



Printed Materials Packet

## Contents

Paper Fan Instructions – 2 sheets
Notan Information – 1 sheet
Paper Fan Supplies – 4 sheets
Origami Paper – 2 sheets
Kokeshi Doll Blanks – 2 sheets
Dolly Making Blank – 1 sheet
Notan Supplies – 4 printed sheets
Notan Supplies – 4 blank sheets
Kokeshi Dolls Information – 1 sheet
Kumihimo Information – 1 sheet
Kumihimo Patterns – 3 sheets
Origami Information – 1 sheet
Origami Instructions – 7 sheets

If you are viewing this online, pages  
6-18 are recommended for printing.  
Though not entirely necessary,  
they do enhance the projects.

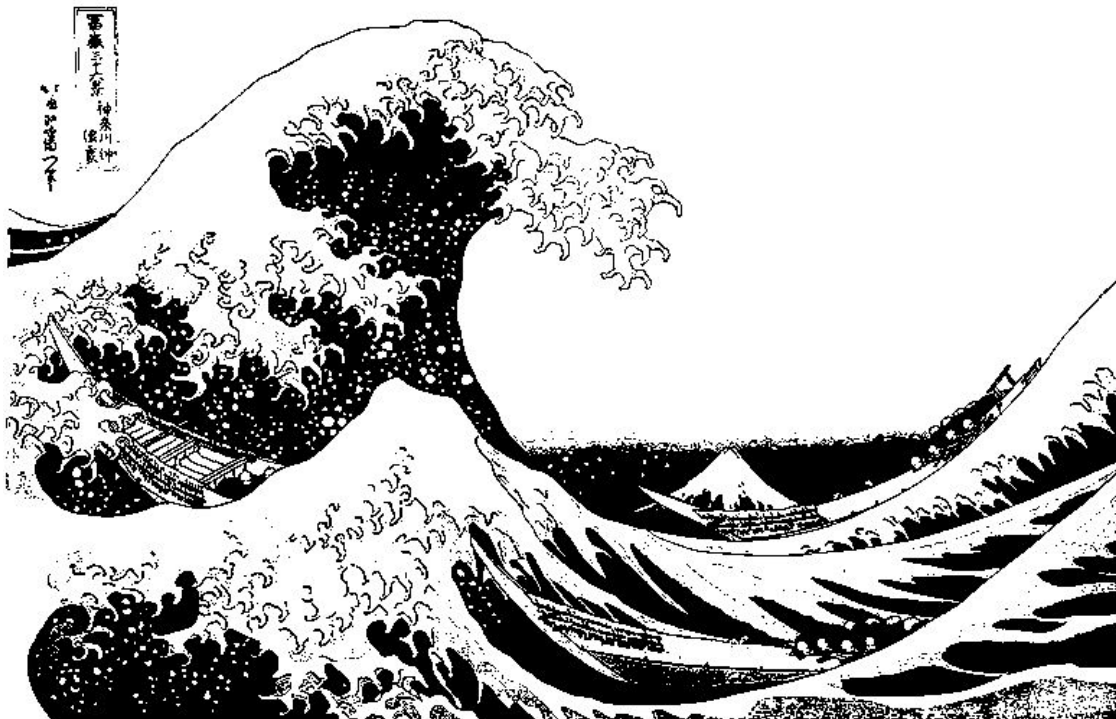
## Notan Information

Notan is a term that means “light-dark balance”. While an art form in and of itself, elements of Notan design can be seen in a variety of other artworks as well.

Most commonly, Notan is specifically made with only white and black areas—no greys or other colors included.

A presentation at DigiKumo will go over a brief history of Notan, and then go into details of how to create your own Notan designs, and how to recognize it in classic artwork.

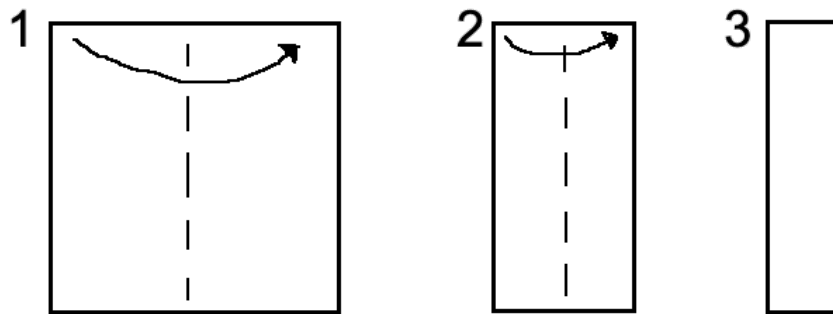
One example of the principles of Notan being applied to other art is *The Great Wave off Kanagawa* by Hokusai. While a colorful woodblock print, the image below shows it in true Notan form, and how recognizable it is.



# Paper Fan Instructions: Page One

Begin by cutting out the pages labeled “Paper Fan Supplies”—you should end up with four squares of paper, each approximately 8 inches square.

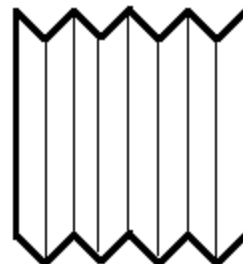
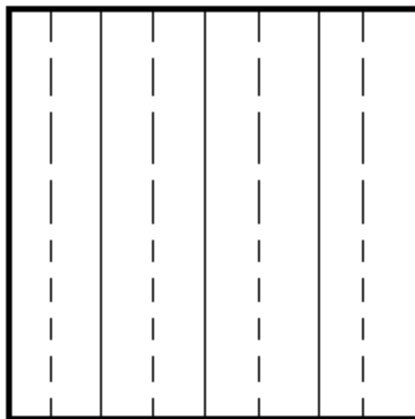
For each piece, begin by folding the paper in half. Then fold the rectangle in half again, making a skinnier one.



Then unfold completely until square.

Now, take each piece and pleat it making four peaks.

Solid lines are the prior folds



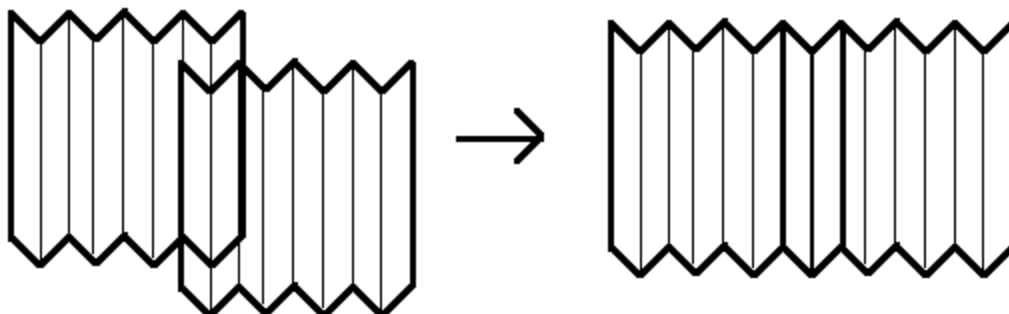
Create four of these

For two matching squares, pleat it so the four peaks are patterned, and for the other two squares, pleat so the plain side creates the four peaks.

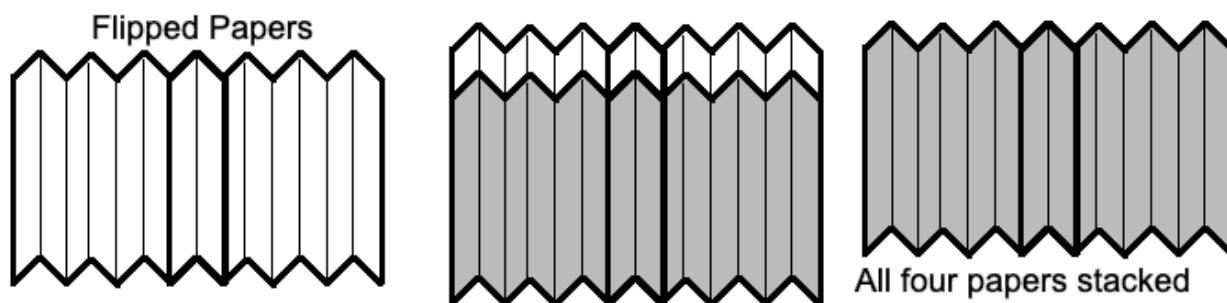
This will become necessary and obvious in the next step, so if you see a mistake then, correct it by “reversing” each fold to swap the pleats.

