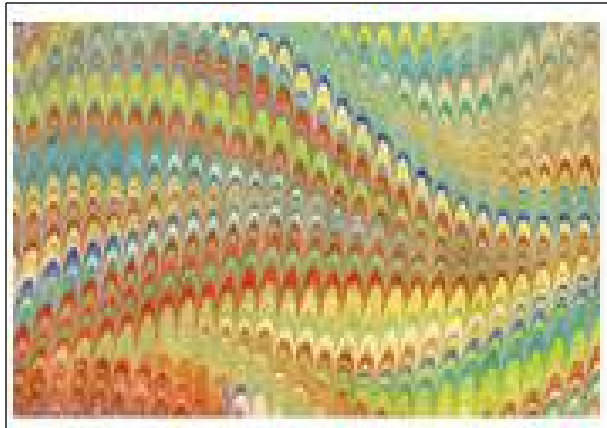


PAPER MARBLING



History and Materials

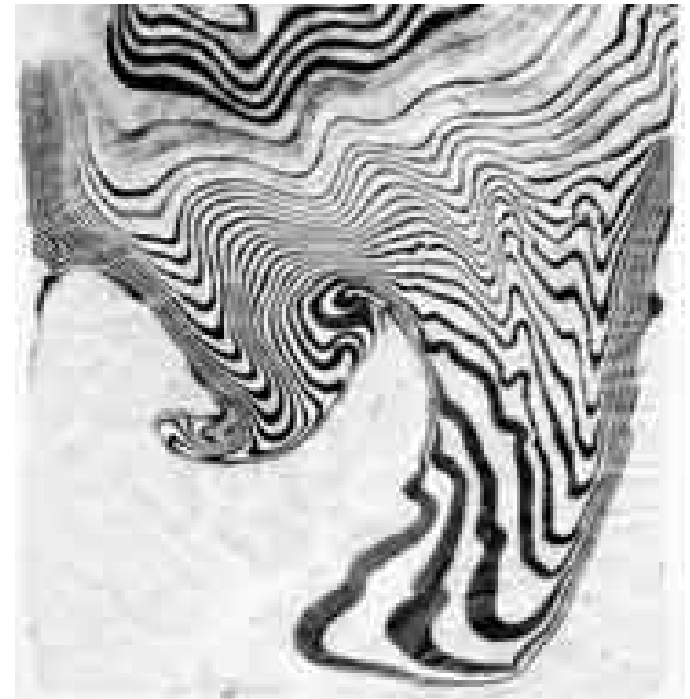
Japan

- Marbling became popular in Japan in the 12th century
- It was known as Suminagashi which means “ink-floating”





Suminagashi – “ink-floating”

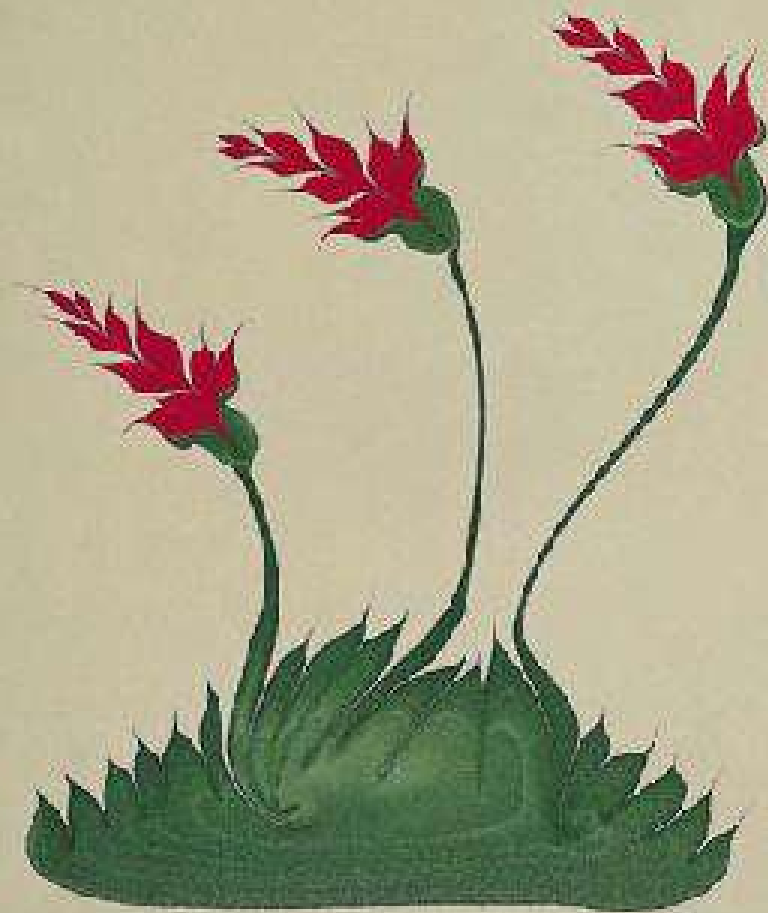


Turkey

- Turkish people made it popular in the 15th century and called it **Ebru** which means “two-toned marbling”









