

Catalogue 91

*Early Asian Printing &
Papermaking: Five Works*



HistoryofScience.com

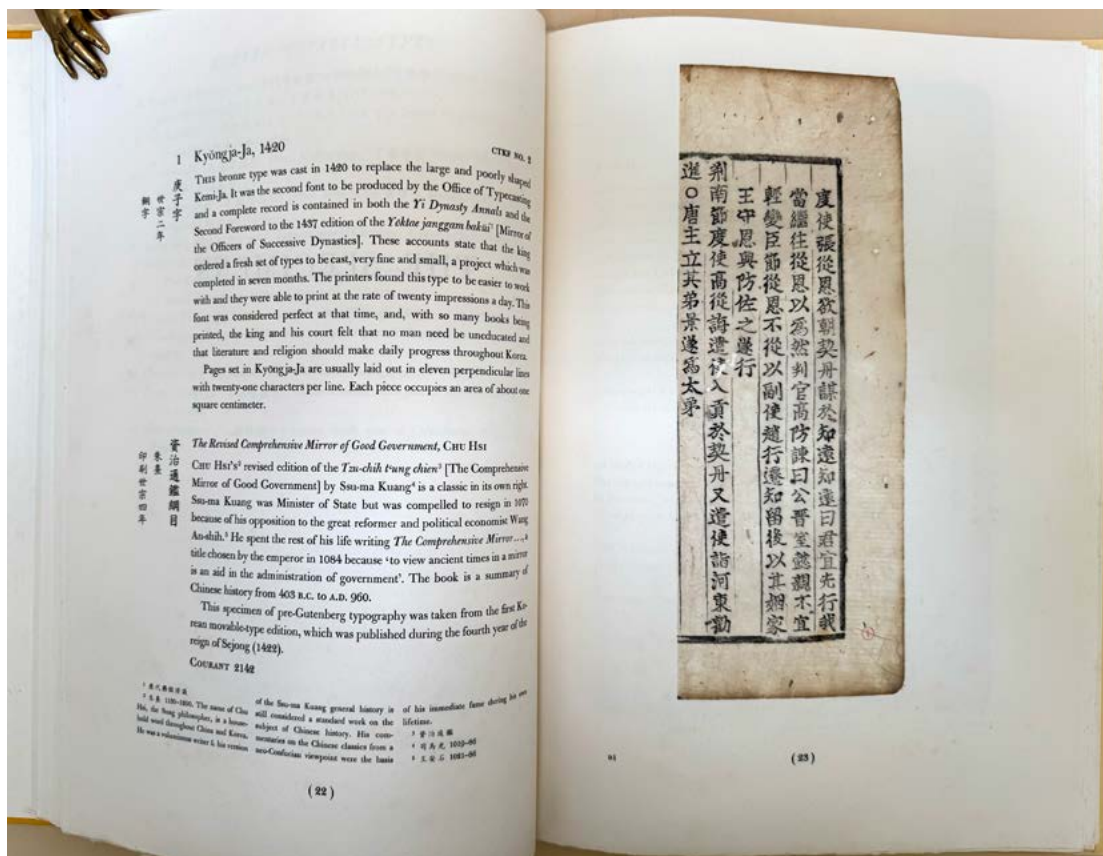
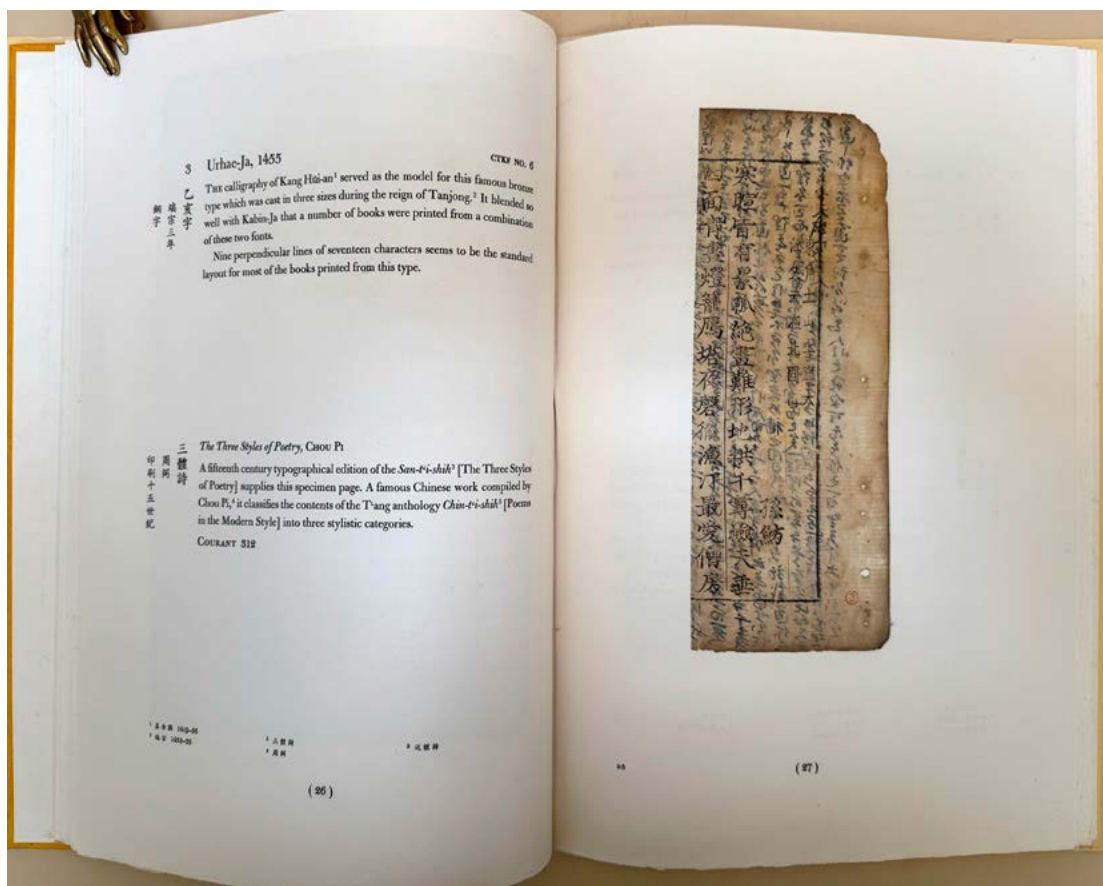