## Paper Fan Instructions: Page Two

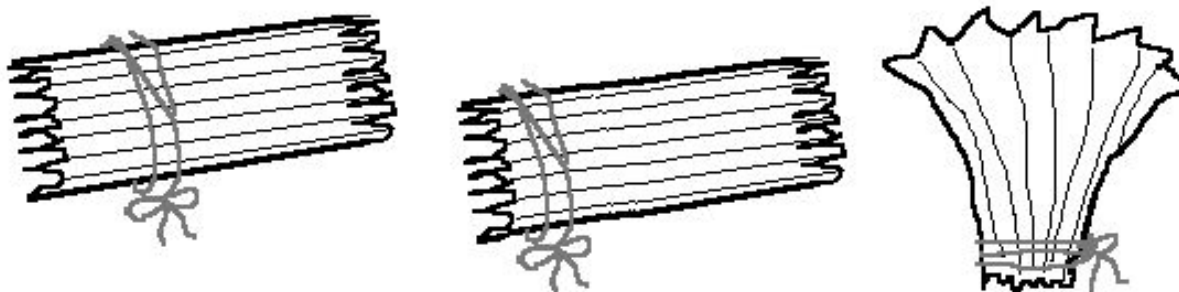
Stack one pleat of the first two matching pieces of paper so a pattern is facing up, with seven total pleats visible. (Pattern is UP in this image)



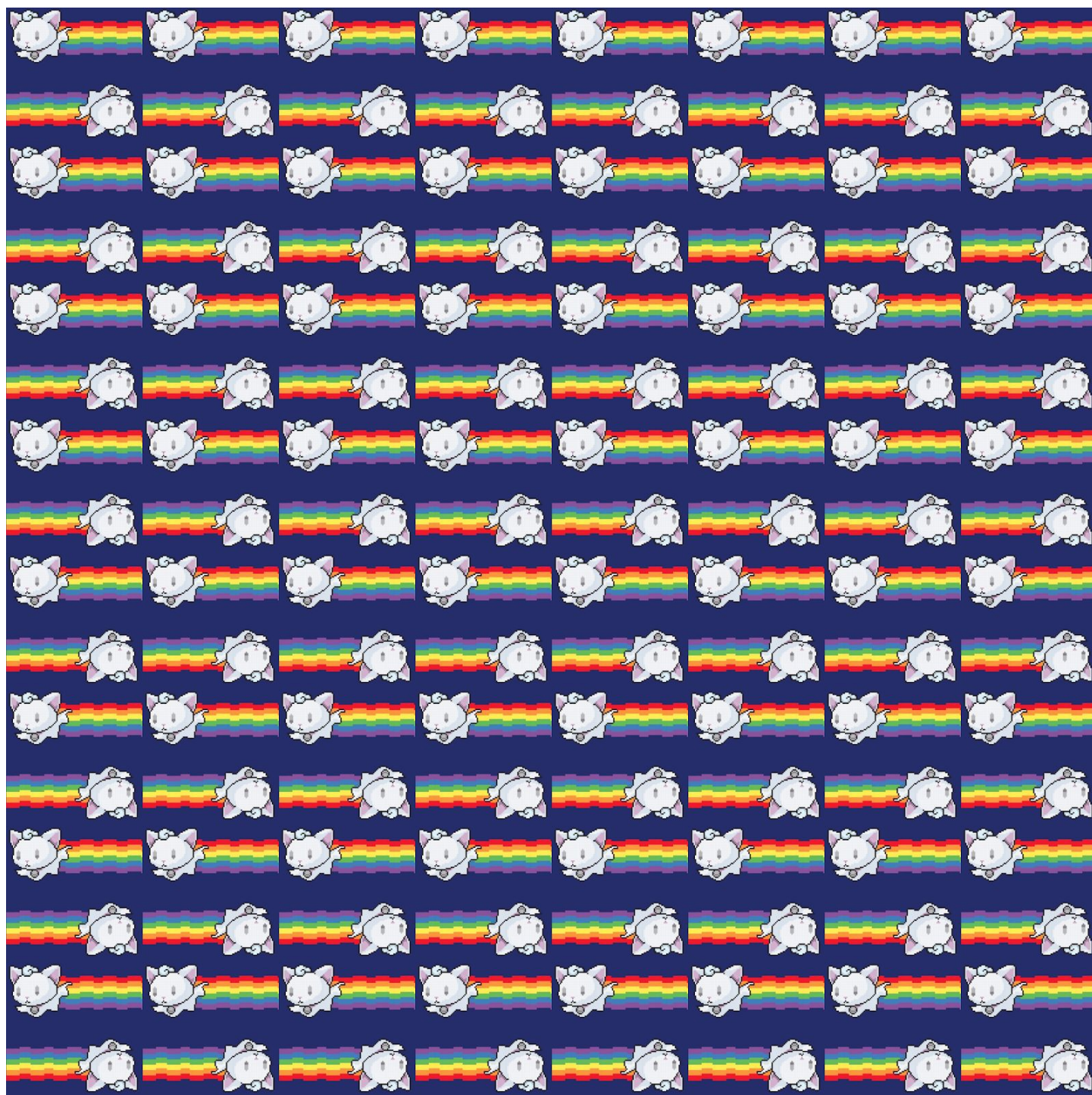
Then, flip the rectangle over, and stack in the other two pleated papers, so a pattern is again visible. There should now be a pattern visible on all sides of all pleats.



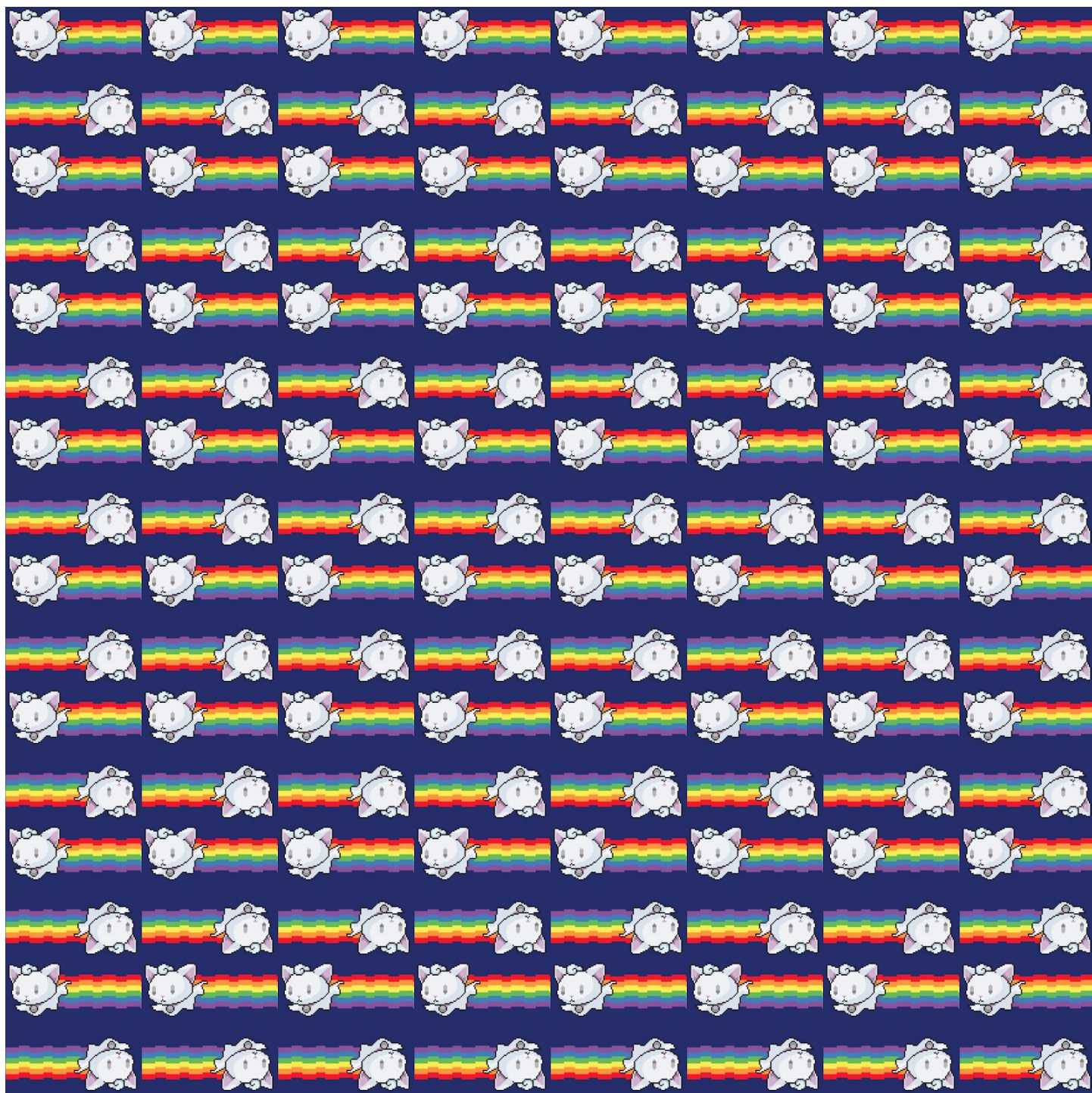
Now, fold the papers as closely as possible, making a “stick”, and then use a piece of rattan, ribbon, or yarn, to tie tightly around one end. After tying, slide close to the end—you can secure with a dab of glue if you want. Open your fan!



