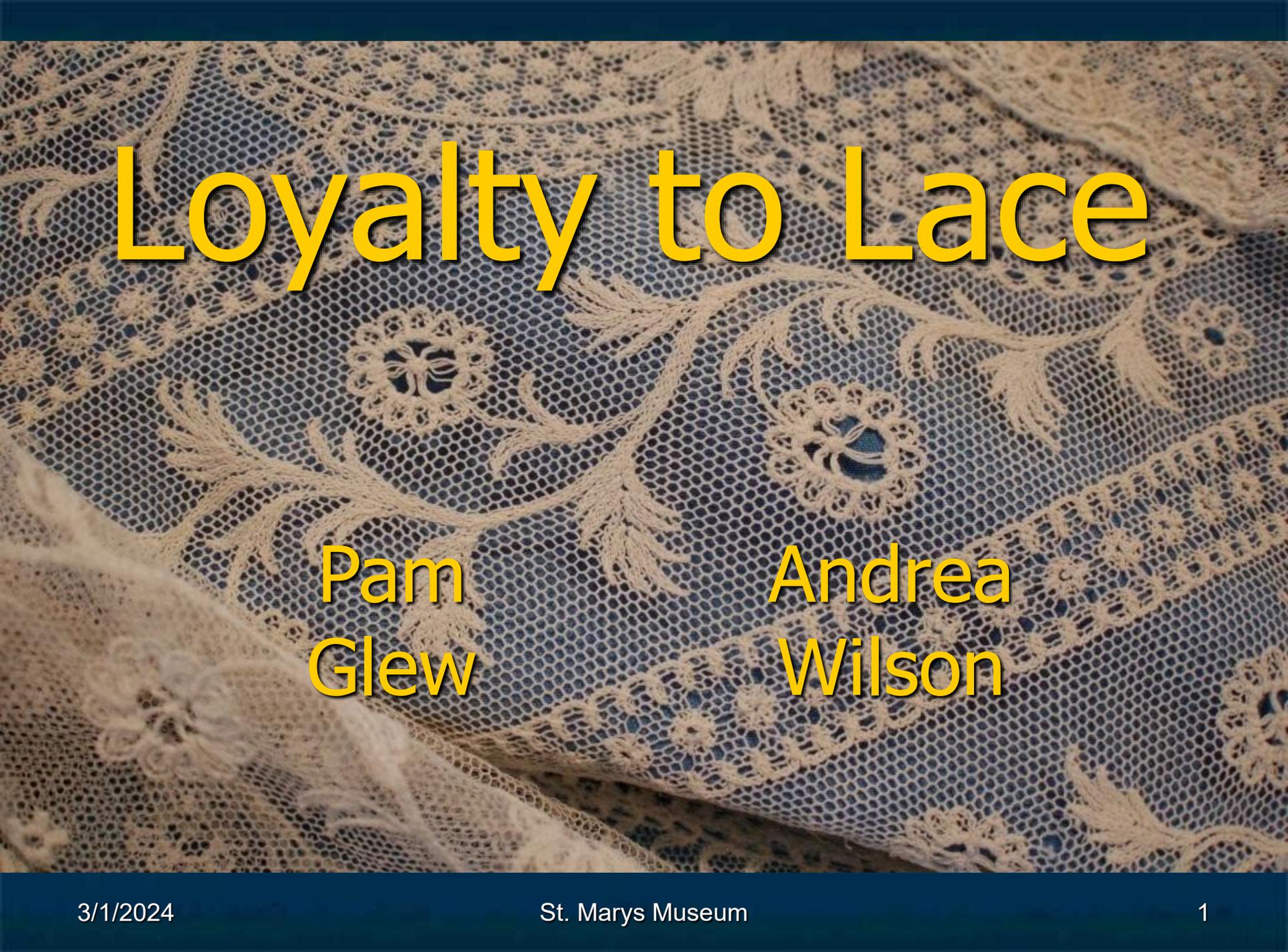


Loyalty to Lace



Pam
Glew

Andrea
Wilson

Introduction

- Overview of lace types
- Historical examples of lacemaking in North America – Weir, Spencer, Ispwich and others
- How does this reflect in:
 - Interpretation
 - Costuming
 - Exhibits

