

Chapter 1 : Handmade Lace | eBay

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When I see or hear the word "doily" the phrase "Just like Grandma used to make" automatically attaches itself; I can see a pair of twisting hands, a white thread looped around her slender left index finger and a silvery hook flicking in and out. Her hope chest could have supplied a small hotel. Women the world over have poured their creative talents into needle art, and the most versatile and fun pieces are doilies. Decorative value was secondary. Today we appreciate doilies as little works of art. Round, square and rectangular doilies abound; irregular, asymmetric and figural shapes keep things interesting. Almost any handmade doily you find will be vintage. Our lifestyles, TVs and computers have replaced needlework in the rocking chair by the fireside. Choosing Your Vintage Doilies Vintage Doily Handmade Hardanger Lace When choosing a vintage doily, your first consideration should be how it will fit in with your decor, the style of your home and the placement you have planned for it. Next consider the overall "look" of the piece. It should have pleasing proportions and design. In general, the degree of intricacy, delicacy and time-consuming techniques determine the desirability and usually, but not always, the price of the doily. Avoid a fuzzy effect; it is not only less appealing but also less likely to withstand even careful use and laundering. Check the condition just as carefully. A vintage and handmade doily may be expected to show some variations and wear; but the fine line between "normal wear" and damage must be decided in each individual case. Only if you are truly in love with an exceptional doily should you tolerate any real damage. Fabric is a woven piece of material, the most commonly used in doily-making is linen, because of its superior durability and attractive texture. Lace is decoration achieved by threads, textures and open areas forming patterns; figural lace is lace that shows figures, such as cherubs, birds, etc. Applique is made by cutting designs from a contrasting fabric and applying them onto the basic doily; occasionally embroidered designs may be applied. Embroidery is designs made by sewing over fabric or lace; often with colored flosses and fancy three-dimensional stitches.

Chapter 2 : Chicago Tribune - We are currently unavailable in your region

*Old Handmade Lace, With a Dictionary of Lace [Mrs. F. Nevill Jackson, Ernesto Jesurum] on www.nxgvision.com
FREE shipping on qualifying offers. From the back cover: In this rare and attractive turn-of-the-century history of lace, lovers of fine needlework as well as students of social history can trace the origins and evolution of this time-honored craft.*

Other Antique Handmade Lace from the collection of Marla Mallett In addition to needlepoint and bobbin lace techniques, a variety of structures have been used to create stunning open, lacy fabrics: Although these sometimes copied the more expensive and labor intensive laces, all were used creatively at times to produce fascinating textiles that were far more than "imitation lace. Click on the links below to see larger photos and magnified details of the structures. The laces below have all been sold, and are posted here solely for informational purposes. Filet Lace Plain knotted netting was made with a small shuttle and gauge rod, then the net was stretched on a frame and patterns needle-woven into the net. The technique was revived in the mid 19th century and adopted enthusiastically by Victorians. Like many other laces, the technique was widely copied by machine processes well into the 20th century, but handmade examples are easily identified. In the purest pieces, designs were produced solely in linen weave, while in others, longer darning stitches were used for contrast. But allegorical scenes were popular in early filet lace too and reappeared in Victorian work, like this anti-macassar. This piece was enhanced with Torchon bobbin lace borders and shiny linen tassels. Lions grace small side panels. The ground cloth was handwoven first on a loom in a leno structure featuring twisted pairs of warps. In my example, linen threads of three different weights and spins were contrasted, but the overall effect remained rather heavy. This was an ecclesiastical lace in which peacocks and vine branches carried religious significance. This panel was edged with bobbin lace. Unlike filet, in which netting merely provides a ground for needle-worked patterns, the net structure itself in Armenian lace is decorative. Groups of threads are combined or separated at will, and sometimes individually-made circular pieces are combined. Closely knotted areas are contrasted with open work on this collar. The excess fabric was then cut away. Small areas were cut through entirely and needlework fillings added. This example is a long stole, or veil, bordered all around, and with baskets of flowers at each end. Overcast cordonnets outlined floral motifs on a heavier ground fabric, and the excess cloth was trimmed away. The motifs were then joined with thread bars in a "guipere" fashion, and fillings were made within the flower petals and leaves. Although the scale of this collar is large, it has an austere elegance. Some of the earliest pieces imitated either bobbin lace or needlepoint lace, and the designer of this large 19th century Irish collar incorporated several standard Reticella needlepoint motifs. It is edged with crocheted ball fringe, a strictly Victorian touch. The best known patterns at first imitated Italian floral needlepoint, but evolved into a distinctive style that now readily comes to mind whenever Irish crochet is mentioned. Rose petals and leaves were meticulously built up in tiers to make a three-dimensional fabric for this collar. The parts were all connected with picot-ornamented bars. Many costume items were produced in this style. Here, vigorous garlands of leaves and flowers were either sewn together or attached with thread bars. Crocheted balls in the flower centers added more dimensionality. The edging and large meshwork in this cuff were surely inspired originally by needlepoint lace details. On this collar, stitches were contrasted effectively, and flowers were built up in an unusual way. Only the edging was standard. This stole, or veil, is cm. The designs were formed with darning stitches that ran in and out of the net. On this example, many dainty needlepoint fillings were added within the motifs. This stole is probably from the mid 19th century. The resulting chain stitch is distinctive and easily identified. These pieces, decorated with floral sprays, were made after , primarily in Limerick in Ireland or in Coggeshall, England. The interiors of the chain stitched motifs were sometimes needle-run, as in the two pieces above. This small triangular veil or scarf, however, was all done with tambour embroidery. I well remember sitting with my grandmother as a young child, learning how to manipulate a small silver tatting shuttle. A series of knots were tied along a foundation thread, then pulled up into tiny circles or scallops. Tatting was popular from about 1800 on, primarily for medallions and narrow dainty edgings for garments. This is a single-thread construction, produced with