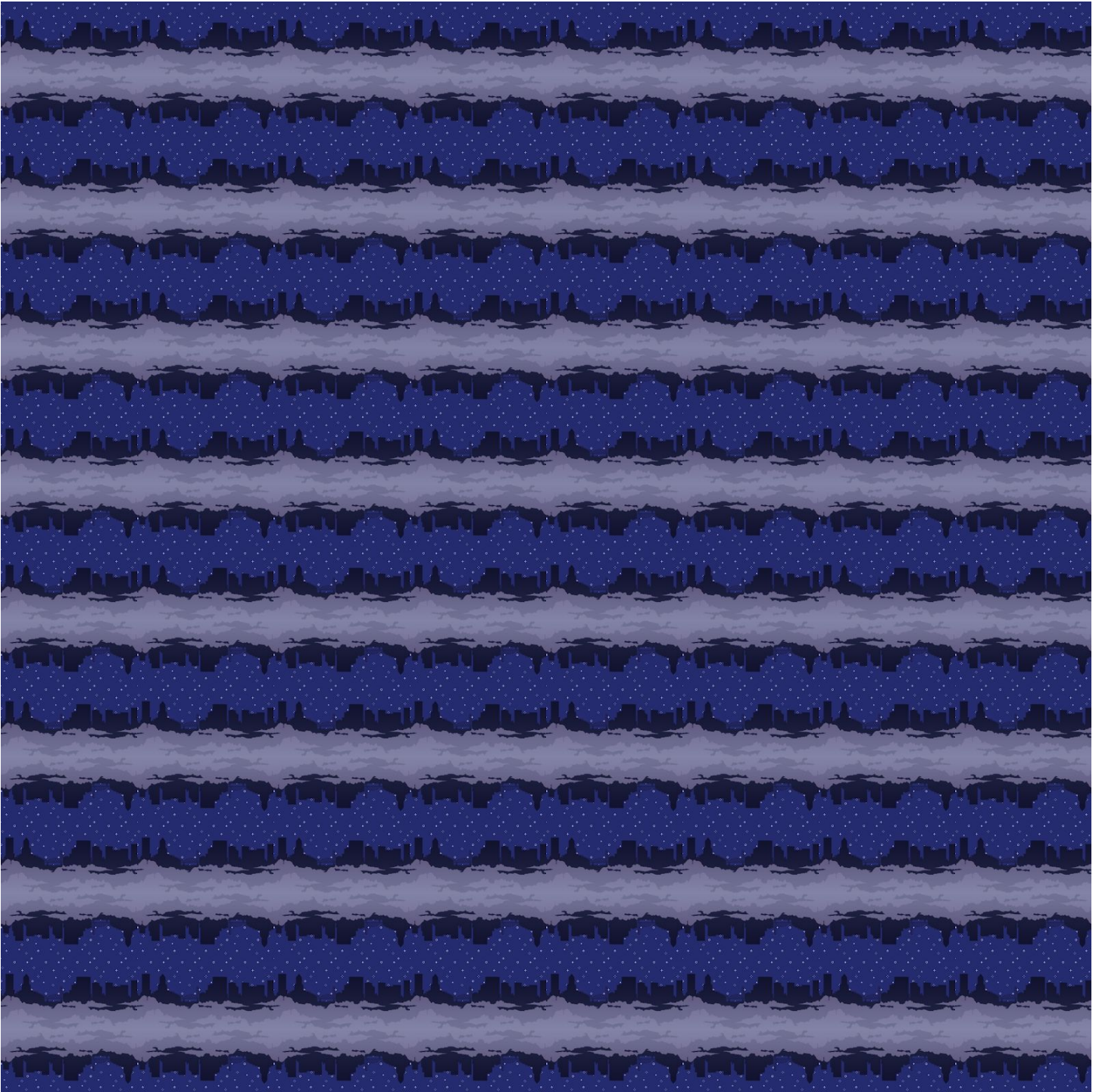
## Paper Fan Supplies: Page One



## Paper Fan Supplies: Page Two

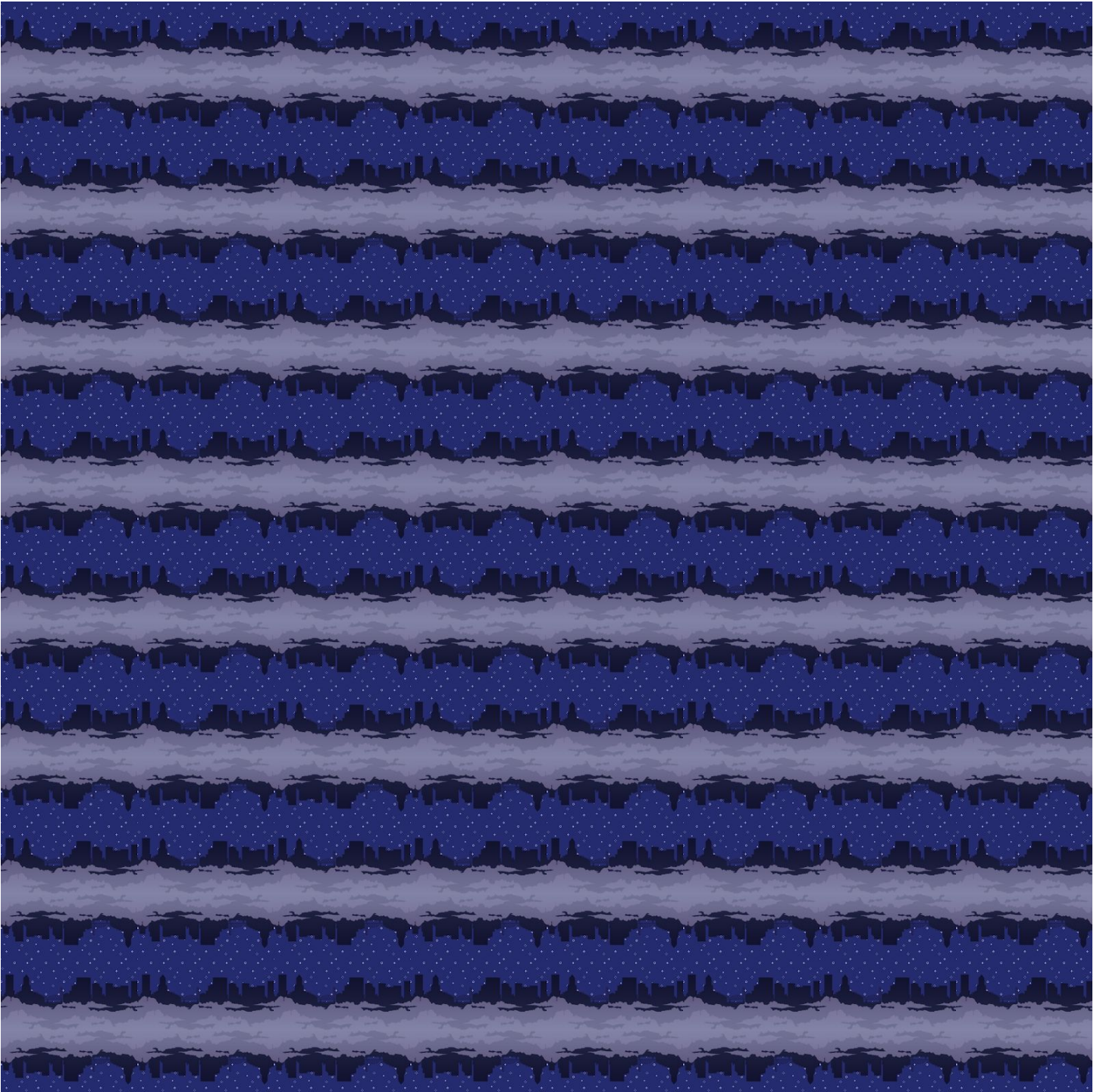


## Paper Fan Supplies: Page Three

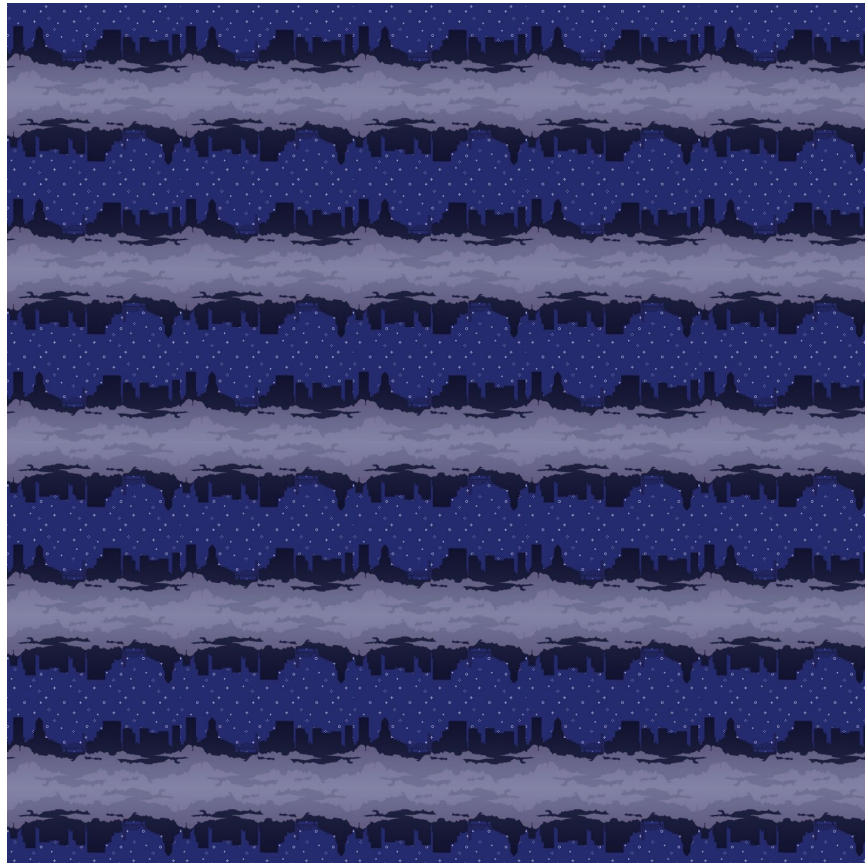
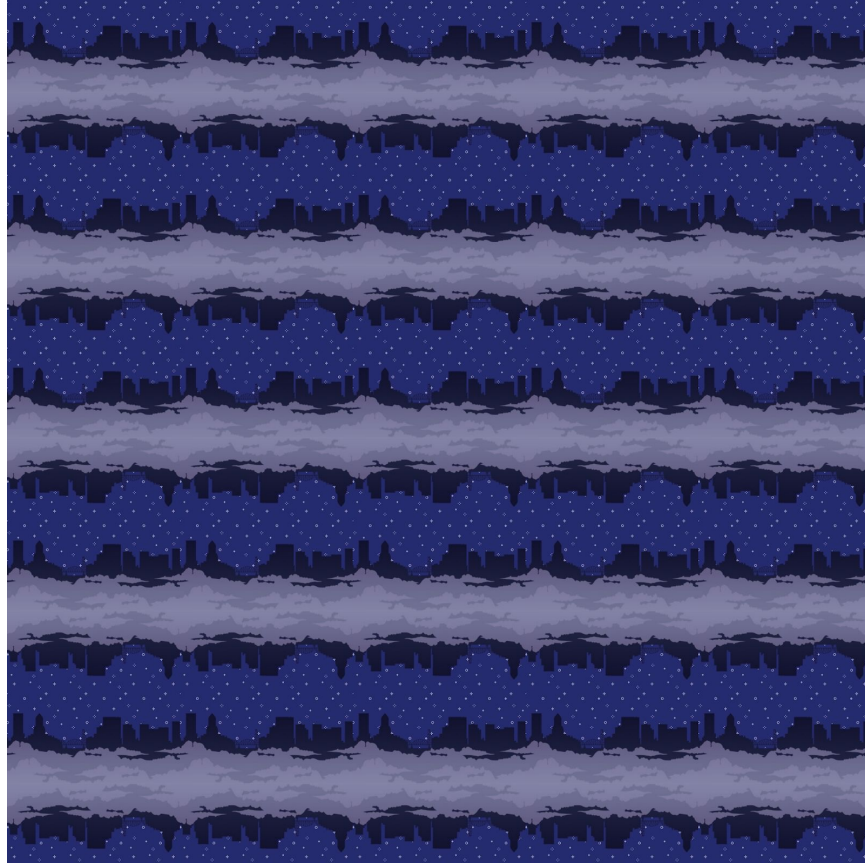




