

Handwritten notes in German at the top of the page, including the word "CHAMPAGNE" and the number "209".

there, but, to infer from the Great Wardrobe Account of Charles I., the cutwork of Sedan had then reached our country, and was of great price. We find in one account,<sup>31</sup> a charge for "six handsome Sedan and Italian collars of cutwork, and for 62 yards of needlework purl for six pairs of linen ruffs," the enormous sum of 116*l.* 6*s.* And again, in the last year of his reign, he has "six handsome Pultenarian Sedan collars of cutwork, with the same accompaniment of 72 yards of needlework purl," amounting to 106*l.* 16*s.*<sup>32</sup> What these Pultenarian collars may have been, we cannot, at this distance of time, surmise; but the entries afford proof that the excellency of the Sedan cutwork was known in England. Lace was made in the seventeenth century at Sedan, Donchéry, Charleville, Mézières, and Troyes.

The thread manufacturers of Sedan furnished the material necessary for all the lace-workers of Champagne. Much point de Sedan was made at Charleville, and the laces of this last-named town<sup>33</sup> were valued at from four up to fifty livres the ell, and even sometimes at a higher rate. The greater part of the produce was sold in Paris, the rest found a ready market in England, Holland, Germany, and Poland.<sup>34</sup> Pignariol de la Force, writing later, says the manufacture of points and laces at Sedan, formerly so flourishing, is now of little value.<sup>35</sup>

The importance of the lace industry in Champagne, second only to that of Alençon, naturally pointed it out as a fitting site for the new manufacture of point de France; so we find Sedan, Rheims, and Château-Thierry among the towns mentioned in the declaration of 1665. In 1666, Colbert, by order of the king, writes to the governor of Sedan, enjoining him to take the greatest precautions against the malice of the dealers, who were in the habit of having work executed at Venice which they sold at court and in the kingdom as point de France, the work of Sedan.

Rheims, again, was the subject of a close correspondence. General Hoguebert wrote to Colbert, on the 18th January 1665,

<sup>31</sup> "Eidem pro 6 divit̄ Sedan et Italiē colaris opere sciss̄ et pro 62 purles opere acuo pro 6 par̄ maniē linteā eidem, 116*l.* 6*s.*"—*Gt. Ward. Acc. Car. I.* ix. to xi. P. R. O.

<sup>32</sup> "Eidem pro 6 divit̄ Pultenarian Sedan de opere sciss̄ colaris et pro 72 purles divit̄ opere acuo pro maniē linteā eidem, 106*l.* 16*s.*"—*Gt. Ward. Acc. Car. I.*

xi. to xii.  
<sup>33</sup> In 1700, there were several lace manufacturers at Charleville, the principal of whom was named Vigoureux. "Hist. de Charleville," Charleville, 1854.  
<sup>34</sup> Savary, ed. 1726.  
<sup>35</sup> "Description de la France," ed. 1752.