

Paper Quilling - Answers

1. What was paper quilling called when the craft first began?

Paper filigree

2. Know the history of quilling.

Quilling was born over five hundred years ago, when artists discovered that narrow strips of paper could be rolled, scrolled, fluted and fringed, and then arranged on their edges to create beautiful designs. The act of quilling paper is fairly simple. Strips of paper are first rolled around a needle-like instrument. Years ago, feather quills were probably used for this purpose. The rolls are then shaped, turned on edge, and arranged on a background of fabric, paper, or wood. When did paper filigree first appear? Because little of its history has been recorded, we can't be sure. Most of the quillwork now in museums dates from the eighteenth or nineteenth century, yet evidence suggests that quilling has existed for at least five hundred years.

The ornate rolls and scrolls of quillwork were most likely inspired by metal filigree, the art of shaping fine silver and gold wires into delicate, open designs. Handmade papers were far less costly than these precious metals but could be shaped in similar ways. Quilling therefore proved to be an aesthetically pleasing and economical alternative to the elaborate metal art it resembled. To emphasize this resemblance, some quillwork was even gilded.

The first quillers were probably members of European religious orders. These cloistered nuns and monks created art of a religious nature and therefore had access to precious materials set aside expressly for this purpose, materials that were much less readily available within the secular world. And among these materials were handmade papers, less precious than gold or silver, certainly, but far more valuable than machine-made papers are today. Reliquaries embellished with intricate paper scrollwork can still be found in European museums.

By the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, paper was more widespread and much less costly. Its use in decorative crafts burgeoned, especially in England. There, quilling was considered to be an appropriate hobby for the fashionable ladies of the time. As a result, many women of the upper and middle classes became expert quillers. Princess Elizabeth gifted her physician with a quilled screen, one which is now at the Victoria & Albert Museum.

Quilling spread from England to the American colonies, where it found a home in the New England area. So popular did this craft become that newspaper advertisements for some boarding schools listed "Quill-Work" among the subjects taught. Most of the American pieces still in existence are sconces (wall brackets for candles) that were made during the period between 1825 and 1850.

For reasons that aren't clear, quilling's popularity seems to have faded during the late 1800s. Not until the middle of this century did quilling re-emerge. Today this craft is back to stay.

3. Know the tools used in quilling

Quilling tool
Quilling board
Ruler
Pencil
Straight Pins
Quilling paper
Small, sharp-pointed scissors
Clear-drying, white craft glue
Tissues

Optional

Compass
Protractor
Graph paper
Fringing tools
Fine-pointed tweezers
Patterns
Tracing paper

4. Know and be able to correctly make each of the following rolls:

<p>a. Tight Circle To roll a tight circle with a needle tool or hat pin, first tear off a strip of paper to the length specified in the instructions. Moisten one end of the strip slightly, and place that end against your index finger. Position the tool on the end of the paper, and press the paper around the tool with your thumb. Roll the paper without turning the tool, keeping the strip's edges as even as possible. Slip the needle from the roll's center, grasping the roll with your fingers to keep it from unwinding. Apply a small amount of glue to the strips end, press the end in place against the side of the roll, and hold the shape until the glue adheres.</p>	
<p>b. Loose Circle To make a loose circle, first use a quilling tool to roll a tight circle, but don't glue the circle closed. Slip it off the tool, place it on a flat surface, and let its coils expand. If the outer coils stick together, adjust them by turning the center coils to tighten</p>	
<p>c. Teardrop Roll and glue a loose circle. Then pinch one side of the circle to a point.</p>	
<p>d. Shaped Teardrop Roll and glue a loose circle, pinch one side into a point, and curl the point in one direction.</p>	

<p>e. Marquise Roll and glue a loose circle, and then pinch it on opposite sides. Note: this may also be called an “eye” shape.</p>	
<p>f. Shaped Marquise Make a marquise, and then curl its two pinched points in opposite directions.</p>	
<p>g. Crescent Make a teardrop. Then pinch another point, one that is not quite opposite to the first point. Curl the two points toward one another.</p>	
<p>h. Square Make a marquise. Then turn it ninety degrees and pinch it again on two opposite sides; the four pinched points should be equal distance from each other.</p>	
<p>i. Rectangle Make a marquise, turn it slightly, and pinch it again on two opposite sides.</p>	
<p>j. Triangle Roll and glue a loose circle. Pinch three points simultaneously by pressing the circle between the thumb and forefinger of one hand and pushing it against the side of one finger on the other hand.</p>	
<p>k. Bunny Ear Roll and glue a loose circle. Then make a rounded indentation on one side. This shape is similar to the crescent, but its points are closer together.</p>	
<p>l. Half Circle Roll and glue a loose circle. Flatten one side by pinching the circle at two points.</p>	
<p>m. Rolled Heart (Arrow) Roll and glue a loose circle. Pinch a point on one side. Then make a sharp indentation on the opposite side. Be sure that all three points are very sharp.</p>	
<p>n. Holly Leaf Roll and glue a loose circle. Pinch five or six points, making a rounded indentation between each set of two points.</p>	

5. Know and be able to correctly make each of the following scrolls:

<p>a. Loose Scroll Roll one end of the strip, leaving the other end loose.</p>	
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<p>b. Open Heart Crease the strip at its center. Then roll each end in toward the crease</p>	
<p>c. V Scroll Crease a length of paper at its center. Then roll each end toward the outside. To make a closed V scroll; glue the inner surfaces of the folded section together.</p>	
<p>d. S Scroll Roll one end of the strip toward the strip's center. Then roll the other end toward the center to make an S shape.</p>	
<p>e. C Scroll Roll both ends of the strip toward the strip's center</p>	

