#### COLOUR

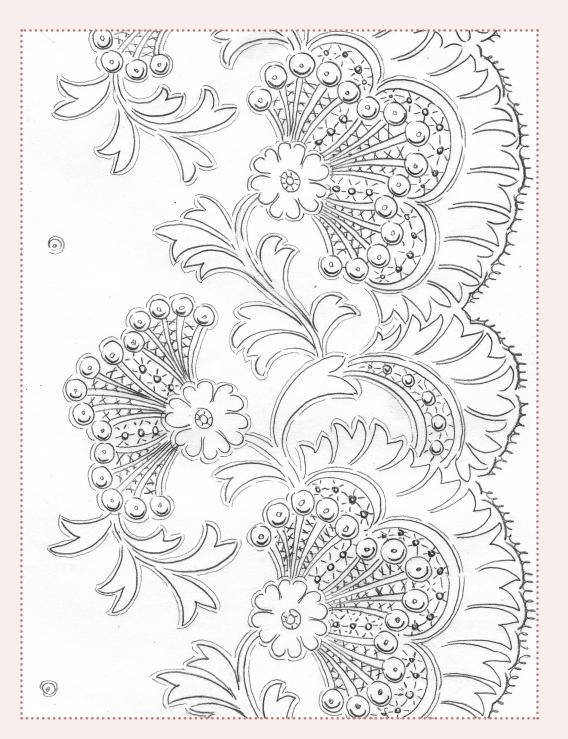
#### THE LACE DESIGN

Lace designers have often been inspired by nature. They start by making drawings of leaves and flowers, then simplify some of the details and link them to create repeating patterns.

Here's a detail from a design for a lace border, made by Nottingham designer Amy Dorothy Atkin between 1904 and 1914.

### Why not choose your favourite colours to transform it?

You can see one of Amy's original drawings here in the Lace Gallery.

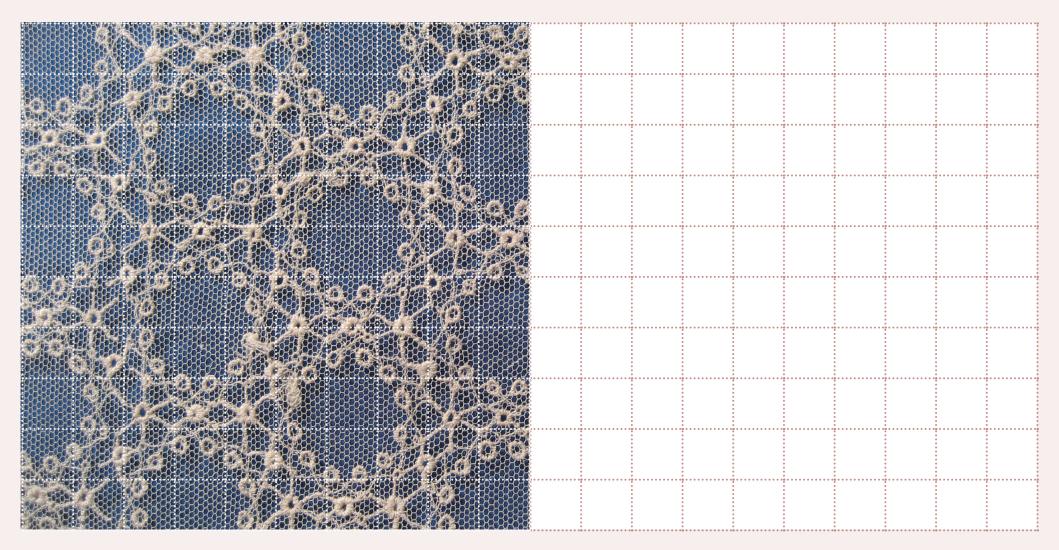


### CONTINUE THE PATTERN

This lace pattern was inspired by the atomic structure of beryl - a mineral - when examined under a microscope. It was made by A C Gill in Nottingham for the Festival of Britain in 1951. Can you find the dress made from this lace in the gallery?

Artists sometimes use a grid to divide an image into sections, so that it is easier to copy, transfer or repeat the pattern.

See if you can continue Gill's pattern, using the grid to help you.