conventional knitting stitches, but with almost cobweb-like results. Most such pieces apparently date from the early 19th century. Examples like this come from Paraguay, where they are called Nanduti. Radiating circular scaffolds of threads were first stretched on a base, and fancy fillings were needle-woven on these threads. This piece may date from the early 20th century, but such lace is still produced. Unfortunately few current examples have this delicacy. Then geometric starburst motifs were interwoven, much as in the Nanduti lace above. Although this very small piece probably dates from the late 19th century, the techniques developed much earlier. This work differs, however from the 16th century Italian type of drawnwork in which everything was buttonholed. Many bobbin laces have been based on bobbin-made braids, but when commercially manufactured tapes of various sorts became available, imitations could quickly and easily be produced by people with minimal skills. The most common tape laces were known as Battenburg and Renaissance. In the tape lace piece shown here, the designer combined three different commercial tapes, curving, folding and sewing them together to make leaves and rosettes; then she bridged the spaces between with thread bars. It is quite astonishing!

Chapter 3 : How to Use Vintage Lace: 6 Steps (with Pictures) - wikiHow

Watch also for other lace pieces -- occasionally pieces featured in my books are put up for sale as I rotate the collection to find new old Wide border of Victorian Duchesse handmade bobbin lace CRAFT COSTUME.

August Common Question: We are talking about lace yardage, not a pillowcase with lace attached. So, it all depends on the lace. Some lace was meant to get a lot of use and was made well. Lace like crocheted lace, Valenciennes lace, Filet, and most others can be hand washed. I use a product called Perk, available through www. Every so often, give it a gentle stir. You can change the solution if it looks really dingy. One thing to note is that lace can get very heavy when it is wet, and improperly handling it could lead to it tearing. Rinse the lace well with water. Now comes the fun part. How in the world are you going to get that knotty mess of string back to looking like it did before. I pin it to hold its original shape and size. I then place a length of cotton fabric, or towel over the lace. Then, with my warm iron steam is okay, I press the lace until it is dry. The fabric or towel I use an old linen towel, helps to prevent the iron snagging and lace loops and also prevents the pinheads from scratching my iron. Remove the pins, and repeat on the next length of lace. It is time consuming. Although this piece is sold, this is an after picture of lace being washed in the method I just described. What are you going to do with it? If you are not using it right away, you will want to store it properly. In my travels I have seen lace stored in many ways: Lace is like any other textile. It needs a dry place, it needs to be folded or wound properly so not to lose its shape, and it needs to be protected from the environment, dirt, and critters. I store my lace in two methods. The lace I have for sale, once it is measured, I wrap it on a piece of acid free construction paper. I choose black, because most of the lace is white or off white, and it gives a nice contrast. I fold each paper in half, it makes it a little sturdier. And then each has a white paper label with the type of lace it is, and measurement. The lace is then placed in an archival plastic sleeve. These I get at Office Depot. Splurge for the heaviest weight you can find in clear. Then, all the sleeves are arranged nicely and placed in my plastic storage bins. If you have ordered lace from me before, I usually ship it still on the paper, but out of the sleeve. So, the point here is: And safe from elements. My personal lace collection I keep in archival boxes lightly wound unto itself. When and if I ever get around to labeling it all, that will be acid free as well. So, if you find a bit of old lace wrapped on its cardboard, I do not recommend keeping it on there. You do not know the content of the paper. Take all pins out, all tape off. And your lace will last another century!

