Japanese Book Making Unit

Grade Level:
Upper Middle and High School

This unit contains three lessons:
Orizomegami – Japanese art of paper dyeing. Dyed papers can be used to cover books.
Haiku – Traditional Japanese poetry. Students can fill handmade books with poetry.

Japanese Stab Binding

Background/Key Ideas: This book is a traditional Japanese style. It uses a simple stitch pattern that leads to several variations. Traditionally the pages are folded and that is recommended here.

Materials: Book Board (or “found” cardboard), 1 piece 5½ “ x 8½ “, 1 piece 1” x 5½ “, 1 piece 7 3/8” x 5½ “
Linen tape (or Tyvek or muslin or an old sheet)
1½ yard waxed linen (or embroidery floss)
2 decorative papers for covering the assembled book board 10½ “ x 7½ “ (see Orizomegami instructions below or store bought)
Signature papers 12 each at 16½ “ x 5¼ “ (8¼ “ x 5¼ “ when folded ) (this will make 2 signatures of 6 each)
End papers - 2 pieces 8¾ “ x 5¼ “
Glue
Darning needle
2 bull clips with scrap paper shields
Either a nail and hammer or hand drill

Procedure: 1. Fold each sheet of signature paper in half to measure 8¼” x 5¼ “. The open end of the folded paper will be bound in the spine of the book.
2. The back of the book is a single sheet of board measuring 8½ " x 5½ “, a little larger than the signature papers.
3. The front cover boards are two pieces; a hinge that is 1" x 5 ½ “, and one board measuring 7 3/8” “ x 5½ “. Lay the back board above the two boards that make the front cover, match the outside edges of the front boards to match the back board.
4. Glue the hinge materials to the small space left between the front boards, press until you are sure the hinge is stuck; flip front cover over and glue the remainder of the hinge to the back of the boards.
5. Glue the decorative (or Orizomegami) papers to the front and back boards.
6. Glue the end papers to the inside of the boards, make sure the boards are mostly dry before continuing to Step 7.
7. Assemble the front board, 2 signatures, and back board together with the bull clips.
8. Make holes where marked with nail and hammer or hand drill, leave bull clips in place for sewing.
9. Thread darning needle with waxed linen or embroidery floss.
10. Insert threaded needle into hole 3. Circle around spine and reinsert into hole 3. Cross to hole 4, insert and circle spine to reinsert into hole 4. Cross thread over spine and insert into hole 4 again. Cross to insert hole 3. Cross over to hole 2, insert, circle spine and insert again into hole 2. Cross over to hole 1, insert and encircle spine back through hole 1. Encircle thread around spine and reinsert into hole 1. Cross to hole 2 and insert thread. You are now back at the beginning, tie end of thread to the beginning of thread so the knot will be over hole 3.
11. You can leave thread hang or tie beads/ephemera to thread ends.

Enrichment Activities: Fill books with Haiku Poetry (see attached directions).
Orizomegami

Materials:  Water containers
Dye inks **
Absorbent paper such as mulberry, sumi-e, rice paper, coffee filters
Rubber gloves (optional: the inks used can stain hands and clothes)
Paper towels
Eye droppers
Pipettes
Dropper bottles

**A number of inks can be used: drawing inks, Boku Undo, fiber reactive dyes, air brush inks, professional egg dying inks or food coloring (this is what I use for student work)

Procedure:  1. You can pleat the paper in a number of ways to prepare it for dyeing. The simple hill and valley is a basic fold. Fold again in half.
2. Accordion fold vertically in half and in half again creating consistent, regular folds.
3. At this point, place bull clips on the sides. OR, open the accordion folds and create a series of triangles and then place clips. OR, fold in many other creative ways not only placing clips on the outside but also the inside using very small bull clips.
4. Dip folded/clipped bundle into water. This makes the paper receptive to the dye.
5. Carefully blot out most of the water with your fingers and also a towel until the bundle is just damp and not dripping.
6. Apply dye onto corners and/or edges of damp bundle.
7. To preserve some white paper squeeze the paper in the center with fingers to prevent dye from penetrating.
8. Let paper dry somewhat and carefully unfold and let dry.

Resources:  Maurer-Mathison. Diane. Collage, Assemblage, and Altered Art
Haiku Poetry

A. Haiku are poems from Japan that have 17 syllables (5-7-5). These poems talk about nature.

B. Go outside. Don't talk, just find a spot and look, listen, feel, smell and hear everything you can. When I call time, come back in and write down all the things you collected in your head.

C. Use this model for your first try:
   LINE ONE: write something you observed
   LINE TWO: write something opposite of it
   LINE THREE: write something unexpected

D. Here are some examples of original HAiku:

   Traditional Japanese Haiku

   **Basho**
   The wind of Mt. Fuji
   I've brought on my fan!
   A gift from Edo

   An old silent pond...
   A frog jumps into the pond,
   Splash! Silence again

   The first cold shower
   Even the monkey seems to want
   A little coat of straw

   **Soseki**
   Over the wintry
   Forest, winds howl in rage
   With no leaves to blow

   **Issa**
   O snail
   Climb Mount Fuji
   But slowly, slowly!

   Trusting the Buddha, good and bad,
   I bid farewell
   To the departing year

   Non-Japanese Haiku

   **Edward Weiss**

   Dry gray branches
   Surround the robin...
   Winter thaw

   Hot June day--
   an otter
   slips into the sea
Student Haiku

Third grader Mrs. Didier's class
Beaver Lake Elementary Maplewood, MN

Haiku poems by students from
Gainesville State School

The shiniest sun
was up in very blue skies
and happiness grew
by Cassie D.

So glad as a bird,
I sing and chirp in good mood..
If I just had wings
by David

Depression is sad
Like a mighty forest fire
During a picnic
by Larry

Lesson prepared by: Kathy Jevec
Rabbit on the Moon Art Gallery

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