

apparently, run in with the needle. There is also a good specimen of that description of drawn muslin lace, commonly known under the name of "Indian work," but which appears to have been very generally made in various manners. The leaves and flowers formed of the muslin are worked round with a cordonnet, by way of relief to the thick double ground (Fig. 103).

In the Scandinavian Museum at Copenhagen is a pair of lappets of drawn muslin, a fine specimen of this work.

The modern laces are copied from French, Lille, and Saxon patterns; there are also imitations of the so-called Maltese. The Schleswig laces are all remarkable for their fine quality and excellent workmanship. Guipure after the manner of the Venice points was also fabricated. A fine example of this lace may be seen decorating the black velvet dress of the youthful daughter of Duke John of Holstein. She lies in her coffin within the mortuary chapel of her family, in the castle of Sonderborg. Lace was much used in burials in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when it really appears people were arrayed in more costly clothing than in their lives. The author of "Jutland and the Danish Islands" has often seen mummies in the Danish churches exposed to view tricked out in points of great richness.

The lace industry continued to increase in value till the beginning of the present century. The year 1801 may be considered its culminating point. At that period the number of peasants employed in Tönder and its neighbourhood alone was 20,000. Even little boys were taught to make lace till strong enough to work in the fields, and there was scarcely a house without a lace-maker, who would sit before her cottage door, working from sunrise till midnight, singing the ballads handed down from their Brabant teachers.⁹

"My late father,"¹⁰ writes Mr. F. Wulff, of Brede, "who began the lace trade the end of the last century, first went on foot with his wares to Mecklenburg, Prussia, and Hanover: we con-

⁹ "The lace fabric, in North Schleswig in 1840, was divided into two districts, that of Tönder and Lygum-Kloster, on the western coasts, and that of Hadersleben and Apenraade, on the east. The quality of the lace from these last localities is so bad that no Copenhagen dealers

will have it in their shops."—*Report of the Royal Schleswig-Holstein Government, 1840.*

¹⁰ Mr. Jens Wulff, an eminent lace dealer, knight of the Danebrog, who has made great exertions to revive the lace industry in Denmark.