## TRACE PATTERNS

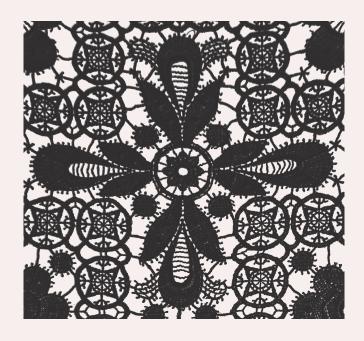
Place tracing paper over one of the lace designs below and draw round the pattern. You could add to the pattern with some of your own.

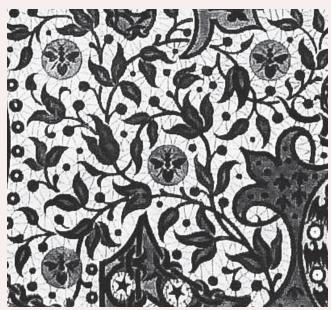
Perhaps trace some of your favourite details from all three designs on to the same sheet of paper to create something new.

Leave your design as an outline, or colour it in – see how it looks if you hold it up to the light.

You can also transfer drawings from tracing paper on to plain paper.

The design in the middle was made by Benjamin Heald in 1855. See the next page for the full design.



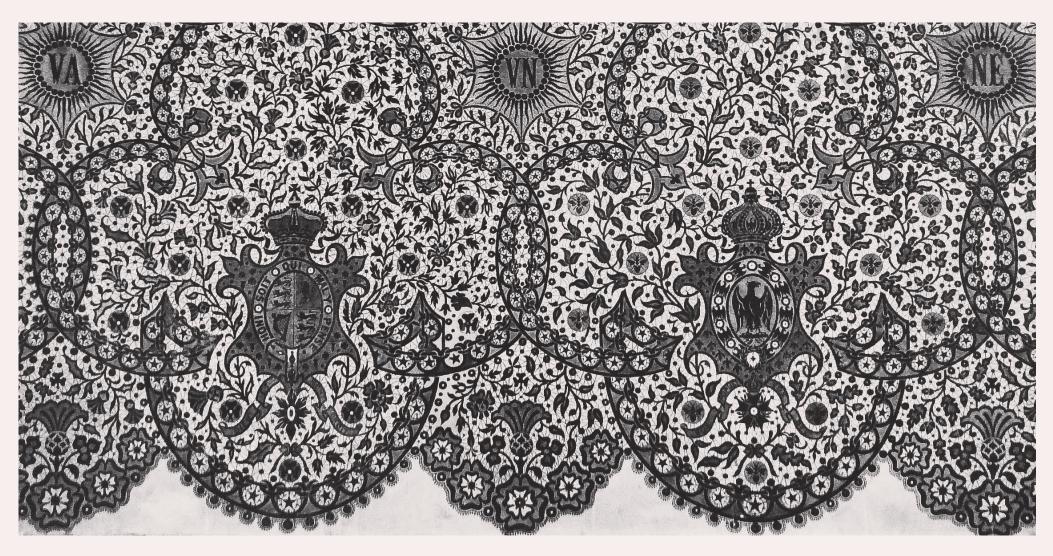




Images taken from lace in the collection of Nottingham City Museums and Galleries.

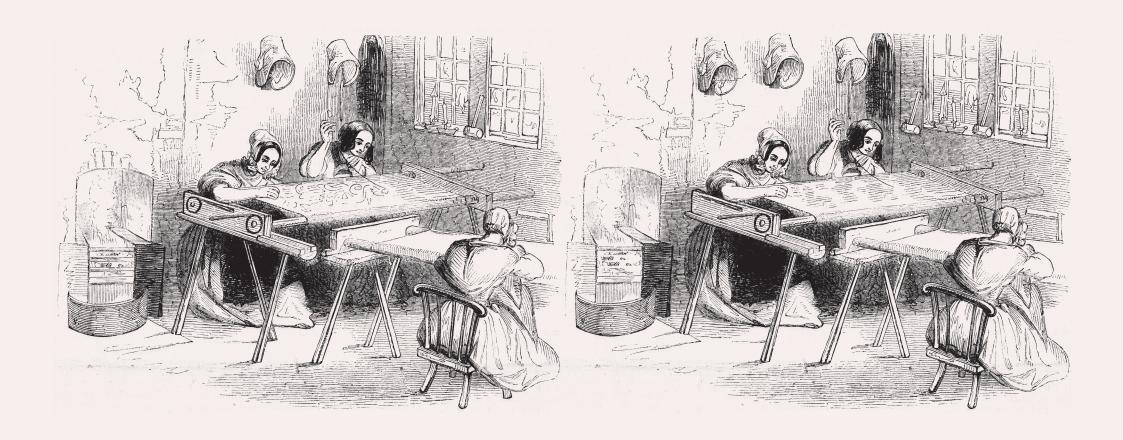
# LEAVERS MACHINE-MADE LACE DESIGN, C.1855