Bobbin Lace

- Torchon
- Milanese
- Flemish
- Brussels
- Honiton
- Valenciennes
- Mechlin
- Lille
- Bucks Point
- Blonde
- Chantilly
- Maltese
- Le Puy
- Bedfordshire

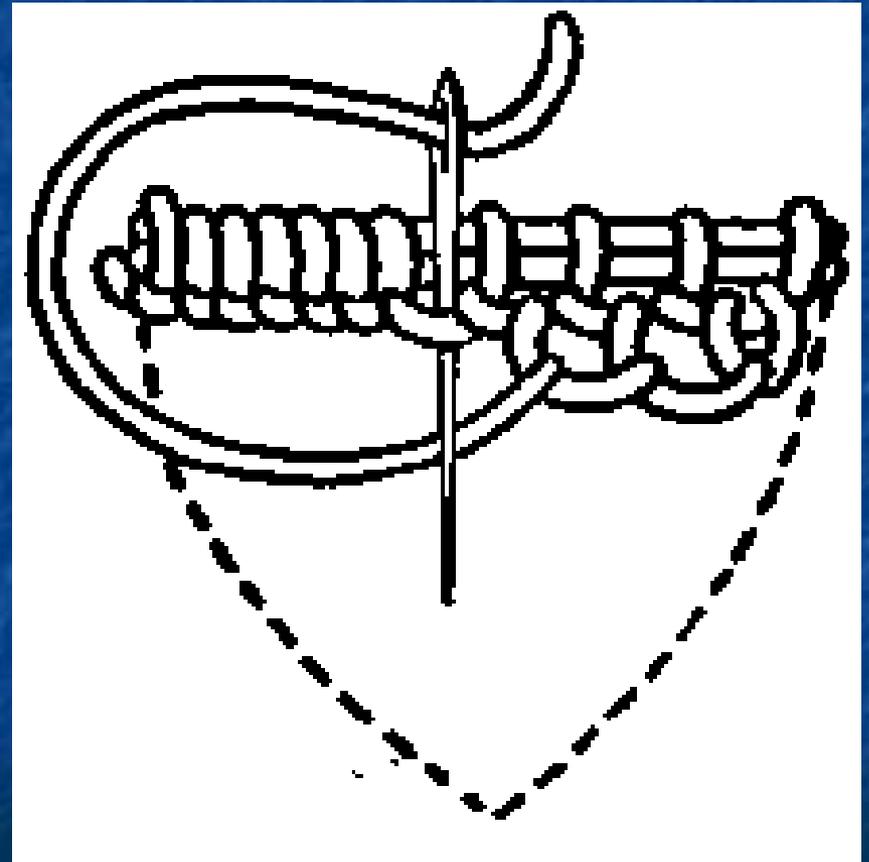
Jane Morris, lace maker





Needle Laces

- Punto in Aria
- Burano
- Venetian
- Flemish
- Reticella
- Point De France
- Alençon & Argentan
- Brussels
- Hollie Point
- Youghal





Needle Lace



Embroideries & Mixed Techniques

- Cutwork Embroidery
- Drawn or Pulled work
- Dresden, Ayrshire
- Tape Lace –
(Battenburg, Branscombe
- Needle woven, (Sol,
Tenerife, Rudeas)
- Filet, netting, Macrame
- Tatting, Oya, Bebillá
- Embroidered Machine Nets
(Tambour, Needle Run, Carrickmacross)



Embroidered Laces

Reynolds
Painting
Of
Tambour
Lace
Makers



Knitted Lace

- Shetland knitters
- Orenburg Lace
- Domestic, lacy knitted garments and trimmings



Crochet





3/1/2024

St. Marys Museum

12



Margaret Weir
(1808-1895)

Scottish Tambour
Lace Maker
Emigrated to
Canada in 1843,
settling in rural
St. Marys

Margaret & William Weir, c. 1865

Margaret Macarthur – a young lacemaker



Cranfield
Lacemakers,
early 20th c.

Duchess of Hamilton began lace schools to assist women, like Margaret, in employment.



Tools of the Trade

Coggeshall tambour
lacemaker, from a
glass plate negative,
c. 1900

Tambour Hook



Mother, Wife, Lacemaker

Margaret Weir, c. 1888

She married in 1830, had
five children by 1843
three of which survived
to come to Canada with
Margaret and William.

