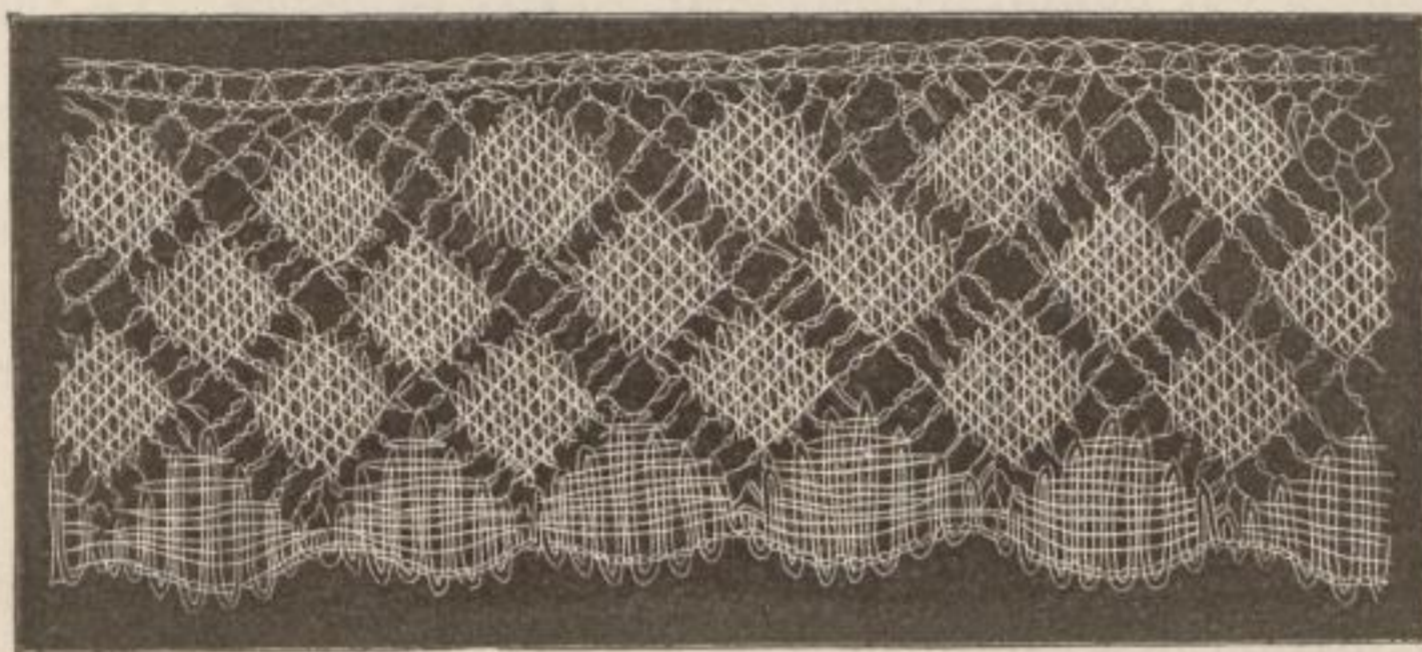


York; while the dependent islands of Man,⁴ Wight,⁵ and Jersey,⁶ may be supposed to have derived their learning from the smugglers who frequented their coast, rather than from the teaching of the Protestant refugees⁷ who sought an asylum on the peaceful shores of Britain.

craft, her produce a lace of a small lozenge-shaped pattern (Fig. 118), that earliest of all designs, and a narrow

edging, known in local parlance by the name of "fourpenny spot."

Fig. 118.



Ripon.

⁴ Till its annexation to the crown, the Isle of Man was the great smuggling depot for French laces. The traders then removed *en masse* to the Channel Isles, there to carry on their traffic. An idiot called "Peg the Fly," in Castletown, was some years since seen working at her pillow, on a summer's evening, the last lace-maker of the island. Isle of Man lace was a simple Valenciennes edging.

⁵ The so-called lace of the Isle of Wight has been honoured by the patronage of Her Majesty. The Princess Royal, reports the "Illustrated News" of May 1856, at the drawing-room, on her first presentation, wore a dress of Newport lace, her train trimmed with the same.

The weariness of incarceration, when at Carisbrook, did not bring on the king any distaste for rich apparel. Among the charges of 1648, Sept. and Nov., we find a sum of nigh 800*l.* for suits and cloaks of black brocade tabby, black unshorn velvet, and black satin, all lined with plush and trimmed with rich bone lace.

⁶ Lace-making was never the staple manufacture of the Channel Islands;

stockings and garments of knitted wool afforded a livelihood to the natives. We have early mention of these articles in the inventories of James V. of Scotland, and of Mary Stuart; also in those of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, in which last we find (Gt. Ward. Acc. 28 & 29) the charge of 20*s.* for a pair of "Caligarum nexat' de factura Garneseie." the upper part and "lez clocks" worked in silk. At the beginning of the present century, when the island was inundated with French refugees, lace-making was introduced, with much success, into the poor-house of St. Heliers. It formed the favourite occupation of the ladies of the island, some of whom still retain the patterns and pillows of their mothers. Of late years, many of the old raised points have been imitated in "Jersey cro-het work."

⁷ The Puritans again, on their part, transferred the fabric to the other side of the Atlantic, where, says a writer of the last century, "very much fine lace was made in Long Island by the Protestant settlers."