

YouTube Paper History

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1 Paper History

1.1 Ray Tomasso: Papermaking and the History of Paper

<https://youtu.be/PW2RDMVa-CE> (1:15:18)

23.11.2011 Papermaking and the History of Paper. Presented by Ray Tomasso. Inter-Ocean Curiosity Studio, Englewood, Colorado, Wednesday April 13, 2011

See Denver based master-craftsman Ray Tomasso demonstrating papermaking techniques, explaining his collection of paper molds, and discussing his experience as a professional papermaker.

1.2 Paper Classroom

<https://www.youtube.com/c/PaperClassroom/> Steven Mann

1.2.1 Introduction to Papermaking - History of Papermaking

<https://youtu.be/ioDEYljT2c4> (19:29)

14.07.2012 This is the History module of the Introduction to Papermaking Short Course. It talks about the invention of paper, its movement across the globe and some of the characters involved in shaping papermaking as we know it today. It ends with an overview of some of the numbers associated with modern papermaking.

1.2.2 Level 2 Papermaking -History Quiz

<https://youtu.be/GEydSg6ZPM4> (23:58)

28.05.2021 This video supports the Level 2 Technical Certificate in Papermaking History Unit. Please skip to the 4 minute mark if you just want the quiz and do not want to listen to my introduction

1.2.3 Introduction to Papermaking - Fibres

<https://youtu.be/GgSF-4xmS3Y> (17:51)

15.07.2012 This module looks at the sources and nature of fibres, and gives an overview of the different pulping methods

1.2.4 Level 2 Papermaking - Paper Machines

<https://youtu.be/BkADTgbxrN0> (7:25)

11.08.2020 This video supports the Level 2 Technical Certificate in Papermaking History Unit. It discusses the evolution mechanical equipment from the Robert machine to the modern multi-wire machines.

1.2.5 Level 2 Papermaking - Fibre Dispersion

<https://youtu.be/tYMYnraEwic> (20:20)

10.09.2020 This video supports the Level 2 Technical Certificate Wet End Processes Unit. In this tutorial we look at the equipment used to disperse fibres, and the types of fibre.

1.2.6 Level 2 Papermaking - Wet End Processes Learning Outcomes

https://youtu.be/z73XKM_xpGY (6:39)

09.09.2020 This video supports the Level 2 Technical Certificate Wet End Processes Unit. In this tutorial we look at the learning outcomes expected for this Unit.

1.2.7 Level 2 Papermaking - Sizing Chemicals

<https://youtu.be/GCsCqQOSyZQ> (17:48)

08.09.2020 This video supports the Level 2 Technical Certificate Water & Chemical Additives Unit. In this tutorial we look at the different types of sizing agents and the mechanism of sizing.

1.2.8 Level 2 Papermaking - Sizing Definitions

https://youtu.be/_LjXQb6SQo (12:24)

07.09.2020

This video supports the Level 2 Technical Certificate Water & Chemical Additives Unit. In this tutorial we look at the different words and definitions associated with sizing.

1.2.9 Level 2 Papermaking - Colouring Materials

<https://youtu.be/RgrRu1SevZ8> (13:58)

06.09.2020 This video supports the Level 2 Technical Certificate Water & Chemical Additives Unit. In this tutorial we look at dyes, pigments and OBA's.

1.2.10 Level 2 Papermaking - Wet Strength Aids

<https://youtu.be/5FaPUT3oV1o> (17:56)

06.09.2020 This video supports the Level 2 Technical Certificate Water & Chemical Additives Unit. In this tutorial we look at the definition of wet strength, the mechanism of wet strength improvement and the materials used.

1.2.11 Level 2 Papermaking - Dry Strength aids

<https://youtu.be/yVikck16AuY> (12:38)

05.09.2020 This video supports the Level 2 Technical Certificate Water & Chemical Additives Unit. In this tutorial we look at why we add dry strength aids, their mechanism, and what we use.

1.2.12 Level 2 Papermaking – Fillers

<https://youtu.be/nddtldJzt74> (19:10)

05.09.2020 This video supports the Level 2 Technical Certificate Water & Chemical Additives Unit. In this tutorial we look at why we add fillers, what fillers they use, and their properties.

1.2.13 Level 2 Papermaking - Retention Aids

<https://youtu.be/7n4VbgMkaTs> (14:07)

04.09.2020 This video supports the Level 2 Technical Certificate Water & Chemical Additives Unit. In

this tutorial we look at the definition of retention, and four common retention mechanisms.

2 Global companies

2.1 Paper making

2.1.1 SAPPY

2.1.1.1 *Die Herstellung von Papier*

https://youtu.be/8i5_ujleejg (13:21)

02.03.2012 Sappi is a global company focused on providing chemical cellulose, paper-pulp and paper based solutions to its direct and indirect customer base across more than 100 countries.

In fact, we are the world's leading producer of high quality coated fine paper. Discover, how our paper is produced!

2.1.1.2 *The Paper Making Process - POLISH*

https://youtu.be/lryC5vv_-9Q (13:22)

23.05.2013 The Paper Making Process - polish version

2.1.2 International Paper

<https://youtu.be/4r-0Y5I7nwk> (1:36)

International Paper - vom Baum bis zum Papier

26.01.2016 Vom Baum bis zum Papier

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3 Austria

3.1 Conservation

3.1.1 Universität für Bodenkultur Wien

3.1.1.1 *"Wenn Bücher sauer werden... - Die Massenentsäuerung auf dem Prüfstand"*

<https://youtu.be/elfqCLI3eL0> (15:01)

14.06.2018 Filmdokumentation zum Projekt "Nachhaltigkeit der Massenentsäuerung von Bibliotheksgut". Die industrielle Massenfertigung machte Bücher billig und breit verfügbar. Dabei wurde auf billige säurehaltige Bindestoffe und Bleichmittel zurückgegriffen, die das Papier brüchig machen - mittlerweile sind alleine in Europa hunderte Millionen Bücher in Gefahr sprichwörtlich "zu zerfallen". Ziel der Massenbuchentsäuerung ist es, die zerstörerische Säure im Papier zu neutralisieren. Dauer: ca. 15 Minuten, Erscheinungsjahr: 2010.

[Film documentation of the project "Sustainability of the mass deacidification of library items".

Industrial mass production made books cheap and widely available. Cheap acidic binders and bleaches were used, which make the paper brittle - meanwhile, in Europe alone, hundreds of millions of books are in danger of literally "disintegrating". The aim of bulk book deacidification is to neutralize the destructive acid in the paper. Duration: approx. 15 minutes, year of publication: 2010]

3.1.1.2 Lignins and celluloses: Black and white in the chemistry of renewables

<https://youtu.be/Yy1fJ2wLizE> (28:52)

07.03.2019 Antrittsvorlesung von Univ.Prof.in Dipl.-Chem.in Dr.in Antje Potthast, Abteilung für Chemie nachwachsender Rohstoffe, Department für Chemie, Universität für Bodenkultur Wien, 6. März 2019

3.2 Documentation

3.2.1 Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften

3.2.1.1 Was verraten alte Handschriften über das Mittelalter?

https://youtu.be/cclRcT1YkII?list=PLPpNV2SkU5obefZ4SN5FM_ZIWFK-vHUmN (1:34)

7.04.2019 Vor 800 Jahren geschrieben und heute noch lesbar: Bücher waren im Mittelalter besonders wertvoll. Denn sie wurden von Hand auf Tierhäuten geschrieben. Manche wurden sogar mit Blattgold verziert. Maria Theisen erfasst mit ihren Kolleg/innen am Institut für Mittelalterforschung alle mittelalterlichen Handschriften, die es in österreichischen Sammlungen gibt. Mit geschultem Auge können die Forscher/innen die Zeit und die Region bestimmen, in der das Buch entstanden ist, und für weitere Forschungen aufbereiten.

[Written 800 years ago and still readable today: books were particularly valuable in the Middle Ages. Because they were written by hand on animal skins. Some were even decorated with gold leaf. Maria Theisen and her colleagues at the Institute for Medieval Research record all medieval manuscripts that are in Austrian collections. With a trained eye, the researchers can determine the time and region in which the book was created and prepare it for further research.]

3.3 Paper making

3.3.1 Laakirchen

3.3.1.1 ANDRITZ PULP & PAPER: Transformation from graphical paper to containerboard

<https://youtu.be/BFGhf6DDLFo> (5:30)

08.05.2018 Advanced stock preparation and a Prime rebuild of the paper machine: The rebuild project at Laakirchen Papier AG in Austria was ambitious in every respect. ANDRITZ took on the challenge of the remarkable conversion of the mill's PM 10, including rebuild of the former groundwood mill into a complete OCC line.

3.3.2 Traunkirchen

3.3.2.1 Vergessenes Handwerk: Büttengesellen aus Traunkirchen

<https://youtu.be/dE4fdzYLdeI> (5:17)

7.03.2020 Papier ist geduldig. Dieser Ausdruck ist Ihnen wahrscheinlich ein Begriff. Und Geduld braucht auch einer, der Papier macht. In Traunkirchen im oberösterreichischen Salzkammergut wird dieses Handwerk noch gepflegt. Wir haben eine der letzten Büttenpapier-Werkstätten Österreichs besucht.

[Paper is patient. You are probably familiar with this expression. And someone who makes paper also needs patience. This craft is still cultivated in Traunkirchen in the Upper Austrian Salzkammergut. We visited one of the last handmade paper workshops in Austria.]

4 China

4.1 Oiled paper umbrella

4.1.1 Chinese style oiled paper umbrella

<https://youtu.be/lRukJDSCUHQ> (17:26)

04.08.2020 The smart Chinese invented the umbrella made of paper 1000 years ago. Oil paper umbrella- Not only for shelter from wind and rain- It also symbolizes romantic love stories. Countless romantic stories have been appeared at rainy day in many Chinese myths.

4.2 Xuan paper

4.2.1 The traditional handicrafts of making Xuan paper

<https://youtu.be/mMLxgkpdS-U> (8:51)

6.09.2009 UNESCO: Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity - 2009

URL: [http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/RL/...](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/RL/)

Description: The unique water quality and mild climate of Jing County in Anhui Province in eastern China are two of the key ingredients in the craft of making Xuan paper that thrives there. Handmade from the tough bark of the Tara Wing-Celtis or Blue Sandalwood tree and rice straw, Xuan paper is known for its strong, smooth surface, its ability to absorb water and moisten ink, and fold repeatedly without breaking. It has been widely used in calligraphy, painting and book printing. The traditional process passed down orally over generations and still followed today proceeds strictly by hand through more than a hundred steps such as steeping, washing, fermenting, bleaching, pulping, sunning and cutting all of which lasts more than two years. The production of the Paper of Ages or King of Papers is a major part of the economy in Jing County, where the industry directly or indirectly employs one in nine locals and the craft is taught in local schools. True mastery of the entire complicated process is won only by a lifetime of dedicated work. Xuan paper has become synonymous with the region, where a score of artisans still keep the craft alive.

Country(ies): China

© 2008 Jing County, Anhui Province, China

4.3 Paper History

4.3.1 How Paper is Made | China Uncensored

<https://youtu.be/bBcq0t50A9w> (20:08)

24.03.2015 From books, to confetti, to origami, our lives wouldn't be the same without paper. Modern day paper making began in ancient China. And even though today most paper is made in factories, there are those who carry on the ancient tradition, with beautiful results. China Uncensored presents another lost episode of Journey to the East.

4.4 Tissue paper making machine

4.4.1 HRT JRT Maxi roll tissue paper making machine production line, Quanzhou City, Fujian Province, China

<https://youtu.be/WqD8ylUyLv0> (12:45)

08.2018 HRT JRT Maxi roll tissue paper making machine production line, jumbo roll toilet paper making machine, jumbo roll kitchen towel paper making machine darren@fxinyun.cn

Fujian Xinyun Machinery Development Co.,Ltd, Quanzhou City, Fujian Province, China

5 France

5.1 Dominotier

5.1.1 Alexandre Poulaillon, un artisan dominotier à Mulhouse-GNOOSS TV

<https://youtu.be/6bgCpGZhSmo> (4:01)

03.10.2014

5.1.2 La haute couture du papier peint

<https://youtu.be/rHf44QhDW1k> (6:06)

13.05.2016 Abonnez-vous à notre chaîne sur YouTube : <http://f24.my/youtube>

Héritage des arts décoratifs du XVIIème siècle, le papier peint dominoté est un papier d'exception. Découpé à la feuille, peint à la main, il tapissait autrefois les intérieurs intimes des demeures bourgeoises. Ce papier précieux retrouve aujourd'hui une nouvelle jeunesse et passionne des amateurs dans le monde entier. Jacques Bréjoux, maître papetier, nous fait découvrir la fabrication de ce papier qu'il perpétue à Puymoyen, au cœur de la Charente, avec un savoir faire vieux de quatre siècles.

5.2 Hand paper making

5.2.1 Traditional Paper Making Process (Richard de Bas)

<https://youtu.be/lltkdyE1OG0> (2:15)

25.05.2012 The Hand craft of making paper is still being done with the same methods used for hundreds of years.

6 Germany

6.1 Conservation

6.1.1 Aka Stuttgart

6.1.1.1 Making Of: 500 Papierschnipsel und sechs Getränkeetiketten aus der Schwemme <https://youtu.be/X3pZisPjNg> (3:31)

07.04.2022 500 Papierschnipsel und sechs Getränkeetiketten. Filmische Dokumentation einer Projektarbeit am Studiengang Konservierung und Restaurierung von Kunstwerken auf Papier, Archiv- und Bibliotheksgut der Staatlichen Akademie der Bildenden Künste Stuttgart, 2021 <https://www.abk-stuttgart.de/papier...> Umsetzung: Philine Schneider, Betreuung: Irene Brückle, Ute Henniges, Filmaufnahmen und Editing: Ute Woracek <https://uteworacek.de/>

6.1.2 Germanischen Nationalmuseum, Nürnberg

6.1.2.1 Papierrestaurierung im Germanischen Nationalmuseum <https://youtu.be/gikktUr0QDY> (1:00)

09.05.2017 Restaurieren - passegpartourieren - rahmen: Die phantastischen Graphiken aus dem Vermächtnis des Hans Kinkel werden vorbereitet für die Sonderausstellung "Von Kirchner bis Baselitz. Ein Jahrhunderterbe", zu sehen ab 11.5. Werfen Sie einen kurzen Blick in unsere Papierrestaurierung und schauen Sie Frau Ziegler bei der Arbeit über die Schultern.

6.1.3 HAWK Hochschule

6.1.3.1 Elektrostatische Reinigung an der HAWK <https://youtu.be/HYjLMZG8QB8> (2:16)

15.03.2019 Malereien, Kupferstiche und Rötelkreidezeichnungen legt die Studentin Tzu-Hsin Chiu behutsam auf das Fließband der Elektrostatischen Reinigungsmaschine der HAWK. Gemeinsam mit sieben Kommilitoninnen im Bachelorstudiengang Konservierung und Restaurierung hat sie in den nächsten zwei Wochen eine besondere Aufgabe: die Reinigung von 800 Grafiken aus der Sammlung des hannoverschen Architekten und Hochschullehrers Karl Albrecht Haupt. Die Besitzerin der Sammlung, die Technische Informationsbibliothek Hannover (TIB), fand in Prof. Ulrike Hähner mit ihrem Studienschwerpunkt Schriftgut, Buch und Grafik an der HAWK-Fakultät Bauen und Erhalten die passende Ansprechpartnerin für ihr Anliegen, die Grafiken für die anstehende Ausstellung und Digitalisierung zu säubern.

[03/15/2019 The student Tzu-Hsin Chiu carefully places paintings, copper engravings and red chalk drawings on the conveyor belt of the HAWK's electrostatic cleaning machine. Together with seven fellow students in the Conservation and Restoration bachelor's degree, she has a special task over the next two weeks: cleaning 800 graphics from the collection of the Hanoverian architect and

university lecturer Karl Albrecht Haupt. The owner of the collection, the Technische Informationsbibliothek Hannover (TIB), found the right contact person for their concerns, the graphics for the upcoming exhibition and digitization, in Prof. Ulrike Hähner, who specializes in writing, books and graphics at the HAWK faculty building and maintaining to clean.]

6.1.4 Klassik Stiftung Weimar

6.1.4.1 Lehrbetrieb in Restaurierungswerkstatt für brandgeschädigtes Schriftgut gestartet

https://youtu.be/K_OJiY9uHaQ (1:29)

3.05.2019 Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek beginnt mit dem Lehrbetrieb in der Restaurierungswerkstatt für brandgeschädigtes Schriftgut. In Kooperation mit der HAWK Hochschule Hildesheim/Holzminden/Göttingen erweitert die Bibliothek die Funktion ihrer Restaurierungswerkstatt für brandgeschädigtes Schriftgut in Weimar-Legefeld und eröffnet den Lehrbetrieb.

[05/03/2019 Duchess Anna Amalia Library begins teaching in the restoration workshop for fire-damaged documents. In cooperation with the HAWK Hochschule Hildesheim/Holzminden/Göttingen, the library expands the function of its restoration workshop for fire-damaged documents in Weimar-Legefeld and opens teaching operations.]

6.1.4.2 Die Rettung der Weimarer Aschebücher

<https://youtu.be/Lk60cnQILIO> (8:13)

22.05.2012 Ein Film von Anne Wiesigel.

6.1.5 SUB Göttingen

6.1.5.1 Bücher im Wasserbad - Die Restaurierungswerkstatt der SUB

<https://youtu.be/DtskPwEIPKA> (5:19)

15.02.2013 Aus der Reihe Über die Schulter geschaut. Produziert von Sascha Bubner für die Ausstellung Dinge des Wissens, Göttingen 2012. Auch Bücher altern. Der Einband wetzt sich ab, Hände hinterlassen Spuren auf Pergament und Papier, schlechte Lagerung führt zu Feuchtigkeitsschäden oder gar Insektenbefall. Renate van Issem und ihr Team kümmern sich um die Pflege und Wiederherstellung der Schätze der Niedersächsischen Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek. Werfen Sie einen Blick in ihre Werkstatt, wo mit modernen und historischen Techniken, Bücher zum Teil komplett restauriert werden.

6.2 Paper

6.2.1 Nicht von Pappe - Wie Papier hergestellt und recycelt wird

<https://youtu.be/ienhm768PZQ> (28:35)

Nicht von Pappe - Wie Papier hergestellt und recycelt wird | Die Nordreportage | NDR Doku

03.01.2022 #ndr #ndrdoku #recycling

Zeitung, Klopapier, Schreibblock, Kaffeefilter, Geldschein oder Buch: Kaum ein Material ist so präsent im Alltag wie Papier.

Eine der wohl edelsten Papierarten im Norden wird seit 1584 in der Hahnemühle Dassel im Solling hergestellt. Hier fertigen Spezialisten aus hochwertigen Zellstoffen und reinem Quellwasser nach alten Rezepturen Künstlerpapiere, die weltweit gefragt sind.

In der Papier- und Kartonfabrik Varel geht es um Masse. Schon seit den 1950er-Jahren wird im Landkreis Friesland Altpapier zur Produktion verwendet. Dafür kauft die Fabrik jährlich circa 950.000 Tonnen Altpapier aus aller Welt und stellt daraus in riesigen Maschinen Recyclingpapier her, zum Beispiel für Versandkartons.

Der Bedarf an Verpackungen wächst stetig, vor allem durch den Boom im Versandhandel. Schon heute sind etwa 50 Prozent des Papiers, das in Deutschland verbraucht wird, Verpackungsmaterial. Insgesamt sind es etwa 240 Kilogramm Papier, Pappe und Karton pro Kopf im Jahr. Damit liegt Deutschland im Pro-Kopf-Verbrauch noch vor den USA und Japan.

Doch die Ressourcen zur Papierherstellung sind knapp. Altpapier und Zellstoff werden teurer. Ein Start-up-Unternehmen in Hannover erregt deshalb Aufsehen mit der Idee, Papier aus Ananasabfällen herzustellen. Der Vorteil: Für dieses Papier muss kein Baum sterben. Zudem könnte die Idee eine Lösung für ein Entsorgungsproblem in den Ananas-Anbauländern sein.

"Die Nordreportage" zeigt, wie Papiermüll ein zweites Leben erhält, welche Produkte aus Papier jeden im Alltag umgeben und wie viel Arbeit und Know-how in der Herstellung von edlem Papier für Künstler*innen und Museen stecken. Außerdem geht es um Alternativen: Ist Papier aus Eukalyptus, Ananas, Bambus oder Hanf umweltfreundlicher oder sogar die Lösung fürs Papierproblem?

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6.3 Hand paper making

6.3.1 Altes Handwerk: Papierschöpfen (Gangolf Ulbricht)

<https://youtu.be/zdhQzzi8ZCo> (4:48)

Altes Handwerk: Papierschöpfen | euromaxx

14.12.2011 Papierschöpfen ist eine aussterbende Handwerkskunst. Gangolf Ulbricht ist in Deutschland einer der wenigen, der Papier noch nach historischem Vorbild herstellt. Die industrielle Herstellung hat den 46-Jährigen nie interessiert, bis heute schöpft er hochwertige Papiere nur mit der Hand. In Europa gibt es nur ungefähr 15 Kollegen. Gangolf Ulbricht ist nur noch einer von wenigen Vertretern dieser Handwerkskunst. Nach einer Papiermacherlehre in Dresden, entschied er sich schon während des anschließenden Studiums gegen die industrielle Herstellung von Papier und begann mit dem Handschöpfen. Heute hat er Atelier und Werkstatt in Berlin. Hier schöpft er Papier nach alter Technik und stellt nach historischen Vorbild Papier her, das bedeutet: verwendet werden unter anderem Baumwolle und Hanf. Dazu gehört zunächst die richtige Zusammensetzung der flüssigen Papiermasse und die eigentliche Kunst: das Schöpfen selbst. Zu seinen Kunden zählt auch die Stiftung Preußische Schlösser und Gärten Berlin-Brandenburg, für die er Tapeten und Bordüren

für die Restauration von Schlössern gefertigt hat. Zurzeit restauriert er viele Bücher aus der Anna-Amalia-Bibliothek in Weimar, die bei dem Brand beschädigt wurden.

