

Point de Paris (Fig. 85), mignonette, bisette, and other narrow cheap laces were made, and common guipures were also fabricated at Saint-Denis, Écouen, and Groslay. From 1665 to the French Revolution, the exigencies of fashion requiring a superior class of lace, the workwomen arrived gradually at making point of remarkable fineness and superior execution.

A branch manufactory of points de France had been established, as already mentioned, by Colbert at the Château de Madrid (p. 129), where they made, as well as at Aurillac, the

Fig. 85.



Point de Paris (reduced). (By an error of the engraver, the point de Paris ground is not rendered.)

finest pillow lace in the style of the point d'Angleterre. Some rich specimens of this period are occasionally met with, among which may be placed Coloured Plate X., in which is the crown of France, supporting medallion portraits of Louis XIV. and Maria Theresa. The richness and elegance of this manufacture was sustained for many years, encouraged by the king and his court; and with distinguished artists at its disposal, the productions of the Château de Madrid were among the choicest of the points de France.³

³ "Une chemisette de toile d'Hollande garnye de point de Paris."—*Inv. d'Anne de François de Simiane*, 1681. Arch. Nat. M. M. 802.
d'Escoubleau, Baronne de Sourdis, veuve