Chapter 4 : LACEIOLI - For those who love hand made lace.

Old Handmade Lace has 1 rating and 1 review. Kathy said: Includes a section on the literature of lace - the earliest pattern books (although she does cal.

Two distinct types of lace making—needle lace and bobbin lace—began simultaneously. Needle lace is made with a single needle and thread, while bobbin lace entails the plaiting of many threads. Lace thread was typically made from linen, and later silk or metallic gold threads, followed by cotton in the nineteenth century. Needle and bobbin laces were often named after the region or town where they were made. Preeminent lace making centers were established in Italy, Flanders, and France. The finest lace involved the talents and skills of three distinct specialists: Lace was always an expensive luxury item because of its painstaking, time-consuming production. Lace styles evolved throughout the centuries in response to changes in fashion. Both men and women wore lace from its inception to the eighteenth centuries. It was often the most costly part of dress and reflected the sophisticated tastes of the aristocracy. The excessive sums of money spent on extravagant laces prompted many rulers to place restrictions on the wearing and importing of lace from other countries. Sumptuary laws, however, proved futile and the smuggling of foreign lace was widespread. The French Revolution, which led to the destruction of the French court and its luxury industries, aided its demise. Further, the Industrial Revolution supported the development of new laces in the nineteenth century. In , Englishman John Heathcoat invented a machine that could make the most tedious element of lace, the mesh ground. Even so, a demand for handmade lace remained. In response, novel laces were developed, including a simplified needle lace, Belgian Point de Gaze, as well as delicate French Chantilly bobbin lace. Many of these laces aided in relief efforts, most notably, the Irish crochet lace cottage industry following the potato famine in Ireland. A Sumptuous History explores the wide range of laces made over the centuries. Edgings, lappets, parasols, gloves, collars, and dresses are some of the delightful forms in which these laces appear.

Chapter 5 : VINTAGE DOILIES, Collecting Antique Handmade Doilies

You searched for: old lace! Etsy is the home to thousands of handmade, vintage, and one-of-a-kind products and gifts related to your search. No matter what you're looking for or where you are in the world, our global marketplace of sellers can help you find unique and affordable options.