[Papermaking is a dying craft. Gangolf Ulbricht is one of the few in Germany who still produces paper according to historical models. The 46-year-old was never interested in industrial production, and to this day he only creates high-quality paper by hand. In Europe there are only about 15 colleagues. Gangolf Ulbricht is only one of the few representatives of this craftsmanship. After completing an apprenticeship as a papermaker in Dresden, he decided against the industrial production of paper during his subsequent studies and began to make paper by hand. Today he has a studio and workshop in Berlin. Here he creates paper using old techniques and manufactures paper based on historical models, which means: cotton and hemp are used, among other things. First of all, this includes the right composition of the liquid paper mass and the actual art: the scooping itself. His customers also include the Prussian Palaces and Gardens Foundation Berlin-Brandenburg, for which he made wallpapers and borders for the restoration of palaces. He is currently restoring many books from the Anna Amalia Library in Weimar that were damaged in the fire.]

6.3.2 St. Pauli Paper Studio

6.3.2.1 Western Papermaking (Papermaking with Rag)

<https://youtu.be/j9Pvk-mzEUs> (21:07)

19.09.2020 This is a tutorial on western-style papermaking using rags to make paper.

The video was made by Jana Schumacher and Drew Matott at St. Pauli Paper Studio in Hamburg Germany. The video was shot by Csenge Győrbíró and the music was provided by Felix Sonnyboy.

The production of this video was made possible by "Kunst kennt keinen Shutdown" (Art Knows no Shutdown) Hamburgische Kulturstiftung. Unterstützt durch den Hilfsfonds »Kunst kennt keinen Shutdown« der Hamburger Kulturstiftung

6.3.2.2 Japanese-Style Papermaking with Gampi

<https://youtu.be/uRA7p3Y70Po> (27:02)

19.09.2020 This is a tutorial of Japanese-style papermaking (Tamezuki) using Gampi fiber. The video was made by Jana Schumacher and Drew Matott at St. Pauli Paper Studio in Hamburg Germany. The video was shot by Csenge Győrbíró and the music was provided by Felix Sonnyboy.

6.3.2.3 Nepalese-Style Papermaking (The Poured Sheet)

<https://youtu.be/MjkJUnL65XA> (10:56)

20.09.2020 This is a tutorial on the technique of pouring pulps onto moulds, also referred to as Nepalese-style papermaking. This technique is by far the most approachable form of paper sheet formation and is an excellent technique for artists building exhibitions or kids just mucking around! The video was made by Jana Schumacher and Drew Matott at St. Pauli Paper Studio in Hamburg Germany. The video was shot by Csenge Győrbíró and the music was provided by Felix Sonnyboy.

6.3.3 Wie man Papier aus Altkleidern herstellt | SWR Handwerkskunst

https://youtu.be/uwuwyCp_slo (20:05)

STUTTGART 23.08.2022 Handgeschöpfes Papier aus Altkleidern herzustellen ist eine Kunst und rund 2.000 Jahre alt. Ein Blatt aus gebrauchten Textilien ist langlebig und flexibel. Für Clemens Schneider ist das sogenannte Hadernpapier die Grundlage seiner Malerei. Seine XXL Hadern-Formate sind einzigartig.

Der freischaffende Künstler beherrscht das Schöpfen seit 2015. Er hat sich das alte Handwerk selbst beigebracht, die Technik dazu eigenhändig gebaut aus recyceltem Materialen. Zum Beispiel eine Schneidemaschine für Textilien sowie den sogenannten Holländer. Genauso wie das Sieb fürs Papierschöpfen. In seinem Atelier in Stuttgart ist alles ein bisschen größer – Papier wie Maschinen.

Für einen Bogen im Maß drei auf sechs Metern braucht er rund ein Kilogramm Altkleider. Die abgetragenen Kleidungsstücke sortiert er zuerst nach Farben und Textilart. Nur aus natürlichen Fasern lässt sich Papier schöpfen.

Aus abgetragenen und abgenutzten Lumpen und Stoffresten Papier herzustellen hat seinen Ursprung wohl in China, um 100 nach Christus. Damals löst das Hadernpapier Pergament ab, das aus Tierhäuten hergestellt wird. Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts wird Papier dann überwiegend aus Holzschliff hergestellt. Rund eine Woche benötigt der studierte Maler bis zum fertigen Bogen.

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6.4 Paper art

6.4.1 Barbara Beisinghoff

6.4.1.1 Schöpfen mit Hand und Kopf

<https://youtu.be/HJkptP1a1so> (2:21)

17.10.2019 Hans-Peter Wollmann: Barbara Beisinghoff schöpft Wasserzeichen

6.4.2 Peter Dahmen

6.4.2.1 "The Magic Moment" - Peter Dahmen the Amazing Paper Engineer

<https://youtu.be/Qew7PHcKINO> (6:55)

16.09.2015 Peter Dahmen is a world-renowned paper artist and designer. I had the opportunity to meet Peter in his hometown of Dortmund, Germany and spend several days over the course of a few months creating this film. Enjoy taking a look at Peter Dahmen and his magical paper creations! This video was made by filmmaker Christopher Helkey. The music was composed by my friend Steven Settinger.

6.4.2.2 Most Satisfying Video of Pop-Up Cards designed by Peter Dahmen

<https://youtu.be/NdXvEXwOEHU> (2:39)

05.03.2017 Pop-Up Cards designed by Peter Dahmen. Please open the text box for more information.

6.4.2.3 12 Pop-Up Paper Sculptures by Peter Dahmen

<https://youtu.be/05FEzSCBGoM> (4:16)

20.02.2019 The pop-up sculptures in this video are pieces of art. They are presented in an exhibition: „Entfaltung“ (Unfolding) — paper sculptures by Peter Dahmen, metal sculptures by Sebastian Wien — from 28th of February to 27th of March 2019 at Baukunstarchiv NRW, Ostwall 7, 44135 Dortmund, Germany-

6.4.2.4 Dream Faire pop-up sculpture for Netflix animation film “Wendell & Wild”

<https://youtu.be/n11-5PuHOSo> (0:52)

10.11.2022 In 2020, I received the most exciting commission I could have ever imagined. For the stop-motion animation film Wendell & Wild, I was privileged to design my most elaborate pop-up paper sculpture to date, with an incredible amount of detail. I worked on it for five months. Here I show you the final pop-up model. My paper model was then animated by the animation artists using the stop-motion technique, so that all the carousels move in the film. The film premiered on October 28, 2022 and is now available on Netflix. I hope you enjoy it as much as I did. Have fun! Paper engineering and pop-up sculpture design by Peter Dahmen-

6.5 Paper making

6.5.1 Papierherstellung. Zanders Feinpapiere AG. Bergisch Gladbach 1988

<https://youtu.be/8wZMJjLj0r0> (27:34)

Papierherstellung. Zanders Feinpapiere AG. Bergisch Gladbach 1988. UHD-Version

03.03.2019 Volkskundliche Filmdokumentation. Alle Filmdokumentationen des LVR-Instituts für Landeskunde und Regionalgeschichte sind auch als DVD oder BluRay erhältlich.

6.5.2 SCHOELLERSHAMMER in Düren

<https://youtu.be/u0LNdtSGUUE> (3:32)

SCHOELLERSHAMMER in Düren Hammerhart verpackt Papierindustrie

01.08.2017

6.5.3 PKVarel Papierproduktion

https://youtu.be/VSn_dk8dXPQ (3:23)

02.07.2016 Ausschnitt aus dem Imagefilm:

Zwei hochmoderne Papiermaschinen produzieren das Herz vieler Verpackungslösungen: Wellen- sowie weiße und braune Deckenpapiere.

Durch die hohen verfahrenstechnischen Freiheitsgrade in der Papierproduktion ist die Papier- und Kartonfabrik Varel in der Lage, Faserstoffe auf Recyclingbasis mit Frischfaserqualitäten sinnvoll zu kombinieren.

Alle Papiere zeichnen sich durch hohe spezifische Festigkeiten und hervorragende Lauf- und

Bedruckungseigenschaften aus. Das steigert die Produktivität in der Weiterverarbeitung deutlich und spart somit Kosten.

6.5.4 Papierfabrik Hohenofen

<https://youtu.be/oYbXAwMPVnw> (11:27)

03.10.2017 Ich nehme Sie mit auf einen Rundgang in die Geschichte der Papierherstellung in Deutschland. Mit spannenden Einblicken in die Produktion. Zu einem Industrie Denkmal von nationaler Bedeutung in der Ostprignitz, die Papierfabrik Hohenofen.

6.5.5 Alte Papierfabrik Hermes (Lostplace)

<https://youtu.be/qyJp-qT19Aw> (1:18)

08.11.2013 Team Rosengarten. Ein Aerial der alten Papierfabrik, ein wirklich schöner Ort mit einem eigenem Charme... Hier habe ich noch einiges vor ;)

[Team Rosengarten. An aerial of the old paper mill, a really nice place with its own charm... I still have a lot to do here ;)]

6.5.6 Papierfabrik Albrück Das Ende einer Ära

<https://youtu.be/-3fR6rok1ws> (33:25)

25.11.2018 Wegen Lizenzproblemen der Originalfassung z.T. mit anderer Hintergrundmusik.

6.5.7 Smurfit Kappa Zülpich Papier, die grüne Papierfabrik

<https://youtu.be/vgoWP48ARwo> (4:39)

08.07.2011 Smurfit Kappa Zülpich Papier produziert umweltbewusst und nachhaltig Wellpapperehpapiere für Smurfit Kappa, den größten Wellpappehersteller Europas.

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6.6 Paper marbling

6.6.1 DIY

6.6.1.1 DIY / Japanisches Marmorpapier selber machen / Suminagashi / The Art of Japanese Marbling

<https://youtu.be/R6VF-mSpkmU> (9:05)

18.02.2021 Marmorieren mit Tusche ist die älteste Form Buntpapiere herzustellen. Das japanische Wort ‚Suminagashi‘ bedeutet ‚schwebende Tusche‘ und wie man mit dieser Technik wunderschöne Marmorpapiere herstellt, zeige ich Euch in diesem Video. Es ist sehr einfach, so dass man gleich beim ersten Mal wunderschöne Ergebnisse erzielt. Enthält unbezahlte Werbung. An Materialien braucht Du:

- Boku-Undo Tusche (japanische Tusche)
- Flache Wanne
- Pinsel mit Spitze (ideal Japanpinsel für Kalligraphie)
- Japanpapier oder anderes wenig geleimtes Papier

- Optional Ochsengalle

[Marbling with ink is one of the oldest forms to make colored paper. The Japanese word 'Suminagashi' means 'floating ink' and in this video I will show you how to make beautiful marbled papier using this technique!]

6.6.2 Gisela Reschke

6.6.2.1 Workshop am Deutschen Technikmuseum (17.03.2019)

6.6.2.1.1 Buntpapier in einfacher Kleistertechnik

<https://youtu.be/ckQqHKPLnss> (1:59)

22.03.2019 Buntpapier herstellen.

6.6.2.1.2 Kleisterpapier gedruckt mit einem historischen Druckstock

<https://youtu.be/35-shDcZCro> (4:40)

22.03.2019 Kleisterpapier gedruckt mit einem historischen Druckstock

6.6.2.1.3 Buntpapier mit einem Rollmodell bzw. Rollmodelldruck

<https://youtu.be/r5O2dwkzYQI> (3:13)

22.03.2019 Herstellung eines Buntpapiers mit einem Rollmodell bzw. als Rollmodelldruck

6.6.2.1.4 Kleisterpapier nach Herrnhuter Art

https://youtu.be/l2CSnlhPF_c 5:04)

22.03.2019 Herstellen eines Kleisterpapiers nach Herrnhuter Art

6.7 Papermuseum

6.7.1 Deutsche Museum, München

6.7.1.1 Deutsches Museum : Papier Handschöpfen

https://youtu.be/Fyqb_Czb4U (6:48)

17.10.2013 Bei der Vorführung "Handschopfen von Papier" wird gezeigt wie mittels einer Handschöpfform aus einem Wasser-Fasergemisch Papier hergestellt wird. Dabei werden mit einem Schöpfrahmen Fasern aus der Stoffbüte herausgeschöpft und auf Filze übertragen. Der Stapel aus nassen Papierblättern und Filzen wird dann ausgepresst. Die feuchten Papierblätter werden anschließend zum Trocknen aufgehängt.

6.7.2 Papiermuseum Düren

6.7.2.1 Museumsdialog "Aus Altpapierresten Energie gewinnen"

https://youtu.be/9kWjCSHI_Nc (1:01:20)

07.09.2020 Mitschnitt des Museumsdialogs Donnerstag, 4. Juni 2020, 19 Uhr

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Isabel Kuperjans, geschäftsführende Direktorin Institut NOWUM-Energy, Lehrgebiet

Energietechnik und Wärmeübertragung an der FH Aachen, Campus Jülich, und ihr Team stellen gemeinsam mit dem Projektpartner PlanET Biogastechnik aus Vreden ihr aktuelles Forschungsprojekt "Plus RE-Papier" vor, an dem viele Papier-Unternehmen entlang der Rur teilnehmen.

Wie aus den sogenannten Kurzfaserfraktionen Biogas gewonnen werden kann und welche Vorteile sich daraus für eine nachhaltigere Papierindustrie ergeben, erläutern die Wissenschaftler*innen im Gespräch mit Anja Dorn, Direktorin Leopold-Hoesch-Museum & Papiermuseum Düren.

Wir danken dem VDP, Verband Deutscher Papierfabriken e.V., für die freundliche Unterstützung.

6.7.2.2 Museumsdialog „Die Zukunft des Papiers“

<https://youtu.be/9WDuUk5qk94> (1:26:44)

25.09.2020 Die Zukunft des Papiers – was wir von und mit der Natur für neue Papieranwendungen lernen können

Prof. Dr. Markus Biesalski, Technische Universität Darmstadt

Mitschnitt des Museumsdialogs, Donnerstag, 24. September 2020, 19 Uhr

Traditionelle Anwendungen von Papier als Träger von Schrift gehen heute infolge der digitalen Revolution immer weiter zurück. Gleichzeitig gibt es einen immer stärker wachsenden Bedarf, unsere gesellschaftlichen Bedürfnisse so nachhaltig zu gestalten, dass geschlossene Wertstoffkreisläufe in vielen Bereichen entstehen. Papier als recyclebares und nachhaltiges Material bietet hier sehr gute Voraussetzungen dafür, auch in solchen Bereichen in Zukunft eingesetzt zu werden, die heute noch von anderen Materialien, wie Kunststoffen, Metallen oder Keramiken dominiert werden.

Damit wir Papiere in Zukunft auch als nachhaltige Leichtbaumaterialien in Bauanwendungen, in der medizinischen Diagnostik oder als recyclebare, flexible Verpackungen, z.B. für Lebensmittel, einsetzen können, bedarf es umfangreichen Forschungsarbeiten, deren aktuellen Stand Prof. Biesalski in seinem Vortrag vorstellen möchte. Dabei bezieht sich Biesalski besonders auf solche Arbeiten aus seiner Forschung, bei denen sein Team von und mit in der Natur vorkommenden Materialien und Prozessen lernt und diese auf Papiere überträgt. Beispiele reichen hier von Papieren, die wie Chamäleons bei starker Sonneneinstrahlung ihre Farbe ändern, über Papiere, die wie Lotusblätter oder Wüstenkäfer eine regenerative, stark wasserabweisende Oberfläche besitzen, bis hin zu Verbundmaterialien aus Papier und Sand, die als Trennmembranen zur Wasseraufbereitung nutzbar sein können. Abschließend wird Prof. Biesalski auf neuartige Verbundmaterialien aus Papier und Beton bzw. aus Kunststoffen eingehen, von denen man sich in Zukunft besonders neue Impulse in Bauanwendungen erhofft.

Wir danken dem VDP, Verband Deutscher Papierfabriken e.V., für die freundliche Unterstützung.

6.7.2.3 Papierschöpfen im Papiermuseum Düren

https://youtu.be/v_346N3w0is (3:50)

18.12.2020 In diesem Video führt Jutta Reich, Mitarbeiterin im Papiermuseum Düren, das traditionelle Papierschöpfen vor. Hierbei wird der Zellstoff mit dem Sieb aus der Bütte geschöpft.

Anschließend wird das noch feuchte Papier gepresst und getrocknet.

Habt ihr Lust, selbst kreativ zu werden und euer eigenes Papier zu schöpfen? Das beliebte Papierschöpfen gibt es auch für Besucher*innen: Jeden Sonntag von 13 – 16 Uhr unter Anleitung des Museumspersonals. Ob mit einem Dinosaurier als Wasserzeichen oder mit eingebettetem Konfetti - hier kann jede*r sein ganz individuelles Papier schöpfen. Auch individuell buchbar! Kinder und Jugendliche unter 18 Jahren haben freien Eintritt ins Museum!

Papiermuseum Düren, Wallstraße 2-8, 52349 Düren

<https://papiermuseum-dueren.de/>

Videoproduktion: <https://www.eye-catcher.de>

6.7.2.4 Strange Papers – Ausstellung im Papiermuseum Düren

<https://youtu.be/wtl6JhwXHto> (3:58)

198 Aufrufe 16.05.2021 Video-Veröffentlichung zum 44. Internationalen Museumstag DIGITAL 2021

In diesem Video gibt euch Jutta Reich Einblicke in die aktuelle Wechselausstellung "Strange Papers – Die seltensten handgeschöpften Papiere der Welt", die das Papiermuseum Düren bis zum 26. September 2021 präsentiert. Viel Spaß!

Wir danken den Stadtwerken Düren (SWD) für die freundliche Unterstützung des Internationalen Museumstags 2021.

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6.7.3 Papiermuseum Homburg

6.7.3.1 Die Papiermühle Homburg

https://youtu.be/nrAE_Ch5kHg (3:11)

29.09.2021 Ein Drohnenflug über die Papiermühlen Homburg von Jens Dornbusch

Ein besonderes Erlebnis: Die Papiermühle Homburg aus der Vogelperspektive

6.7.3.2 Die Geschichte einer Papiermühle

https://youtu.be/_JDyfaYj4XM (9:51)

23.10.2012 Hier erwarten Sie lebendige und lehrreiche Einblicke in das Leben und Arbeiten einer Papiermacherfamilie. Die Papiermühle Homburg ist nicht nur ein Museum, sondern auch eine moderne Manufaktur, die ganz besondere handgeschöpfte Papiere für Kunst- und Gebrauchswecke anbietet.

6.7.3.3 Vorindustrielle Papier- und Pappenherstellung

<https://youtu.be/yexJRHQm6Fk> (15:55)

23.10.2012 Papiermühlen gibt es in Deutschland seit dem 14. Jahrhundert. Die Herstellungstechnik gelangte im Mittelalter aus China über den Orient nach Europa. Der Bedarf an verschiedenen

Papieren stieg durch die Industrialisierung und den rasanten wirtschaftlichen Aufschwung im 19. Jahrhundert an. Aus dem Luxusartikel Papier wurde Massenware.

6.7.4 Technoseum, Mannheim

6.7.4.1 Vorführungen im Museum: Die Papiermühle

https://youtu.be/q_jMPf2qRT4 (2:05)

#Museum #TECHNOSEUM #Technikmuseum

27.08.2021 Ob Kollergang, Holländer oder Spindelpresse: Papiermühlen wurden ab den 1850er Jahren zwar mit immer mehr Maschinen und Anlagen ausgestattet – doch einige wichtige Handgriffe ließen sich nicht so einfach mechanisieren. So erfolgte die Blattherstellung noch lange Zeit manuell, Seite für Seite wurde das Papier aus der Bütte entnommen, gepresst und getrocknet. In unserer #Papiermühle im #Museum kann man das bei regelmäßigen Vorführungen live erleben.

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7 Greece

7.1 Watermarks

7.1.1 Making watermarks in handmade paper

<https://youtu.be/QQwTbIKyU8g> (3:24)

05.11.2017 The video was shot in the context of Marianna's Kanellopoulou dissertation titled: "Documentation and exhibition of watermarks. The case of General State Archives of Greece", as part of the MA in Museum Studies of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens.

8 India

8.1 Conservation

8.1.1 Webinar 1: Paper Conservation and Preservation

<https://youtu.be/omhGrtxelfg> (1:07:23)

23.05.2020 Namita Jaspal, HPA (Heritage Preservation Atelier Pvt. Ltd)

8.1.2 Webinar 2: Role of humidity in paper conservation

<https://youtu.be/P6EuKZ1GUX4> (1:49:39)

03.06.2020 Namita Jaspal, HPA (Heritage Preservation Atelier Pvt. Ltd)

8.1.3 Webinar 3: Micro environment

https://youtu.be/b7dB7_GlrHk (1:14:59)

09.06.2020 Namita Jaspal, HPA (Heritage Preservation Atelier Pvt. Ltd)

8.2 Hand paper making

8.2.1 Papertrails - A documentary on Kagzipura Handmade Paper

MAHARASHTRA

<https://youtu.be/U1ZQpoWjuew> (14:30)

29.03.2020 Kagzipura is a small hamlet, located between Daulatabad Fort and the Ellora Caves in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. As one ascends the hill from Daulatabad on the way to Ellora caves through a series of curvilinear drives, one comes across this quaint village nestled between three lakes and a few hills. Handmade paper making started here as an essential support to the Deccan capital "Daulatabad" in the 14th century. It continued to flourish during the Mughal period especially when Prince Aurangzeb became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1636 and renamed the city Aurangabad.

In this film, we have documented the beautiful work of artisans and requested to government to support to realize the potential of this village & restore the papermaking craft of this village.

We are grateful to Sneha Baksi for her unconditional support throughout the shooting. Dipnendu, for handing the big data and co-ordination. This film has voiced by Debajit Saikia, based in Mumbai, INTACH for the initiative and support from start to end.

8.2.2 100% cotton paper manufacturing process.