## Paper Fan Supplies: Page Four



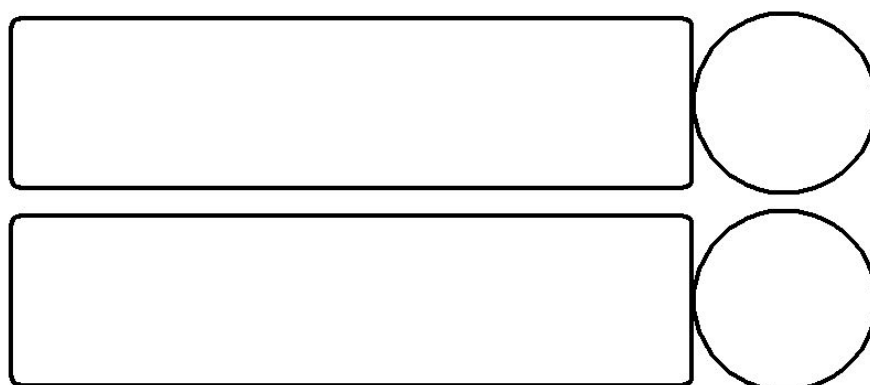
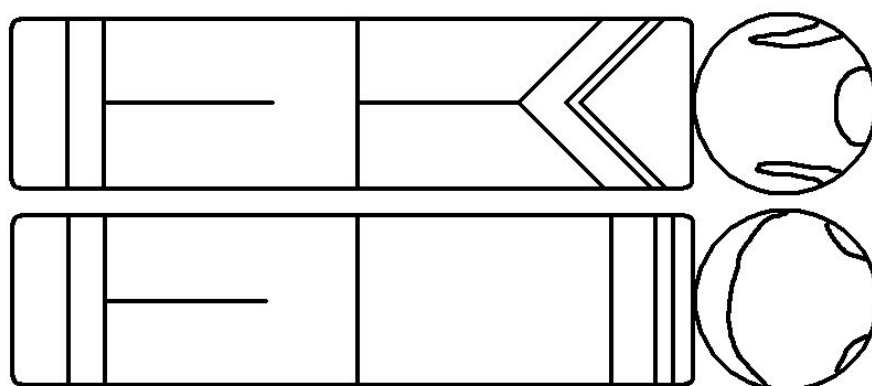
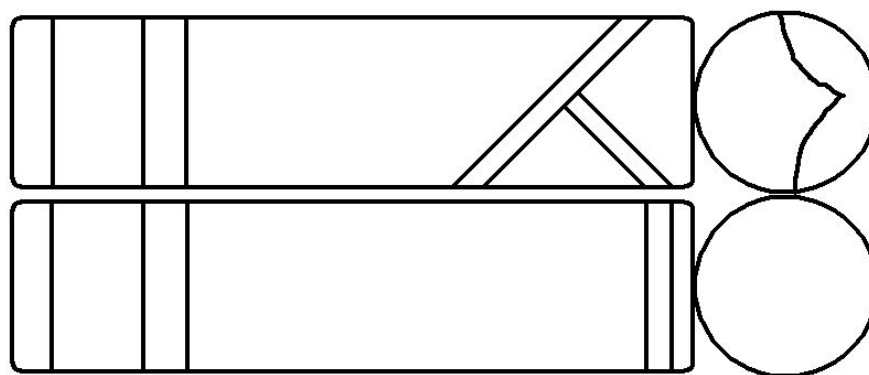
## Origami Paper: Page One



## Origami Paper: Page Two



## Kokeshi Doll Blanks: Page One

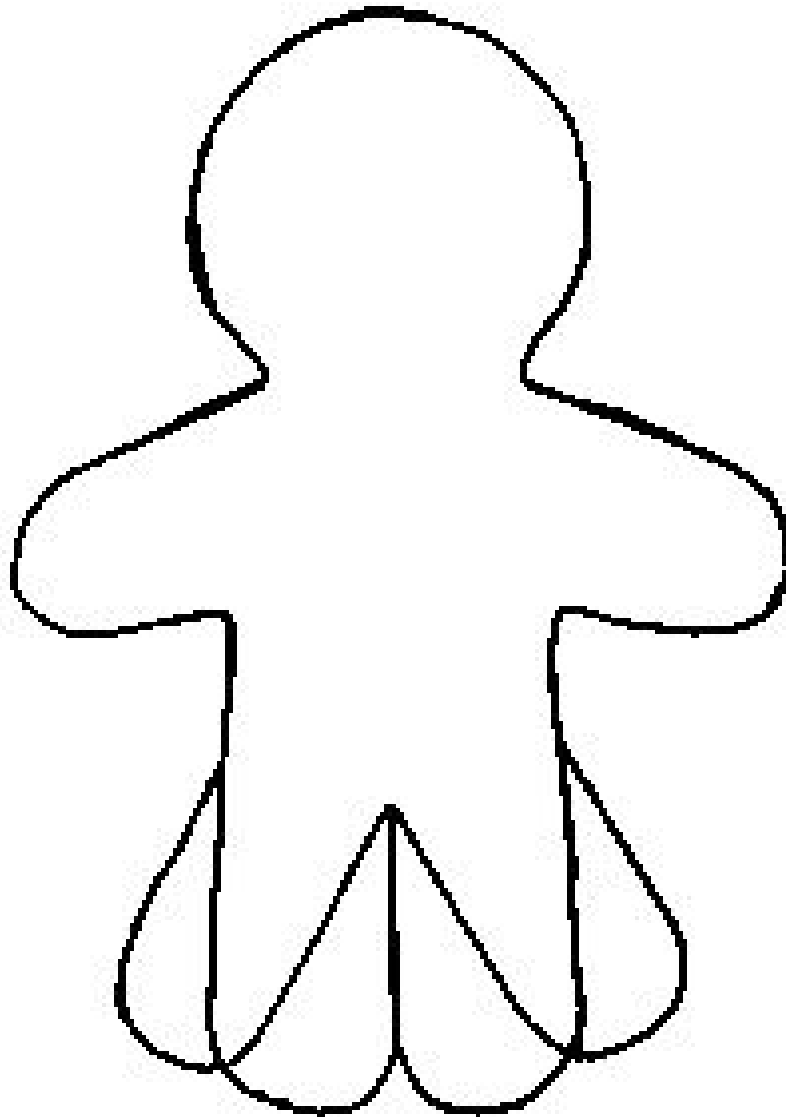


## Kokeshi Doll Blanks: Page Two



## **Dolly Making Template**

This template can be made with the legs either apart or together. You'll cut out two copies of this template from a piece of felt (or other fabric) for the Dolly Making workshop. More details will be given in the workshop.





## Notan Supplies: Page One

These two images are by Kōno Bairei, and were originally created as woodblock prints.



## Notan Supplies: Page Two

This China Aster, drawn by Pierre-Joseph Redoute, requires more choices to be made.



*China Aster (Aster chinensis)*



## Notan Supplies: Page Three

This Apis illustration from Leon Jean Joseph Dubois has many choices as well.



## Notan Supplies: Page Four

While the contrast on this cat by Johan Teyler is low, there's still a possibility for a strong Notan design to emerge from it.



Notan - Page Intentionally Left Blank

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## Kokeshi Doll Information

Kokeshi dolls originated more than 150 years ago, in the Northeastern region of Japan. They are traditionally simple wooden dolls with a cylindrical body and a spherical head. They have no limbs, and are traditionally colored with only one or two pigments.

In the presentation at DigiKumo, we'll talk a bit more about the history and design, and work on designing our own dolls. Some templates are included in this packet, but plenty of blank options are included as well.



## **Kumihimo Information**

Kumihimo is a Japanese term for “gathered threads” and refers to a form of braiding threads together to make intricate, woven ropes of those threads.

Kumihimo braids start with as few as four strands and can go up to over 100 strands. Similarly, there are patterns that can be created with as few as two repeating steps, and patterns with hundreds of steps.

In the presentation at DigiKumo, we'll be focusing on 8 strand braids, with ways to increase that by four strands at a time. Patterns are included in this pamphlet for a 12 and 16 strand design as well. These are all produced using the same simple method with only three steps.

Kumihimo has many variations though—and looking up more patterns and styles after mastering the basics is highly encouraged! From playing with material choices, to adding beads, to altering patterns, there are many, many options available to you.



