

Beneath the Ink: The Hidden Craft of Medieval Manuscripts

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Our Goals

- To participate in the process of manuscript production and ink blending using medieval materials.
- To observe the stages and various challenges of manuscript and palimpsest production.
- To build an honest understanding of medieval manuscript production.

Our Methods & Observations (Ink)

- Inks were blended according to medieval recipes encountered in our research.
 - Oak galls were crushed and divided into jars with aqueous mediums such as rainwater, tap water, distilled water, white and red wine.
 - Cochineal shells were ground up into a paste and divided into jars with the different waters.
 - Brazilwood followed this same process.
 - After three days, we divided our liquids in half.
 - Ferrous sulphate was added to all jars containing oak gall.
 - Gum arabic and tempura were added as binding agents, split evenly across our jars.



Our Methods & Observations (Writing)

- Application of ink on goatskin parchment was done with a homemade feather quill.
 - Ink was applied to the surface at a forty-five-degree angle, leading to unnatural writing posture by today's measure.
 - Significant changes in pigmentation occurred for all ink except oak gall during the drying process.
- Ink removal was performed with fine sandpaper.
 - This process offered significant diminishing returns.
 - The resulting surface of our palimpsest was smooth and hydrophobic.





Our Conclusions

- Medieval manuscripts represent monumental productions.
- Specialty skills are required in every stage of the process.
- The difficulty of creating palimpsests may suggest specialty roles and training within medieval scriptoriums.
- The creation of inks and manuscripts in the Middle Ages required ingenuity, adaptability and creativity.
- ❖ Interactions between medieval materials demand experience and problem solving.

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