<https://youtu.be/5xyW8wgJ5zw> (22:58)

18.09.2020 100% cotton paper manufacturing process. (TRADITIONAL HANDMADE PAPER)

8.2.3 How handmade papers are made ? | Handmade Paper Institute of Pune |

https://youtu.be/G4Yx_V3yaNE (8:27)

23.08.2021 Aseem Tribhuvan

8.2.4 Paper factories in Sanganer, India

<https://youtu.be/1o9aZuuGdWI> (5:41)

#BusinessInsider #India #Papermaking

How One Town Keeps India's 500-year-old Papermaking Industry Alive | Still Standing

08.01.2022 Paper factories in Sanganer, India still produce each sheet one by one. The industry has withstood colonization and foreign competition since papermaking communities first arrived in India around the 16th century. We went inside Kalpana Handmade Paper Industries to see how the craft is still standing.

8.3 Paper making

8.3.1 West Bengal

8.3.1.1 Krishna Tissues Paper Board Mill - West Bengal

https://youtu.be/hgl_r01n5c4 (8:27)

21.11.2017 Corporate Film of Krishna Tissues Private Limited.

9 Indonesia

9.1 Paper making

9.1.1 Asia Pacific Resources International Limited (APRIL)

How Paper Is Made

<https://youtu.be/OXQDsSctP1M> (5:12)

31.12.2020 From pulping, to the actual paper making procedure, to the finishing process — Watch and be mesmerised at how each of our 1.15 million tons of paper is made each year.

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10 Israel

10.1 Paper making

10.1.1 Hand paper making from Kozo נייר הַת וְמַעַז נִיר הַכָּנוֹת

<https://youtu.be/UMRwL5PxG2s> (12:30)

20.06.2011

Hand paper making step by step, from harvesting the kozo (paper mulberry) to the finished paper, as done at the Tut neyar paper mill in Israel. The paper maker is Izhar Neumann, studied in Japan the art of Washi and now makes paper and teaches papermaking.

11 Italy

11.1 Carte decorate

11.1.1 Carta Varese

11.1.1.1 Storie intorno alla Carta Varese

[Stories around the Carta Varese]

<https://youtu.be/r07R2pSzzB4> (1:51)

21.11.2019 VARESE 1902. STORIE DI DONNE, STORIE DI DONI si articola in tre piccole sezioni: una rara collezione di carta Varese, un'esposizione di oggetti vintage abbellita di questa decorazione e le miniature di Adele Lo Feudo realizzate con le protagoniste della carta Varese. La curatrice Carla Tocchetti, racconta: «Tutto è iniziato con la fortuna di avere a disposizione, per una mostra, una preziosa quanto rara collezione privata di un centinaio di fogli di CARTA VARESE, una particolare carta a mano decorata con stampi antichi provenienti dalla più grande stamperia attiva da fine Seicento fino a metà Ottocento nel Veneto, la Remondini.

Su quasi tutti i fogli è apposto un particolare timbro a secco PESP con le iniziali di quattro signore della buona società lombarda, tre sorelle e una cognata, tutte appartenenti alla famiglia di Andrea Ponti industriale del cotone di grandissima levatura noto anche per l'impegno sociale. Sono in particolare legate alla promozione delle Belle Arti e del progresso sociale femminile le tre figlie di Andrea e Virginia, Ester coniugata Esengrini, Maria che andrà sposa al conte Pasolini, Antonia che si mariterà con il conte Gianforte Suardi. Con loro anche la cognata, la siciliana Remigia Spitaleri dei Baroni Muglia moglie di Ettore, sindaco di Milano. Sono queste quattro donne che, nel 1902, con la cartiera Molina, un proprio marchio e la denominazione DI VARESE, utilizzando antichi stampi in legno che provenivano dalla più grande stamperia veneziana Remondini, attiva dal '600, decidono di avviare l'antica produzione di Carta di Varese. Scelgono di affidarsi ad un antiquario di Varese, Giuseppe Rizzi, il quale portò la Carta di Varese all'Expo di Bruxelles del 1910, conquistando clienti di tutto il mondo».

[21.11.2019 VARESE 1902. STORIES OF WOMEN, STORIES OF GIFTS is divided into three small sections: a rare collection of Varese paper, an exhibition of vintage objects embellished with this decoration and the miniatures by Adele Lo Feudo created with the protagonists of the paper Varese. The curator Carla Tocchetti says: «It all started with the good fortune of having available, for an exhibition, a precious and rare private collection of about a hundred sheets of CARTA VARESE, a particular hand-made paper decorated with antique molds from the most large printing house active from the end of the seventeenth century to the mid-nineteenth century in the Veneto region, the Remondini.

On almost all the sheets there is a particular embossed PESP stamp with the initials of four ladies of good Lombard society, three sisters and a sister-in-law, all belonging to the family of Andrea Ponti, a cotton industrialist of great stature also known for his social commitment . The three daughters of Andrea and Virginia are particularly linked to the promotion of the Fine Arts and female social progress, Ester married to Esengrini, Maria who was to marry Count Pasolini, Antonia who was to marry Count Gianforte Suardi. With them also their sister-in-law, the Sicilian Remigia Spitaleri dei Baroni Muglia, wife of Ettore, mayor of Milan. It is these four women who, in 1902, with the Molina paper mill, its own brand and the name DI VARESE, using ancient wooden molds that came from the largest Venetian printing house Remondini, active since the 1600s, decided to start the ancient production of Charter of Varese. They choose to rely on an antique dealer from Varese, Giuseppe Rizzi, who brought the Varese Charter to the 1910 Brussels Expo, winning over customers from all over the world».]

11.1.2 La Carta di Varese. Fascino e Splendore

[Charm and Splendor]

<https://youtu.be/lNofEjpneTA> (1:36)

27.10.2020 LA CARTA DI VARESE. FASCINO E SPLENDORE. E' uscito per i tipi dell'editore Macchione il libro di Carla Tocchetti "La Carta di Varese. Fascino e Splendore". 144 pagine di storia, documentazione e un ricco apparato iconografico, fanno per la prima volta in Italia il punto sulla vera Carta Varese.

Furono quattro signore appartenenti ad una delle più facoltose famiglie lombarde, i Ponti, a riavviare alla produzione xilografica alcuni antichi stampi in legno recuperati inizialmente a scopo collezionistico. Amore per la tradizione e le belle arti, conservazione della testimonianza di una eccellenza italiana, ma anche rivalorizzazione del patrimonio artistico storico e sua circolazione in ambito internazionale, grazie al ruolo dell'antiquario Giuseppe Rizzi, sono gli elementi di spicco che hanno caratterizzato la produzione della Carta di Varese, per un arco di tempo davvero esiguo: dal 1902 al 1939. Una storia che non smette di affascinare e stupire: prendendo le mosse da una mostra curata da Carla Tocchetti al Battistero di Velate dal titolo "Varese 1902. Storie di donne, storie di doni" (dicembre 2019), il volume edita anche ritrovamenti preziosi dal punto di vista collezionistico.

[27.10.2020 THE VARESE CARD. CHARM AND SPLENDOR. The book by Carla Tocchetti "La Carta di Varese. Charm and Splendor". 144 pages of history, documentation and a rich iconographic apparatus, take stock of the real Carta Varese for the first time in Italy.

It was four ladies belonging to one of the wealthiest Lombard families, the Pontis, who restarted the xylographic production of some ancient wooden molds initially recovered for collecting purposes. Love for tradition and the fine arts, preservation of evidence of Italian excellence, but also revaluation of the historical artistic heritage and its circulation in the international arena, thanks to the role of the antiques dealer Giuseppe Rizzi, are the prominent elements that have characterized the production of the Carta Varese, for a very small span of time: from 1902 to 1939. A story that never ceases to fascinate and amaze: starting from an exhibition curated by Carla Tocchetti at the Battistero di Vellate entitled "Varese 1902. Stories of women, stories of gifts" (December 2019), the volume also publishes precious finds from a collecting point of view.]

11.1.2 Marbling

11.1.2.1 *The Forgotten Tradition Of Making Marbled Paper By Hand*

<https://youtu.be/OJWgH0R4iTg> (4:41)

24.02.2021 In the Italian city of Florence, high-quality colored paper and gift wrap have a long tradition. In fact, some of it is still made by hand. These papers are famous for their delightful patterns, shiny colors, and their Italian Renaissance-era motifs. We went to visit paper manufacturers in Florence to find out more about this age-old tradition!

11.1.2.2 *Making Marbled Paper in Florence, Italy*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NOy8X7MR0il> (6:05)

Demonstration of the centuries-old tradition of making marbled paper. Takes place in Florence Italy as part of the Writer's Renaissance retreat.

11.1.3 Tutorials

11.1.3.1 marmorizzazione con colori acrilici. Disegnare sull'acqua tutorial

[marbling with acrylic paints. Drawing on water tutorial]

<https://youtu.be/ssf54yX48MM> (5:57)

21.11.2012 marmorizzazione con colori acrilici.

L'acqua: importante la giusta consistenza: Versate un cucchiaio di colla da parati in un litro di acqua tiepida e mescolate fino a quando non avete sciolto tutti i grumi. Aspettate 15-20 min e rimescolate un'altra volta. L'acqua è pronta , usate un setaccio per mettere l'acqua nella vaschetta.

I colori : ho usato semplici colori acrilici diluiti con acqua (niente fiele di bue o acqua ragia) Se la pittura è stata diluita bene allora si formerà un disco con un diametro di circa 2,5 cm. Se invece la pittura precipita sul fondo significa che è troppo pesante e quindi dovete diluirla ancora, se invece si espande eccessivamente vuol dire che è troppo diluita e quindi dovete aggiungere più colore..

Consiglio prima di cominciare mettette un foglio di carta o un pezzo di giornale sull'acqua per togliere il primo strato.

[marbling with acrylic paints.

Water: the right consistency is important: Pour a spoonful of wallpaper glue into a liter of warm water and stir until all the lumps have dissolved. Wait 15-20 minutes and mix again. The water is ready, use a sieve to put the water into the tank.

The colours: I used simple acrylic colors diluted with water (no ox gall or turpentine). If the paint has been diluted well then it will form a disc with a diameter of about 2.5cm. If, on the other hand, the paint sinks to the bottom it means that it is too heavy and therefore you have to dilute it again, if instead it expands excessively it means that it is too diluted and therefore you have to add more colour. Council before starting put a sheet of paper or a piece of newspaper on the water to remove the first layer.]

11.1.3.2 Tutorial "La marmorizzazione della carta"

[Tutorial "Paper marbling"]

<https://youtu.be/hm8ClBwzA50> (19:01)

10.08.2017 Video prodotto dalla pittrice e storica dell'arte Elisa Marianini (vedi:
<http://www.elisamarianini.it>) che illustra la tecnica antichissima di marmorizzazione della carta.

[Video produced by the painter and art historian Elisa Marianini (see: <http://www.elisamarianini.it>) which illustrates the ancient paper marbling technique.]

11.1.3.3 Marmorizzare. La tecnica decorativa

[Marble. The decorative technique]

<https://youtu.be/URURwYzS9dl> (9:10)

12.04.2021 La tecnica della marmorizzazione può riservare risultati sorprendenti.

[The marbling technique can reserve surprising results.]

11.1.4 Viaggio tra le carte decorate

[Journey among the decorated papers]

<https://youtu.be/DyMvd6zAOTU> (2:48)

24.11.2020 Dal Fondo Rari Marchigiani della Biblioteca Benincasa, Ancona, alcune copertine di opuscoli realizzate con vari tipi di carte decorate.

[From the Fondo Rari Marchigiani of the Benincasa Library, Ancona, some covers of brochures made with various types of decorated papers.]

11.2 Paper making

11.2.1 Cartiere del Garda

11.2.1.1 *Cartiere del Garda 1956 – 2005*

<https://youtu.be/M5sO7up7wRU> (33:48)

30.06.2017 Un omaggio a tutti i lavoratori e alle loro famiglie. Un grazie anche a Masserini Lorenzo Luigi (Renzo). Realizzato da Luigi Carloni in occasione del 50° di fondazione (2005).

[A tribute to all workers and their families. Thanks also to Masserini Lorenzo Luigi (Renzo). Made by Luigi Carloni on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its foundation (2005).]

11.2.2 Fabriano

11.2.2.1 *Ulisse Mannucci: memorie di un cartaio*

Produzione della carta

https://youtu.be/_a_75jnT7b4?list=PL0bQdCiinCqPZdjU9USJky92NLXUdrvKn (11:02)

18.09.2013

11.2.2.2 *Traditional Paper Making Process*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lltkdyE1OG0> (13:21)

25.05.2012 The Hand craft of making paper is still being done with the same methods used for hundreds of years.

11.2.2.3 *Carta fatta a mano - Hand made paper*

<https://youtu.be/AMr-WOzFjuU> (5:21)

29.01.2015 Carta fatta a mano – Hand made paper

11.2.2.4 *Il Genio nella Carta (1/2) - Cartacanta.it*

<https://youtu.be/ODRQWQRsKuM> (7:08)

2.09.2007 Il Genio nella Carta (1a parte), documentario di circa 17 minuti sulla storia della carta fabrianese e sul suo museo. Visitate www.cartacanta.it

[The Genius in Paper (1st part), a 17-minute documentary on the history of Fabriano paper and its museum.]

11.2.2.5 Il Genio nella Carta (2/2) - Cartacanta.it

<https://youtu.be/dSm7CyT0jD8> (7:57)

12.09.2007 Il Genio nella Carta (2a parte), documentario di circa 17 minuti sulla storia della carta fabrianese e sul suo museo. Visitate www.cartacanta.it

11.2.2.6 Fabriano - Esauriente documento filmato sull'antica capitale europea della carta

<https://youtu.be/haKCsdIQeDI> (29:40)

06.09.2012 Carlo Tacconi. Fabriano è una delle pochissime città al mondo dove ancora oggi si fabbrica carta a mano, una testimonianza della volontà di non recidere i legami con una tradizione pluricentenaria. I preziosi fogli che escono dal reparto "tini" vengono utilizzati per edizioni di pregio, disegno artistico e stampe d'arte, corrispondenza e partecipazioni, diplomi di laurea, buoni del tesoro, ecc. Le materie prime di cui ci si serve per la loro produzione sono sceltissime: cotone, canapa, lino, coloranti speciali; e molto accurata è la preparazione dell'impasto che viene effettuata per mezzo delle vecchie raffinatrici olandesi. La fase centrale della lavorazione è rimasta uguale a quella di 700 anni fa. Il "lavorente" ripetendo gli stessi gesti dei cartai fabrianesi del XIII secolo, immerge, con la sua mano sensibilissima, la forma nel tino e ne estrae ogni volta la stessa quantità di pasta che distribuisce uniformemente su tutta la superficie della tela. La forma è il mezzo con il quale si ottiene la feltrazione delle fibre; essa è costituita da una tela metallica delimitata da un telaio "casso" o "cascio", a guisa di cornice non fissa ma che poggia unicamente sul perimetro della tela per consentirne la tenuta della pasta e delimitarne le dimensioni del foglio che verrà ottenuto. Poi non appena il foglio si è formato, il lavorente passa la forma al ponitore, il quale dopo aver lasciato per un momento scolare l'acqua, adagia la forma su un feltro di lana determinando il distacco del foglio della tela. Un foglio e un feltro sopra l'altro, si forma una pila o "posta" che viene messa sotto una pressa idraulica: avviene in questa maniera, la prima disidratazione dei fogli. Questa operazione riducendo il contenuto di acqua a circa il 50%, permette di distaccare i fogli dai feltri e disporli, così. Negli "stendaggi", cioè appesi in grandi locali dove la circolazione dell'aria, alla temperatura ambiente, ne completa l'asciugamento. Subito dopo avviene l'operazione di collatura: i fogli cioè, si immagazzinano in un bagno di gelatina animale che rende il loro interno impermeabile agli inchiostri e assicura una lunghissima conservazione nel tempo. A questo punto la carta è pronta per l'essiccamento definitivo che ha luogo disponendola nuovamente nello stendaggio. Infine si eseguono le operazioni di allestimento, con le quali la carta viene "rifinita" attraverso la "scelta", "contatura", "pressatura", "satinatura", "impaccatura" e "stagionatura" a magazzino. La capacità produttiva di un "Tino" è molto ridotta e al massimo raggiunge i 100Kg. giornalieri.

[Fabriano is one of the very few cities in the world where paper is still made by hand, a testament to the desire not to sever ties with a centuries-old tradition. The precious sheets that come out of the "vats" department are used for prestigious editions, artistic design and art prints, correspondence and participations, degree certificates, treasury bills, etc. The raw materials used for their production

are extremely selected: cotton, hemp, linen, special dyes; and the preparation of the mixture is very accurate and is carried out using the old Dutch refiners. The central phase of the processing has remained the same as it was 700 years ago. The "worker", repeating the same gestures of the 13th century paper makers from Fabriano, immerses the shape in the vat with his very sensitive hand and every time extracts the same quantity of paste which he distributes uniformly over the entire surface of the canvas. The form is the means by which the felting of the fibers is obtained; it is made up of a metal cloth delimited by a "casso" or "casco" frame, like a non-fixed frame but which rests only on the perimeter of the cloth to allow the paste to hold and delimit the dimensions of the sheet that will be obtained. Then as soon as the sheet has formed, the worker passes the shape to the ponitore, who after leaving the water to drain for a moment, lays the shape on a wool felt causing the sheet to detach from the canvas. A sheet and a felt on top of each other, a stack or "mail" is formed which is placed under a hydraulic press: in this way, the first dehydration of the sheets takes place. This operation, reducing the water content to about 50%, allows the sheets to be detached from the felts and thus arranged. In "drapes", i.e. hung in large rooms where the circulation of air, at room temperature, completes drying. Immediately afterwards the sizing operation takes place: that is, the sheets are immersed in a bath of animal gelatin which makes their interior impermeable to inks and ensures a very long conservation over time. At this point the paper is ready for the final drying which takes place by arranging it again in the hanging rack. Finally, the preparation operations are carried out, with which the paper is "finished" through "sorting", "counting", "pressing", "satin finishing", "packing" and "maturing" in the warehouse. The production capacity of a "Vat" is very small and at most reaches 100Kg. daily.]

11.2.2.7 FSC WebPartnerStories: Fabriano

<https://youtu.be/mKBRjf7tkgU?list=PL0bQdCiinCqPZdjU9USJky92NLXUdrvKn> (1:34)

22.06.2022 Dal 1264 a Fabriano si produce carta che, in oltre 750 anni, ha incontrato uomini e donne che ne hanno fatto un uso quotidiano e insieme straordinario nel campo dell'arte, della letteratura, della musica, dell'editoria. Le geniali intuizioni degli artigiani fabrianesi nel XIII secolo hanno dato vita a tre importanti innovazioni: la filigrana, l'utilizzo della gelatina animale e la pila idraulica a magli multipli che rendono Fabriano la culla della carta come la conosciamo oggi.

Produciamo la nostra carta con la massima qualità perché sia il miglior supporto per esprimere le proprie idee e creatività. In Fabriano, qualità senza compromessi è il primo passo verso una produzione sostenibile. Per farlo sempre meglio, approcciamo ogni giorno i nostri processi produttivi per renderli più efficienti, nel rispetto del capitale naturale. Il nostro impegno si ispira alle linee-guida di riferimento dei Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) delle Nazioni Unite e rientra nella più ampia strategia del Gruppo Fedrigoni in ambito ESG.

La cellulosa, è essenziale per la produzione delle nostre carte e dal 2005 riforniamo i nostri impianti con cellulosa certificata FSC. È grazie a FSC che abbiamo la garanzia di acquistare una materia prima in linea con i nostri principi.

[22.06.2022 Since 1264, Fabriano has been producing paper which, in over 750 years, has met men and women who have made use of it both daily and extraordinary in the fields of art, literature, music and publishing. The brilliant intuitions of the Fabriano artisans in the thirteenth century gave rise to three important innovations: the filigree, the use of animal gelatine and the hydraulic stack

with multiple hammers that make Fabriano the cradle of paper as we know it today.

We produce our paper with the highest quality so that it is the best support to express your ideas and creativity. In Fabriano, uncompromising quality is the first step towards sustainable production. To do it better and better, we approach our production processes every day to make them more efficient, while respecting natural capital. Our commitment is inspired by the guidelines of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and is part of the broader strategy of the Fedrigoni Group in the ESG field.

Cellulose is essential for the production of our papers and since 2005 we have been supplying our plants with FSC certified cellulose. It is thanks to FSC that we are guaranteed to purchase a raw material in line with our principles.]

11.2.2.8 La carta e le Cartiere Miliani Fabriano

<https://youtu.be/Ss-zmnSszco> (35:15) (with English subtitles)

28.07.2014 I worked for many years at the Miliani Fabriano paper mills. A company that has developed a tradition that has enabled the dissemination of knowledge and culture through the vehicle of writing paper as a result of some insights that date back to the thirteenth century.

I wanted to readapt a video produced in 1958 by RAI - Italian Radio and Television SpA and already present on youtube with translations almost unreadable because the font size. This is the story of the activities carried out in Miliani Fabriano paper mills in the late fifties.

Miliani Fabriano paper mills which have for me, at age 22, the beginning of my independent life and a unique experience based on the relationship with so many people, work, knowledge, social and political commitment. Franco Piermartini

11.2.2.9 Fabriano Mould Made Paper Production

<https://youtu.be/lml-Wfx1RxY> (3:43)

16.03.2019 Very few companies can claim a longer or more distinguished heritage than Fabriano. Dating back to 1264, the Fabriano mill's fine arts papers were used and highly praised by Michelangelo. Fabrianese paper masters pioneered many of the processes now common in paper manufacture today, including the watermark and the technique of surface sheet gluing using gelatine.

The company is committed to renewable energy and makes extensive use of self-generated hydroelectric power. The production yield from the six continuous machines, one of which is dedicated entirely to producing bank notes and security papers, makes the company unique in the European paper industry and one of the leading players in its field worldwide.

11.2.3 Porcari

11.2.3.1 NEW LUCART PAPER MACHINE #12 INSTALLATION BY TOSCOTEC

<https://youtu.be/7wmCv4ulmJc> (12:02)

25.11.2019 From design to start up of the new Toscotec ahead 2.0 tissue machine in Lucart Porcari

Factory.