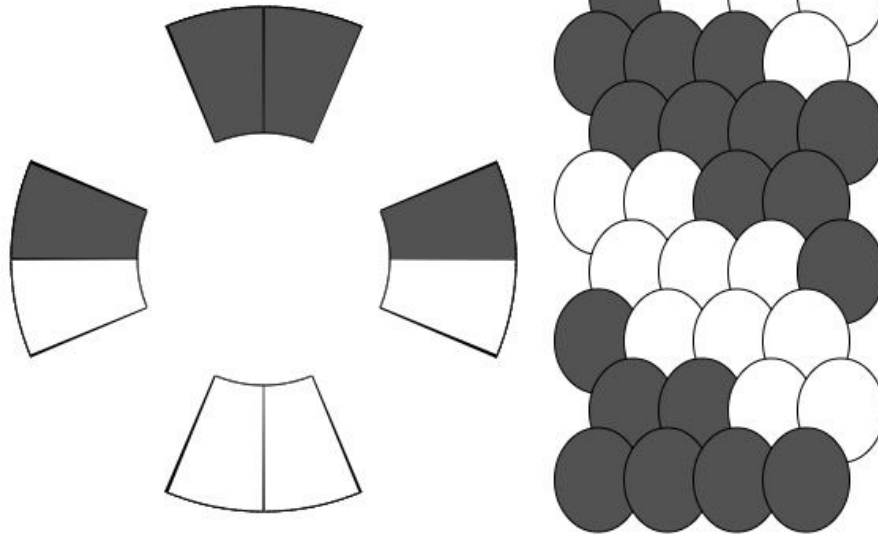
# Kumihimo Patterns: Page One

## Basic Patterns: Two and Two

For these two patterns, you'll need two threads of one color,  
and two threads of a second color.

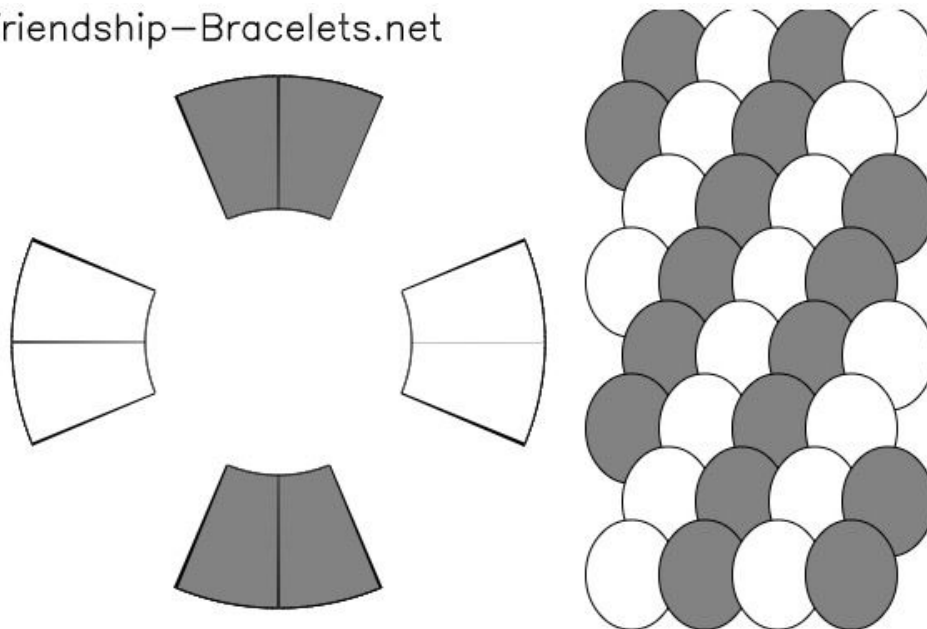
A near infinite number of patterns are available at [friendship-bracelets.net](http://friendship-bracelets.net)

Friendship-Bracelets.net



You can make any number of stripes using two strands of each color, placed opposite each other like shown in this example.

Friendship-Bracelets.net

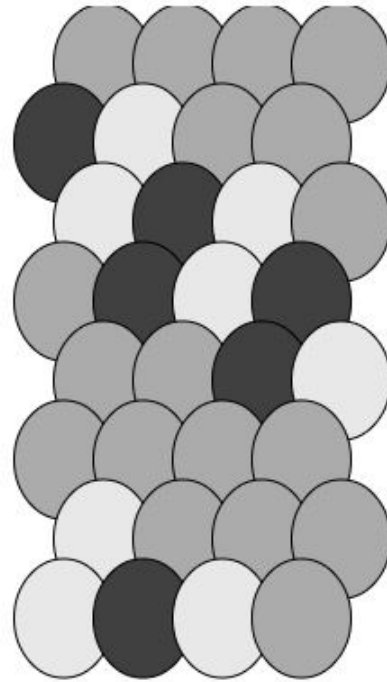
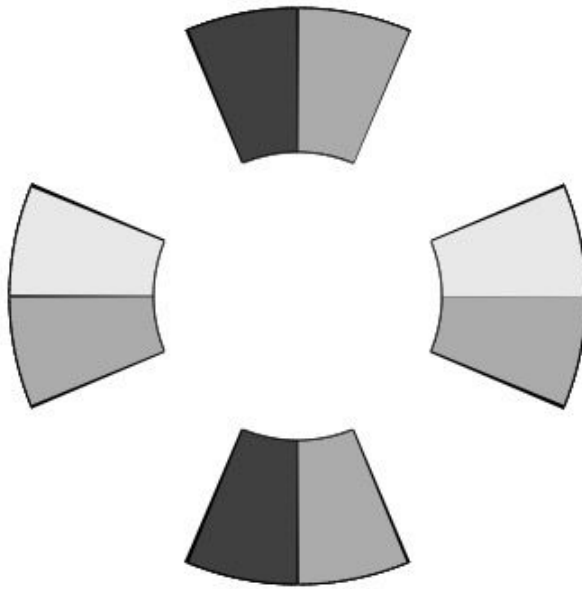


## Kumihimo Patterns: Page Two

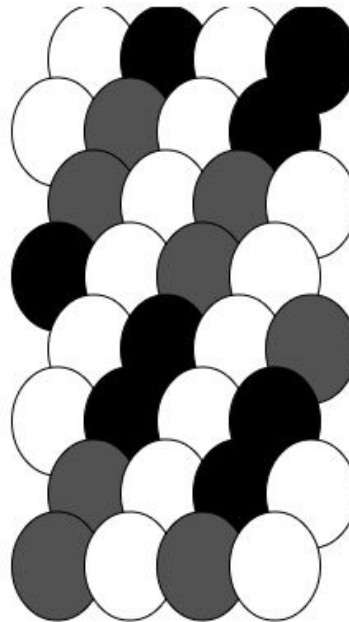
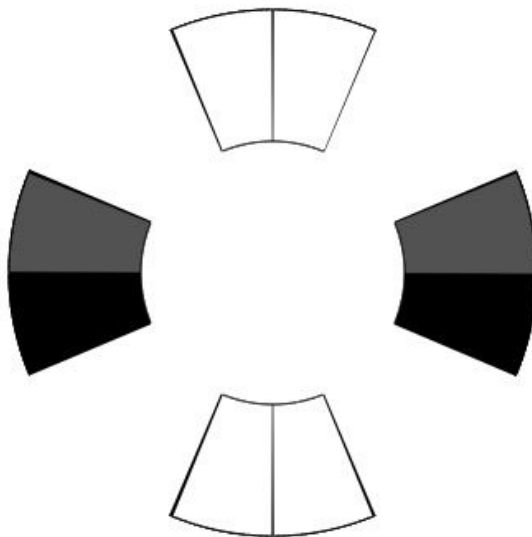
### Basic Patterns: Two, One, and One

For these two patterns you'll need two strands of one color, and one strand each of two other colors.

Friendship—Bracelets.net



Friendship—Bracelets.net



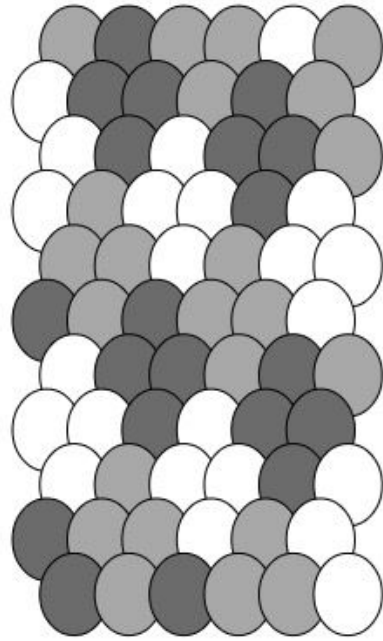
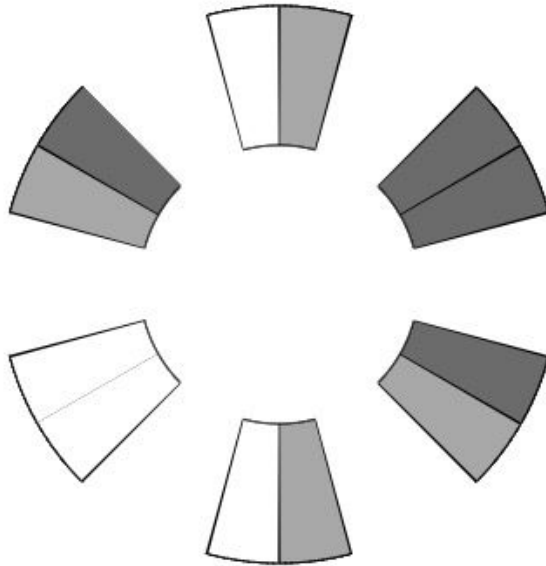
## Kumihimo Patterns: Page Three

### Complex Patterns

With these patterns it is EXTREMELY important to begin exactly as specified, and go to the right (rotating the disk counterclockwise). It is not recommended that you try one of these until you've completed at least one basic pattern.