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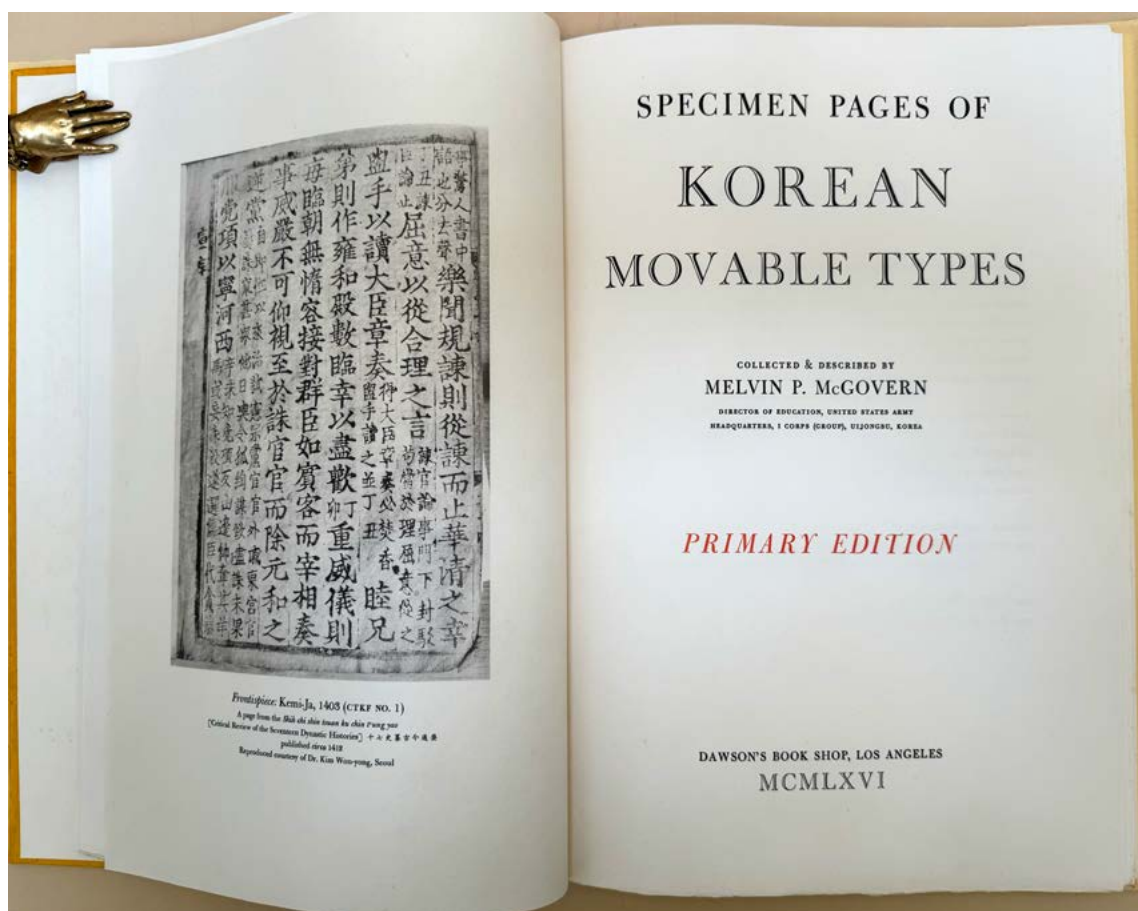
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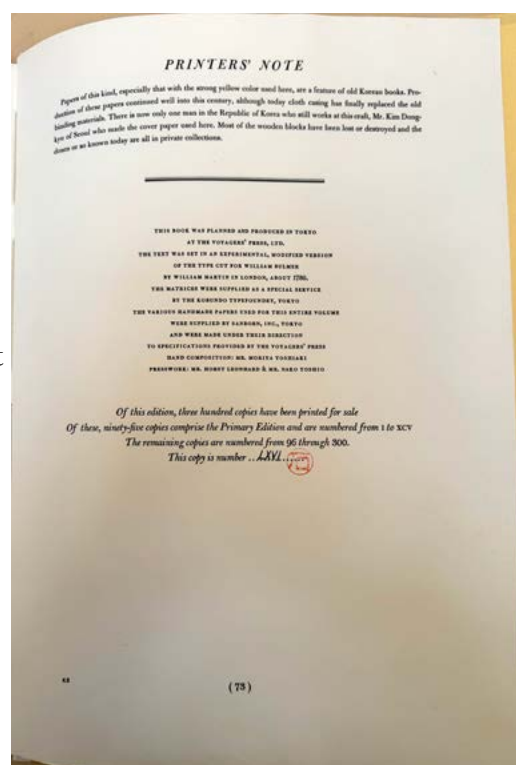