I inherited boxes of old linens, now what do I do with them? Living with Old Linens I hope the following information will be helpful to you: They have no particular value unless you have a buyer for them. My main advice would be to keep and use anything that attracts or bedazzles you or that may be particularly useful such as old towels for dust cloths and have a tag sale with the rest. Value comes from rarity, condition, beauty and whether or not things are in demand. Demand constantly changes but since , mainstream trends are for things that look like Pottery Barn, hotel linens and items that are brand new. When Martha Stewart devoted an article to antique Turkey red damask tablecloths, prices for Turkey red work soared. That fad lasted a while, then faded. But just like other things that have gone out of style, the red damask that was acquired at those high prices is just generally worth far, far less now, although nobody wants to know that. If you tug on a piece and it comes apart in your hand, it has dry rot. Please throw it away. Bigger is often better although "too big" is its own worst problem ; perfect is better; rare is better; gorgeous is better; unused condition is better; high quality is better and, often, older is better. The country of origin also counts But old Chinese pre is better than later Chinese. So there are exceptions to every rule. Figural items often command more than florals but only to a collector who likes figurals. Rarer flowers command slightly more than common flowers such as roses or chrysanthemums. To research a value, my best advice is to encourage you to buy books on linens and laces and textiles and spend a little time becoming educated on them. Down deep inside, I am hoping that you also might learn enough about them to get hooked! You can only use this feature if you are a registered ebay user. Most buyers on ebay are the end user; a dealer would most likely not pay that amount. Yes, I do understand that it takes some time to search on ebay for things that are similar, especially when you have box-loads of things. It is called research. Yes, I know there are fewer and fewer; as I stated: Auction houses have knowledgeable appraisers. Many auction houses may not accept them because they can not make a profit on them. But, they will usually take them on if you are consigning an entire estate. They will have the ability to assess silver, china and furniture as well. And, yes, I really do understand how time consuming it would be to wash, iron, measure, describe, photograph and list your items there, not to mention the packing, shipping and tracking them if they sell. Even though stacks of linens often appear to be in perfect condition, it is not until one completely unfolds each piece or unwraps decades-old cleaning tissues, ribbons and plastics that one discovers damage, holes, repairs, water damage, dry rot and mouse nibbles. The weight of the linen compresses the stack and makes it look flat and new. Many times I have been assured that items were in new, unused condition and when I unfolded a towel or tablecloth, they were full of stains and holes. Your heart might sink at the thought of opening a tablecloth that had been spectacularly packaged in cellophane and ribbons and stored for decades. In bedding, when the modern world uses queen and king sized beds, there is no demand for twin sized sheets and bedding. Three or four FEET is great! Some important old cloths were bigger than rooms in our modern houses. They are unwieldy, unmanagably heavy and impossible to launder, iron, care for or use. Handmade lace, other than crochet, is better. Items that were made before earlier is preferable: Bedspreads are especially so common that they are devoid of value. Every one of them was stored away and never used. They are large, very heavy and suffocating to sleep under. None of them were ever used. Gazillions of them exist and they are not rare. In the past decade, droves of antique stores have gone out of business because "used things" are not in style. Call a local auction house, sell things on ebay, get on with living and let them go without regret! My very best wishes,.

Chapter 6 : Handmade Laces: Filet, Crochet, Cutwork, Knitting, Tatting, Embroidery and Applique

Old Handmade Lace, With a Dictionary of Lace by Mrs. F. Nevill Jackson, Ernesto Jesurum and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at www.nxgvision.com

Steps to Clean Antique Lace: Carefully place the lace in the water and allow it to soak. Wet lace is more fragile than dry lace, so do not agitate or swish it around in the water as it may cause tears and damage. If some movement is needed, gently press it down in the water or stir it slightly. Allow it to soak until the water cools. When the water is cold, remove the lace and drain the water. Refill with warm water and repeat the steps above. Continue replacing water and allowing the lace to soak for 24 hours. The temperature of the water can be increased as the lace soaks, but use caution because lace can shrink in hot water. If you choose to use hot water, add the hot water slowly to the warm water to raise the temperature slowly. Then allow it all to cool again too cold. Remove it from the water and lay it on a towel. Roll the towel up, with the lace inside, and gently press out the water. Do not wring out the lace as this can cause it to stretch and tear. Unroll the towel and transfer the lace to a dry towel. Lay it flat so that it can dry correctly. Placing it in the sun to dry will help to whiten it further as the sun has natural bleaching effects. However, be aware that this will definitely shorten the life and strength of the fabric. Provide extra support for wet lace as it is more fragile. If you are unsure of how the lace will hold up, remove a small section and test it prior to cleaning the entire piece. As always, if you are hesitant about cleaning the lace yourself, contact a professional. Cleaning Guides , Fabrics Tagged With:

Chapter 7 : vintage lace, doilies, edgings and cloths

Find great deals on eBay for antique handmade lace. Shop with confidence.