11.2.4 Verzuolo

11.2.4.1 Burgo PM9 virtual tour 2001

<https://youtu.be/kKHKO9vlWU> (7:59)

23.12.2011 The virtual tour of PM9 at Verzuolo plant, Burgo Group

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11.3 Paper museums

11.3.1 FABRIANO

11.3.1.1 Archivio Storico Cartiere Miliani / Il mastro cartaio

<https://youtu.be/Pzu1HtWOuSo> (7:51)

03.02.2015 La tradizione della carta fatta a mano è di casa nel prestigioso Archivio Storico delle Cartiere Miliani di Fabriano (AN), ed è qui raccontata da Sandro Tiberi, uno degli ultimi mastri cartai, ospite della Fondazione Gianfranco Fedrigoni Istocarta, in occasione della "Settimana della cultura d'impresa 2014".

[The tradition of handmade paper is at home in the prestigious Historical Archive of the Cartiere Miliani of Fabriano (AN), and is told here by Sandro Tiberi, one of the last paper masters, guest of the Gianfranco Fedrigoni Istocarta Foundation, on the occasion of the "Business culture week 2014".]

11.3.1.2 Archivio Storico Cartiere Miliani / Il racconto

https://youtu.be/m6_eoCJkVNU (27:35)

03.02.2015 La storia del prestigioso Archivio Storico delle Cartiere Miliani di Fabriano (AN), raccontata nell'intervista a Livia Faggioni, coordinatrice della Fondazione Gianfranco Fedrigoni Istocarta, in occasione della "Settimana della cultura d'impresa 2014".

[The history of the prestigious Historical Archive of the Miliani Paper Mills of Fabriano (AN), told in the interview with Livia Faggioni, coordinator of the Gianfranco Fedrigoni Istocarta Foundation, on the occasion of the "Business Culture Week 2014".]

11.3.1.3 HANDMADE PAPER // FABRIANO PAPER AND WATERMARK MUSEUM // MUSEO DELLA CARTA E DELLA FILIGRANA

<https://youtu.be/TAUTAaizRew> (6:31)

25.08.2020 #museodellacartaedellafiligrana #handmadepaper

The Paper and Watermark Museum is a museum of Fabriano, Italy. Based on the paper-making tradition of Fabriano, which is documented since the 12th Century, the museum focuses on handmade paper and watermark techniques in Medieval Italy

11.3.1.4 La carta di Fabriano – Marche

Roberto Montebello Documentarista

<https://youtu.be/iLCzQjVsok> (3:21)

21.01.2019 Un mini documentario sulla produzione della carta fatta a mano nel museo della carta e della filigrana di Fabriano, Marche.

11.3.2 Mele

Fare la carta a Mele - Papè pestou...pisto in HD

<https://youtu.be/cETymcA4yCl> (7:48)

23.07.2011 Il Comune di Mele, in provincia di Genova tra i monti e il mare, grazie al Centro di Testimonianza dell'Arte Cartaria, ha la possibilità di far conoscere l'affascinante mondo della carta, illustrando le metodiche della sua produzione con le tecniche impiegate per più di 400 anni.

La struttura viene inaugurata ad Acquasanta nel 1997, all'interno dell' antica cartiera risalente al 1756 denominata "Sbaraglia" dal soprannome di Giambattista Bruzzone, uno dei più longevi fabbricanti di carta del XIX secolo. Cartiera attiva fino al 1985 ed ultima della zona ad essere chiusa.

Questo video vuole trasmettere la cultura, il sapere del fare e la tecnologia di un mondo dove la carta era il fulcro attorno al quale gravitavano la vita e l'economia di intere generazioni.

Con la collaborazione dei Mastri Cartai, chi visita il "Museo" farà un piccolo viaggio nel tempo apprezzando la fatica e la manualità di un tempo, quando la carta veniva prodotta nelle cartiere del territorio melese.

Mele è diventata famosa nei secoli passati in tutto il mondo per le particolari caratteristiche della propria carta. Particolarmente apprezzata, per l'uso negli archivi, dalla case reali spagnola, portoghese ed inglese in quanto per l'alta qualità della materia non era aggredita dai tarli e quindi era garanzia di durata nel tempo.

[The Municipality of Mele, in the province of Genoa between the mountains and the sea, thanks to the Paper Art Testimony Center, has the opportunity to introduce the fascinating world of paper, illustrating the methods of its production with the techniques used to more than 400 years.

The structure was inaugurated in Acquasanta in 1997, inside the ancient paper mill dating back to 1756 called "Sbaraglia" from the nickname of Giambattista Bruzzone, one of the longest-lived paper manufacturers of the nineteenth century. Paper mill active until 1985 and the last in the area to be closed.

This video aims to convey the culture, the knowledge of doing and the technology of a world where paper was the fulcrum around which life and the economy of entire generations gravitated.

With the collaboration of the Paper Masters, those who visit the "Museum" will make a short journey through time appreciating the effort and dexterity of the past, when paper was produced in the paper mills of the Melese area.

Mele has become famous throughout the world over the past centuries for the particular characteristics of its paper. Particularly appreciated, for use in archives, by the Spanish, Portuguese and English royal houses as due to the high quality of the material it was not attacked by woodworms and therefore was a guarantee of durability.]

11.3.3 TOSCOLANO MADERNO

11.3.3.1 Museo della carta presso l'antica cartiera di Toscolano Maderno (BS)

<https://youtu.be/U8OPaF48LRs> (8:58)

02.01.2020 Il Museo della carta di Toscolano Maderno è un polo culturale situato nella Valle delle Cartiere di Toscolano Maderno, sulla sponda occidentale del lago di Garda, all'interno del Parco Alto Garda Bresciano. Lo spazio espositivo è ricavato all'interno di un'antica cartiera del Quattrocento, chiamata "Maina Inferiore".

Il percorso museale, situato all'interno dell'antica cartiera di Maina Inferiore, permette di ripercorre in ordine cronologico la storia della carta e della Valle delle Cartiere dalle origini sino a Novecento.

Il visitatore è accolto negli ambienti cinquecenteschi della cartiera, dove sono illustrate le diverse fasi del metodo antico di fabbricazione della carta.

La materia prima per la produzione della carta era costituita da stracci (di lino, canapa e cotone). Gli stracci, dopo essere stati accuratamente cerniti e sminuzzati, venivano messi a macerare in grandi vasche di pietra (alcune ancora visibili nel percorso museale) con acqua e calce viva. Successivamente gli stracci venivano ridotti a poltiglia grazie al lavoro dei magli di legno, mossi dalle ruote idrauliche. Con la poltiglia bianca così ottenuta il mastro cartaio produceva i fogli utilizzando un'apposita forma. I fogli venivano in seguito torchiati e messi ad asciugare su appositi stenditori posizionati ai piani più alti della cartiera. Una volta asciutti i fogli venivano collati, per ottenere la giusta impermeabilità e infine lisciati.

Nella sezione dedicata ai reperti provenienti dagli scavi archeologici condotti nella Valle delle Cartiere, una postazione interattiva permette di rivivere la vita quotidiana in un'antica cartiera.

Nella sala dedicata agli stampatori Paganini, in esposizione anche rari e preziosi volumi stampati a Toscolano della prima metà del Cinquecento.

[The Toscolano Maderno Paper Museum is a cultural center in the Valle delle Cartiere of Toscolano Maderno, on the western shore of Lake Garda, in the Alto Garda Bresciano Park. The exhibition room is located in an old paper mill from the 15th century called "Maina Inferiore".

The museum tour, located in the old Maina Inferiore paper mill, allows you to retrace the history of paper and the Valle delle Cartiere in chronological order, from its beginnings to the 20th century.

The visitor is welcomed into the rooms of the 16th-century paper mill, where the different phases of the ancient paper-making method are illustrated.

The raw material for paper production was rags (made of linen, hemp and cotton). After the rags had been carefully sorted and crushed, they were macerated with water and quicklime in large stone vats

(some can still be seen in the museum). The rags were then ground into a pulp thanks to the work of the wooden mallets moved by the water wheels. The master papermaker used the white pulp obtained in this way to produce the sheets in a special form. The leaves were then pressed and dried on special drying racks on the top floors of the paper mill. After drying, the panels were glued to achieve the right level of impermeability and finally smoothed.

In the section dedicated to the finds from the archaeological excavations in Valle delle Cartiere, an interactive station allows you to relive everyday life in an old paper factory.

Rare and precious volumes printed in Toscolano from the first half of the 16th century are also exhibited in the room dedicated to the Paganini printers.

September 26, 2019]

11.4 Watermark Conference FONDAZIONE FEDRIGONI FABRIANO (May 26—27, 2022)

11.4.1 6th International Conference on watermarks in digital collections | Fondazione Fedrigoni Fabriano

<https://youtu.be/D8GOqGIJOxs> (4:55)

Fabriano, Italy, Fondazione Fedrigoni Fabriano, May 26—27, 2022

11.4.2 Opening conference | Chiara Medioli, Emanuel Wenger | 6th International Conference

<https://youtu.be/JjMgbHgkoXE> (7:38)

04.07.2022 Chiara Medioli (Fondazione Fedrigoni Fabriano, President), Emanuel Wenger (Austrian Academy of Sciences)

11.4.3 Ilaria Pastrolin | 6th International Conference on watermarks in digital collections

<https://youtu.be/RvkuztH1J1Q> (25:25)

04.07.2022 Ilaria Pastrolin (Ecole nationale des chartes, Paris - University of Udine): Pietra de Bologna

11.4.4 Marie Benešová | 6th International Conference on watermarks in digital collections

<https://youtu.be/B2YvNZf-W8g> (12:40)

04.07.2022 Marie Benešová (Jihlava District State Archives, Czechia): Watermarks of the Paper Mill in Staré Hory near Jihlava

11.4.5 Julia Ackermann | 6th International Conference on watermarks in digital collections

<https://youtu.be/FemWftJNmua> (24:10)

04.07.2022 Julia Ackermann (University of Music and Performing Arts, Vienna): Paper and Copyists in Viennese Opera Scores

11.4.6 António Jorge Marques | 6th International Conference on watermarks in digital collections

<https://youtu.be/8Yj0D7INM8Q> (24:07)

04.07.2022 António Jorge Marques (NOVA University of Lisbon): MarcMus: a case study of music paper and handwriting in the collection of the Count of Redondo

11.4.7 Alessandra Fucini | 6th International Conference on watermarks in digital collections

<https://youtu.be/Ft-djMi1UV8> (23:27)

04.07.2022 Alessandra Fucini (Istituto centrale per il restauro e la conservazione del patrimonio archivistico e librario): Pio Amori Collection and the Corpus Chartarum Italicarum

11.4.8 Neil Harris | 6th International Conference on watermarks in digital collections

<https://youtu.be/yaGj3SNOGPQ> (46:21)

4.07.2022 Neil Harris (University of Udine): New Bottles, Old Wine, Humanist Databases. The Test Case of Briquet's 1907 "Les filigranes"

11.4.9 Silvia Hufnagel | 6th International Conference on watermarks in digital collections

https://youtu.be/_7_G9eQlgZ4 (18:26)

Silvia Hufnagel (Árni Magnússon Institute for Icelandic Studies): The Role of Watermarks for the "Life of Paper" - A Project Description

11.4.10 Maria Stiegler | 6th International Conference on watermarks in digital collections

https://youtu.be/P_AqZd5pOEI (7:36)

04.07.2022 Maria Stiegler: Make one out of three. A new system for imaging watermarks

11.4.11 Emanuel Wenger | 6th International Conference on watermarks in digital collections

<https://youtu.be/UL2VEZg-ybl> (24:52)

04.07.2022 Emanuel Wenger: Memory of Paper/Unpublished Watermark Collections

11.4.12 Livia Faggioni | 6th International Conference on watermarks in digital collections

<https://youtu.be/JcUR-0bSleQ> (26:25)

04.07.2022 Livia Faggioni (Fondazione Fedrigoni Fabriano), Corpus Chartarum Fabriano: the story goes on

11.4.13 Sanny Holm | 6th International Conference on watermarks in digital collections

<https://youtu.be/e0Deq94gzll> (28:31)

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12 Japan

12.1 Washi

12.1.1 Washi – Japanese paper

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_E-atPin7pQ (7:00)

27.01.2012 Washi is a type of paper made in Japan. Washi is commonly made using fibers from the bark of the gampi tree, the mitsumata shrub (*Edgeworthia papyrifera*), or the paper mulberry, but also can be made using bamboo, hemp, rice, and wheat. Washi comes from *wa* meaning Japanese and *shi* meaning paper, and the term is used to describe paper made by hand in the traditional manner.

Washi is generally tougher than ordinary paper made from wood pulp, and is used in many traditional arts. Origami, Shodo, and Ukiyo-e were all produced using washi. Washi was also used to make various everyday goods like clothes, household goods, and toys as well as vestments and ritual objects for Shinto priests and statues of Buddha. Several kinds of washi, referred to collectively as Japanese tissue, are used in the conservation and mending of books. Washi was developed from the traditional Chinese paper-making process.

12.1.2 Amazing Technology of Traditional Handmade Japanese Paper – Washi

<https://youtu.be/G53cjoQIB00> (10:08)

26.01.2018 Washi is commonly made using fibers from the bark of the gampi tree, the mitsumata shrub (*Edgeworthia papyrifera*), or the paper mulberry, but also can be made using bamboo, hemp, rice, and wheat. It has an understated translucency and subtly irregular texture, which is pleasant to the touch. It is also strong, absorbent, and long-lasting, making it suitable for applications going well beyond writing and drawing.

12.1.3 JAPAN HOUSE | INTERVIEW | Yasuo Kobayashi (English)

<https://youtu.be/g6Kyxp5fqyY> (3:41)

28.03.2019 Washi (Japanese paper) artisan. Born in Kadoide, Niigata Prefecture, in 1954. He is a representative of Echigo Kadoide Washi and established the Kadoide Washi Cooperative Production Association in 1976. Starting with the cultivation of paper mulberries which are used as the raw material for kozo paper, he has been deeply involved in projects to stimulate the development of washi since 1982, promoting exchanges between urban and rural areas, repairing thatched houses and using them as a work space. A brand of Japanese sake named “Kubota” went on sale in 1985. It uses washi for its labels and has now sold over three million units. Its production has generated employment in the local region. In 2004 he opened the “Koshino Kigami Kobo” washi workshop as a base. In 2007 he installed wallpaper in the Suntory Museum, designed by Kengo Kuma, centered on the light-walls. Since 2015 he has pursued the Daichi no gakko (radical wonder school) plan to

“enrich the five senses”, based on the belief that the primitive power is also needed for the future.

12.1.4 Washi, craftsmanship of traditional Japanese hand-made paper

<https://youtu.be/J6C8ESEAeAo> (9:40)

26.11.2014 UNESCO: Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity - 2014

URL: [http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/RL/...](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/RL/)

Description: The traditional craft of hand-making paper, or Washi, is practised in three communities in Japan. The paper is made from fibres of the paper mulberry and used for letter writing and books, but also to make paper screens, room dividers and sliding doors. Families and their employees work under Washi masters, who have inherited the techniques from their parents. The communities play roles in keeping this craftsmanship viable, ranging from the cultivation of mulberry, training in the techniques and the creation of new Washi products.

Country(ies): Japan

© 2013 by Agency for Cultural Affairs

12.2 Paper fans

手技TEWAZA 「丸亀うちわ」 Marugame round paper fan／伝統工芸 青山スクエア Japan
traditional crafts Aoyama Square

<https://youtu.be/oIIUsIC6mv0> (4:17)

12.3 Paper lantern

手技TEWAZA 「岐阜提灯」 gifu paper lantern／伝統工芸 青山スクエア Japan traditional crafts
Aoyama Square

<https://youtu.be/nd2JcErsDQM> (5:06)

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12.4 Hand paper making

12.4.1 Awa

12.4.1.1 Awagami Japanese Washi Papermaking History

https://youtu.be/XG_iYfmCj4Y (19:32)

Here is a comprehensive look at the history of Awagami papermaking in Tokushima Japan.

12.4.1.2 Awagami Paper Factory, Makers of Japanese Washi Paper: Interview with Craig Anczelowitz

<https://youtu.be/MCKOr-9LPR8> (23:19)

A conversation with paper expert Craig about Awagami Papers (<https://awagami.com/>) and his

connection with this long standing family company. We discuss what it is that sets Japanese washi apart from Western papers and the factory's manufacture of handmade and machine made papers. Learn about the special set of editioning papers Awagami supplies for printmakers and a paper I'm currently experimenting with for a special project. I commonly use the Shiramine roll for my Japanese woodblocks, am working with the handmade Yoshino paper and also mention the lightweight kitakata papers.

12.4.1.3 Satomi-san of Awagami making washi paper

https://youtu.be/ZdSUM2_fzjc (4:12)

20.05.2016 Awagami's Satomi-san demonstrates her papermaking skills at the mill. Both Satomi-san and her mother are expert papermakers and important members of the Awagami family

12.4.2 Echizen

12.4.2.1 Living National Treasure - Echizen Washi : Ichibei Iwano IX

<https://youtu.be/UG9EMhwvRhl> (5:26)

09.03.2010 Ichibei Iwano IX is Living National Treasure in Japan. The Washi that he made can endure the overprint 300 times very strongly, and is used for woodblock prints etc. His father was a Living National Treasure, too, and Picasso used his father's washi regularly.

12.4.3 Iwami

12.4.3.1 Sekishu-Banshi: papermaking in the Iwami region of Shimane Prefecture

<https://youtu.be/p2WXBZQ3S18> (9:00)

26.09.2009 UNESCO: Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity – 2009 URL: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/RL/>... Description: The unique techniques of Sekishu-Banshi papermaking create the strongest paper produced in Japan. Sekishu-Banshi has long been made in the Iwami region of Shimane Prefecture in western Japan, originally as a side business for local farmers. Once popular among merchants for account books, it is used today primarily for "shoji" (paper doors), calligraphy and conservation and restoration work. The extraordinarily durable paper is handmade from the "kozo" tree (paper mulberry), and specifically from the long, tough fibres just under the bark that are considered to have too many impurities for other forms of paper. During the environmentally-friendly process, locally grown kozo is harvested in winter, the outer bark steamed off, the fibres boiled, beaten by hand, mixed with mucilage in water, and then filtered with a wooden-framed bamboo screen to form sheets; the resulting paper is dried on wooden or metal boards. The art today is the work of specialist papermakers in an artisans association, for whom Sekishu-Banshi is the foundation of their craft and one of the most important parts of their cultural heritage. They pass their traditional techniques to young successors through hands-on training, preserving a sense of continuity and identity. © 2008 by Hamada City, Sekishu-Banshi Craftsmens Association

12.4.4 Kyoto

12.4.4.1 黑谷和紙 — Making of Japanese handmade paper of Kyoto Kurotani

<https://youtu.be/swiu0YGU38Q> (5:19)

13.02.2016 This concept video shows the production processes of Kurotani Washi (traditional handmade Japanese paper) in Kyoto. The video demonstrates each step of making Washi, from harvesting mulberry, the raw material, to the completion of Washi. The scenes of Kurotani village's beautiful landscapes suggest that the traditional production method of Washi has been passed down alongside its rich natural environment.

Japanese handmade paper of Kyoto Kurotani <https://kurotaniwashi.kyoto/>

Film by Kuroyanagi Takashi (Polar Design Inc.) <http://www.polar-design.jp/>

Music by kurachino

_HKDA GLOBAL DESIGN AWARDS Bronze

12.4.4.2 KUROTANI Washi/黑谷和紙

https://youtu.be/_yGnFBNd9zQ (5.58)

Dalton Zongshian Lu

16.04.2016 張紙，能夠達到的用途是我們所意想不到的，他可以寫，當信紙，當畫紙，也可能用來包裹物品，保存物品，也可能拿來當錢包，當帽子，當衣服。黑谷位於京都府，是個500多年來一直遵循與保留傳統造紙文化的小鎮。現今塑膠氾濫的社會，因為貪圖所謂的方便性已經讓價格低廉但卻危害地球的塑膠取代了傳統日本社會中紙的功能。即便如此，黑谷這個地方仍舊堅守著傳統的和紙文化，確信透過將此傳統文化保存下來，透過與不同的領域結合，喚醒人們能夠重拾對於和紙的愛護與使用。

[16.04.2016 A piece of paper can be used beyond our expectation. It can be used for writing, as letter paper, as drawing paper, as well as for wrapping items, storing items, or as a wallet, hat, or clothes. Located in Kyoto Prefecture, Kuroya is a small town that has followed and preserved the traditional papermaking culture for more than 500 years. In today's plastic-infested society, because of the so-called convenience, plastics that are cheap but harmful to the earth have replaced the function of paper in traditional Japanese society. Even so, Kuroya still sticks to the traditional Japanese paper culture, and believes that by preserving this traditional culture and combining it with different fields, people can regain their love and use of Japanese paper.]

12.4.4.3 Kyoto's Historic Japanese Paper Manufacturing Village, Kurotani Washi 黑谷和紙 (4K)

https://youtu.be/xhcnguXH_bg (5:17)

19.11.2021 Hidden in the mountains of northern Kyoto prefecture lies Kurotani with a history of Japanese washi paper making for over 800 years. The oldest remaining manufactured paper in the village is said to date back to 1593.

12.4.4.4 Kurotani Washi English version (Ayabe, Kyoto)

<https://youtu.be/gqlPdpIBz0> (21:46)

10.04.2019 This is a video of Kurotani Washi. Kurotani Washi is designated as Kyoto Prefecture intangible cultural heritage.

12.4.5 Mino

手技TEWAZA 「美濃和紙」 mino washi paper／伝統工芸 青山スクエア Japan traditional crafts Aoyama Square

<https://youtu.be/ZCLcFnTc3z4> (5:00)

02.11.2015 年以上の歴史があり、板取川の良好な水質で紙を漉く自然条件に恵まれていることから盛んになった。主原料は、コウゾ、ミツマタ、ガンピ。

Mino-Washi has over 1300 years of history, blessed with a rich natural environment of crystal clear water of the Itadori River. The main raw materials are kozo, mitsumata and gampi trees.

