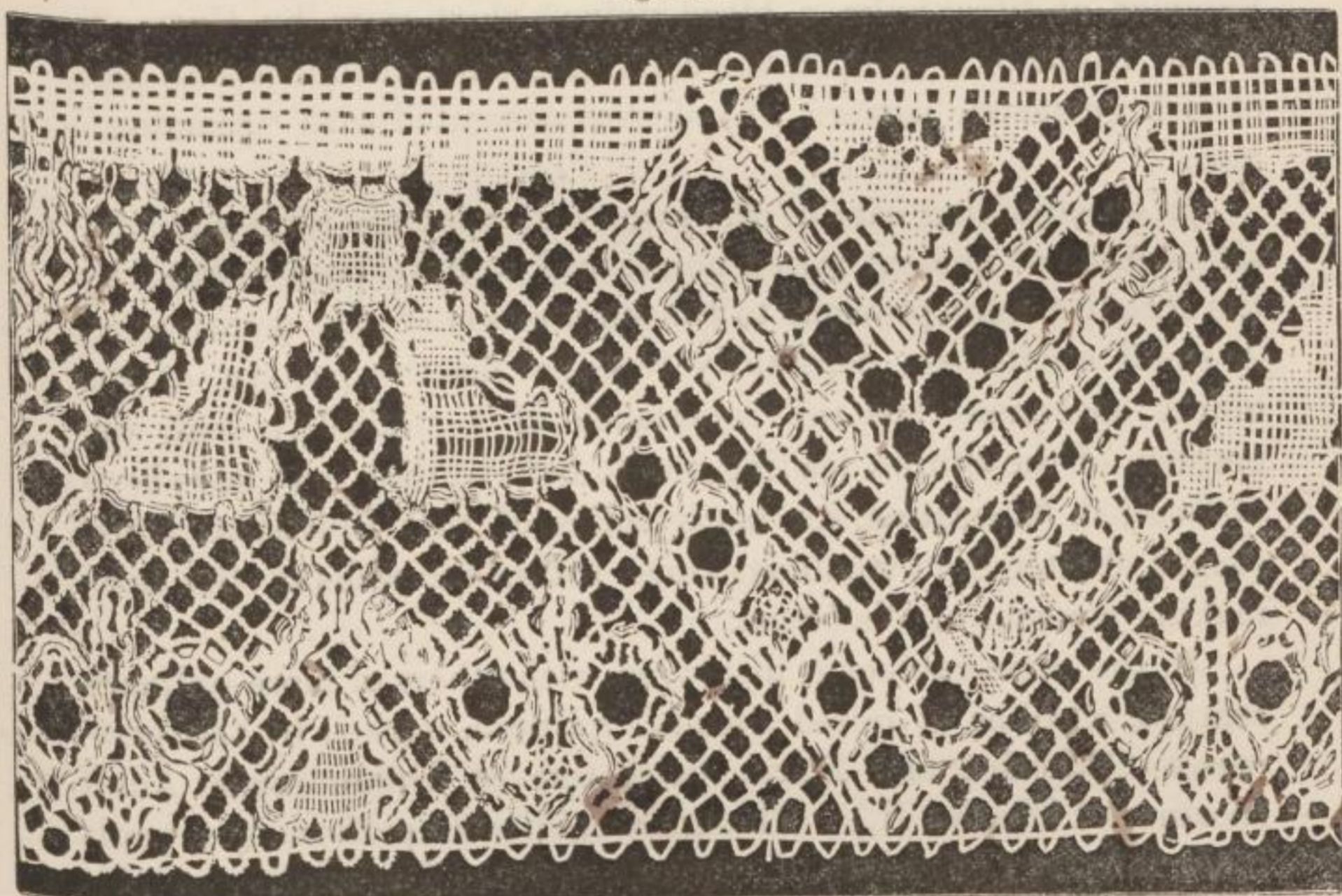


Towards the end of 1500, the term "passement" appears in general use, in an inventory of "Pontus de la Gardie."

In the neighbourhood of Wadstena, old soldiers, as well as women, may be seen of a summer's evening sitting at the cottage doors making lace. Though no other lace manufactory can be said to exist in Sweden beyond that of Wadstena, still much lace is made by the peasantry for home consumption. The author has received from the Countess Elizabeth Piper, late grande maîtresse to her majesty the Queen of Sweden, specimens of coarse pillow laces, worked by the Scanian peasant-women, which, she writes, "form a favourite occupation for the women of our province."

Fig. 104.



Dalecarlian lace.

Far more curious are the laces that have been sent to us, made by the peasants of Dalecarlia, still retaining the patterns used in the rest of Europe two hundred years since. The broader<sup>19</sup> kinds, of which we give a woodcut (Fig. 104), are from Gaguef, that part of Dalecarlia where laces are mostly made and used. Married women wear them on their summer caps, much starched, as a shelter against the sun. Others, of an unbleached thread, are from Orsa. This lace is never washed, as it is considered an elegance

<sup>19</sup> Some are twice the width of Fig. 104.