

we have "Dresden aprons," "Dresden ruffles," showing that description of lace to have been in high fashion. Wraxall, too, 1778, describes a Polish beauty as wearing "a broad Medicis of Dresden lace." As early as 1760 "Dresden work" is advertised as taught to young ladies in a boarding-school at Kelso,<sup>17</sup> together with "shell-work in grottoes, flowers, catgut, working lace on bobbins or wires, and other useful accomplishments."

The lace of Saxony has sadly degenerated since the eighteenth century. The patterns are old and ungraceful, and the lace of inferior workmanship, but owing to the low price of labour, they have the great advantage of cheapness, which enables them to compete with France in the American and Russian markets. In all parts of Germany there are some few men who make lace. On the Saxon side of the Erzgebirge many boys are employed, and during the winter season men of all ages work at the pillow; and it is observed that the lace made by men is firmer and of a superior quality to that of the women. The lace is a dentelle torchon, of large pattern, much in the style of the old lace of Ischia.<sup>18</sup>

The Saxon lace of the present day is an imitation of old Brussels. This lace is costly, and is sold at Dresden and other large towns of Germany, and particularly at Paris, where the dealers pass it off for old lace. It employed, in 1851, 300 workers. A quantity of so-called Maltese lace is also made.

The new Museum for Art and Industry, lately opened at Vienna, contains several pattern books of the sixteenth century, and in it has been exhibited a fine collection of ancient lace belonging to General von Hauslaub, Master-General of the Ordnance.

## GERMANY (NORTH AND SOUTH).

"Presque dans toutes sortes d'arts les plus habiles ouvriers, ainsi que les plus riches négociants, sont de la religion prétendue réformée," said the Chancellor d'Aguesseau:<sup>19</sup> and when his

aprons, silvered silks, and rich brocades." And again, "Your points of Spain, your ruffles of Dresden."—*Fool of Quality*, 1766.

<sup>17</sup> "Caledonian Mercury," 1760.

<sup>18</sup> Letter from Koestritz, 1863.

<sup>19</sup> In 1713.