Design for a flounce by Nottingham lace designer Benjamin Heald, thought to commemorate the visits of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert with Emperor Napoleon III of France and his wife Eugénie de Montijo.



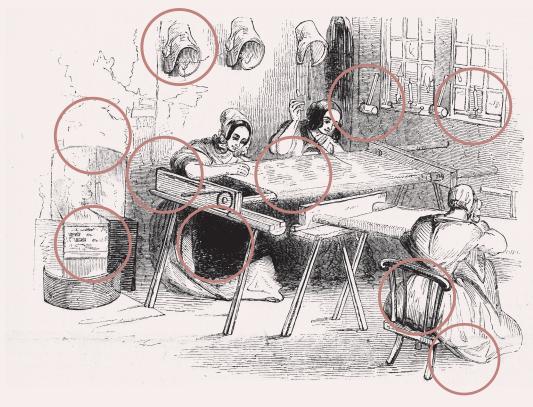
## SPOT THE DIFFERENCE

This picture was made in 1843. It shows women embroidering patterns by hand onto machine-made net. **Spot the difference between the two images** – there are 10 changes to find – then turn the page to check the answers.



# SPOT THE DIFFERENCE

Here are the 10 changes – did you find them all?



© Nottingham City Museums and Galleries.

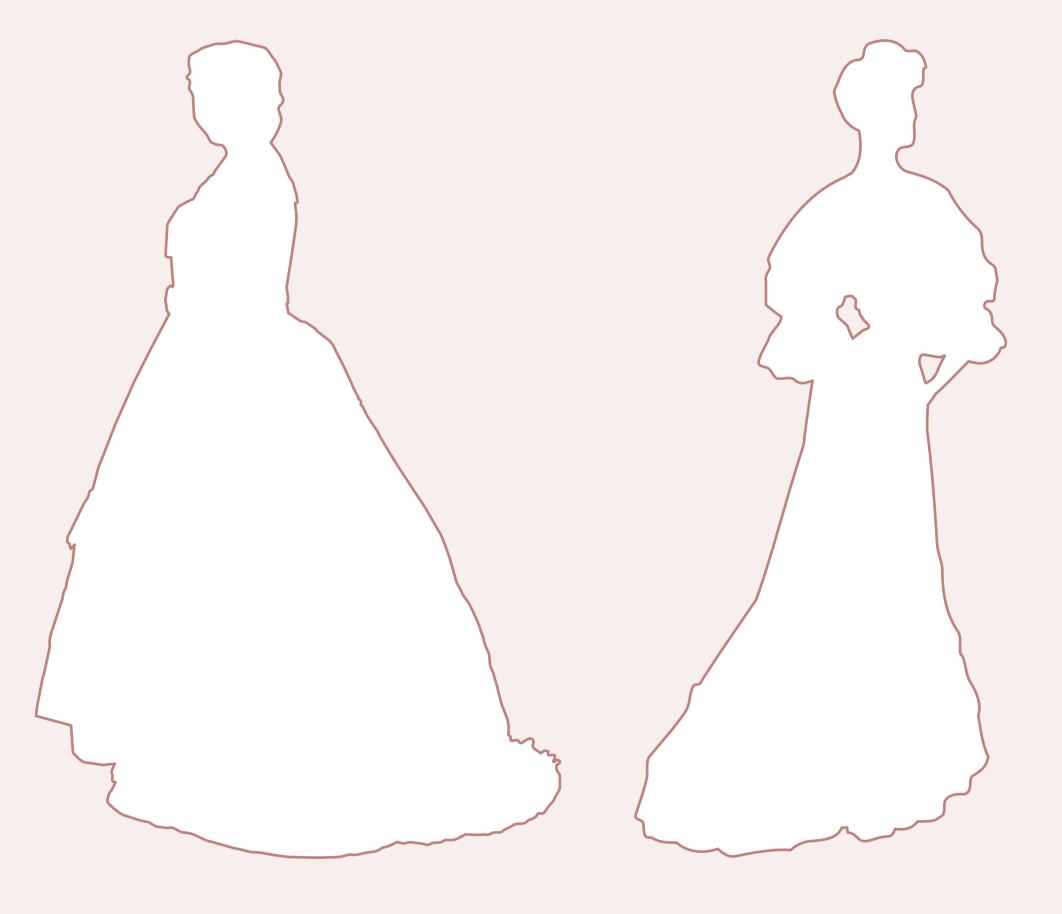
#### **CHANGING**

### FASHIONS 1860s-1900s

These outlines show how fashions for women's clothing changed shape through time – on this page from the 1860s and 