

exportation of woollen manufactures by several 100,000*l.* per annum."⁶³

Men looked upon lace as a necessary article to their wives' equipment. Addison declares that when the china mania first came in, women exchanged their Flanders lace for punch-bowls and mandarins, thus picking their husbands' pockets, who is often purchasing a huge china vase when he fancies that he is buying a fine head for his wife.⁶⁴ Indeed, they could scarcely grumble, as a good wig cost from forty to fifty guineas—to say nothing of their own lace ties and ruffles. Only an old antiquary like Sir Thomas Clayton could note down in his accounts:—"Lace and fal-lalls,"⁶⁵ and a large looking-glass to see her old ugly face in—frivolous expenses to please my proud lady."

⁶³ "A Discourse on Trade," by John Cary, merchant of Bristol, 1717.

Again: "What injury was done by the Act 9-10 Will. III. for the more effectual preventing of importation of foreign bone lace, doth sufficiently appear by the preamble to that made 10-12 of the same reign for repealing it three months after the prohibition of our woollen manufactures in Flanders (which was occasioned

by it) should be taken off; but I don't understand it to be yet done, and it may prove an inevitable loss to the nation."

⁶⁴ "Lover," No. 10, 1714.

⁶⁵ The ornamental ribbons worn about the dress: "His dress has bows, and fine fallals."—*Evelyn*. Sometimes the term appears applied to the fontanges or commode. We read (1691) of "her three-storied Fladdal."