12.4.6 Ryujinmura

#wakayama #ryujinmura #龍神村

How Traditional Japanese Washi Paper is Made

17.07.2021 Mr Okuno Makoto moved to the village with his wife Okuno Kayo over 40 years ago, and he has been making paper for over 3 decades at the Ryujin Art Center. He uses paper mulberry trees from Ryujinmura and the village next door, and turns them into beautiful sheets of Japanese paper. I got invited to watch him work his magic.

#wakayama #ryujinmura #龍神村 #紙漉き #papermaking

<https://youtu.be/ZeruBYGXaNk> (25:50)

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12.5 Paper art

12.5.1 Washi Transformed

12.5.1.1 Washi Transformed: New Expressions in Japanese Paper (Lecture by Meher McArthur)

<https://youtu.be/XNE2JbJPvao> (57:57)

04.11.2021 JASA: Japanese Art Society of America: Japanese art historian Meher McArthur discusses her upcoming exhibition Washi Transformed: New Expressions in Japanese Paper, which will begin touring the country this autumn. Her talk presents the works of nine Japanese artists featured in the exhibition: Hina Aoyama, Eriko Horiki, Kyoko Ibe, Yoshio Ikezaki, Kakuko Ishii, Yuko Kimura, Yuko Nishimura, Takaaki Tanaka and Ayomi Yoshida. These artists have different approaches in the use of traditional Japanese handmade paper, or washi, as a medium for their works of contemporary art,

from spectacular sculptures and installations to sublime wall pieces, screens and installations.

12.5.1.2 Learn about WASHI TRANSFORMED

<https://youtu.be/DI7-2MMJbTQ> (2:12)

01.10.2021 See the new traveling exhibition "Washi Transformed: New Expressions in Japanese Paper" at its first stop, the Allentown Art Museum, from October 10, 2021, through January 2, 2022. Get an overview of the show and see some of the works in this intro by AAM associate curator Claire McRee. "Washi Transformed" was organized by Meher McArthur and is toured by International Art & Artists, Washington, D.C.

12.5.2 Kyoko Ibe

12.5.2.1 WASHI: The Art of Kyoko Ibe

<https://youtu.be/qYzL8kWzHj8> (9:00)

05.10.2018 Stockton Art Gallery Presents: Washi: The Art of Kyoko Ibe. Visit stockton.edu/artgallery for more information.

12.5.2.2 Kyoko Ibe Installs Japanese Paper Artwork Exhibit at the Stockton Art Gallery

<https://youtu.be/9KVNCQjjJR0> (0:32)

06.09.2017 Artist Kyoko Ibe brings Japanese paper artwork to the Stockton University Art Gallery.

Washi tales brings to life in performance the human stories contained in a sheet of "washi" Japanese handmade paper as it is recycled through time. Four tales of paper making from different periods of Japanese history unfold in the art gallery with an ensemble of performers and musicians, in a world created by distinguished paper artist Kyoko Ibe.

12.5.2.3 Reginald Dwayne Betts, Elise Thoron, & Kyoko Ibe / Felon – An American Washi Tale

<https://youtu.be/43AQK5Mm0HA> (1:03:34)

20.01.2021 Asian Cultural Council. Poet-lawyer Reginald Dwayne Betts and "Recycling: washi tales collaborators," Japanese paper artist Kyoko Ibe and theater maker Elise Thoron (ACC 2008, 2010, 2015) explored their work together on Dwayne's solo performance of his recent book of poems "Felon" and the Million Book Project. Learn more at http://bit.ly/felon_indialogue.

12.5.2.4 Kyoko Ibe, Kyoto, Culture Quest

<https://youtu.be/TqJneE2l7E> (7:36)

19.11.2021 Culture Quest with Ian Grant. From our Kyoto episode, the artist Kyoko Ibe.

12.6 Paper museums

12.6.1 Ino

12.6.1.1 Ino-Cho paper museum

https://youtu.be/QVT7YW_wFeg (3:18)

12.6.2 Tokyo

12.6.2.1 Made in Tokyo ~Paper Museum ~

<https://youtu.be/GYuKA--QyxQ> (1:39)

31.07.2018 'Made In Tokyo' is a series of video clips introducing the charms of Tokyo such as beautiful sceneries, rich culinary culture and traditional craftsmanship. The Tokyo Metropolitan Government is taking various actions for promoting Tokyo's attractiveness to the world..

12.6.2.2 Origami Museum : Strength Behind Origami 【Moving Japan】

<https://youtu.be/e3Gbawbjnow> (1:45)

21.11.2016 Origami is the Japanese art of making life-like creations through the power of folding origami paper. To learn more about the beautiful elements that origami has to offer, we went to check out the Origami-Kaikan (museum) in Tokyo.

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12.7 "Jugaku Bunsho-The Person and His Work-" 2020

Subject: The videos of the International Symposium "20th Century Washi: Jugaku Bunshō—The Person and His Work" which was held online on Saturday, October 16th, 2021.

12.7.1 Welcome Speech 【Mamoru Yasuda : Mayor of Muko City】

<https://youtu.be/VDIXfTCIILM> (6:26)

25.03.2022 国際シンポジウム「20世紀の和紙 寿岳文章人と仕事」（2021年10月16日） 安田守・向日市長による開会挨拶の映像です。 Note : This is Mamoru Yasuda's video. Please click the following "もっと見る" for taking his texts(Japanese & English). テキストは次のリンクからダウンロードしていただけます。

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1G7H8PmNNStaPnDosSZimbe_Z1lucvt3L/view

This is "Welcome Speech" by Mamoru Yasuda, Mayor of Muko City. A transcript of the text is available at the following URL:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1m8zpZ7LhCEIN5zB6BLOinQFy0ax5EsUx/view>

12.7.2 Virtual Exhibition "Jugaku Bunsho:The person and His Work"

<https://youtu.be/ZuphQxJS3aU> (15:00)

5.03.2022 国際シンポジウム「20世紀の和紙 寿岳文章人と仕事」（2021年10月16日） バーチャル展覧会「寿岳文章 人と仕事ー向日庵と和紙の旅ー」の映像です。 Note : This is Virtual Exhibition "Jugaku Bunsho: The person and His Work - Kojitsuan and His Washi Travels -".

Subject: The videos of the International Symposium "20th Century Washi: Jugaku Bunshō—The Person and His Work" which was held online on Saturday, October 16th, 2021. This is Virtual Exhibition "Jugaku Bunsho: The person and His Work - Kojitsuan and His Washi Travels -"

12.7.3 The Life and Achievements of Jugaku Bunsho 【Toshiro Nakajima】

https://youtu.be/-_Z_d6K4G0U (22:09)

25.03.2022 国際シンポジウム「20世紀の和紙 寿岳文章 人と仕事」（2021年10月16日） 中島俊郎氏（甲南大学名誉教授 特定非営利活動法人向日庵理事長）による報告「寿岳文章の生涯と和紙研究」の映像です。Note : This is Toshiro Nakajima's video. Please click the following "もっと見る" for taking his texts(Japanese & English). テキストは次のリンクからダウンロードしていただけます。https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZbQ6bXuBAEg4KCF_fEdB7tmcQzEjrLnx/view

Subject: The videos of the International Symposium “20th Century Washi: Jugaku Bunshō—The Person and His Work” which was held online on Saturday, October 16th, 2021.

This is “The Life and Achievements of Jugaku Bunsho” by Toshiro Nakajima : Professor Emeritus of Konan University／Chair of Kojitsuan (NPO). A transcript of the text is available at the following URL:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yR8iG2YKpDZPtr9QSCGkmpNJPU9MSrn6/view>

12.7.4 The Material Value of Jugaku Bunshō’s Washi Collection 【Susumu Yamanaka】

<https://youtu.be/LomdA9yY7NY> (21:57)

5.03.2022 国際シンポジウム「20世紀の和紙 寿岳文章 人と仕事」（2021年10月16日）山仲進氏（研究員 兵庫県多可町杉原紙研究所 和紙博物館寿岳文庫）による報告「寿岳文章収集和紙の資料的価値」の映像です。Note : This is Susumu Yamanaka's video. Please click the following "もっと見る" for taking his texts (Japanese & English). テキストは次のリンクからダウンロードしていただけます。

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SpyQh1THP3nz74z8varcMWrvvMMjiYqu/view>

This is “The Material Value of Jugaku Bunshō’s Washi Collection” by Susumu Yamanaka : Researcher／Washi Museum’s Jugaku Jugaku’s Collection. A transcript of the text is available at the following URL: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CAV0u8oo5jdClu1h24iNvc_WyzJ5a9Am/view

12.7.5 The Accomplishments of Dard Hunter 【Cathleen A. Baker】

<https://youtu.be/nokEDnDDBrY> (22:52)

25.03.2022 国際シンポジウム「20世紀の和紙 寿岳文章 人と仕事」（2021年10月16日）キャスリーン・A・ベイカー氏（紙史研究者兼教育者）による報告「ダード・ハンター（1883–1966）の功績について」の映像です。Note : This is Cathleen A. Baker's video.

This is “The Accomplishments of Dard Hunter (1883–1966)” by Cathleen A. Baker, PhD : Paper historian, biographer of Dard Hunter／Book and paper conservator／Director of The Legacy Press. A transcript of the text is available at the following URL:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MbT1PXufSVIWVAL2aDQ3kbFra8cdYINz/view>

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/19P8q2FyXbidDzZjeFZRlvzuSnJVuBoUO/view>

Cultural Case Studies of Handmade Paper in South(east) Asia 【Claire Cuccio】

<https://youtu.be/Rpf2gTbLQRE> (28:45)

25.03.2022 国際シンポジウム「20世紀の和紙 寿岳文章人と仕事」（2021年10月16日） クレア・クッチオ氏（独立研究者 学術編集者 翻訳者）による報告「（東）南アジアの手漉紙—文化的な考察—」の映像です。Note : This is Claire Cuccio's video. Please click the following "もっと見る" for taking her texts (Japanese & English). テキストは次のリンクからダウンロードしていただけます。<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qxU2S60Zt7fd9Uegt7ZvhQbkJxQWfa/view>

This is “Cultural Case Studies of Handmade Paper in South(east) Asia” by Claire Cuccio, PhD : Asian woodblock printmaking, paper and traditional craft specialist, founder of WoodPaperHand. A transcript of the text is available at the following URL:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1O6j69mjvAB4BQYbtM_UcpUH9vs3RnxBR/view

12.7.6 Recent Trends: Handmade Paper in the Arts 【Lynn Sures】

<https://youtu.be/ii6FhEYU1iw> (26:36)

25.03.2022 国際シンポジウム「20世紀の和紙 寿岳文章人と仕事」（2021年10月16日）リン・シュアーズ氏（アーティスト）による報告「アートにおける手漉紙、その近年の動向」の映像です。Note : This is Lynn Sures's video. Please click the following "もっと見る" for taking her texts (Japanese & English). テキストは次のリンクからダウンロードしていただけます。

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ME60ZImPwA9wSVUNabf8fww7ePYzoKXB/view>

This is “Recent Trends: Handmade Paper in the Arts” by Lynn Sures : Artist／President of North American Hand Papermakers, 2018-2020／Professor Emeritus of Corcoran College of Art and Design. A transcript of the text is available at the following URL:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dolMGBT-x5e9wDu-FUJx-E6XIHliOsdM/view>

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12.8 Paper stencils

手技TEWAZA 「伊勢形紙」 Ise-katagami Paper Stencil／伝統工芸 青山スクエア Japan traditional crafts Aoyama Square

<https://youtu.be/0yIBJQ7s2JM> (4:16)

12.9 Suminagashi

12.9.1 Suminagashi | The Making of Kuuki 空氣

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BdNKbNypoVs> (4:34)

12.12.2020 The title of this piece is Kuuki 空氣 (air).

Suminagashi (墨流し), often translated to "floating ink," is the ancient Japanese technique of marbling. For me, it is art therapy.

There is something so healing about lightly touching your brushes to the surface of the water and creating those entrancing ink rings. Any slight breath or movement and a new design will take shape.

You can't control it. You can't replicate it. It just is. In turn, forcing you to just go with its flow. To live and create without certainty.

12.9.2 SUMINAGASHI / 墨流し/ The art of floating ink

<https://youtu.be/ujkXEL0MqLU> (2:46)

06.08.2017 The mysterious japanese marbling art. XII- Century ac.

12.9.3 伝統的墨流しテスト

<https://youtu.be/xUm7Va6AHNg> [14:51]

08.07.2017 [traditional suminagashi test]

12.9.4 墨流し-suminagashi-

<https://youtu.be/4pB6e7yYe6w> (2:48)

02.10.2015 2015年10月10日（土）11日（日）の2日間限定で、Tokyo135°原宿本店にて墨流し体験を行います！つくったハンカチはお持ち帰り頂けます◎ 貴重な墨流しを体験しに、是非 Tokyo135°原宿本店に遊びにいらしてくださいませ *

[02.10.2015 Für nur 2 Tage, am 10. Oktober (Sa) und 11. Oktober (So) 2015, veranstalten wir ein Suminagashi-Erlebnis im Tokyo 135° Harajuku Flagship Store! Sie können die Taschentücher, die Sie herstellen, mit nach Hause nehmen. Bitte besuchen Sie den Tokyo135°Harajuku Main Store, um den kostbaren Suminagashi-Prozess* zu erleben.]

12.9.5 越前和紙 : 福田忠雄 (福井県指定無形文化財)

Echizen Washi: Tadao Fukuda (Fukui Prefecture Designated Intangible Cultural Property)

<https://youtu.be/9nAez1H9iAw> (2:24)

05.04.2010 福井県指定無形文化財 墨流し 保持者・伝統工芸士の福田忠雄氏。墨流しの技術は、平安時代にその歴史を遡ることができます。一度しかできない文様墨流しの文様。織り成す模様は、まさに変幻自在です。取材記・Report (only Japanese);

[Mr. Tadao Fukuda, traditional craftsman and owner of Suminagashi, an intangible cultural property designated by Fukui Prefecture. It is said that the technique of suminagashi can be traced back to the Heian period. A pattern that can only be done once Suminagashi patterns. The weaving pattern is truly phantasmagoric.]

13 Korea

13.1 Fan making

13.1.1 How A Korean Fan Maker Carries On The 350-Year-Old Tradition Of Hapjukseon | For The Cultur

<https://youtu.be/79dJCKNXcQc> (6:42)

04.03.2022 Kim Dong-sik is a fourth-generation craftsman making hapjukseon, a traditional Korean

fan. These fans date back at least 350 years to the Joseon dynasty (1392-1910) and were used by only the royal family and aristocrats. Kim is one of the few artisans making this fan today, and he's a master of every step of the process.

13.2 Hanji

13.2.1 Making hanji screens: tools for Korean papermaking

<https://youtu.be/aOPsSyjCigg> (2:03)

18.12.2009 A brief overview of making bamboo screens necessary for making hanji, Korean handmade paper. Only one master screenmaker remains in Korea, and he provides screens for papermills all over the country. Yu Bae Geun was also a papermaker and is currently Jeolla-do's intangible property holder in screen making; I visited his studio in March 2009. Special thanks to Professor Ham Hanhee and the U.S. Fulbright Program- Camera and editing by Aimee Lee.

13.2.2 Making hanji: Korean papermaking by Shin Hyun Se

https://youtu.be/1_nWOO10ODk (7:55)

18.12.2009 Hanji, Korean paper, has a long but often overlooked tradition. This high-quality paper is made from the inner bark of the dak (mulberry) tree, in the countryside where the water supply is clean and abundant. There are many, many stages of papermaking. This video was shot on August 6, 2008 on a site visit to a traditional papermaker who supplies FIDES International with conservation-grade hanji. He has been making paper since he was a teenager, and his is the only surviving mill in a rural village where papermaking used to be plentiful. Thanks to Bo Kyung Kim of FIDES International and the US Fulbright Program-Camera, Editor: Aimee Lee © 2008

13.2.3 Formation Comparisons: Four Korean papermakers

<https://youtu.be/wrPView0aMVQ> (2:02)

18.12.2009 A comparative look at four different Korean papermakers, all using the traditional sheet formation style (webal technique): Jang Yong Hoon of Jang Ji Bang in Gapyeong, Shin Hyun Seh of Shin Hyun Seh Traditional Hanji in Uiryeong, Jang Eung Yeoll of Wonju Hanji in Wonju, and Jang Seong Woo of Jang Ji Bang in Gapyeong. This style of papermaking has become quite rare in Korea but produces a strong, thin sheet with no dominant grain direction. Special thanks to the papermakers and the U.S. Fulbright Program. Camera and editing by Aimee Lee.

13.2.4 Korean Traditional Paper Hanji (한지)

<https://youtu.be/4D9efQ0L1OA> (2:52)

14.11.2013 Korean paper or hanji(한지) is the name of traditional handmade paper from Korea. Hanji is made from the inner bark of Paper Mulberry, a tree native to Korea that grows well on its rocky mountainsides, known in Korean as dak(닭종이). The formation aid crucial to making hanji is the mucilage that oozes from the roots of Hibiscus manihot. This substance helps suspend the individual fibers in water.

13.2.5 Hanji Unfurled Book Trailer

https://youtu.be/SCxX_2Lgi8Y (2:10)

26.11.2012 A 2-min trailer about Hanji Unfurled: One Journey into Korean Papermaking, by Aimee Lee. To order and read more about this first English-language book about Korean paper arts, visit http://www.thelegacypress.com/lee_pag.... Edited by Cindy Lee. Camera and music by Aimee Lee. Book tour information: <http://aimeelee.net/updates/>.

13.2.6 Conservation: Korean Hanji Paper Making

https://youtu.be/x7mPGaa_NMA (3:40)

16.09.2016 Victoria and Albert Museum. Come on a journey into Korean Hanji paper making, part of ongoing conservation research into oriental papers. This process is explained by master paper maker Jang Seong Woo to V&A paper conservator Susan Catcher, from the choosing of the raw material, to the cooking, cleaning and pulping that enables a paper sheet to be cast using a bamboo frame or bal. The beauty of the final hanji paper after drying on a heated wall and burnishing is seen in the stacked sheets, some of which returned to the Museum's paper conservation studio.

13.3 Paper making

13.3.1 Koreanischer traditioneller Papierfabrik-Massenproduktion Prozess

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XjAZjcNxFyM> (13:52)

25.07.2022

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14 Nepal

14.1 Paper making

14.1.1 Traditional Hand Made paper making – Nepal

<https://youtu.be/b5Pbbu6rMR4?list=RDLVcETymcA4yCI> (14:45)

18.08.2012 This film will help you to provide knowledge for how to make Traditional Nepali handmade papers and products .This film is made by Marja Van Galen and dedicated to her friend Manohar Upreti.

15 Poland

15.1 Paper making

15.1.1 Oława

15.1.1.1 Produkcja papieru w Polsce. Jak to wygląda? – Fabryki w Polsce

<https://youtu.be/t6GbiUCmcuc> [4:40]

02.05.2017 Produkcja papieru toaletowego, ręczników papierowych – o tym opowiadamy w dzisiejszym odcinku. Takie artykuły znajdziemy w niemal każdym sklepie, my sprawdziliśmy w jaki sposób powstają artykuły higieniczne z papieru, w tym celu odwiedziliśmy zakład produkcyjny firmy

[Production of toilet paper, paper towels - this is what we tell in today's episode. Such articles can be found in almost every store, we checked how hygienic articles are made of paper, for this purpose we visited the production plant of Jack-Pol]

15.1.1.2 Jak produkowane są opakowania tekturowe? - Fabryki w Polsce

<https://youtu.be/5Lt9A6mvO2E> (4:50)

29.09.2017 Opakowania tekturowe. Wykorzystywane są w niemal każdej branży przemysłu, transporcie, handlu. Żeby przyjrzeć się ich produkcji wybraliśmy się do Oławy, gdzie znajduje się zakład firmy DS Smith.

Wizytę w zakładzie rozpoczęliśmy od Działu Rozwoju. To tutaj tworzone są modele 3D nowych opakowań. Aby je zaprojektować potrzebna jest wiedza o produkcie, jego gabarytach, łańcuchu logistycznym, jaki opakowanie musi przebyć.

Na ploterze wycinany jest prototyp opakowania i dzięki temu można sprawdzić, czy produkt do niego pasuje.

Później może ruszyć produkcja.

Najpierw trzeba wytworzyć tekturę. Z magazynu surowców pobierana jest bela papieru makulaturowego, który następnie zakładany jest w tekturnicy.

Papier zakładany jest w odpowiedniej strefie maszyny. Liczba stref, na których będzie odbywać się produkcja, zależy od liczby warstw tektury.

W agregacie, pod wpływem temperatury 200 stopni celsjusza, na wałach ryflowanych, papier jest falowany.

Na grzbiet fali nakładany jest klej i doklejana jest warstwa płaska, czyli pokrycie, a w sklejarkę pojedynczej doklejana jest warstwa wierzchnia.

Po suszeniu noże wzdłużne tną tekturę na pół. Jedna część przekazywana jest na stół górny, druga na stół dolny. Dzięki temu, podczas jednego cyklu produkcyjnego można produkować tekturę przeznaczoną dla dwóch różnych opakowań.

Zarówno na górnym, jak i dolnym stole noże poprzeczne tną tekturę na długość. Wszystkimi procesami kieruje lider tekturnicy. Nadzoruje bieżącą pracę maszyny.

Z maszyny arkusze tektury, przewożone są na pola odkładcze, gdzie będą sezonywać.

Ta część z nich, która bezpośrednio ma trafić do klienta przewożona jest na paletyzer. Po utworzeniu palety tektura trafia do magazynu.

My podążamy dalej za produkcją opakowań. Po sezonyowaniu tramwaj pobiera stos tektury z pola odkładczego i przekazuje je do maszyny obróbczej. Tektur najpierw trafia do sekcji drukującej.

Jakość nadruku jest na bieżąco kontrolowana.

Następnie tektura trafia do zespołu sztancująco-wycinającego, wyposażonego w wykrojnik.

W sekcji wypychającej pozbywamy się odpadu technologicznego. Z arkusza rozrywane są wykroje, a więc pojedyncze opakowania. Na jednym arkuszu może się bowiem znajdować od jednego do kilkunastu opakowań.