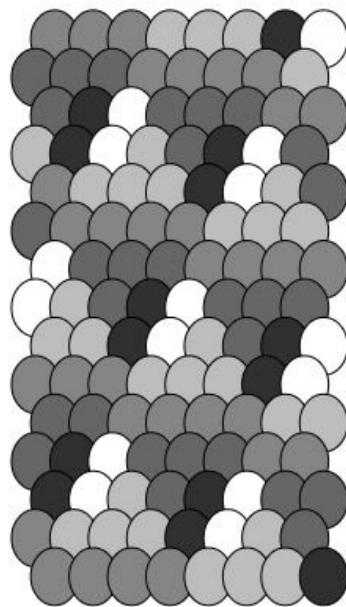
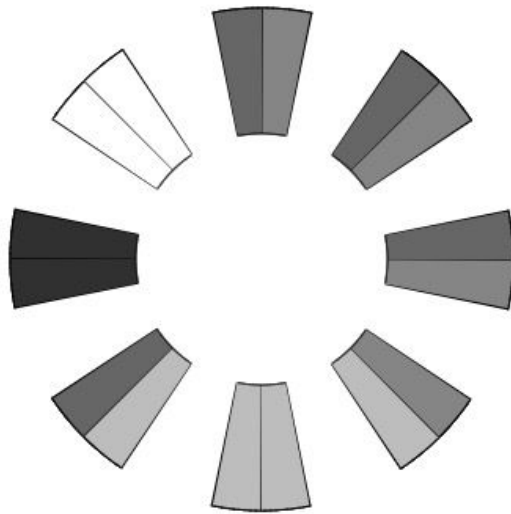
This 12-strand pattern requires two strands each of 3 different colors.

Friendship—Bracelets.net



This 16-strand one creates a gradient or rainbow. You need one strand of the lightest color, two strands each of the three middle colors, and one strand of the darkest color.

Friendship—Bracelets.net



## Origami Information

Origami is the art of paper-folding. Its name derives from Japanese words ori (“folding”) and kami (“paper”).

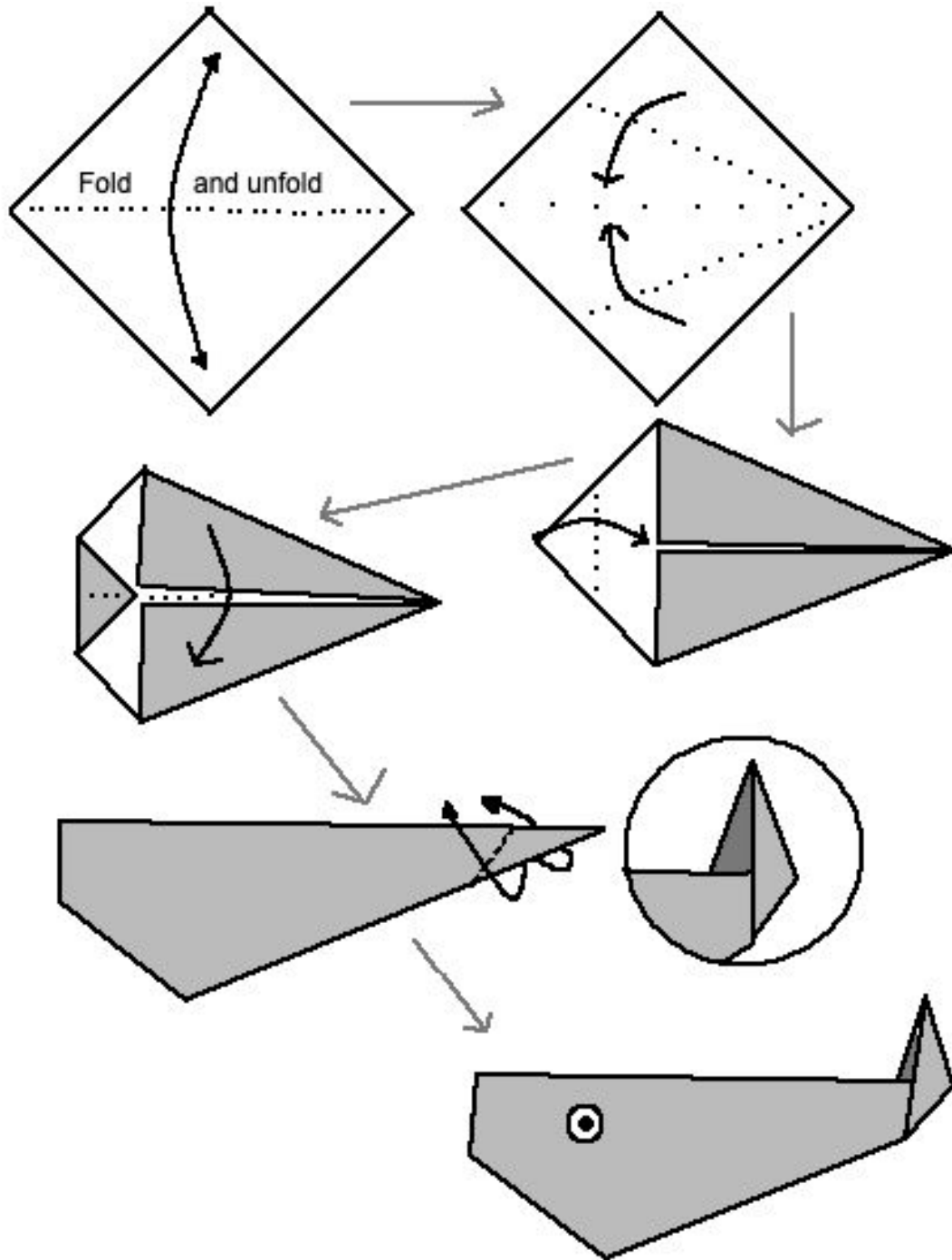
Traditionally, ONLY folding is used in origami—no cutting, taping, gluing, or even drawing is allowed. Some of the designs included in this packet encourage one or more of the above, because while not traditional, it can enhance the art in other ways. It’s not necessary to do so though.

This image is *Young Girls Making Paper Cranes*, by Terazaki. It features two girls folding paper cranes—the most widely recognized piece—out of origami paper.



## Origami Designs: Page One

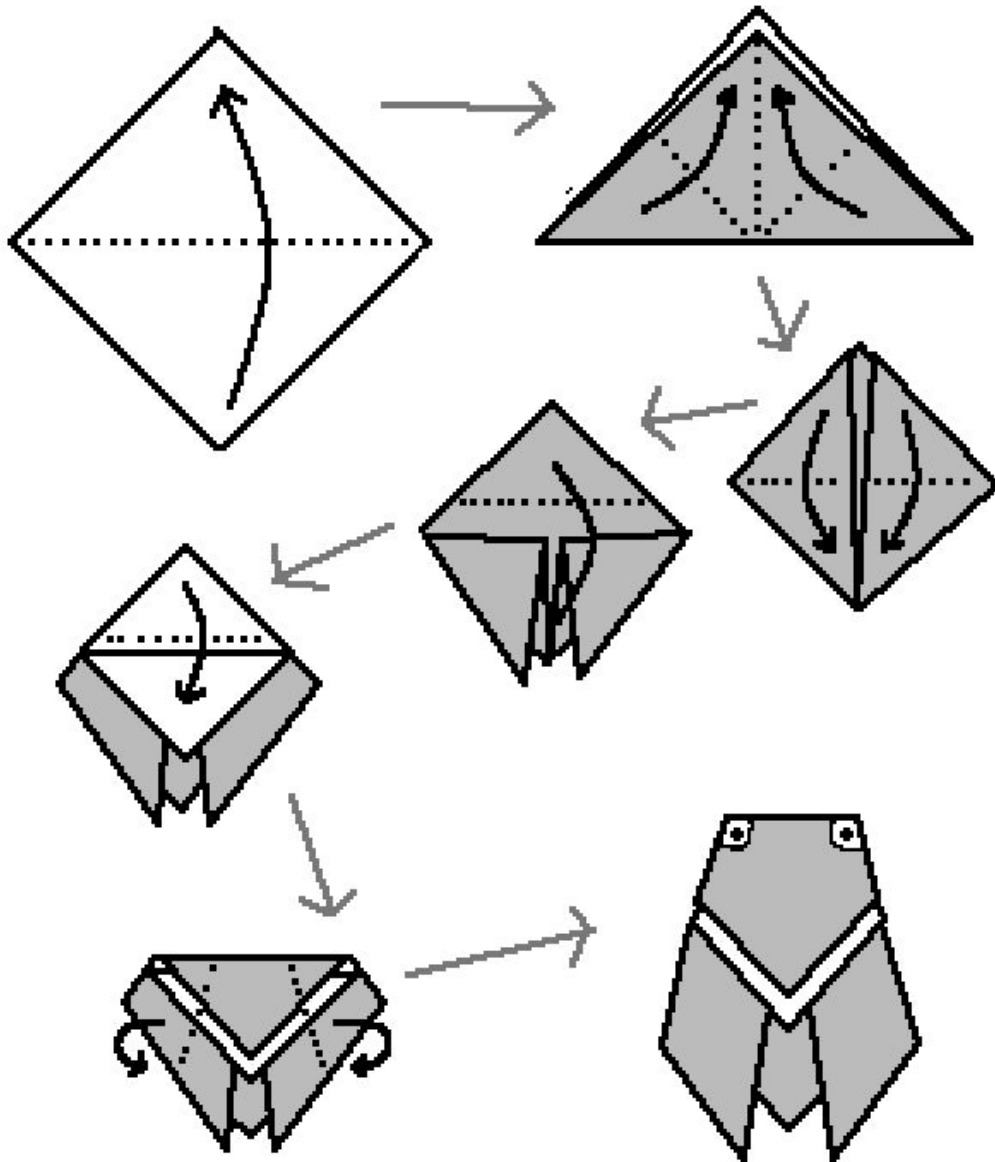
The whale is an easy design to begin with.



