

Painting Materials for Traditional Use of Color

Paints

Mineral pigment / Iwa'enogu

Coloring agent that dose not dissolve in water



Gungyo : Azurite
[copper carbonate :
 $2\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$]



Rokusho : Malachite
[copper carbonate :
 $\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$]



Shinsha : Cinnabar
[sulfide : HgS]



D y e s / Senryo

Coloring materials that dissolve in water



Tade-ai

Gamboge



Kusa-no-shiru



Green that mixed ai and gamboge

Enji



Laccifer lacca



Earth pigments / Dosei-ganryo

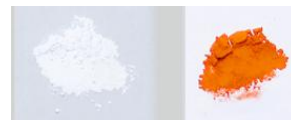


white clay yellow ochre green earth orange earth red iron oxide

Synthesis



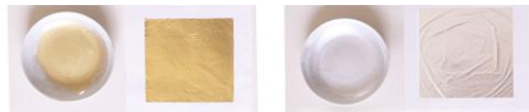
vermilion



white lead

red lead

Metals



g old powder leaf silver powder leaf

Shell white / gofun

Organic pigment made from oyster shells

Lake pigments

Pigments made by adding metal to water-soluble dyes

Adhesives

Glue / Nikawa

Row material of animal glue is the skin, bone or tendon



Cow glue/ Kyojo-nikawa



Cow glue/ Sanzenbon



Rabbit glue/ usagi-nikawa



Fish glue/ nibe-nikawa



Peach glue/ momo-nikawa

Supports

(Base for painting)

Rock
(wall painting)

Stone
(stone statue)

Earth
(earthen wall,
clay statue)

Wood
(wall painting,
wood sculpture)

Urushi lacquer
(dry-lacquered statue)

Cloth (hemp, silk)

Paper
(ganpi, kozo,
mitsumata, hemp)

Skin

* Water

The one for all these materials to relate is water.

And, the proper quantity of water is very important for our research of reproduction.