6. **Make a simple floral design by using at least three of the methods above.**
7. **Make a filled-in picture or ornament.**

Paper Quilling – Advanced Answers

1. **Have the basic Paper Quilling Honor**

2. **Know and be able to correctly make each of the following Eccentric shapes.**

<p>a. Eccentric Loose Circle All eccentric shapes are made with eccentric loose circles. Start by rolling a tight circle and placing it on the quilling designer/board. When the circle as expanded, glue its end in place. Then hook a straight pin through its center, and move the center in this position, push the pin into the board. Place a small amount of glue on top of the circle, on the area between the pin and the mold's edge. Rub the glue in well so that it will spread between the rolled layers. Let the glue dry. Before you remove the pin, twist it to loosen any glue that may be stuck to it.</p>	
<p>b. Eccentric Teardrop Hold the glued section between your thumb and forefinger. With your other thumb and forefinger, pinch the opposite side to make a point. The more coils you include when you pinch the shape, the sharper this point will be.</p>	
<p>c. Eccentric Marquise Make two points by pinching two opposite sides of the circle, making sure that the glued points. The more coils you pinch, the more slender your marquise will be.</p>	
<p>d. Eccentric Fan First, shape an eccentric marquise. Then, holding each point between a thumb and forefinger, press in on the same side on each point, expanding the coils on one side of the marquise.</p>	
<p>e. Eccentric Crescent Pinch the loose circle at two points that are not exactly opposite one another. Apply glue across the shape's center, and hold the shape until the glue dries.</p>	
<p>f. Eccentric Bunny Ear Make a rounded indentation on one side of the eccentric loose circle, and then pinch two sharp points.</p>	
<p>h. Eccentric Tulip Shape an eccentric marquise. Then pinch another point on one side. Push the two sections between these three points inward; then push the three points together.</p>	

3. Know and complete three of the following shaping techniques.

a. Fringed Flower

Select two widths of paper, one wider than the other (3/8" and 1/8", for example). Fringe the wider strip, and then glue the narrower strip to one end of it. Begin rolling with the narrower paper, which will be the flower's center, and continue rolling until both widths form a single tight circle. Glue the circle closed and open the fringed section with your fingernail.

b. Grape Roll

Roll and glue a tight circle. Gently push the center of the circle out to make a conical roll. Then, either spread a thin layer of glue on the concave (inner) surface to help the roll maintain its shape, or apply the glue to the convex (outer) surface if the concave side will be displayed. Let the glue dry completely.

c. Spiral

Position one end of the paper length on the quilling tool by placing it at an angle. Roll the strip down the tool to make a spiral, keeping a little tension on it with the thumb and forefinger of your tool-holding hand as you do. When you reach the needle's base let the starting end of the spiral slip off the needle while you continue to roll.

d. Loop Method (May also be known as Wheatear Coils)

Make a small, circular loop, and glue it at the bottom. Continue making loops, each one larger than the one before, pinching them together as you shape each one. To hold the loops together, apply glue to one side of the pinched end, holding the end until the glue dries.

e. Pegs

Pegs consist of one or more tight circles that are glued to the back of design sections in order to raise them away from the background. For added height, make double pegs by gluing one peg to another.

f. Weaving Paper

Slip a piece of graph paper under the waxed paper on the quilling board. Position lengths of paper horizontally, using the graph lines as guides and pinning one end of each length to the board. Then weave lengths of paper vertically through the pinned strips, gluing the strips together at each point where a horizontal length crosses a vertical length. When the glue has dried, unpin the completed piece and trim it to the desired size.

g. Twisted Loop

This loop can be made with paper of any width. Cut a short length, overlap its ends, and glue the ends together to form a tight, pointed loop. Then trim the excess from the overlapped ends.

h. Huskings

Huskings are shapes made by winding paper around a series of pins.

i. Folded Roses

Using a slotted quilling tool, first slip the end of the strip into the slot. Begin rolling the strip to make a center for the flower. Next, fold the paper away from you at a right angle. Roll the paper again, keeping the bottom edge tight on the tool while allowing the paper's top edge to flare outward. Continue rolling until the fold is on the top. Make another right-angled fold, and roll the paper again while allowing it to flare out. Repeat the folding and rolling steps until the entire strip has been shaped, or until the rose is the size that you desire. Glue the end in place.

j. Curled Flowers

(with rounded petals, rolled outward)

Cut a 5/8" length of 3/8"-wide paper. Trim one end into a rounded point, and cut a slit on the other end. Curl about 3/16" of the rounded end, using the quilling tool's side. Hold the petal with this curled side down, and overlap the two sections on the slotted end. Glue them together to form a petal with its curled end facing outward and slightly raised.

Position the slotted ends of two petals together, opposite to each other, and glue them together. Place two more petals between the first two. Add four petals under and between the first four. Then glue six petals under these eight to make the outermost layer.

(with rounded petals, rolled inward)

Follow the instructions for the curled flower described in the previous section, but roll the curl forward, toward the flower's center. Use only four petals for the center and six for the outermost layer.

(made using rectangles)

Cut a 1/2" length of 3/8"-wide paper. Using the side of the quilling tool, curl the two corners of one end, and cut a slit in the other end. Hold the petal with its curled side down, and overlap the two pieces on the slotted end, gluing them together to form a petal with its curled end raised. For the center section, glue five petals together, with each petal slightly overlapping the next. Glue five petals underneath these five to make the outermost layer.

- 4. Make a picture or ornament using at least three of the Eccentric Shapes.**
- 5. Make a three-dimensional object.**