Na sklejarkę opakowanie jest składane i klejone w taki sposób, aby później łatwo je było rozłożyć.

Na koniec, w laboratorium sprawdzana jest jakość i wytrzymałość opakowań.

W Oławie, zakładzie DS Smith, w ciągu roku produkowanych jest około 230 milionów opakowań, a do produkcji zużywanych jest około 90 milionów metrów kwadratowych tektury.

[Cardboard packaging. They are used in almost every industry, transport and trade. To take a look at their production, we went to Oława, where the DS Smith plant is located.

We started our visit to the plant from the Development Department. This is where 3D models of new packaging are created. In order to design them, knowledge about the product, its dimensions and the logistic chain that the packaging must go through is required.

A prototype of the packaging is cut out on the plotter and thus it is possible to check whether the

product fits it.

Production may start later.

First you need to make cardboard. A bale of recycled paper is collected from the warehouse of raw materials and placed in the corrugator.

The paper is loaded in the appropriate zone of the machine. The number of production zones depends on the number of cardboard layers.

In the aggregate, under the influence of a temperature of 200 degrees Celsius, on the corrugated shafts, the paper is wavy.

Glue is applied to the crest of the wave and a flat layer is glued, i.e. a cover, and in a single gluer a top layer is glued.

After drying, the longitudinal knives cut the cardboard in half. One part is transferred to the upper table, the other to the lower table. Thanks to this, during one production cycle it is possible to produce cardboard intended for two different packages.

On both the upper and lower tables, cross knives cut the cardboard to length. All processes are managed by the cardboard maker leader. Supervises the current operation of the machine.

From the machine, cardboard sheets are transported to the storage fields, where they will be seasoned.

The part of them that is to be delivered directly to the customer is transported to the palletizer. After the pallet is created, the cardboard goes to the warehouse.

We continue with the production of packaging. After seasoning, the tram picks up the cardboard stack from the storage field and transfers it to the processing machine. The cardboard first goes to the printing section.

The quality of the overprint is monitored on an ongoing basis.

Then, the cardboard goes to the die-cutting and cutting unit, equipped with a die.

In the push-out section, we get rid of the technological waste. Blanks, i.e. individual packages, are torn off the sheet. One sheet may contain from one to a dozen or so packages.

The packaging is folded on a gluing machine and glued in such a way that it is easy to unfold later.

Finally, the quality and durability of the packaging are checked in the laboratory.

In Oława, the DS Smith plant, approximately 230 million packages are produced annually, and approximately 90 million square meters of cardboard are used for the production.]

15.2 Paper museums

15.2.1 Duszniki-Zdroj

15.2.1.1 Museum of Papermaking in Duszniki-Zdroj

<https://youtu.be/7tBNrgADv1c> (13:35)

25.11.2014

15.2.1.2 Warsztat z Echizen

<https://youtu.be/r1sW0SgEwjc> (3:55)

18.08.2022 Zbiory Muzeum Papiernictwa wzbogaciły się o oryginalny warsztat papierniczy z japońskiej miejscowości Echizen, gdzie tradycje wyrobu papieru trwają już 1300 lat. To dar rodzin Yamaguchi.

Warsztat został wyekspozowany na wystawie czasowej "Za siódmą górą, za siódmą rzeką" (8 lipca – 2 października 2022). Obok warsztatu na wystawie pokazaliśmy kolekcję japońskich papierów, które trafiły do muzeum wraz z warsztatem.

[The collection of the Museum of Papermaking was enriched by an original paper workshop from the Japanese town of Echizen, where the traditions of making paper have been going on for 1,300 years. It's a gift from the Yamaguchi family.

The workshop was displayed at the temporary exhibition "Behind the Seventh Mountain, Behind the Seventh River" (July 8 - October 2, 2022). In addition to the workshop, the exhibition showed a collection of Japanese papers that went to the museum along with the workshop.]

15.2.1.3 Zrób sobie papier / DIY paper

<https://youtu.be/wCDD6pZWsgA> (14:55)

19.06.2020 Zobaczcie, jak w warunkach domowych samodzielnie czerpać arkusze papieru. Film z cyklu „Czerpalnia pomysłów”. Zrealizowany przez Muzeum Papiernictwa w ramach projektu „W sieciach dusznickiej papierni”, dzięki finansowemu wsparciu Ministerstwa Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego (program „Kultura w sieci”).

See how to mould sheets of paper yourself at home. A film from the series "The Source of Ideas". Realized by the Museum of Papermaking in Duszniki-Zdrój (Poland) as part of the project "In the networks of the Duszniki Paper Mill", thanks to the financial support of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage ("Culture on the web" program).

15.2.1.4 MUZEUM PAPIERNICTWA W DUSZNIKACH ZDROJU

<https://youtu.be/dB8eZagSUFI> (9:31)

17.03.2018 Duszniki Zdrój to malowniczo położona miejscowością na Dolnym Śląsku w powiecie kłodzkim, która przyciąga turystów nie tylko ze względu na swoje walory uzdrowiskowe, ale również na wyjątkowe atrakcje, do których z pewnością zaliczyć można Muzeum Papiernictwa obchodzące w tym roku swój jubileusz 50-lecia istnienia. Przez szereg lat miejsce to zrewitalizowało się tworząc nowe atrakcje przyciągające tysiące odwiedzających z całej Polski, Europy, czy nawet Świata.

[Duszniki Zdrój is a picturesque village in Lower Silesia in the Kłodzko powiat, which attracts tourists not only because of its spa advantages, but also for unique attractions, including the Museum of Papermaking, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. Over the years, this place has revitalized, creating new attractions attracting thousands of visitors from all over Poland, Europe and even the world.]

15.2.1.5 Góry Stołowe. Warsztaty czerpania papieru w Muzeum Papiernictwa. Podróże Bliskie Naturze.

<https://youtu.be/UWEuvSfAxeo> (20:01)

25.03.2017 Muzeum Papiernictwa w Dusznikach-Zdroju to nie tylko obiekt pełen ciekawych eksponatów, ale również jedno z niewielu miejsc w Polsce, gdzie wciąż wytwarza się ręcznie najstarszy typ papieru na świecie, czyli papier czerpany. Muzeum znajduje się w zabytkowym, pochodząącym z XVII w. młynie papierniczym, który jest bezcennym zabytkiem techniki w Europie. Najmłodsi goście muzeum mogą wziąć udział w warsztatach edukacyjnych, w czasie których uczą się samodzielnego czerpania papieru. Film jest skróconą relacją z takich warsztatów, które zazwyczaj trwają ok. 30 minut.

[The Museum of Papermaking in Duszniki-Zdrój is not only a facility full of interesting exhibits, but also one of the few places in Poland where the oldest type of paper in the world is still hand-made, i.e. handmade paper. The museum is located in a historic, 17th-century paper mill, which is a priceless technical monument in Europe. The youngest visitors of the museum can take part in educational workshops, during which they learn how to draw paper on their own. The film is a short report from such workshops, which usually last about 30 minutes.]

15.2.1.6 Muzeum Papiernictwa w Dusznikach-Zdroju

<https://youtu.be/y7YXMtnba3k> (13:35)

25.11.2014 Filmowa wizyta w dusznickim młynie papierniczym sprzed 1562 r. - siedzibie Muzeum Papiernictwa.

[A film visit to the Duszniki paper mill from before 1562 - the seat of the Museum of Papermaking.]

15.2.1.7 Jak powstał pierwszy papier

[How the first paper was made]

https://youtu.be/8GD-K_OaNxA (30:14)

22.09.2020 Czy wiecie, że papier, tak jak kompas, banknoty, zapałki, jedwab czy porcelana, pochodzi z Chin? Historia tego wynalazku jest niezwykle ciekawa. Zanim Chińczycy wykonali pierwszy arkusz... Ale o tym opowiadamy w tym webinarium. Dowiecie się też, jak i z czego wytwarzano papier w Chinach oraz w jaki sposób go wykorzystywano. Potem wyruszymy z papierem w pasjonującą podróż przez Azję do Europy. Webinarium organizujemy w ramach programu "Kultura w sieci". Udział w webinarium jest bezpłatny. W webinarium uczestniczy tłumacz języka migowego. Serdecznie zapraszamy.

[Broadcast live on 22.09.2020 Did you know that paper, like compass, banknotes, matches, silk or porcelain, comes from China? The history of this invention is extremely interesting. Before the Chinese made the first sheet... But that's what we're talking about in this webinar. You will also learn how and what paper was made in China and how it was used. Then we will set off with the paper on an exciting journey through Asia to Europe. We organize the webinar as part of the "Culture on the Web" program. Participation in the webinar is free of charge. A sign language interpreter participates in the webinar. You're welcome.]

15.2.1.8 Jak wyglądała technika europejska?

[What was European technology like?]

<https://youtu.be/HtnkBtZm40o> (49:54)

29.09.2020 Zapis webinarium Muzeum Papiernictwa. Papier, wynalazek chiński, do Europy trafił w XI w. dzięki Arabom, którzy na Półwyspie Iberyjskim założyli pierwsze na kontynencie papiernie. Ale to we Włoszech, wkrótce potem, narodziła się technika, która pozwoliła na wytwarzanie arkuszy znacznie szybciej i w lepszej jakości. Nic dziwnego, że młyny papiernicze zaczęto wznosić w krajach sąsiednich, a potem i dalszych. W naszym webinarium zabieramy Was w podróż przez wieki. Opowiadamy, na czym polegała i jak zmieniała się europejska technika czerpalnicza. Dowiecie się

m.in. do czego papiernikom potrzebny był drut, a do czego zwierzęce kości...

Uzupełnienie odpowiedzi na pytania zadawane przez uczestników webinaru:

1. Najciekawszy dokument sporządzony na papierze czerpanym z Dusznik?

– list z 28 września 1644 r. od Władysława IV do senatora Janusza Kiszki (w zbiorach Biblioteki w Kórniku);

– kopie Konstytucji 3 maja wykonane na papierze wyczerpanym już Muzeum Papiernictwa.

2. Najstarszy znany dokument na dusznickim papierze czerpanym?

– rachunki kasy szpitalnej z lat 1584–1585 (w zbiorach Archiwum Państwowego w Kamieńcu Ząbkowickim).

3. Standardowy format papieru czerpanego?

– do XVIII w. formaty nie były standaryzowane, każdy młyn stosował inne. Nie przekraczały jednak 74 x 54 cm i nie były mniejsze niż 35 x 23 cm. Standaryzacja nastąpiła dopiero w XX w. i wtedy wprowadzono znane nam formaty.

Webinarium zorganizowane w ramach programu "Kultura w sieci". W webinarium uczestniczy tłumacz języka migowego.

[Broadcast live on 29/09/2020 Recording of the Museum of Papermaking webinar. Paper, a Chinese invention, came to Europe in the 11th century thanks to the Arabs, who established the first paper mills on the continent in the Iberian Peninsula. But it was in Italy, shortly thereafter, that the technique was born that allowed sheets to be produced much faster and with better quality. It is not surprising that paper mills began to be built in neighboring countries, and then in further countries. In our webinar, we take you on a journey through the ages. We tell you what it was and how European dredging technology changed. You will learn e.g. what papermakers needed wire for, and what animal bones...]

Supplementary answers to questions asked by webinar participants:

1. The most interesting document made on handmade paper from Duszniki?

– letter of September 28, 1644 from Władysław IV to Senator Janusz Kiszka (in the collection of the Library in Kórnik);

– copies of the Constitution of May 3 made on paper already exhausted by the Museum of Papermaking.

2. The oldest known document on handmade paper from Duszniki?

– bills of the hospital fund from the years 1584–1585 (in the collection of the State Archives in Kamieniec Ząbkowicki).

3. Standard handmade paper size?

– until the 18th century, the formats were not standardized, each mill used a different one. However, they did not exceed 74 x 54 cm and were not smaller than 35 x 23 cm. Standardization took place only in the 20th century, when the formats we know were introduced.

Webinar organized as part of the "Culture on the Web" program. A sign language interpreter participates in the webinar.]

15.2.1.9 Krótko o dusznickim młynie papierniczym

[Briefly about the paper mill in Duszniki]

<https://youtu.be/1CVZEqtcq7g> (1:08:24)

15.09.2020 Transmisja webinarium, podczas którego dowiecie się, dlaczego budynek papierni nosi miano młyna, jaka była historia jego budowy, kto go zamieszkiwał i jaką funkcję pełniły poszczególne kondygnacje. Spróbujemy Was przekonać, że architektura naszej papierni wyróżnia się na tle innych europejskich młynów, sytuując dusznicki obiekt w czołówce najpiękniejszych i najokazalszych. Opowiem Wam także o dawnej produkcji papieru oraz porównamy ją ze współczesną działalnością produkcyjną.

[15.09.2020 Broadcast of a webinar during which you will find out why the paper mill building is called a mill, what was the history of its construction, who lived in it and what function each floor had. We will try to convince you that the architecture of our paper mill stands out from other European mills, placing the building in Duszniki at the forefront of the most beautiful and impressive. We will also tell you about the old paper production and compare it with modern production activities.]

15.2.1.10 Inflacyjny skarb z Lutomierza

[Inflation treasure from Lutomierz]

<https://youtu.be/aKzZ2RE21m0> (5:18)

22.04.2022 „Tysiące, miliony, miliardy. Skarb z Lutomierza w Muzeum Papiernictwa” – to tytuł wystawy prezentowanej w Muzeum Papiernictwa od 15 października 2021 r. do połowy stycznia 2022 r. Celem wystawy było wyjaśnienie odbiorcy, czym jest inflacja lub hiperinflacja.

[April 22, 2022 “Thousands, millions, billions. Treasure from Lutomierz in the Museum of Papermaking” - this is the title of the exhibition presented at the Museum of Papermaking from October 15, 2021 to mid-January 2022. The aim of the exhibition was to explain to the recipient what inflation or hyperinflation is.]

15.2.1.11 Banknoty opozycyjne w Muzeum Papiernictwa

[Opposition banknotes at the Museum of Papermaking]

<https://youtu.be/qiXF4D1cHyE> (4:21)

26.04.2022 Z okazji 40. rocznicy wprowadzenia w Polsce stanu wojennego, 13 grudnia 2021 r., w Muzeum papiernictwa otwarta została wystawa prezentująca tzw. cegiełki w formie banknotów, drukowane w latach 80. XX w. przez podziemną Solidarność i inne nielegalne wówczas organizacje opozycyjne. Wystawa dostępna była do połowy stycznia 2022 r. .

[April 26, 2022 On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the introduction of martial law in Poland, on December 13, 2021, an exhibition presenting the so-called bricks in the form of banknotes, printed in the 1980s by the underground Solidarność and other then illegal opposition organizations. The exhibition was available until mid-January 2022.]

16 Switzerland

16.1 Paper conservation

16.1.1 Kleisterpapier - Forschung an der Hochschule der Künste Bern HKB

<https://youtu.be/4JviAK2ssyQ> (8:57) (Public access is currently not permitted, 12/13/2022)

18.02.2020 Herstellung von Kleisterpapier. Eine experimentelle Rekonstruktion nach C. F. G. Thon, Der Fabrikant bunter Papiere, 1826, S. 207-212, Dritte Methode.

[Manufacture of paste paper. An experimental reconstruction according to C.F.G. Thon, Der Fabrikant bunter Papiere, 1826, pp. 207-212, third method.]

16.2 Paper making

16.2.1 PH - Perlen Papier AG (deutsch)

<https://youtu.be/b6Id7fdrgC8> (5:34)

25.04.2013

16.3 Paper mill

16.3.1 "morning sun" by -10° ... Papierfabrik Perlen

<https://youtu.be/VFIFZTF59NE> (5:07)

"morning sun" by -10° PAPER FACTORY SWITZERLAND Papierfabrik Perlen

29.05.2020 PAPER FACTORY SWITZERLAND

In 2012, around 9 a.m., I drive on the highway and see the steam clouds of the paper mill rising in the morning sun. A day later at 9:00 am at minus 10 degrees Celsius I let my model airplane "Easy Star" fly through the steam columns. The recordings became very special, as if the steam was made of gold.

16.4 Paper Museum

16.4.1 Paper Mill Basel Switzerland

<https://youtu.be/pqAsaugWEDQ> (4:40)

28.11.2007 The Visit of my kids Lisa (6) and Pablo (9) in the historic paper mill Basel/Switzerland. Printing, papermaking and calligraphy.

17 Taiwan

17.1 Papermaking in Puli, Taiwan, at the Guangxing Paper Mill

<https://youtu.be/fad8AuAwt8o> (2:51)

07.05.2013 The video shows a large sheet of paper being pulled and later dried on a hot surface. This seems to be a machine-assisted process of hand-papermaking. There's also a still of a beater and

some stills of work created using this paper. Shot with an iPhone at the Guangxing Paper Mill in Puli, Taiwan, by Shu-Ju Wang during a visit in April, 2013.

17.2 Papermaking in Taiwan

<https://youtu.be/SUKV8NplfbE> (3:02)

06.02.2015 Making paper in the Guangxing Paper Mill, Puli, Nanto, Taiwan.

17.3 TAIPEI CITY Taiwan-Papierschöpfen in Taipei / Taipeh Manual Papermaking im SuHo Papiermuseum, Botanischer Garten

<https://youtu.be/ghlOWUpXGe0> (3:40)

10.08.2020 Kurzfilmreihe Taiwan, Taipei / Taipeh - SuHo Papiermuseum, Botanischer Garten

Unsere diesjährige Asienreise führte uns auf die etwa 36000 Quadratkilometer große Insel Taiwan. Anfang März konnten wir noch, trotz der beginnenden Corona Pandemie, ohne Probleme in das Land einreisen. Im dritten Teil der Kurzfilmreihe besuchen wir das SuHo Papiermuseum. Es wurde von Chen Su Ho gegründet. Im Museum werden verschiedenste Papiere sowie Geräte zur Papierherstellung wie zum Beispiel eine Papiermühle gezeigt.

17.4 How to make handmade paper - Nantou Taiwan

https://youtu.be/l_8hVMGjki0 (7:32)

02.01.2021 Hayley Evans Filmmaker

Located in the Puli city area of Nantou County, the Kuanghsing Paper Factory is the only paper making factory in Taiwan open for visitors to explore.

Open to the public, this paper making factory offers courses in calligraphy, printing, and paper making, as well as several DIY (do it yourself) activities for visitors to enjoy such as paper fan and nightlight making.

The grounds also have a shop for visitors to buy souvenirs and unique gifts related to Chinese calligraphy and many different types of paper.

One of the four great inventions by the Chinese, paper making is an honoured tradition, and visiting the factory is a great way to witness master papermakers creating beautiful works.

How is paper made by hand?

After beating the wood fibres into a pulp, water is added to determine the quality of the fibres. The fibres are then scooped up by a mould and smoothed out by shaking the mould from side to side. Excess pulp is then removed and excess water is drained away, causing the fibres to lock together and form a sheet of paper.

Puli is well known for the pure quality of its local water. Since the quality of water is an essential part of the paper-making process, handmade paper from the Puli area is famous throughout Taiwan for its high quality and craftsmanship.

Since paper making is essentially the art of deconstructing materials and recombining them in a fabric-like structure, other materials besides wood such as bamboo, banana fibre, water bamboo shells, bagasse, jute, rattan, straw, and mulberry trees can be used to create different types of paper. The handmade paper industry of Puli, was initiated during Japanese colonisation of Taiwan in 1935.

Due in part to the quality of the water of the region, many papermaking factories were established by the Japanese between 1935 and 1945. After Taiwan was returned to the Republic of China, demands remained for handmade paper.

From the 1970s, the paper production in Puli developed rapidly as the economy grew in Taiwan with its handmade paper being exported to Japan and Korea. Paper production reached its prime between 1980 and 1990 at which time there were more than 50 factories in Puli.

After 1990, a number of factors including lack of skilled workers, rising wages and difficulty to access raw materials, led to many paper factories having to close. In 1994 a proposal was made to develop traditional industries and tourism. Since that time Guangxing Papermaking Factory has developed ways to promote the paper industry in Puli, including an active educational programme.

The production of paper at Guangxing Papermaking Factory is modeled on Japanese handmade papermaking. However it differs from many small-scale Japanese papermaking workshops in the following ways. Raw materials such as kozo are imported from other parts of Asia including the Philippines. The screening process that the factory employs to produce its handmade paper is partly mechanised; the pulp is cast by machine towards the deckle and mould held by the worker – as opposed to the keta (papermaking mould) and su (flexible screen) being cast down multiple times into a vat.

In order to prevent the long fibres of the raw material such as kozo being caught up in the mechanism, the fibres are shortened before screening. One paper (for calligraphy and Chinese painting) has been developed from water bamboo skin called Xifuxuan (cherish fortune paper). This is mixed with other unknown fibres, all raw materials having been chemically bleached. Papers are dried using heated steel drums onto which they are brushed.

Filmed and Edited by Hayley Evans Filmmaker

17.5 Taiwanese family keeps joss papermaking tradition alive

https://youtu.be/zsYaD_D40ws (1:28)

30.01.2022 In this Taiwanese workshop, women adorn sheet after sheet of yellow joss paper with gold and silver leaf and red paint to satisfy last orders for sacrificial cash offerings ahead of next month's Lunar New Year festival

18 Thailand

18.1 Papermaking

18.1.1 Mulberry paper processing

<https://youtu.be/7qk8ijAtNuQ?list=RDLVcETymcA4yCI> (8:16)

7.02.2015 How we process the colours of our Mulberry paper at our Mulberry paper factory in Chiang Mai this then gets used to make Mulberry bags , mulberry boxes, Mulberry backed books and albums and many mulberry handicrafts.

18.1.2 IKEA - Traditional handmade paper

<https://youtu.be/SMuNLGps6IU> (2:59)

14.10.2015 The VÄLBALANS collection is co-created by IKEA and artisans at the Doi Tung

Development Project Thailand using traditional handicraft techniques and local raw materials. VÄLBALANS is an limited collection and is available at IKEA stores in Switzerland and Austria and selected IKEA stores in Sweden starting on October 1st, 2015.