1900. Turn the pages to find dresses from the 1930s, 1950s and 1960s, plus the kind of chunky tie that was fashionable for men in the 1970s.

Can you find the dresses and tie that inspired the outlines in the gallery?

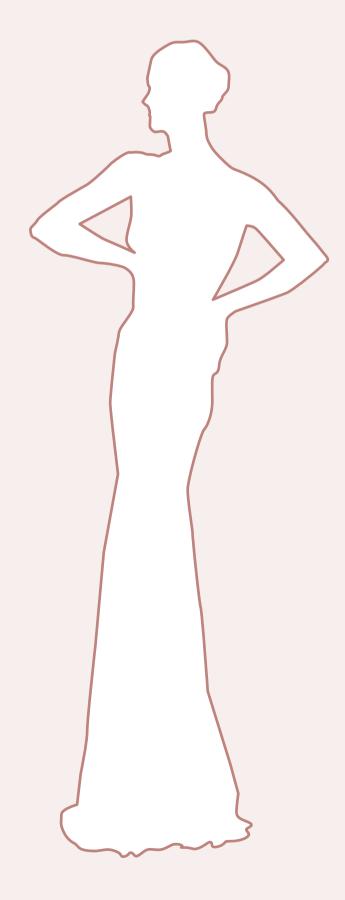
Fill these outlines with your own lace designs – you could choose lace patterns from the items on display to copy or to inspire your own fabrics.



1860s 1900s

### **CHANGING**

## FASHIONS 1930s–1950s





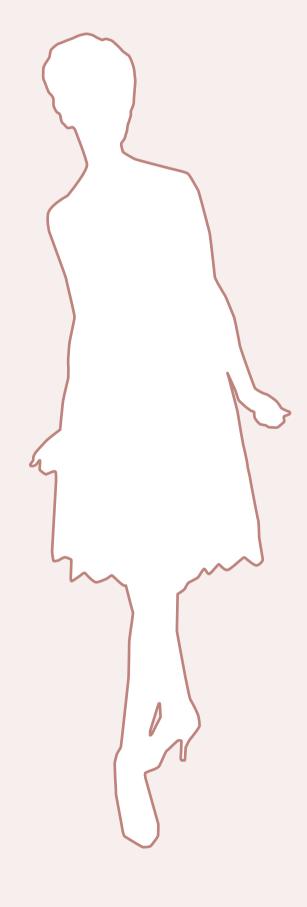
1930s 1950s

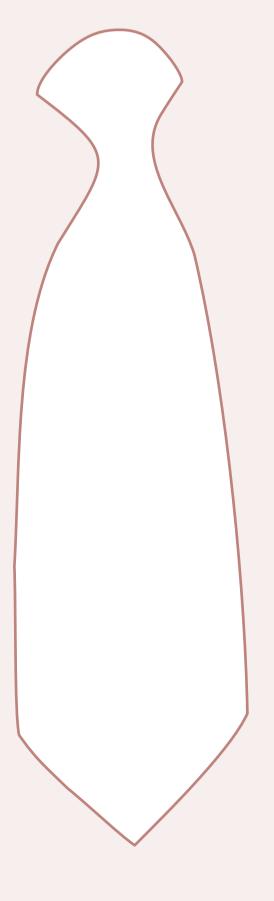
### **CHANGING**

### FASHIONS 1960s-1970s

Can you find the dresses and tie that inspired the outlines in the gallery?

Fill these outlines with your own lace designs – you could choose lace patterns from the items on display to copy or to inspire your own fabrics.





1960s 1970s