

refugees founded a manufactory of that point lace called "dentelle à la reine"⁴ in the Orphan House at Amsterdam.⁵

A few years later, another Huguenot, Zacharie Châtelain,⁶ introduced into Holland the industry, at that time so important, of making gold and silver lace.

The Dutch possessed one advantage over most other nations, especially over England, in her far-famed Haarlem⁷ thread, once considered the best adapted for lace in the world. "No place bleaches flax," says a writer of the day,⁸ "like the meer of Haarlem."⁹

Still the points of Holland made little noise in the world. The Dutch strenuously forbade the entry of all foreign lace, and what they did not consume themselves, they exported to Italy, where the market was often deficient.¹⁰ Once alone in England we hear tell of a considerable parcel of Dutch lace seized between Deptford and London from the Rotterdam hoy. England, however, according to Anderson, in 1764, received in return for her products from Holland "fine lace, but the balance was in England's favour."

In 1770, the empress queen (Maria Theresa) published a declaration prohibiting the importation of Dutch lace into any of her imperial majesty's hereditary dominions in Germany.¹¹

⁴ We have frequent mention of "dentelle à la reine," previous to its introduction into Holland.

1619. "Plus une aulne ung tiers de dentelle à la reyne."—*Trésorerie de Madame, Sœur du Roi*. Arch. Nat. K. K. 234.

1678. "Les dames mettent ordinairement deux cornettes de Point à la Reyne ou de soie écrue, rarement de Point de France, parce que le point clair sied mieux au visage."—*Mercure Galant*.

1683. "Deux Aubes de toile demie holande garnis de point à la Reyne."—*Inv. fait apres le decedz de Mgr. Colbert*. Bib. Nat. MSS. Saite de Mortemart, 34.

Among the articles to be taxed on their entry into Sweden, in 1691, are cravats and ruffles of "Poynte à la Reyne," together with those of "point de Venise" and "poynte d'Espagne."

⁵ C. Weisse, "History of the French Protestant Refugees from the Edict of Nantes." Edinburgh, 1854.

⁶ Grandson of Simon Châtelain. See p. 80.

⁷ In the paper already referred to (see "Normandy"), on the lace trade, in 1704, it is stated the Flemish laces called "dentelles de haut prix" are made of Lille, Mons, and Mechlin thread, sent to bleach at Haarlem, "as they know not how to bleach them elsewhere." The "dentelles de bas prix" of Normandy and other parts of France being made entirely of the cheaper thread of Haarlem itself, an act, then just passed, excluding the Haarlem thread, would, if carried out, annihilate this branch of industry in France. "Commerce des Dentelles de Fil." Bib. Nat. MSS. F. Fr. 14,294.

⁸ And. Yarranton, 1677.

⁹ "Flax is improved by age. The saying was, 'Wool may be kept to dust, flax to silk.' I have seen flax twenty years old as fine as a hair."—*Ibid.*

¹⁰ "Commerce de la Hollande," 1768.

¹¹ "Edinburgh Amusement."