19 Turkey

19.1 Marbling

19.1.1 Serap Korkmaz

19.1.1.1 Create on water! / Relaxing Marbling Art

<https://youtu.be/qu7FaSu9y14> (6:01)

20.12.2020 Hi everyone, here I am with my second video, enjoy!!

19.1.1.2 Spanish Wave Marbling / Marbling Art / ASMR

https://youtu.be/Pmr2Lv7_bPY (7:15)

26.12.2020 Hello guys ! In this video you will see how I marble with comb and Spanish wave technique.

19.1.1.3 DIY Marbling / Spanish wave / Color fest & Marbled envelope

<https://youtu.be/9u2JPoLJYhk> (10:26)

4.01.2021 Hi everyone ! In this video I tried new methods and wanted to share.

20 United Arab Emirates

20.1 Abu Dhabi

20.1.1 Louvre Abu Dhabi

20.1.1.1 Online Masterclass with Taqwa Al Naqbi

<https://youtu.be/5iZAW8j4MIs> (7:14)

03.11.2021 Ready to engage with our collection through a local artist's lens? Tune in every month to watch our Online Masterclasses with Emirati Artists to learn new artistic skills as they interact with our museum collection

21 United Kingdom

21.1 Marbling

21.1.1 Art of the Marbler (Cockerell)

<https://youtu.be/Vyga8VMWXKg> (12:52)

16.03.2013 Film made in 1970 by Bedfordshire Record Office of Cockerell

21.1.2 Making Tiger Eye Marbled Paper

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VPPYIYndna0> (8:51)

24.03.2021 Paper marbling is a centuries-old art form that was once an integral part of the bookbinding trade, but is now relatively obscure. At Four Keys Book Arts we have made a point of maintaining, and I hope reviving, both of these disappearing crafts. In this video I am printing an edition of bespoke tiger eye marbled papers. This is not a tutorial video, but a look 'behind the scenes' at the process.

The marbling process begins with the 'size', the fluid bath upon which the marbling paints are floated and manipulated into the desired patterns. The size is made from carrageenan, derived from carrageen moss, a type of seaweed (or more accurately, an algae). The resulting fluid is as thick as cream and will not readily mix with paint.

Many types of paint can be used for marbling. I use acrylic paints, though gouache and watercolor paints are also commonly used. The paints are thinned and mixed with an 'expander', which causes the paint to spread upon the size. The properties of the carrageenan size prevent the paints from mixing as they are applied, allowing for the development of the characteristic fine lines of genuine marbled paper.

Once the desired colors and pattern have been achieved, paper that has been treated with an alum solution is laid carefully on the bath. The paint instantly and permanently adheres to the paper, resulting in a print that is as unique as a snowflake. Papers are sometimes rinsed, or in the case of the tiger eye pattern, laid flat to dry.

The tiger eye pattern, sometimes called the sunspot or soleil pattern, is considered one of the most challenging designs to achieve. Additives are mixed into the black marbling paint, altering its viscosity and pH in such a way that when it comes into contact with the carrageenan size it separates and flows out in its distinctive pattern. It is a delicate balance that must be achieved, taking in to account such multitudinous factors as temperature, humidity, viscosity of the size and paint, and the alkalinity or acidity of the materials, to name a few. Achieving consistent, repeatable results is an ever-moving target, so it is understandable that most marblers guard their tiger eye formulas closely. Many consider the technique to be more alchemy than art.

21.1.3 Inside the Workshop - Lucy McGrath

<https://youtu.be/mHPwohl1JL0> (2:57)

16.09.2020 Discover our new series "Inside the work" and meet artisan Lucy McGrath, paper marbler, in her workshop in London.

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21.2 Hand paper making

21.2.1 Papermaking by hand at Hayle Mill, England in 1976

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xs3PfwOltto> (15:18)

21.2.2 HANDMADE PAPER | How It's Made

<https://youtu.be/cyU5Bb8jd1s> (5:08)

08.11.2019 Ever wondered how handmade paper is made? Get the full history and 'making of' right here!

21.3 Paper Making

21.3.1 Robert Fletcher Greenfield Mill 1982

<https://youtu.be/TKIEJNd4d6U> (14:42)

13.11.2012 This is a walk through a working paper mill, narrated by Eric Gaunt, Technical Director at the time.

21.3.2 Aylesford Mill, Aylesford, Kent

<https://youtu.be/8dHWnJTfr6U> (49:03)

02.03.2015

21.3.3 Paper Machine - Fourstones Paper Mill PM4

<https://youtu.be/q7X4HaOSbc4> (2:44)

04.01.2018 Fourstones Paper Mill's latest paper machine in action.

PM4 was installed at our Scottish site, Sapphire Paper Mill in 2015. Designed to manufacture recycled tissue parent reels. To learn more about our factory or products, please visit our website:

<https://www.fourstonespapermill.co.uk/>

21.3.4 Frogmore Paper Mill - Fourdrinier papermaking machine

<https://youtu.be/e1pm-TuMLAM> (0:57)

Frogmore Paper Mill's larger Fourdrinier machine (or the 'No.2 machine' as it's known) sadly ceased production in July 2009, although it is still on site for visitors to look at during mill tours. You can also visit our smaller Fourdrinier papermaking machine which still creates everything from paper made with denim jeans to paper made with elephant dung!

21.3.5 Frogmore Paper Mill's 1902 Working Paper Machine

<https://youtu.be/biWOAYrG8ok> (0:57)

27.06.2014 <http://www.thepapertrail.org.uk>. Footage of a 1902 Fourdrinier paper machine in action. Taken at Frogmore Paper Mill; the world's first mechanised paper mill. Still manufacturing today operated by Two Rivers Paper Company.

21.4 Paper Mill

21.4.1 Abandoned Robert Fletchers Paper Mill, Oldham - Drone footage

https://youtu.be/p1_h5KNwlKK (11:40)

Premiere am 06.05.2022 As unable to get any access to the buildings, here is some drone footage (complete with sheep and security) of the former paper mill which is frozen in time after it suddenly closed. The workers were told to go home while discussions took place on its future after it fell into financial difficulties.....they never returned and the mill has remained sealed since whilst developers battle to obtain planning permission for houses on this huge site in a very picturesque setting.

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22 USA

22.1 International Paper Museum

22.1.1 Pith Papermaking (Rice Papermaking) in Taiwan

<https://youtu.be/pwPQFVdRoUo> (9:39)

13.09.2020

22.1.2 A Garden of Papermaking Plants

<https://youtu.be/otqFkFYh-8E> (22:21)

9.10.2020 This lecture, given at the Friends of Dard Hunter Meeting in Kona, Hawaii in 2008, deals with plants collected and grown in Elaine's garden. She describes 22 plants, illustrated in vivid images. She names each plant botanically, classifies it according to the nature of the fiber, provides the common name, and describes how it is used in traditional papermaking. The plants include woody bast, herbaceous bast, woody grass, herbaceous grass, leaf fibers, root fiber, seed hair fiber, pith and papyrus.

22.1.3 Bamboo Papermaking Sichuan Province, China 1985, 1933 Ma Cillage, Jiajiang City

<https://youtu.be/LdRNO2YPLEM> (15:21)

05.10.2020 Elaine Koretsky revisited Ma Village in Sichuan Province, China in 1993. In this film, the documentation of the making of bamboo paper of the highest quality, known as xuanzhi, is shown step-by-step.

22.1.4 Traditional Papermaking in Vietnam 1987 & 2000

<https://youtu.be/D2dIvoNdweC> (23:25)

28.09.2020 Elaine and Sidney Koretsky investigated traditional papermaking in Vietnam in 1987 and again in 2000. The film shows the status of papermaking in Vietnam at a time when the commune system was still in effect in the early post-war years, and shows the changes which occurred after its breakdown and the resurgence of traditional papermaking by individual papermakers. The pace of life in Hanoi is captured in the filming. The background music is traditional Vietnamese.

22.1.5 Final Papermakers of The Royal Family of Thailand

<https://youtu.be/PT5HjILjGO8> (17:52)

28.09.2020 This film by Elaine and Sidney Koretsky is based on two trips to Bangsoom Village, Thailand in the 1980s to locate and document papermaking in the same village that Dard Hunter had visited in 1935. At that time Hunter documented papermaking by the Niltongkum family, the only papermaking workshop in the village. In 1986, the Koretskys located the same village and noted that another generation of the Niltongkum family were the only papermakers still left in Bangsoom Village. They documented in detail papermaking by the two Niltongkum sisters who were children when Dard Hunter made his visit 50 years earlier. The sisters were making paper for the Royal Family of Thailand.

22.1.6 Traditional Papermaking in Laos

<https://youtu.be/GVlwPH-yc3E> (28:35)

25.09.2020 In a small village near Luang Prabang in northern Laos, Elaine located one family still making mulberry paper by hand, enabling her to document traditional Laotian papermaking. The background music is the traditional music of Laos.

22.1.7 Papermaking on the Roof of the World

<https://youtu.be/ir9B3IcIJYc> (27:42)

25.09.2020 The film is an account of traditional Tibetan/Buddhist papermaking in the Himalayas. From 1978-2004, Elaine logged hundreds of miles, traveling on bad roads and non-roads through the spectacular mountains of Asia. Despite the obstacles, she documented papermakers in remote and barely accessible areas of Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and China.

22.1.8 Origin of Paper in China

<https://youtu.be/e1zdSzzwrIA> (49:39)

25.09.2020 This video is an account of an IPH (International Association of Paper Historians) expedition to China in 1999 led by Elaine Koretsky. It focuses on a Congress held in Xian on the Origin of Paper, attended by Chinese paper scholars, archaeologists and other experts, including the group of 16 Europeans and Americans who came with Koretsky. The film also depicts visits to five ancient papermaking villages and shows scenes of traditional papermaking, as well as scenes from various cities including paper conservation at the Shanghai museum and paper archeology at the Ganzu Institute. The background music is from the Chinese contemporary opera of the classic, The Butterfly Lovers.

22.1.9 Himalayan Papermaking

<https://youtu.be/O9YS-K5hEZA> (37:30)

25.09.2020 This live slide/video lecture, given at the 2003 Dard Hunter Meeting in Minneapolis, MN by Elaine Koretsky, discusses Himalayan papermaking in terms of the spread of papermaking from its origin in China to the Himalayas. Includes scenes from Nepal, N. India, Sikkim, Bhutan, Tibet and China.

22.1.10 A Linguistic Analysis of the Chinese Role in Papermaking

<https://youtu.be/9UhzXtMKE7s> (34:50)

24.09.2020 Sidney Koretsky acknowledges that the original idea for this lecture given at the Dard Hunter Meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah in 2005 came from a report read by Dr. Peter Tschudin at the IPH meeting in Vienna in 1992. Dr. Tschudin reported that he had received information from a certain Comrade T'su Din that the invention of paper involved many distinguished Chinese whose names he proceeded to disclose. A Linguistic Analysis of the Chinese Role in Papermaking is in fact a spoof, inspired by Tschudin but the presentation is augmented and illustrated by vivid color slides taken by Sidney when he accompanied his wife Elaine Koretsky on her 16 paper research expeditions in remote rural villages in China. Despite the transparent hoax, the slides are authentic and depict the various steps and methods used in papermaking and present an invaluable historical record.

22.1.11 Before Paper - Exhibition Catalogue

https://youtu.be/UGZRa_S1-ME (48:14)

14.09.2020 This is a DVD of the 54 page catalogue, containing 77 vivid photographs of the exhibition, and an introductory essay. All the illustrations have descriptive text. Background piano music by Chopin, but no other audio. Running time: 48 minutes. 2010.

22.1.12 Traditional Hand Papermaking in Laos

<https://youtu.be/XzDGahoAdt8> (28:34)

14.09.2020 In a small village near Luang Prabang in northern Laos, Elaine located one family still making mulberry paper by hand, enabling her to document traditional Laotian papermaking. The background music is the traditional music of Laos. Running time: 28 minutes. 1995.

22.1.13 Making Very Large Sheets of Paper in China

<https://youtu.be/7BCo1heVlr8> (20:37)

13.09.2020 In 2007, Elaine and Sidney Koretsky traveled to Anhui Province, China, and quite serendipitously stumbled upon a workshop making very large sheets of paper, measuring nearly 10 feet by 23 feet. The feat of making such a large sheet of paper is vividly depicted in the film and is enhanced by a sequence of slow motion videography. The fibers, cooking, beating, sheet formation, pressing, and drying are all meticulously described. The large sheet observed was xuanzhi, the finest paper made in China for hundreds of years and used for fine calligraphy and ink brush painting, displayed in large public spaces.

22.1.14 Development in Hand Papermaking Through the Centuries

<https://youtu.be/UukL40YJDhs> (29:40)

13.09.2020

22.1.15 Sheet Formation Around the World 1976 – 2002

<https://youtu.be/y-WwPpaQCN8> (41:42)

13.09.2020 As we shall see in this video, there are two basic ways of forming a sheet of paper, namely, pouring the pulp onto a screen, or dipping the screen into the pulp. Either way, the pulp

coalesces into a mat of cellulose and a sheet of paper is formed, seemingly a magical event. Within these two methods of sheet formation, there are many variations, of which we are presenting thirty. All the papermakers shown here represent unbroken traditions of papermaking, many going back in time dozens of centuries, a few even to the origins of papermaking in China over 2,000 years ago. The scenes of sheet formation in this film were selected from tremendous quantities of movie and video footage, the result of 38 field expeditions by Elaine and Sidney Koretsky, spanning more than a quarter of a century, in 43 countries. Sheet formation is observed in China, Taiwan, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Burma, Sikkim, India, Vietnam, England, and Czechoslovakia. The background music identifies the countries and regions shown in the film. Running time: 41 minutes. 1976-2002.

22.1.16 A Tribute to Dard Hunter

<https://youtu.be/6etQfJghZc> (30:40)

13.09.2020 This remarkable film covers a time span from the early 1920's up to the present time, and reviews the four papermaking expeditions of Dard Hunter to see traditional papermaking in many countries of Asia, and compares them with the subsequent expeditions of Elaine Koretsky fifty years later, to the same parts of the world and the same villages actually visited by Hunter. Running time: 30 minutes. 1926-2006.

22.1.17 Burmese Festival of Paper Fire-Balloons

https://youtu.be/PjJJfKiC_RI (42:56)

13.09.2020 In 1995, Elaine and Sidney Koretsky documented the extraordinary Buddhist Festival of Paper Fire-Balloons in Taunggyi, Myanmar. The night balloons were 30 feet high, made entirely from sheets of handmade paper, and propelled into the night sky by hot air generated by a fire element located in the open circular base of the balloon. Below the balloon was a tail of exploding fireworks, which produced a dazzling display in the night sky. Thousands of spectators watched and heard the celebration. This film also shows how the traditional paper was made and how the sheets were used to create the large sized hot air balloons. There were balloons also launched during the day in the shapes of birds, fish , and other animals, soaring into the heavens in a spectacular display. The powerful ambient sounds precluded the need for any background music. Running time: 42 minutes. 1995.

22.1.18 The Last Papermakers Along The Silk Road

<https://youtu.be/KtmOb0zhVPO> (18:42)

13.09.2020 In 1993, Elaine and Sidney Koretsky traveled from Xian to Urumqi China, crossing part of the Great Gobi Desert and the width of the Taklamakan Desert, following the same 'Silk Road" that Marco Polo traveled on in 1292. They traveled from one oasis city to another oasis city searching for evidence of traditional papermaking, but found none until they reached the oasis city of Khotan in the extreme western part of China. In Khotan, they found Uyghur papermakers and they documented the process in one of the workshops. The background music is traditional Uyghur music. 1993.

22.2 Iowa – Center für the Book

22.2.1 Chancery Papermaking

https://youtu.be/e-PmfdV_cZU (11:42)

28.05.2013 Chancery Papermaking at the University of Iowa's Center for the Book. Papermakers: Tim Barrett, Katharina Siedler, Mary Louise Sullivan, Elizabeth Boyne. Direction and Narration: Tim Barrett. The UI Center for the Book is a graduate program committed to the study of the book arts, and the role of paper and books in our culture—past, present, and future.

22.2.2 Tim Barrett: The Story of a Papermaker

<https://youtu.be/H8ZrBsQx5eU> (7:33)

24.07.2020 Retiring University of Iowa Center for the Book director, MacArthur Fellow, and renowned papermaker Tim Barrett reflects on his storied, 34-year career at Iowa.

22.2.3 Rebecca Rice Award Timothy D. Barrett Part One Antioch Reunion 2010

<https://youtu.be/6XBNabbWeno> (12:20)

10.09.2010 Rebecca Rice Award recipient Timothy D. Barrett '73 talks about paper making.

22.3 The Menil Collection

22.3.1 On Drawing: Paper, A Foundation to Drawing with Jan Burandt and Cathleen Baker

<https://youtu.be/8YRi5xq6C28> (1:05:24)

01.06.2021

The Menil welcomes Dr. Cathleen A. Baker, an accomplished paper conservator, author, and publisher, for a program on papermaking. Baker's presentation considers the materials, processes, and technologies used in hand and machine papermaking. Depending on how paper is made, its working characteristics can vary greatly, which often influences the way artists choose their papers—that choice being the first step in creating a drawing. Through close looking at select artworks from the Menil Drawing Institute's celebrated collection of drawings, Jan Burandt, Paper Conservator at the Menil Drawing Institute, joins Baker for a discussion illuminating the differing characteristics between handmade and machine-made papers.

About the Speakers: Dr. Cathleen A. Baker taught paper conservation at the State University of New York's Cooperstown/Buffalo graduate program in art conservation from 1978–1993, after which she researched her book, "By His Own Labor: The Biography of Dard Hunter," published in 2000 in both a limited, hand-printed edition and a trade edition. From the University of Alabama, she has both an MFA in the Book Arts Program, taking courses in letterpress printing, typefounding (with R. Stanley Nelson), papermaking, and bookbinding, and a PhD in Communication Studies. From 2005 to 2016, Baker was a paper and book conservator at the University of Michigan Library, retiring as conservation librarian emerita. Her imprint, The Legacy Press, established in 1997, focuses on the printing, paper, and bookbinding arts. Since 2007, books published by The Legacy Press have received national and international acclaim. Currently, Baker has nine titles in preparation for

publication in 2020/2021.

22.4 The Met

22.4.1 Naqsh Bar Āb: Safavid Marbled Papers of the Late 16th to Early 17th centuries

<https://youtu.be/Op6Bk-RHb80> (28:05)

11.01.2013 Jake Benson, Curator, Thesaurus Islamicus Foundation Dar al-Kutub Manuscript Project (TIF-DAK). Abstract: Certain Safavid manuscripts, such as a copy of Farīd al-Dīn Aṭṭār's *Manṭiq al-Ṭayr* (MMA 63.210.35), and a double-page illustration of The Princely Hawking Party attributed to Mīrzā 'Alī (MMA2.223.1 and MFA14.624), are embellished with marbled paper borders with quite different stylistic features. The evolution of these decorative papers resulted from exchanges between artists regarding their methods, materials, as well as their individual talents and tastes. Additionally, these papers not only document the evolution of the art of marbling, but also demonstrate the extent to which members of the Safavid ruling elite deliberately fostered this trend in Iran.

22.5 Marbling

22.5.1 Rachel E. Campbell

22.5.1.1 Acrylic Paper Marbling 1

<https://youtu.be/7GzRs0O3y9Y> (9:12)

25.02.2018 When I started marbling I had trouble finding videos showing Western style paper marbling with combs, so I published mine, assuming other people familiar with marbling might be interested. These are not tutorial videos, but since so many people have asked, I'll explain the process a little here: The bath is a mixture of carrageenan and water (2TBS/gallon). The paints are acrylic, thinned with water till they're a milky consistency. (If done correctly the paints will float and spread on the surface of the bath rather than sink to the bottom.) Once enough paint has been added so that the surface of the bath is saturated the patterns are created by pulling combs of various sizes through in different order or direction, depending on the pattern. The paper is pre-treated with a mixture of alum (1 cup dissolved in a gallon of water) which works as a mordant so the paint will stick to the paper. The alum treated side of the paper is laid over the paint and lifts it off the bath when it is removed. Once the paper has dried it's ready to use!

22.5.1.2 Acrylic Paper Marbling 2

<https://youtu.be/jQE7Dux81HQ> (10:10)

25.02.2018

22.5.1.3 Acrylic Paper Marbling Time-Lapse 1

https://youtu.be/Qkb_dsTwKDK (0:31)

25.02.2018

22.5.1.4 Acrylic Paper Marbling Time-Lapse 2

<https://youtu.be/C1nNT39xFp4> (0:28)

25.02.2018

22.5.1.5 Acrylic Paper Marbling Time-Lapse 3

<https://youtu.be/QsQCQBZd184> (0:37)

25.02.2018

22.5.1.6 Acrylic Paper Marbling Time-Lapse 4

<https://youtu.be/t0obCrjIV3k> (0:34)

25.02.2018

22.5.1.7 Acrylic Paper Marbling Time-Lapse 5

<https://youtu.be/UFcq3HBkUfy> (0:38)

25.02.2018

22.5.1.8 Acrylic Paper Marbling Time-Lapse 6

<https://youtu.be/xJ87GFdSXYo> (0:21)

25.02.2018

22.5.1.9 Acrylic Paper Marbling Time-Lapse 7

<https://youtu.be/DOQYKcCnLMI> (0:32)

30.01.2020

22.5.2 Heidi Finley

22.5.2.1 Marbling on Paper

<https://youtu.be/KxM8BfaRW4E> (4:56)

18.07.2014 Paper marbling, demonstrated by Heidi Finley.

22.5.3 Iris Nevins

22.5.3.1 Spanish Style Marbling

https://youtu.be/_1_DSIREBQw (3:25)

09.12.2011 This video takes you through the steps I use to create the basic Spanish marbling pattern. It is made using my own paints, which are available at www.marblingpaper.com. Other brands should also work, but the results may be different. These are Traditional marbled designs, in the public domain for a very long time.