They raised seven children
on their St. Marys farm.



Learning the Trade

Lace Schools for Girls



Lace Education –Lace Tells



One, two, buckle my
shoe

Three, four, shut the
door

Five, six, pick up
sticks

Seven, eight, lay
them straight

Nine, ten, a big fat
hen



Margaret Weir lacework

Emma Fraleigh
wearing the lace
dress and vest
made by her
grandmother
Margaret Weir,
c. 1886



Weir Lace Tradition

Frances and Henry Wilson, wedding portrait, 1873.

Lace cape made by Margaret Weir



The Weir House



now the
home of
the

St. Marys
Museum

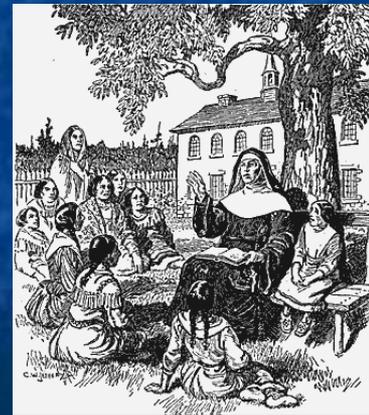
located in
Cadzow
Park



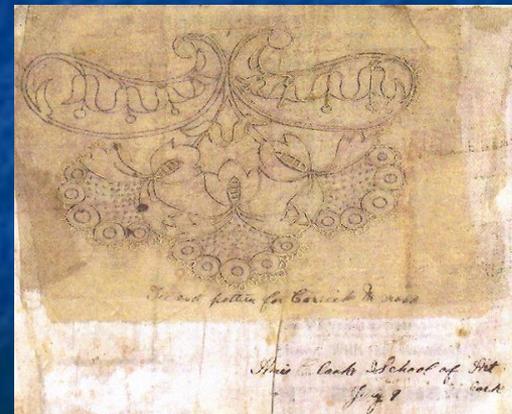


Canadian Lacemaking before Margaret Weir

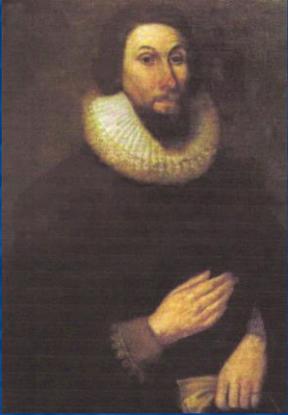
- In 17th century French Canada, Marguerite Bourgeoys and Marie de l'Incarnation set up the first schools for the "Filles du Roi", settlers' daughters and native women. Lacemaking was among the domestic skills they taught these girls, in part, to increase their chances of good marriages!



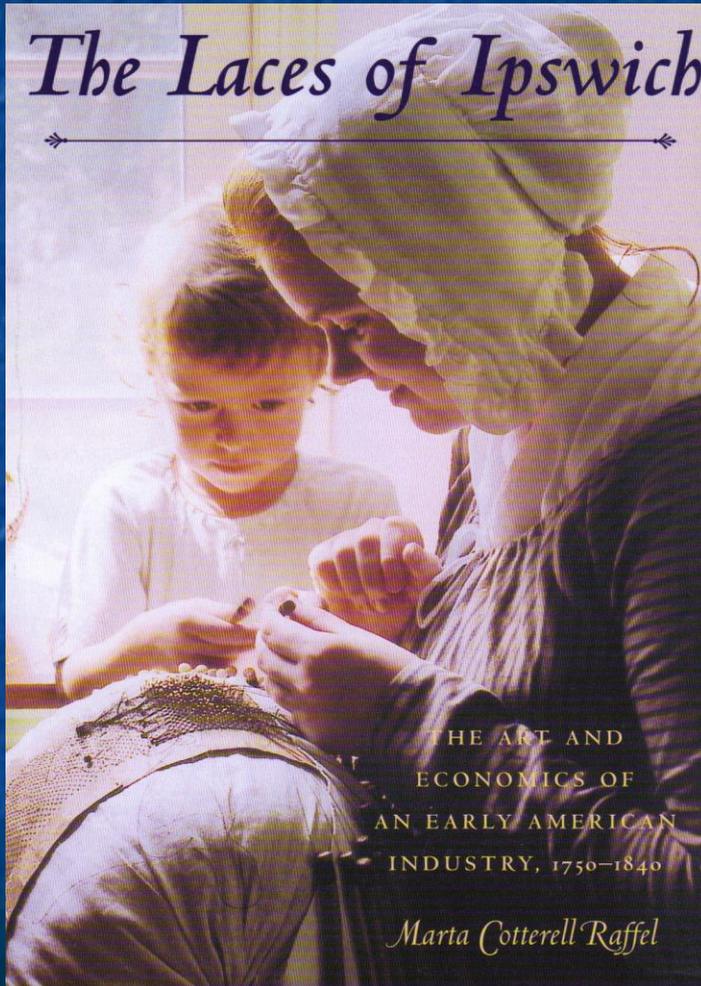
From such small beginnings – Lace in British Canada