Origami - Whale

## Origami Designs: Page Two

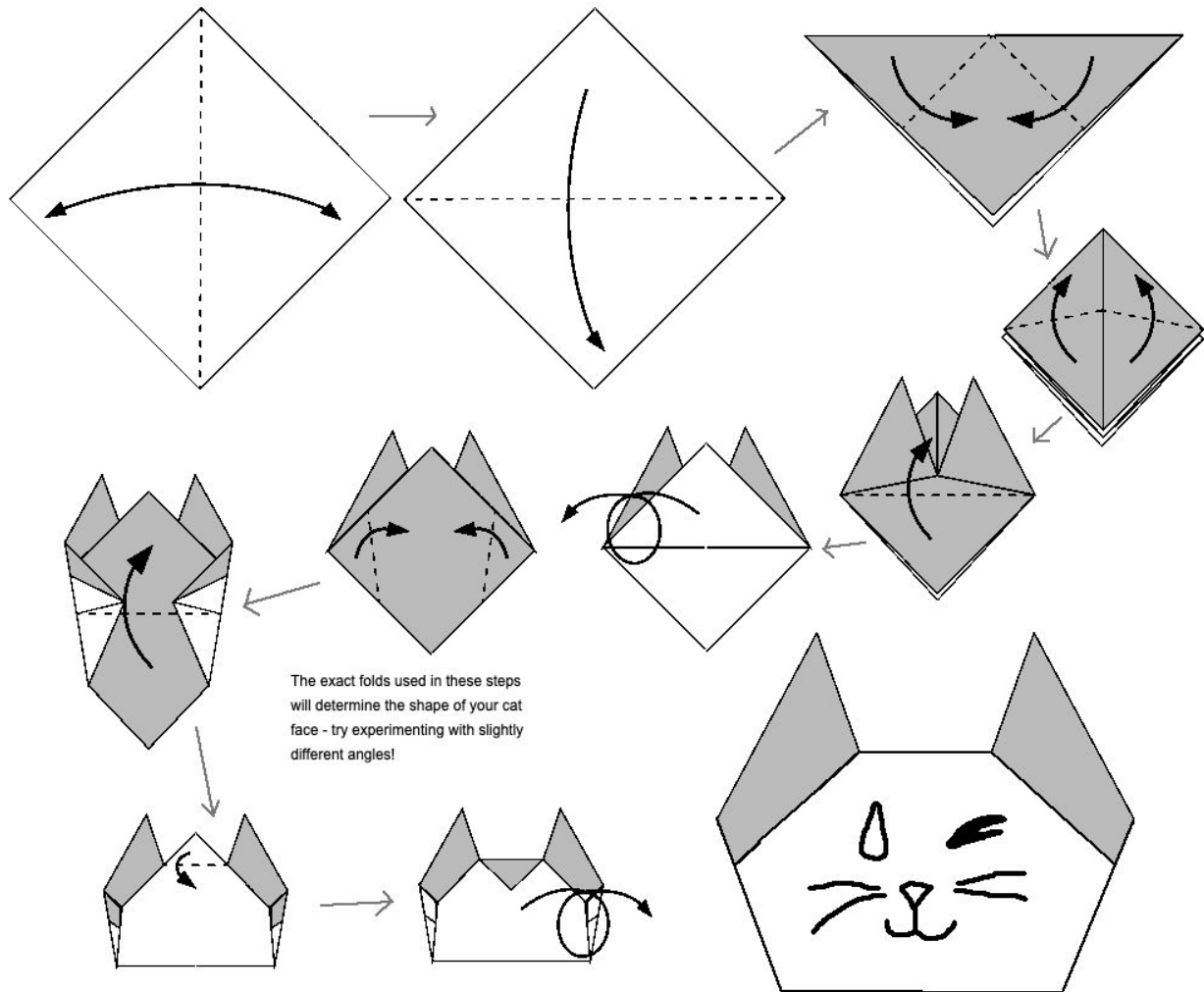
The cicada is not much harder than the whale, and this design showcases both sides of the paper, so choosing a piece with a white back is ideal.



Origami - Cicada

## Origami Designs: Page Three

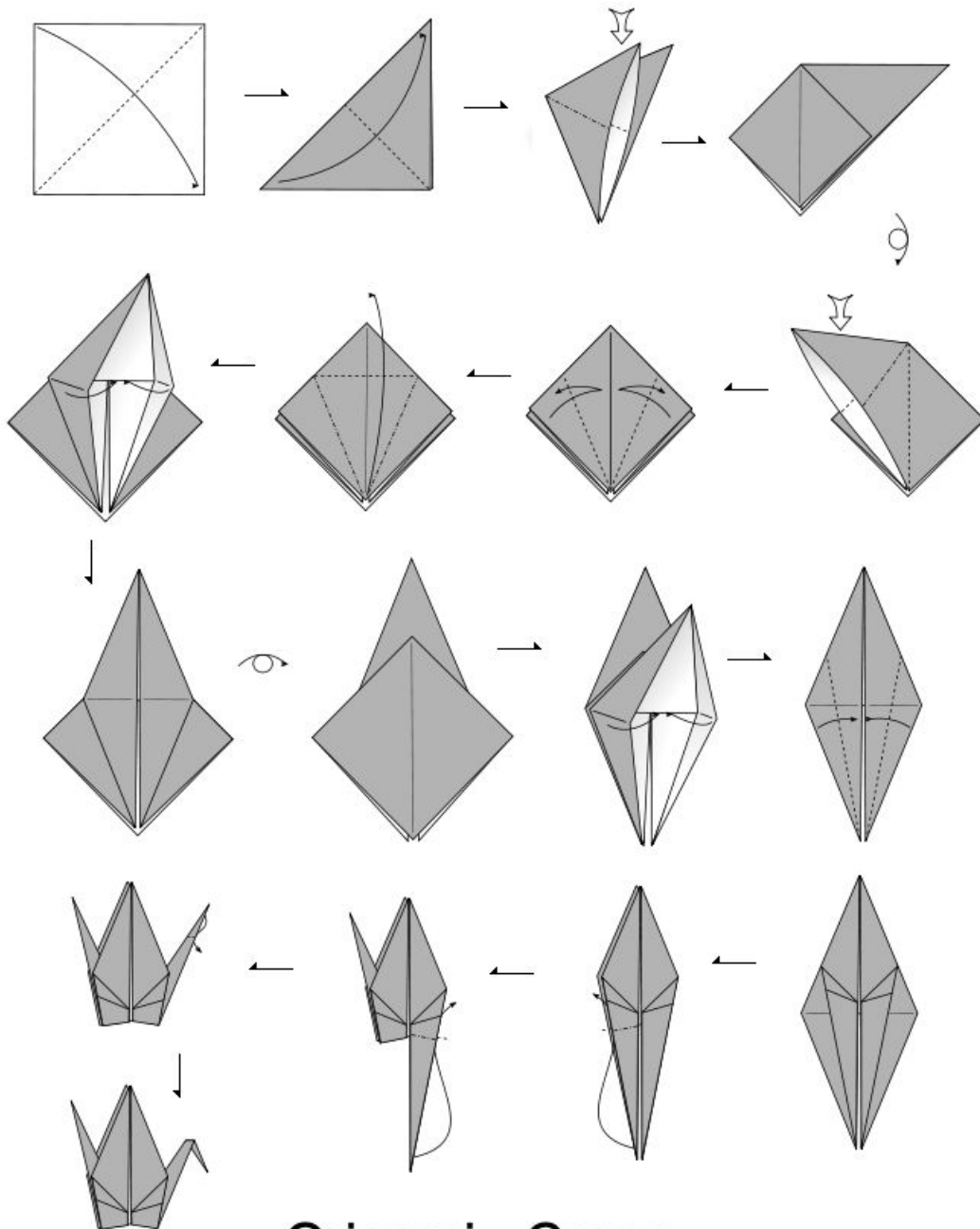
This cat face is simple, and like the cicada, uses both colors. For a fun cat, try using two sheets of paper stacked together to make a unique combination!



Origami - Cat Face

## Origami Designs: Page Four

The crane is the most recognized piece of origami. It is a bit trickier—using several folds like the whale's tail.



