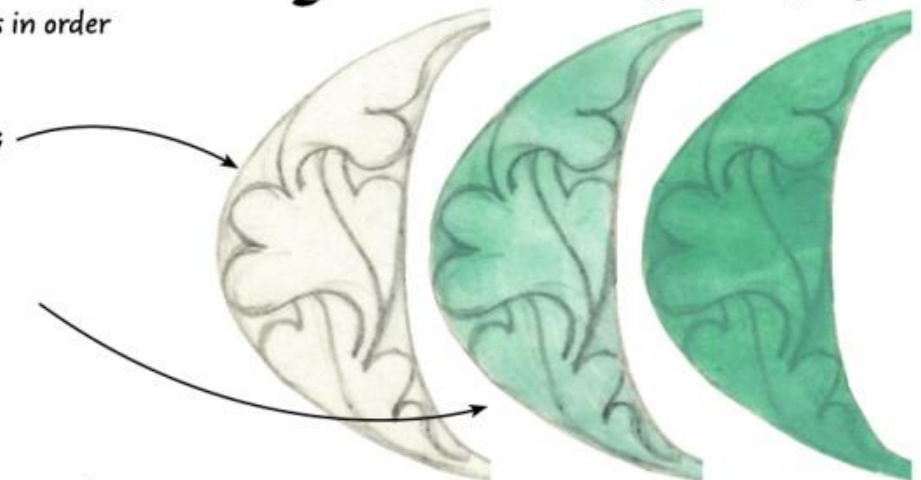


Laubwerk-Initials: Gothic Three Colour Painting

according to the Göttingem Model Book (XV c.). Title: laupp werck („foliage“)

This medieval illumination technique combines mineral, vegetal and artificial colours in order to achieve both detailed volume and intense luminosity.

- ① Drawing (the object here being a part of an initial body) with lead/tin or silver point; then the outlines can eventually be redrawn with pen and ink.
Replacement for historic metal points: hard pencil (H2 to H4).
- ② 1st colour: MINERAL COLOUR (here malachite; opaque and luminous, durable).
 - to be applied in several layers. The first layer can be quite liquid and thin; when dry, lay on other layers. Must be uniform and opaque.
 - Some mineral pigments damage brushes; use old or synthetic brush.
 - Instead of a mineral colour you can use a gouache.



2nd colour: VEGETAL COLOUR, usually an ink like colorant juice, here sap green from iris flowers. As a substitute you can use aquarell water colour, in this case for instance a mixture of indigo and yellow. Use this liquid in concentrated form to redraw all the main outlines ③ ④ and, very much diluted but dry, to make all the sheadows ⑤ ⑥.

- ① Drawing of the main outlines
silver/lead point
- ② main mineral colour, opaque, uniform
first layer
second layer
1st colour: malachite; cheap brush!



- ③ paint the main outline
- ④ paint the leaf outlines
- ⑤ fill the background fields
- ⑥ sheadow the leaf

2nd colour: ruta, iris or buckthorn sap green; good brush!

3rd colour: ARTIFICIAL MINERAL COLOUR (here lead-tin-yellow or a non-poisonous replacement with chinese white and yellow).

- ⑦ Highlight the leaf edge and the dorsal vertebra.
- ⑧ Highlight the transitions into the inner surfaces of the leaves with diluted white-yellow or a humid brush.

Light colour and sap green must never mix, they are opposite poles!



- ⑦ highlight on the leaf edge
- ⑧ transition of the highlight

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3rd colour: lead tin yellow