LACE resources

Books
Ballantyne, Barbara, Mary Card: Australian crochet lace designer, Drummoyn, NSW, 2002
Cook, Bridget M & Stott, Geraldine, 100 traditional bobbin lace patterns, London, Batsford, 1982
Cook, Bridget & Stott, Geraldine The book of bobbin lace stitches, Sydney, Reed, 1980
de Dillmont, Therese, The complete encyclopedia of needlework, Running Press reprint, Philadelphia, 1971
Earnshaw, Pat, Needle-made laces, materials, designs, techniques, Collins Australia, Sydney, 1988
Earnshaw, Pat, Threads of lace from source to sink, Gorse Publications, Guildford, 1989
Earnshaw, Pat, Lace in fashion from the 16th to the 20th centuries, B T Batsford, London, 1985
Earnshaw, Pat, A dictionary of lace, Shire Publications, Princes Risborough, Aylesbury, UK, 1982
Kratz, Anne, Lace history and fashion, Thames and Hudson, London, 1989
Kurella, Elizabeth, Guide to lace and linens, Antique Trader Books, Iowa, 1998
Nieuwhoff, Constance, Contemporary lacemaking, Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, 1975
Nortingham, Pamela, The technique of bobbin lace, Batsford, London, 1976
Shepherd, Rosemary, Introduction to bobbin lacemaking, Kangaroo Press, Kenthurst, NSW, 1995
Simeon, Margaret, The history of lace, Stainer & Bell, London, 1979
Springett, Christine, Lace for children of all ages, C & D Springett, Rugby, Warwickshire, 1989

‘Lady Lace’, bobbin lace by Sylvia Piddington, Australia, 1983
Lace resources

Video

Websites
• Australian Lace Guild
  http://www.austlaceguild.org

• Rosemary Shepherd: lacemaker, designer, teacher, author, lace historian
  www.lacedaisypress.com.au

• Lenka Suchanek: bobbin lacemaker
  www.silverpinstudio.com

• Mary Card: Australian crochet lace designer
  www.crochethistory.com

Please note
These websites were available and suitable at the time of publication. We advise teachers to check sites before recommending them to students.

Powerhouse Museum
For inquiries about the Powerhouse Museum lace collection or the Lace Study Centre contact:

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Did you know?
*By the 1880s lace was more commonly made by machines than by hand. A new technique was developed in which the design was machine embroidered in cotton over a silk base that was later dissolved away with acid. This potentially toxic process resulted in what was known then as ‘chemical’ lace and later ‘guipure’. The process gradually became more benign until eventually a water-soluble base fabric was invented.*

Lacemaking bobbins.