

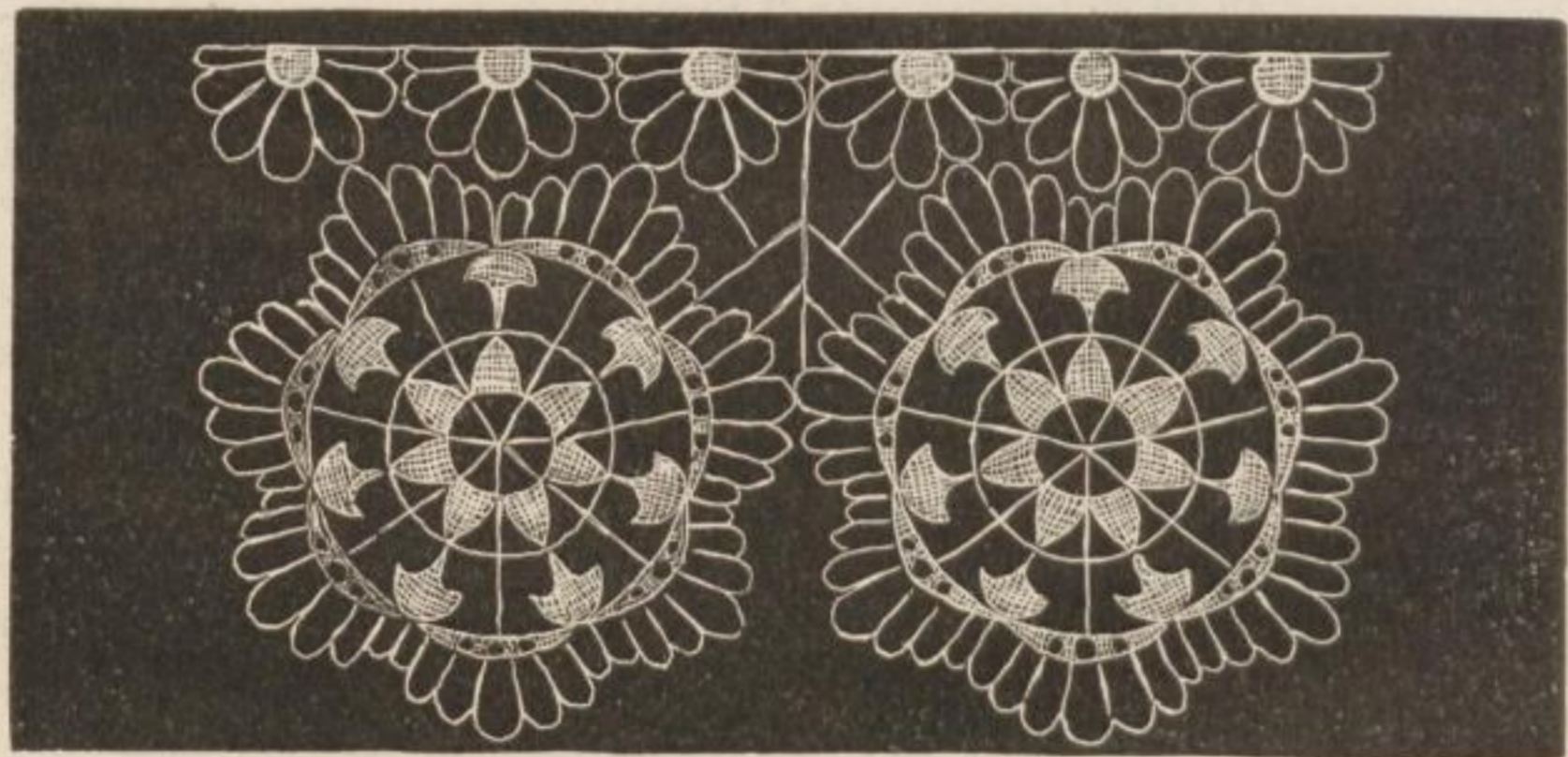
broke into the house of one William Burd, a dealer in bone lace, and there stole merchandise to the amount of 325*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*¹¹

"The valuable manufactures of lace, for which the inhabitants of Devon have long been conspicuous, are extending now from Exmouth to Torbay,"¹² writes Defoe in 1724. These must, however, have received a check as regards the export trade, for, says Savary, who wrote about the same date:—"Depuis qu'on imite les dentelles nommées point d'Angleterre en Flandre, Picardie et Champagne, on n'en tire plus de Londres pour la France."

Great distress, too, is said to have existed among the Honiton lace-makers after the two great fires of 1756 and 1767, which consumed a considerable part of their town. Three years previous to this calamity, among a number of premiums awarded by the Anti-Gallican Society¹³ for the encouragement of our lace trade, the first prize of fifteen guineas is bestowed upon Mrs. Lydia Maynard, of Honiton, "in token of six pairs of ladies' lappets of unprecedented beauty, exhibited by her." About this time we read in Bowen's "Geography"¹⁴ that at Honiton "the people are chiefly

seen above the shop-windows of Colyton, Murch, Spiller, Rochett, Boatch, Kettel, similar to those of Honiton: Stocker, Woram, and others.

Fig. 136.



Monument of Lady Pole. + 1623. Colyton Church.

¹¹ Don Manuel Gonzales mentions "bone lace" among the commodities of Devon.

¹² The lace manufacture now extends along the coast, from the small watering-place of Seaton, by Beer, Branscombe, Salcombe, Sidmouth, and Ollerton, to Exmouth, including the Vale of Honiton

and the towns above mentioned.

¹³ 1753.

¹⁴ "Complete System of Geography," Emanuel Bowen, 1747.

This extract is repeated verbatim in "England's Gazetteer," by Philip Luckombe. London, 1790.