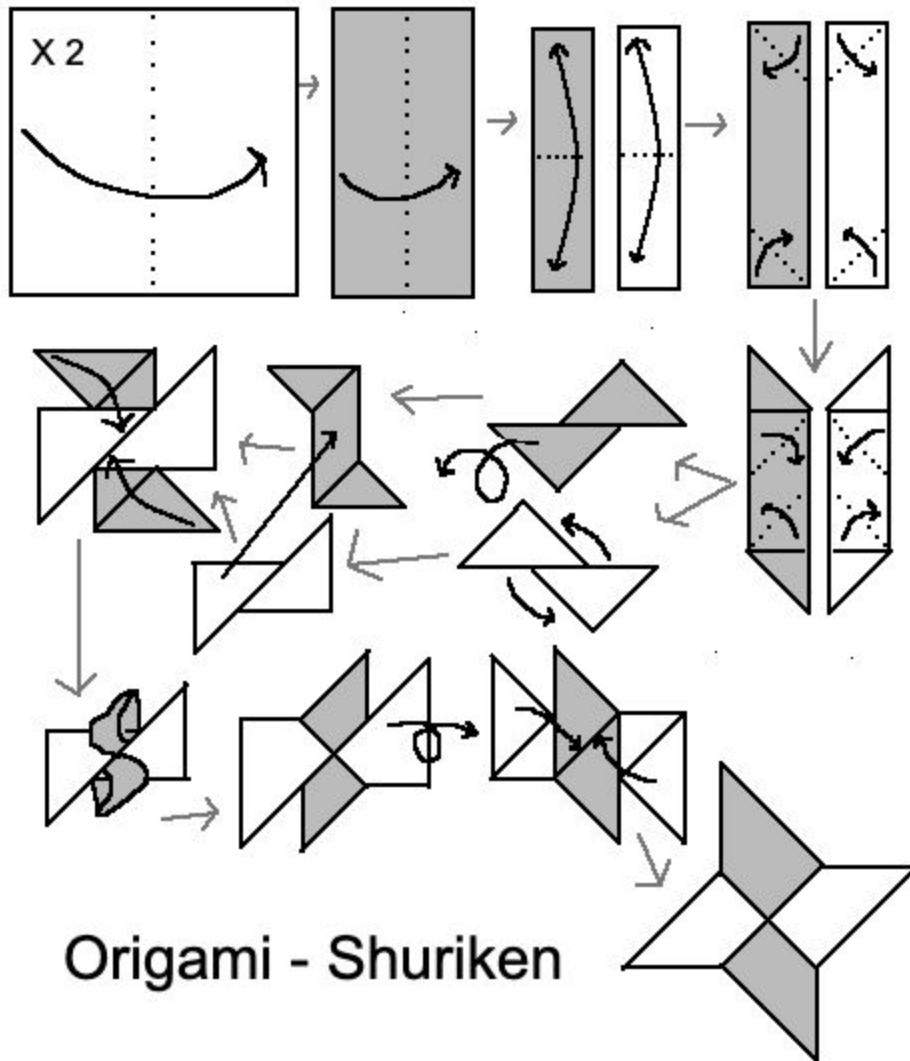
Origami - Crane



## Origami Designs: Page Five

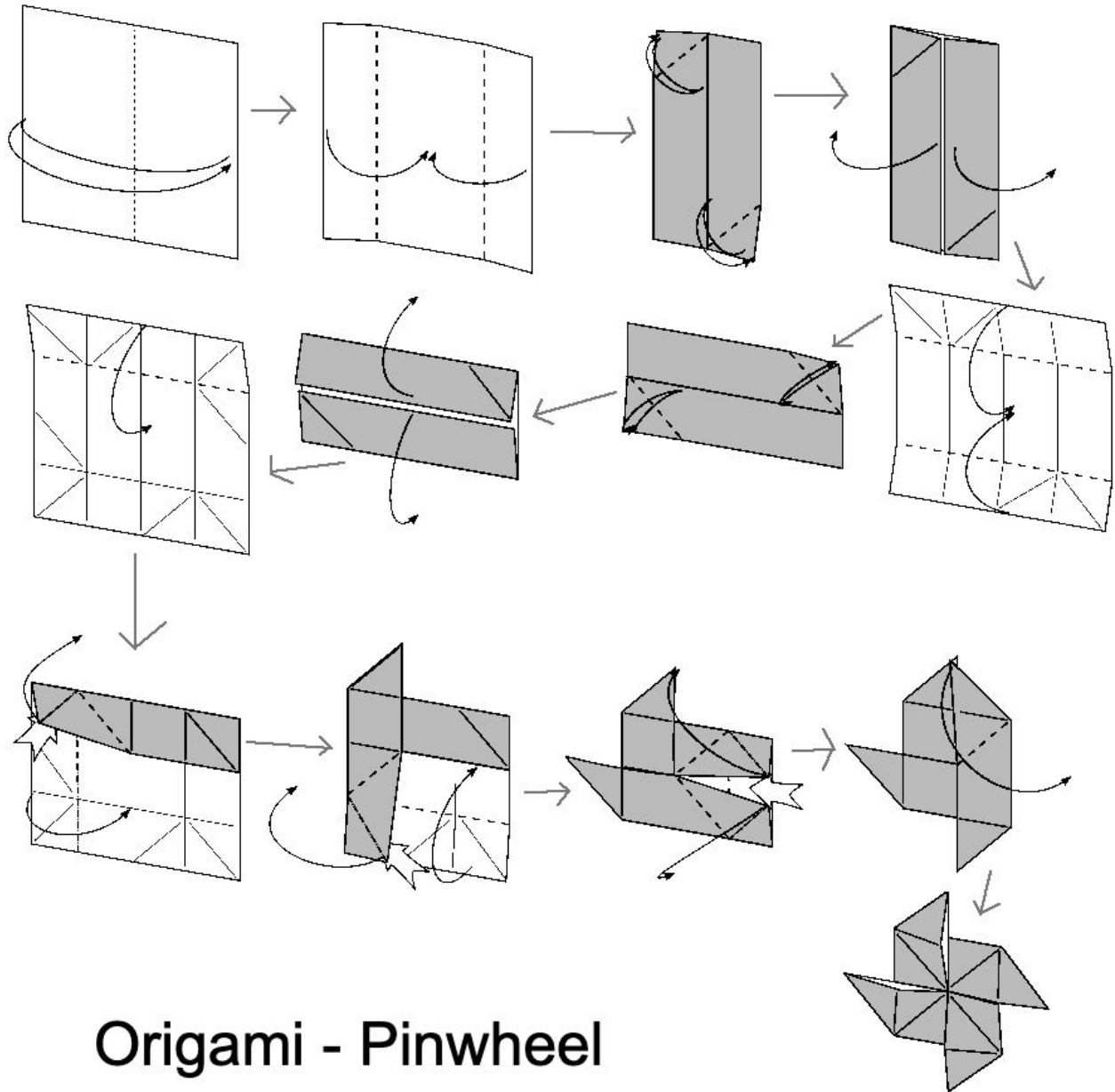
This Shuriken design uses two colors—though if you want to make it out of a single sheet of paper, you can do so by cutting the paper in half rather than folding in the first step.

This is non-traditional, but an option for making twice as many shurikens. (Please don't throw them at people!)



## Origami Designs: Page Six

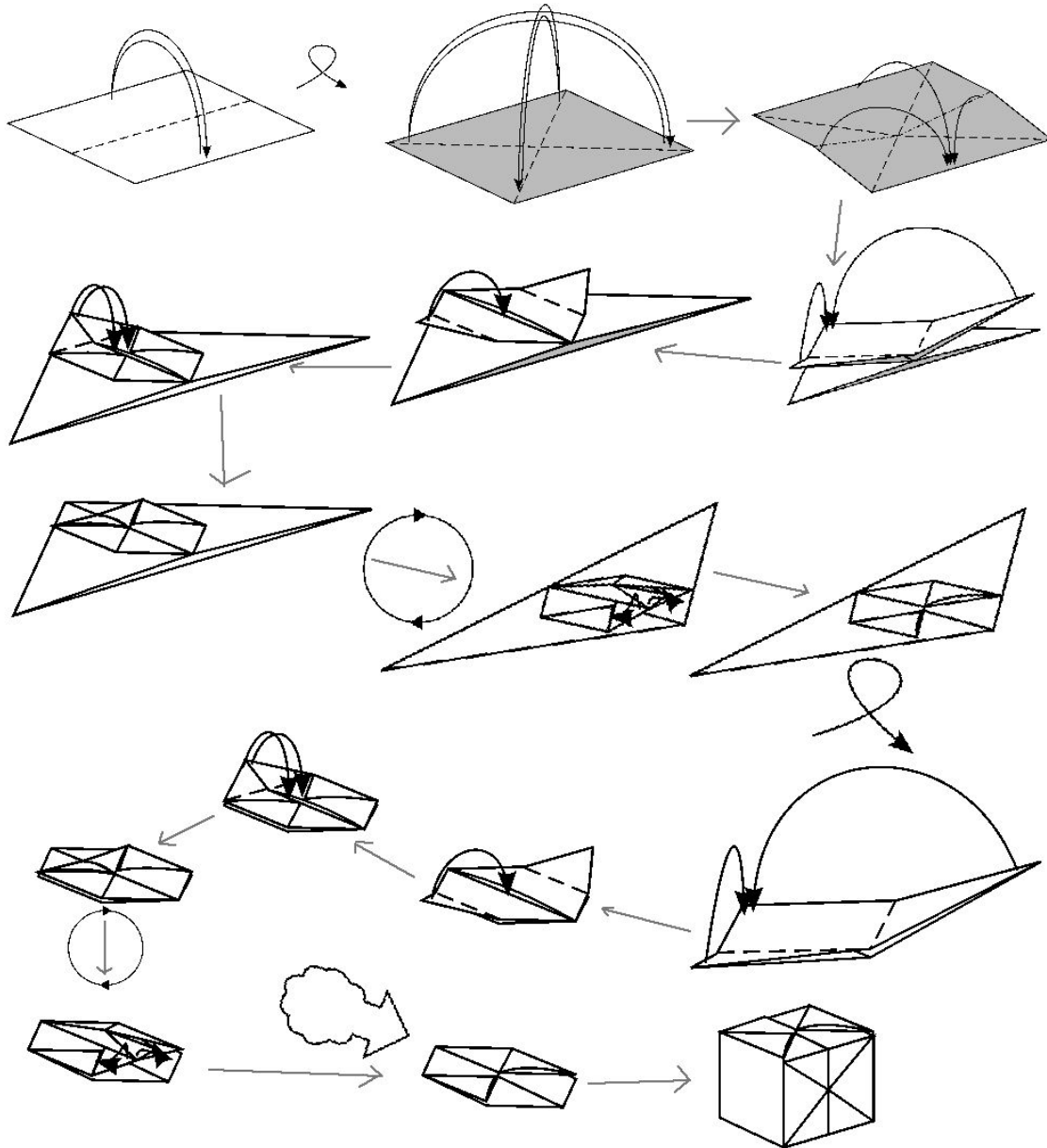
The pinwheel uses a lot of steps to get creases made, so the final steps become easy to do.



Origami - Pinwheel

## Origami Designs: Page Seven

In this more complicated design, the grey is used to represent the back side of the paper, so the folding lines are more visible. It uses several tucks like the Shuriken.



Origami - Cube