Amy Alan Thank you! To remove ink, the best solution I have learned over the years is to blot it with rubbing alcohol, with a towel underneath it. Move the lace around on the towel as the ink begins to come off. Now, with some textiles, the rubbing alcohol can cause it to permanently yellow, especially with cotton. You have to be very careful, and try it out on an inconspicuous area first. I will have to try that. Al Yarrum I have dry cleaned my wedding dress white taffeta with lace beading twice and noted that the lace has gone yellow. Would the Orvus cleaner cause any problems to taffeta, if I soak the bodice where lace is attached to the taffeta? Dry cleaning can be really hard on lace. I am not sure what would happen with the taffeta fabric under the lace. It is most likely that nothing at all would happen, since the Orvus is very kind to fabrics. You could also get water spots on the rest of the dress, which would require much more cleaning to remove. My advice to you would be to leave the dress alone until the day comes when it is needed. Laura Really helpful information here! Mine has a satin under layer and the sleeves are unlined. Amy Alan Hi, Laura! If the dress does not contain an cotton interlining, then I believe you would be safe to wash the dress in your bathtub with Orvus. However, if you can, always test an inconspicuous area of a vintage dress before you fully submerge it in water. If you do decide to soak the dress in your bathtub with Orvus, be sure to very carefully lift it out of the tub when it is wet, and to spread it out on towels to dry. If you try to hang it up, the weight of the dress may be too much for the old thread and lace to hold, which can lead to broken threads. After you soak it in warm water not hot , and the water runs clear, be sure to rinse it very very well. You may consider having the dry cleaner professionally press it, as it is very likely the satin will be quite wrinkled. Spreading out the dress as much as possible will help to discourage deep, hard to press-out wrinkles though. If you are nervous about washing the dress yourself, you could look for a cleaner who specializes in the preservation of wedding gowns. Speak with them about how they would treat the dress and clean it, then decide whether or not to do it yourself. I really am in need of some help with cleaning my lace dress that I got from Forever 21! I accidentally put it in the washing machine with my other darker clothes, and the lace came out yellowy-greyish when I put it next to light, you can clearly see its awful colour. The overall dress is cream-coloured, and the lace layer is attached onto the outside of the dress, while the inside of my dress remains creamy-coloured like originally. What do I do to clean my lace for someone like me? It sounds like the lace on the outside of your dress is likely made of cotton, while the inner dress lining is made of polyester. This would be why the lace soaked up the extra dyes from your dark clothes, and the lining is still ivory. Double check the fiber content of both the lace and the lining before you choose how to try to remove it. If the fabric is acetate, the bleach may eat away at it and therefore not be a good option to use. Also, if you put the dress in the dryer after washing it, the dyes may be set. There are products on the market for removing color run. There is another one called Dylon. I have had success with using bleach to treat discolored white garments, but I often also use a Dawn dish soap and baking soda mix, plus sunlight. Otherwise, you could choose to actually dye the dress, using a dye that will adhere to both synthetic and natural fibers. Thank you for all the suggestions! However, each time, I would pour only about a tablespoon or two of Oxi-Clean, then soak the whole dress in warm water. My mother keeps telling me that it willâ€¦ I will however try to look into your suggestions! Thanks so much for taking your time to reply! I wish you all the best, Amy! Always lay it flat on a towel or drying rack. Thanks again and I hope the color comes out! I wore it and now one of my nieces is interested. Do you think this product would be ok as I have no idea of what the lace is made from. Also I am in New Zealand so may have to order it online if you are able to give me the name of a stockist. Does the dress have any colored embroidery, ribbons or other embellishments that may bleed when soaked in water? Does it have beads or crystal which may become lose and fall off? Are the threads holding the dress together sturdy enough to handle being soaked? All of these things should be carefully considered before cleaning the dress yourself. You may want to talk to a dry cleaner or other wedding dress restorationist before cleaning the dress yourself, to see if they notice any details that might make it not a good idea. Such as, if the