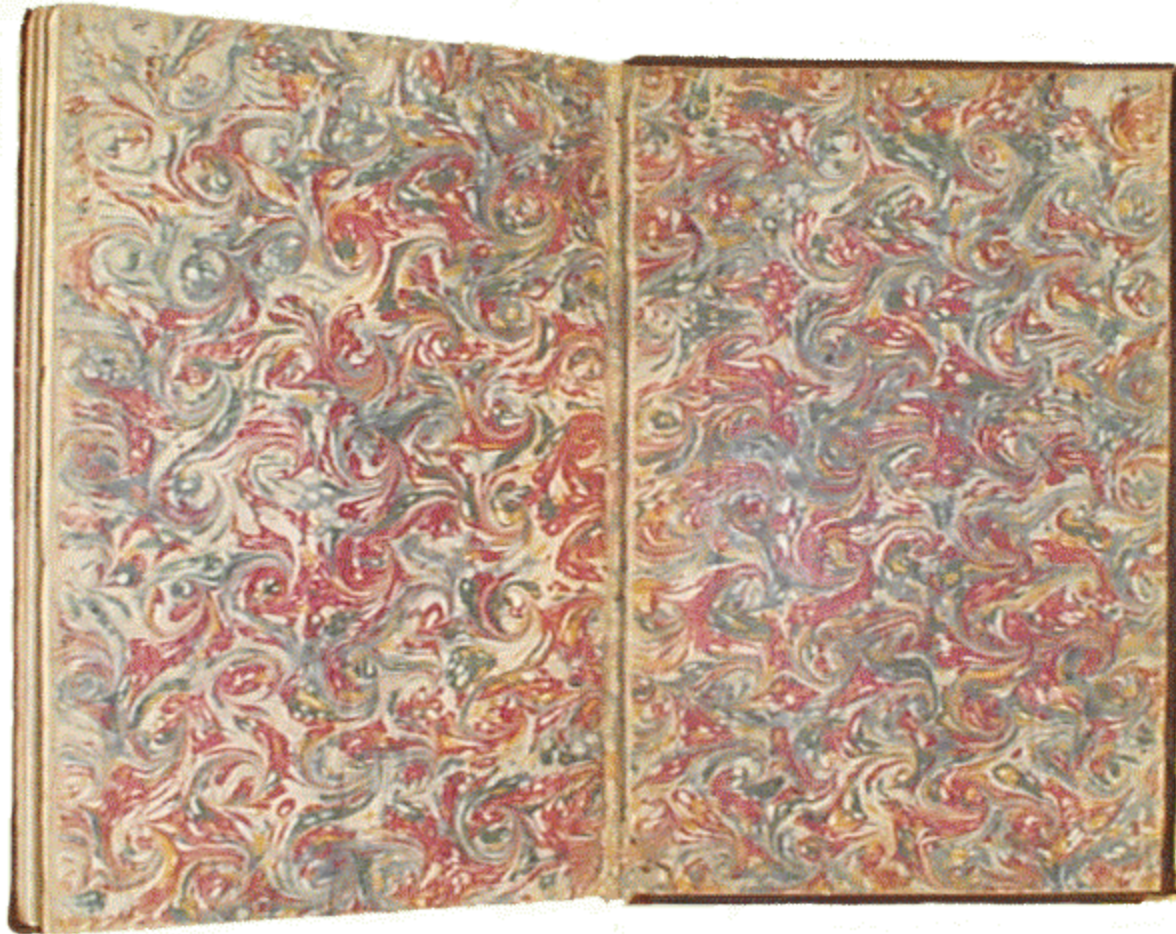


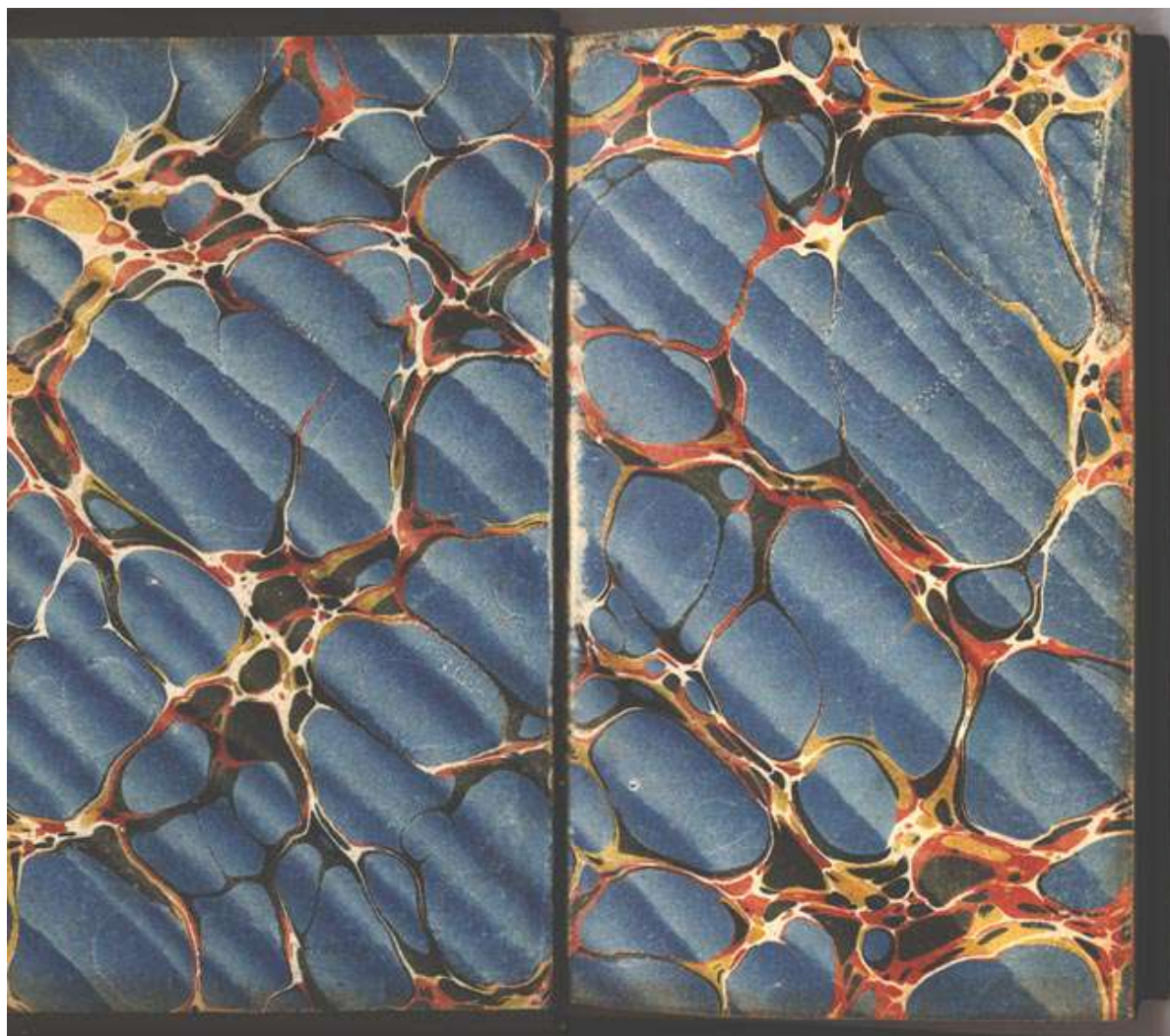
Europe

- Grew popular in the 17th century as end paper in books
- The secret processes were out in 19th century England with “how-to” books
- Now mostly made in high quantities in Venice Italy



**17th century end
paper in books**







Paper Marbling Materials

Paper – white or colored to marble

Alum - starch in water for sealing papers allowing paint to bond with the fibers of the paper

Carrageenan – a type of gelatin made from seaweed. It thickens water so paint mixture lies on top