22.5.3.2 Sunspot or Tiger Eye Marbling Pattern

<https://youtu.be/SwAotLTL-Ws> (8:38)

09.12.2011 This video takes you through the steps I use to create the Sunspot or Tiger Eye marbling pattern. It is made using my own paints, which are available at www.marblingpaper.com. Other brands should also work, but the results may be different. These are traditional marbled designs, in

the public domain for a very long time.

22.5.4 Danny Rodriguez

22.5.4.1 Turkish Paper Marbling Workshop at Catalyst Gallery

<https://youtu.be/Qa0A452BOs0> (1:56)

26.08.2015 Take a peek into Danny's Turkish Paper Marbling workshop at Art Supply Warehouse's Catalyst Gallery in Southern California. 8/23/15.

22.5.4.2 Paper Marbling 101 - How to make the stone pattern

<https://youtu.be/qNqGDiPEeZg> (8:07)

24.09.2015 A tutorial on how to make the stone pattern when marbling. You will need a tray, carrageenan based size, paint/color, paint pallet, marbling brushes, and alumed paper.

22.5.4.3 Paper Marbling 101 - How to make the zigzag pattern

<https://youtu.be/j9bAtNolzdU> (5:45)

12.05.2016 A tutorial on how to make the zigzag pattern when marbling. You will need a tray, carrageenan based size, paint/color, paint pallet, marbling brushes, bamboo skewer, and alumed paper.

22.5.4.4 Paper Marbling 101 - Marbling Paints

<https://youtu.be/Fb0UEbrAEa8> (6:19)

21.03.2017 I use these paints for Paper Marbling.

22.5.4.5 Paper Marbling 101 - How to make the nonpareil pattern

<https://youtu.be/Chsods1HUpc> (7:57)

23.05.2017 A tutorial on how to make the nonpareil pattern when marbling. You will need a tray, carrageenan based size, paint/color, paint pallet, marbling brushes, bamboo skewer, a comb and alumed paper.

22.5.4.6 Danny Ebru / All India Radio

<https://youtu.be/VexsxFmUEv8> (5:38)

17.09.2019 Underwater cam catching Danny in the act of marbling. Enjoy watching his process in making a freeform nonpareil pattern. Featuring music by All India Radio. "Four Three" (feat. Selena Cross), and "Four Three" (Husiusdome Remix).

22.5.5 Crystal Shaulis

22.5.5.1 Suminagashi Paper Marbling DIY Japanese Water Marbling (How to Marble Paper)

<https://youtu.be/12dSRw5Wzq4> (20:31)

26.02.2016 How to marble paper using the Suminagashi technique. Simply pour water into a tray and gently touch your inked paintbrush to the surface of the water to draw the ink out. Once you're

satisfied with your design, lay a sheet of paper atop it and peel it away.

This is an activity for people of all ages - if working with small children, use disposable cake tins for a vat and pieces of yarn instead of paintbrushes.

For 'clear' ink, use a mixture of a drop of dish soap to a cup of water.

22.5.6 Sevim Surucu

22.5.6.1 Ebru Art by Sevim Surucu - *Gül Ebrusu*

<https://youtu.be/L3HhOPkMOXg> (7:00)

07.02.2016 Rose Ebru. Turkish paper marbling. Gul ebrusu yapimi. www.sevimsurucu.com.

Ebru artist Sevim Surucu. Ebru is a traditional Turkish paper marbling art of creating colorful patterns and images by sprinkling color pigments on water, then transferring them to paper. The tools are horsehair brushes, metal pins for shaping paints, specially prepared earth pigments and a tray full of water thickened with seaweed powder. The authenticity of the materials creates a mystique that will take you into the 17th century. Colors that we will be using in the workshop are also from the natural colors of masters' palettes.

22.5.6.2 Ebru Art by Sevim Surucu - Violet - *Menekşe ebrusu*

<https://youtu.be/ADtXj7IpsY4> (4:33)

08.05.2016 Ebru artist Sevim Surucu

22.5.6.3 Ebru Art by Sevim Surucu - Tulip - *Lale ebrusu*

<https://youtu.be/oGi6LvTRt8s> (2:45)

08.05.2016 Ebru artist Sevim Surucu. United Kingdom

22.5.6.4 Ebru Art by Sevim Surucu - Poppy flower - *Gelincik Ebrusu*

<https://youtu.be/cCU4S5-gPdM> (5:28)

22.12.2018

22.5.6.5 DIY Ebru Art / Marbling Art with Sevim Surucu - Lesson 1 - Introduction to Materials

<https://youtu.be/tUC3SyIEMVc> (22:15)

06.03.2019 You will learn every details for Ebru art with this video series. For purchasing Marbling Studio Ebru Art supplies please go to <https://www.sevimsurucu.com/ebru-art-....> Sevim Surucu is an ebru artist live in USA. She has been practicing Ebru Art since 2004. She held many art fairs, demonstrations and workshops. She got awarded many times as an "Outstanding Artist" at the art fairs. Please comment and ask about what you want to learn about Marbling or Ebru Art. Thanks for watching!

22.5.6.6 DIY Ebru Art / Marbling Art with Sevim Surucu - Lesson 2 - All about marbling solution

<https://youtu.be/Fp79y5OcEY0> (8:37)

18.04.2019 You will learn details about preparation of marbling solution in this video. Marbling Studio Ebru Art supplies please go to <https://www.sevimsurucu.com/ebru-art-...> Sevim Surucu is an ebru artist live in USA. She has been practicing Ebru art since 2004. She held many art fairs, demonstrations and workshops. She got awarded many times as an "Outstanding Artist" at the art fairs. Please comment and ask about what you want to learn about Marbling Art / Ebru Art. Thanks for watching!

22.5.7 Studio m (Mekeyah)

22.5.7.1 Suminagashi / The Making of Ginga 銀河

<https://youtu.be/4Gc4LQqLdil> (4:42)

21.09.2020 The title of this piece is Ginga 銀河 (galaxy).

22.5.7.2 Suminagashi / The Making of Galaxy

https://youtu.be/OCXUIXrh_n_o (3:44)

24.09.2021 The title of this piece is Galaxy. I decided to try a new technique today: flicking some of the soap/water mixture to make "stars". Shine bright shine far, be a ☽. Watch until the end for bonus content.

22.5.7.3 Suminagashi / The Making of Lazy

<https://youtu.be/mux0MsGxHvk> (4:07)

01.10.2021 The title of this piece is Lazy. Try using kitchen tools if you are feeling a bit crazy. A comb or brush would also work to create the (wavy) effect. Remember to be very gentle and intentional when you drag objects across the surface of the water or you might stir things up a bit too much.

22.5.7.4 Getting Started with Suminagashi Supplies

<https://youtu.be/LNtz3uoOzpg> (3.20)

10.10.2021 I created a visual guide to help you gather basic supplies for Suminagashi. You can expect additional guides & tutorials like this in the future that will offer solutions to problems you may encounter as you practice this marbling technique. Let me know in the comments if you have any specific questions or content you would like me to cover in the future. Happy marbling! Suminagashi (墨流し), often translated to "floating ink," is the ancient Japanese technique of marbling. For me, it is art therapy.

22.5.7.5 Suminagashi / The Making of Kuuki 空氣

<https://youtu.be/BdNKbNypoVs> (4:34)

12.12.2020 The title of this piece is Kuuki 空氣 (air).

22.5.7.6 Suminagashi / The Making of Shima 島

https://youtu.be/-_VdpiWR0C4 (3:31)

26.03.2021 The title of this piece is Shima 島 (island).

22.5.7.7 Suminagashi / The Making of Tani 谷

https://youtu.be/W79M5_RPyN0 (4:44)

23.04.2021 The title of this piece is Tani 谷 (valley).

22.5.7.8 Suminagashi / The Making of Kawa (川)

<https://youtu.be/OR7cQ1ihB8Q> (5:18)

22.05.2021 The title of this piece is Kawa (river).

22.5.7.9 Suminagashi / The Making of Arashi (嵐)

<https://youtu.be/2vYy8u8wjh8> (4:03)

03.09.2021 The title of this piece is Arashi (storm). I decided to use the water from my bathroom tap to see how it would react with the ink - you can see that the ink starts to sink a bit towards the end which added rough edges to the final design. Thinking of those impacted by the hurricane this week.

22.5.7.10 Suminagashi / The Making of Matter

<https://youtu.be/OuHrJ31qRzQ> (4:00)

10.09.2021 The title of this piece is Matter. I mixed a tiny bit of green ink into the black to lighten the shade a bit. I am spending more time playing with different colors and hues - a lot of trial and error.

22.5.8 Mary Wipf

22.5.8.1 Suminagashi with Mary Wipf - Wind and Water Adventures I

<https://youtu.be/ArNqKgJX7YQ> (1:09:03)

07.08.2020 Mary Wipf has been a South Dakota Arts Council roster artist since 1983. She invites others to learn the ancient techniques of Turkish marbling and Japanese suminagashi throughout her residencies across the state. During the COVID-19 pandemic, she hosted a virtual residency for Sanford Health's Sioux Falls campus via video instruction. In a time of uncertainty, boredom and loneliness, Wipf has sparked curiosity, creativity, and companionship with her beautifully composed virtual residencies. We hope you are able to find solace in the presence of Wipf's artistic adventures.

22.5.8.2 Suminagashi with Mary Wipf - Wind and Water Adventures II

<https://youtu.be/woMglquRfWw> (1:24:15)

07.08.2020 Mary Wipf has been a South Dakota Arts Council roster artist since 1983. She invites others to learn the ancient techniques of Turkish marbling and Japanese suminagashi throughout her residencies across the state. During the COVID-19 pandemic, she hosted a virtual residency for Sanford Health's Sioux Falls campus via video instruction. In a time of uncertainty, boredom and loneliness, Wipf has sparked curiosity, creativity, and companionship with her beautifully composed

virtual residencies. We hope you are able to find solace in the presence of Wipf's artistic adventures.

This program is made possible with funding from Sanford Health and a grant from the South Dakota Arts Council

22.5.8.3 Suminagashi with Mary Wipf - Wind and Water Adventures III

<https://youtu.be/YR8cQmoMSdI> (1:01:54)

10.08.2020

22.5.8.4 Suminagashi with Mary Wipf - Wind and Water Adventures IV

<https://youtu.be/-f8TmJsvisc> (2:11:32)

11.08.2020

22.6 The Metropolitan Museum of Art

22.6.1 Patterns and Flow

<https://youtu.be/CKMe5NRm-Jg> (0:21)

31.10.2022 Pattern and Flow: A Golden Age of American Decorated Paper, 1960s to 2000s by Mindell Dubansky. Distributed for the Thomas J. Watson Library, The Metropolitan Museum of Art

22.6.2 Patterns and Flow

<https://youtu.be/sBC8h3fcjl> (4:00:30)

The Grolier Club: Pattern and Flow: A Golden Age of American Decorated Paper - Part 1 of 2

March 24, 2023. Broadcast live on 24.03.2023. Pattern and Flow: A Golden Age of American Decorated Paper. A Symposium sponsored by the Grolier Club and Thomas J. Watson Library, The Metropolitan Museum of Art

Introduction and Keynote Address: 9:00am – 9:45am

Welcome to the Grolier Club

Eric Holzenberg. Director, Grolier Club

Acknowledgments

Paper collections at the Thomas J. Watson Library

Ken Soehner. Arthur K. Watson Chief Librarian, Thomas J. Watson Library, The Metropolitan Museum of Art

The Paper Legacy Collection at the Thomas J. Watson Library

Mindell Dubansky. Museum Librarian for Preservation, Thomas J. Watson Library, The Metropolitan Museum of Art

BREAK

Morning Presentations: 10:00am - 12:45pm

Panel 1: Techniques and materials in decorated paper.

Moderator: Yana van Dyke. Conservator, Paper Conservation, The Metropolitan Museum of Art

Sage Reynolds. Founder, Four Hands Design Studio
Garrett Dixon. Founder, The Marbler's Apprentice
Regina St. John. Co-founder, Chena River Marblers
Peggy Skycraft. Co-owner, Skycraft Designs LLC

Panel 2: The expansion of decorated paper in the US: programs, outreach, education, publications.
Moderator: John Bidwell. Curator Emeritus, The Morgan Library and Museum

Caleb Clark. First International Marblers' Gathering Videographer, 1989
Diane Maurer. Author of The Ultimate Marbling Handbook and The Art of Making Paste Papers
Mimi Schleicher. Co-author of Marbled Designs and Marbling Paper and Fabric. Marbling Educator
Amanda Degener. Co-founder, Cave Paper

22.6.3 Patterns and Flow

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tP8HoFZIKs8> (2:24:50)

Broadcast live on 24.03.2023.

Pattern and Flow: A Golden Age of American Decorated Paper A Symposium sponsored by the Grolier Club and Thomas J. Watson Library The Metropolitan Museum of Art March 24, 2023 Part 2 of 2 Afternoon Presentations: 1:45pm – 4:00pm Panel 3: Earning a Living in decorated paper: building a business, products. Moderator: Holly Phillips. Collections Manager, Thomas J. Watson Library, The Metropolitan Museum of Art Peggy Skycraft and Jack Townes. Co-owners, Skycraft Designs LLC Claire Maziarczyk. Creator of PASTEPAPER PATTERNS by Maziarczyk Paperworks Iris Nevins. Author of five marbling books and 2022 Laura Young Award recipient Panel 4: Distributing and Collecting Decorated paper: trends and sales. Moderator: Yana van Dyke. Conservator, Paper Conservation, The Metropolitan Museum of Art David Aldera. Ex-manager of the Paper Department, New York Central Artists' Supply (NYC) Marge Salik. Former Co-president of Talas, Manager of Fine Art and Decorative papers Sidney Berger. Collector, paper historian and author.

22.7 Paper art

22.7.1 Helen Hiebert

22.7.1.1 *The Secret Life of Paper*

https://youtu.be/3jxQPz_YhI8 (10:28)

05.07.2010 A short film demonstration by artist Helen Hiebert of her handmade paper techniques, where paper is put under stress and creates unusual forms. NB: This video plays without audio.

22.7.2 Aimee Lee

22.7.2.1 *Aimee Lee - Art of making Hanji*

<https://youtu.be/gFofxVZpueg> (8:16)

17.12.2019 Aimee Lee is the leading researcher and maker of hanji -- Korean paper -- in North America and she travels the world to teach, while also teaching locally at Oberlin College, her alma mater, and the Cleveland Museum of Art. She won a 2019 Ohio Arts Council Heritage Fellowship. And

once artist Aimee Lee makes the paper, she uses it as a medium for more art. Here's artist Aimee Lee showing us the art of making hanji.

22.7.2.2 One Artist's Audacious Pursuit of Traditional Korean Hanji

<https://youtu.be/fDM6E784Bxs> (4:16)

02.08.2017 In Korea, there's a saying that "Good silk lasts 100 years, good hanji lasts 1,000 years." Hanji, a special paper, is made through a complex, centuries-old process that combines mulberry tree pulp and hand threading. Aimee Lee, a Korean-American artist, received a Fulbright fellowship to learn the craft in Korea. There, she studied with master hanji-maker Jang Seong-woo. Despite being a male-dominated practice, Lee excelled. Her perseverance, audacity and aptness for hanji impressed her mentor so much, that he now refers to Lee as a colleague. Today, she's the leading hanji weaver in the United States, and has dedicated her career to teaching others this ancient Korean practice.

22.7.2.3 Artist Talk with Aimee Lee and Sarah Rose Lejeune

<https://youtu.be/aja1bvSbeR0> (1:14:38)

11.12.2020 Aimee Lee and Sarah Rose Lejeune discuss the blending of craft and modern exhibitions and explain their work in A consolation of things.

22.7.2.4 Aimee Lee Video Walk Through: A consolation of things

<https://youtu.be/pUs24phwdOQ> (4:02)

04.12.2020 A viewing of The Sculpture Center's Euclid Gallery showing Aimee Lee's work in the exhibition: A consolation of things.

22.7.2.5 Every Day & Special Days - Artist's Books Unshelved

https://youtu.be/fLK1LDY5_IM (7:55)

03.07.2021 In this new episode of Artist's Books Unshelved, "Every Day & Special Days," we take a look at works by artists Deborah Greenwood and Aimee Lee that are featured in BIMA's current artist's book exhibition Every Day & Special Days.

22.7.2.6 무형유산 학술대회, 전통의 창조적 활용

= Intangible Heritage Conference, creative use of tradition

https://youtu.be/P4ixlU1u_7U (1:40:36)

16.06.2021 [Broadcast live on June 16, 2021]. Hanji's Legacy (lecture in Korean), Jeonbuk University Center for Intangible Culture Studies

22.8 Paper making

22.8.1 Appleton

22.8.1.1 Take a tour of our mill (Appleton Coated)

<https://youtu.be/V4txmkz98kl> (16:14)

18.10.2012

22.8.2 Spring Grove, PA, USA

22.8.2.1 Tour the Paper-Making Process at Pixelle Specialty Solutions

<https://youtu.be/3Gj4J-2SJMI> (17:33)

26.02.2020 Take a video tour of the fully integrated paper mills at Pixelle Specialty Solutions™ and discover how paper is made from beginning to end. Follow the paper-making process from the forest to the wood yard to the paper machines at Pixelle and beyond. Learn how we're continuously improving our processes to deliver the best paper products possible.

22.8.3 Hand Papermaking from kozo (mulberry) in South Carolina

<https://youtu.be/QcNzMsIVEdQ> (14:58)

25.11.2011 Karen Hall makes paper by hand directly from the plant. Paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*) is a common bast fiber used throughout the world for handmade paper. It was one of two mulberry species imported into South Carolina for the silk trade. Karen walks us through how to make paper by stripping the bark (inner and outer) from small stems of mulberry. For teachers hoping to include this in science classes OR for artists hoping to understand what they are using, the video includes an explanation of anatomy and chemistry of the fiber. Filmed in the Upstate of South Carolina. See <http://www.chaoticgardening.com/relev...> for a flowchart for paper making and a list of favorite plants for paper making.

22.8.4 Morgan Conservatory in Cleveland, Ohio

22.8.4.1 Building the first Korean papermaking studio in the USA

<https://youtu.be/dAWB1dOysd0> (7:03)

08.11.2010 The process of building a hanji (Korean paper) studio at the Morgan Conservatory in Cleveland, Ohio. This is the first facility of its kind in the U.S., dedicated to making and sharing the craft of Korean papermaking in a space that can also be adjusted to make other Eastern papers. Aimee Lee was the resident artist and hanji scholar who worked with Tom Balbo and his staff, volunteers, and interns, to create this unique studio.

22.8.4.2 Hanji sheet formation from above

<https://youtu.be/OU7W2hSbnBc> (1:45)

14.05.2013 A video companion to the book, *Hanji Unfurled* (thelegacypress.com/lee_page.html), which describes in both words and images how two-ply sheets of hanji (Korean paper) are made. Aimee Lee demonstrates at the hanji vat in Cleveland at the Morgan Conservatory's Anne F. Eiben Hanji Studio in 2013.

22.9 Recycling: washi tales

22.9.1 Recycling-Washi Tales at the Residence of the Consul General of Japan in New York

<https://youtu.be/31SIjqKTPPc> (12:24)

9.10.2011 November 18, 2010: A presentation of Japanese washi (traditional handmade paper) and a celebration of U.S.-Japan cultural exchange

22.9.2 Theater preview / Recycling: Washi Tales

<https://youtu.be/FeHUrqeWh8I> (4:20)

22.09.2011 This is a preview video of "Recycling: Washi Tales." The performance will be held on Sept. 22, 2011, at 8:00 pm, at Los Angeles County Museum of Art. Tickets are \$25. Call (323) 857-6010 for tickets. Caption Correction: The writer and director's correct name is Elise Thoron.

22.9.3 UTB Marudashi 043 Washi Tales Pt. 01

<https://youtu.be/h8XOjAdlgDo> (28:00)

8.11.2011 "Recycling: Washi Tales" brings to life in performance the human stories contained in sheets of "washi" (Japanese handmade paper) as it is recycled through time.

22.9.4 UTB Marudashi 064 Washi Tales 02

<https://youtu.be/8m-JQ74j0Vk> (28:00)

02.02.2012 "Recycling: Washi Tales" brings to life in performance the human stories contained in sheets of "washi" (Japanese handmade paper) as it is recycled through time.

22.9.5 Recycling: Washi Tales Trailer HQ12

<https://youtu.be/uVJPN34brj4> (1:31)

08.02.2016 This video is about Recycling: Washi Tales

22.9.6 Recycling: Washi Tales Trailer HQ13

<https://youtu.be/VSxYvWBsqtk> (1:39)

08.02.2016 This video is about Recycling: Washi Tales

22.9.7 Recycling: Washi Tales Trailer HQ16

<https://youtu.be/GE2RedO2PVQ> (1:44)

08.11.2017 This video is about Recycling: Washi Tales

22.9.8 Recycling: Washi Tales Trailer HQ13

<https://youtu.be/VSxYvWBsqtk> (1:39)

08.02.2016 This video is about Recycling: Washi Tales

22.9.9 Washi Tales

<https://youtu.be/6zHM9ZNOXHg> (5:30)

09.01.2018 StateoftheArtsNJ

23 Vietnam

23.1 Paper-Making

23.1.1 How One Vietnamese Village Is Keeping An 800-Year-Old Paper-Making Tradition Alive | Still Standing

<https://youtu.be/MMstQw0m3TE> (8:29)

29.07.2022 One sheet of traditional Vietnamese dó paper can last 800 years. Only a few families in Bac Ninh province still put in the weeks it takes to transform a piece of bark into a single sheet. But industrialized paper mills have brought this craft to the brink of extinction. So how is this centuries-old craft still standing?

23.2 Dong Ho

23.2.1 War Nearly Killed This Vietnamese Art. Meet One Family Keeping It Alive | Still Standing

<https://youtu.be/RbVr9ZCmzJM> (9:19)

04.02.2022 Dong Ho is a traditional Vietnamese folk art. These paintings used to be a common part of home decor during each Vietnamese New Year. Today, just two family lines are left making this art in Dong Ho village.

24 Colophon

URL: https://www.paperhistory.org/Wikipedia/youtube_links_paper.pdf

Please send tips and hints to frieder-schmidt@t-online.de

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