

slips used by the clergy. The laced cravat now introduced continued in fashion until about the year 1735.<sup>7</sup>

It was at its height when Pepys writes in his diary: "Lord's Day, Oct. 19, 1662. Put on my new lace band, and so neat it is that I am resolved my great expense shall be lace bands, and it will set off anything else the more." The band was edged with the broadest lace. In the "Newes," 1663, January 7, we find: "Lost, a laced band, the lace a quarter of a yard deep, and the band marked in the stock with a B."

Mrs. Pepys—more thrifty soul—"wears her green petticoat of Florence satin, with white and black gimp lace of her own putting on (making), which is very pretty."

The custom, already common in France, of ladies making their own lace, excites the ire of the writer of "Britannia Languens," in his "Discourse upon Trade."<sup>8</sup> "The manufacture of linen,"<sup>9</sup> he says, "was once the huswifery of English ladies, gentlewomen, and other women;" now "the huswifery women of England employ themselves in making an ill sort of lace, which serves no national or natural necessity."<sup>10</sup>

The days of Puritan simplicity were at an end.

"Instead of homespun coifs were seen  
Good pinders edged with Colberteen."<sup>11</sup>

The laced cravat succeeded the falling collar. Lace handkerchiefs<sup>12</sup> were the fashion, and

"Gloves laced and trimmed as fine as Nell's."<sup>13</sup>

<sup>7</sup> When it was replaced by a black ribbon and a bow.

<sup>8</sup> London, 1680.

<sup>9</sup> Authors, however, disagree like the rest of the world. In a tract called "The Ancient Trades Decayed Repaired Again," by Sir Roger L'Estrange (1678), we read: "Nay, if the materials used in a trade be not of the growth of England yet, if the trade be to employ the poor, we should have it bought without money, and brought to us from beyond the seas where it is made as 'Bone lace.'"

<sup>10</sup> As early as 20th September 1675, Mrs. Rebecca Croxton advertises in the "London Gazette," informing the world in general that she has "lately found out a new way of making Point de Venise, and has obtained a patent from his Majesty for making the same; that she

is now settled at Hammersmith, over against Lord Chief Justice Neville's house, where such as are willing to be instructed will find her all days save Tuesdays, on which day she will be spoken to at the Duke's Head, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden."

<sup>11</sup> Swift, "Baucis and Philemon."

<sup>12</sup> "Intelligencer," 1665, June 5: "Lost, six handkerchers wrapt up in a brown paper, two laced, one point-laced set on tiffany; the two laced ones had been worn, the other four new."

"London Gazette," 1672, Dec. 5-9: "Lost, a lawn pocket handkercher with a broad hem, laced round with a fine Point lace about four fingers broad, marked with an R in red silk."

<sup>13</sup> Evelyn. It was the custom, at a maiden assize, to present the judge with