American lace history



Ipswich, Revolutionary Bobbin Lace Industry



18th Century American Example

What does this tell us?

All laces are not made equal.

Each has its own economic, cultural and industrial history. For example,

Karl Marx studied the lace trade and documented it in his work On Society and Social Change.

Child labour laws were enacted in response to the lace trade.

Lace has social and economic significance, which makes it worthy of consideration in appropriate historic settings.

The Real Lace Deal

- Work with what you have
- Use Comparisons
- Incorporate Literature, storytelling
- Accurate Costuming



Work with It



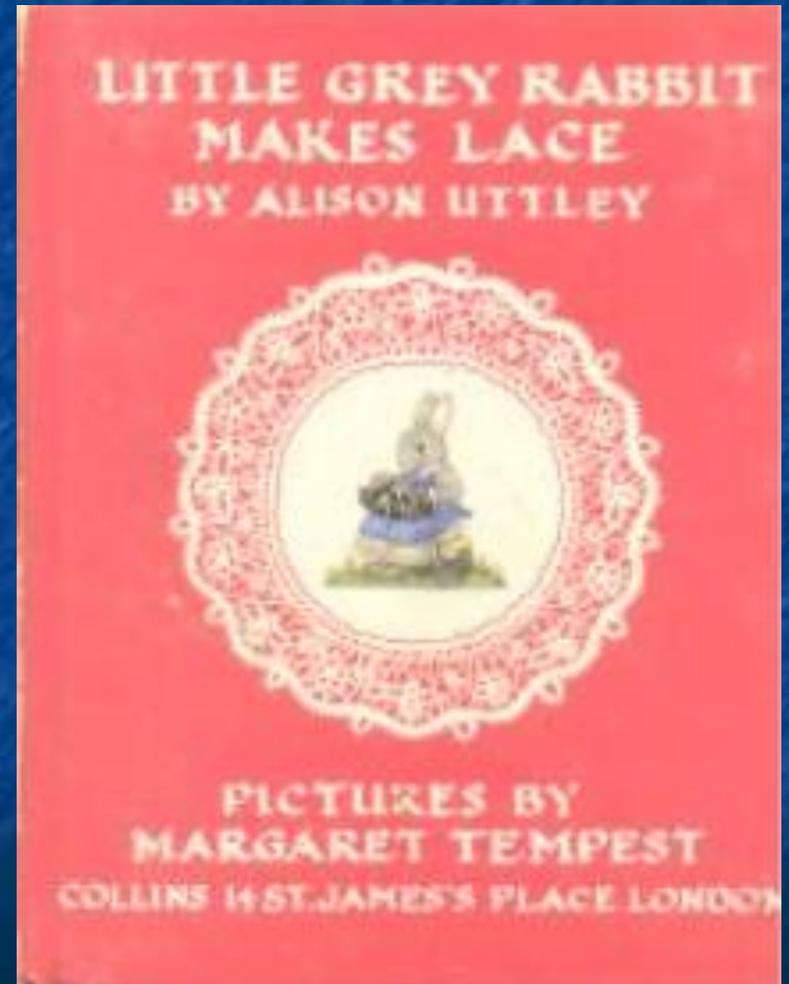
Comparisons

- Demonstration
- Talks, lectures
- Tool, lace exhibit
- Workshops
- Discovery days



Literature/Storytelling

- Little Grey Rabbit Makes Lace
- The Lace Snail
- Nursery Rhymes



Costuming



Why is this important?

we all wear clogs when we make lace – don't we?



Legacy



- Wrap-up
- Questions