace.

my avarice for the King of Spain's money, I would beg them to send a low-priced lace for the linen."

This gold point d'Espagne was much fabricated for home consumption. The oldest banner of the Inquisition—that of Valladolid—is described as bordered with real point d'Espagne, of a curious Gothic (geometric) design. At the autos-da-fê, the grandees of Spain and officers of the holy office marched attired in cloaks, with black and white crosses, edged with this gold lace. Silver point d'Espagne was also worn on the uniform of the Maestranza, a body of nobility formed into an order of chivalry at Seville, Ronda, Valencia, and Granada. Even the saints were rigged out, especially St. Anthony, at Valencia, whose laced costume, periwig, and ruffles are described as "glorious."

<sup>17</sup> Marquis de la Gombardièrre, 1634, "Nouveau Règlement général des Finances," &c.