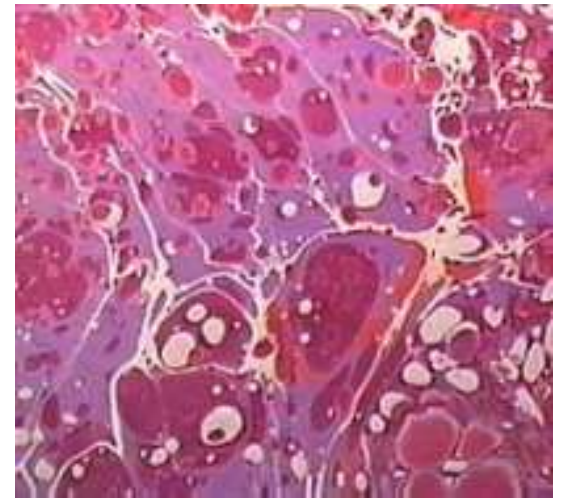
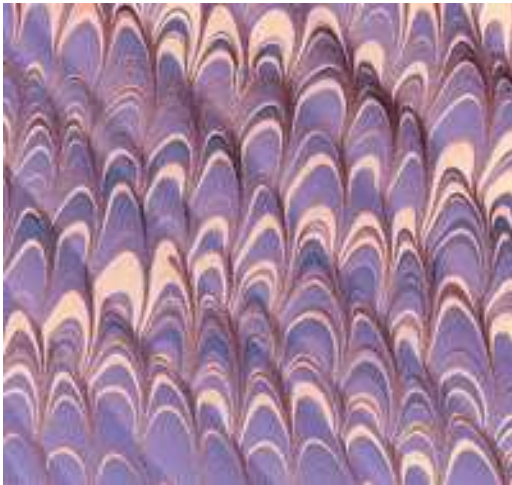
Newspaper strips – for clearing excess muddy paint in tray

Large tray – filled with carrageenan and water

Pin and brush tools – to swirl and sprinkle paint in decorative patterns
(can use whisks, knitting needles, combs...)

Acrylic paint - 50/50 mix with water

Paint brushes - for painting on alum





whisks

Handmade comb





**Using a whisk to
create a stone
pattern**





Lifting the design



Using sticks and knitting needles



Using a comb made from wood and nails