dress has a muslin interlining or any cotton in the fibers, the interlining or fabric could shrink and the dress would be misshapen afterwards. Be sure to do lots of research before soaking the dress! Al Yarrum Hi Amy, Thanks for replying re my wedding dress. I will keep storing it in box in blue tissue until it is needed. Regards, Al CM Hello! This is so helpful, however I do have a question. Will Orvus just remove the stains or bleach the whole piece? Is it safe to soak the whole piece in Orvus even though only part of needs to be white and the other parts just need stain lifting? Amy Alan I am not sure if the Orvus would be able to clean a stuffed animal. Most often, stuffed animals are made out of polyester fabrics, which hold onto stains and discoloration. I would probably try cleaning it with a bit of good quality dish soap Dawn brand works well and water on the end of an old toothbrush. If the animal is made out of a natural fiber such as wool though, I would have it cleaned by a professional. Jenny Thank you so much for the advice! Thanks Amy Alan You are so welcome, Jenny! Be sure to be extremely careful when pulling the wet dress out of the bathtub. It will need lots of support to not put strain on the stitches. If it would help, you could stuff the bodice of the dress with a white towel. Jenny Hi Amy thanks so much for the advice. My mum and sister will be helping so we should have plenty of hands available to support the dress as we get it out. Also how long would you suggest soaking the dress for? I would not put Orvus directly on the spots, as it may cause the dress to whiten more in that area. Be sure that the fabric is a type that will dry well without spotting, setting permanent wrinkles, shrinking, or becoming off-grain. Julie Do you think this method would work with a Satin and lace baptismal gown with hand embroidery? Louise Hi " I have a christening dress that I made at school 50 years ago, and am now wanting to frame it. It is all done by hand with inlaid lace and a lot of drawn thread work. The basic material is still white but the lace has gone a yellow colour. I have just tried to soak it in a mild warm water mix with some liquid dish soap and small amount of bleach. I first tried it at the base of the skirt at the back, but the lace stayed the same pale yellow colour. So I then gave the whole dress a quick dip in the mixture to remove any greasy marks that may be on it, and gave it a good rinse in warm water. This Orvus that you talk about sounds very interesting " I wonder if we can get it in South Africa. Amy Alan I hope that you can get the Orvus where you are, Louise. I would hate to see the bleach ruin your beautiful handwork. Be sure that the dress is really rinsed well, or the bleach may continue to eat at your dress. Kayo Frazier Hey there! I recently lost my mother she passed away a week ago. As I was going thru her things I came across an antique lace tablecloth that is musty, and severely yellowed. From what I could see there were no holes in the lace, it seems to be in good shape. Thanks for your time. Hugs to you and your family. Basting is the act of running a stitch thru multiple layers of fabric to hold them in place. If you were to baste the tablecloth to a large piece of fabric perhaps an old clean white sheet , you would lay out the sheet and the tablecloth so that they were both nice and flat. You would then use a white or colorfast thread and make very large stitches on the edges and down the tablecloth to hold it in place against the sheet. The sheet helps to keep the lace stable, as it will be very fragile when wet. Yes, a plastic tote or a bathtub would both be okay to use to soak the tablecloth. If you use the tote, make sure that you can easily dump it somewhere to change out the water and rinse the tablecloth once it has soaked for a while, and be sure to use plenty of Orvus for the amount of water your tote holds. Thanks so much for the information!

Chapter 8 : That Old Blue House

Huge lot of about 30 fine cotton and linen handkerchiefs, s and 50s vintage, with beautiful old handmade crochet lace in different col.

Laces The History of Lace. Superbly illustrated survey of European bobbin and needle laces. Bobbin and Needle Laces: Excellent survey of bobbin and needle lace types. The Identification of Lace. Excellent small paperback identification guide. Excellent survey of lace in European costumery. These large classic volumes are lavishly illustrated with antique examples of early needle and bobbin lace. Only available through rare book dealers. A lavishly illustrated historical survey. Janine Montupet and Ghislaine Schoeller. A large coffee-table book with large colored photos of both antique laces and costumery showing their use. Lace manufacture throughout the 19th century, including the beginnings of machine lace. Chapters on lace in France, Belgium, Ireland. A History of Lace. A classic on the subject. Bobbin lace history from an English perspective. Lace Machines and Machine Laces. A thorough study of manufactured lace fabrics. A useful little book which compares the structures of machine lace with the bobbin and needle lace which it copies. A good small booklet surveying Irish lace types. Ayrshire and Other Whitework. Very small paperback publication dealing with this one specialized type of needlework. An Introduction of Lace. Small book with brief survey. Complete Book of English Bobbin Lace. An excellent how-to-do-it with step-by-step directions on making Torchon and Bucks Point laces. Margaret Maidment , London. Another how-to-do-it book on Torchon and Bucks Point lace. The Technique of Needlepoint Lace. Directions for making needle lace, along with a brief history. Armenian Needlelace and Embroidery. A survey of pieces produced with circular knotted netting along with instructions for the technique. For textiles from around the world, go to our HOME page.

Chapter 9 : Washing Old Lace, Storing Your Lace

handkerchiefs from the mids with handmade lace edging (that is not crocheted lace) paisley shawls: most desirable are hand woven kani weave or hand embroidered old handmade lace from the s and s such as bobbin laces and needle laces.