

description of a lady, now in her ninety-fifth year, who told the authoress it was of little account, and spoke of it as "only Hamilton."

It appears that the Edinburgh Society died a natural death, about 1764, but, notwithstanding the untimely demise of this patriotic club, a strong impetus had been given to the lace-makers of Scotland.⁵ Lace-making was introduced into the schools, and, what was better far, many daughters of the smaller gentry and scions of noble Jacobite houses, ruined by the catastrophe of '45, either added to their incomes or supported themselves wholly by the making of the finer lace. This custom seems to have been general, and in alluding to it, Mrs. Calderwood speaks of the "helplessness" of the English women in comparison to the Scotch.

In the journals of the day we have constant advertisements, informing the public of the advantages to be gained by the useful arts imparted to their offspring in their establishments, inserted by ladies of gentle blood—for the Scotchwomen for the last century no more disdained to employ themselves in the training of youth than does now a French dame de qualité to place herself at the head of the *Sacré Cœur* or some other convent devoted to educational purposes.⁶

The entry of all foreign laces was excluded by law. The Scotch nation—Hanoverian-way inclined—were sadly wrath at the frivolity of the Jacobite party. "400,000*l.* have been sent out of the country during the last year," writes the "Edinburgh Adver-

⁵ 1769. Pennant, in his "Tour," mentions among the manufactures of Scotland, thread laces at Leith, Hamilton, and Dalkeith.

⁶ In 1762, Dec. 9, a schoolmistress in Dundee, among thirty-one accomplishments in which she professes to instruct her pupils, such as "waxwork, boning fowls without cutting the back," &c., enumerates, No. 21, "True point or tape lace," as well as "washing Flanders lace and point."

Again, in 1764, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell advertise in their boarding school, "lace-work and the washing of blonde laces; the pupils' own laces washed and got up at home. Terms 2*l.*"

At Miss Glen's boarding-school in the Trunk Close, 1768, young ladies are taught "white and coloured seam and

washing of lace"—*gratis*. And the writer is acquainted with an aged gentlewoman, still living at Edinburgh, who recollects being well whipped, in good old Covenanting style, when at school, by a teacher, for carelessly "running the 'guse' (iron) through her Hamilton."

These lady teachers were not appointed in Scotland without giving due proofs of their capacity. In 1758, the magistrates and council of Aberdeen, being unanimous as to the "strict morality, Dresden work, modesty, and catgut lace-making," &c. of Miss Betsey Forbes, elected her to the office of schoolmistress of the city.

In "The Cottagers of Glenburnie," a lady, Mrs. Mason, tells a long story of the young laird having torn a suit of lace she was busied in getting up.