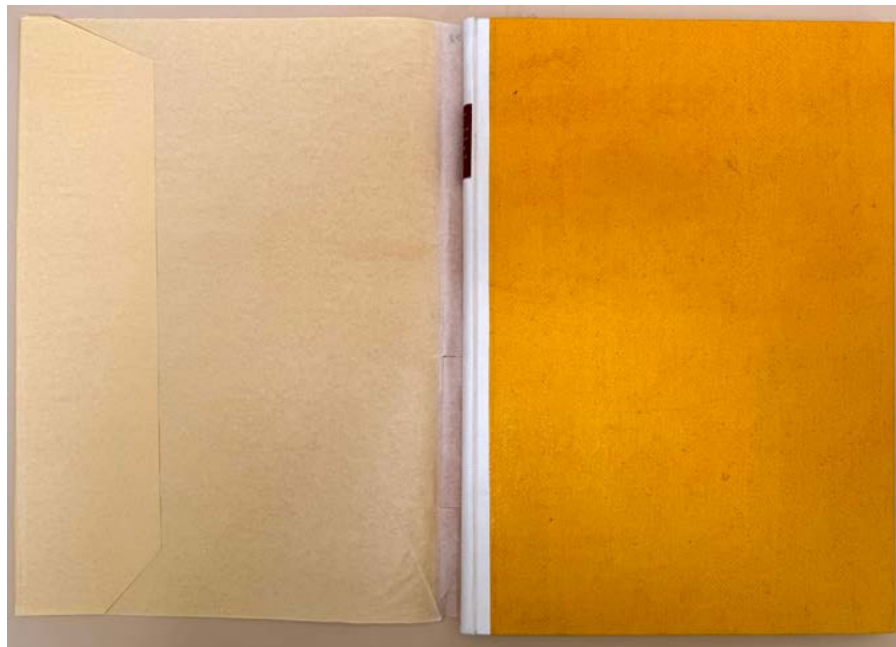
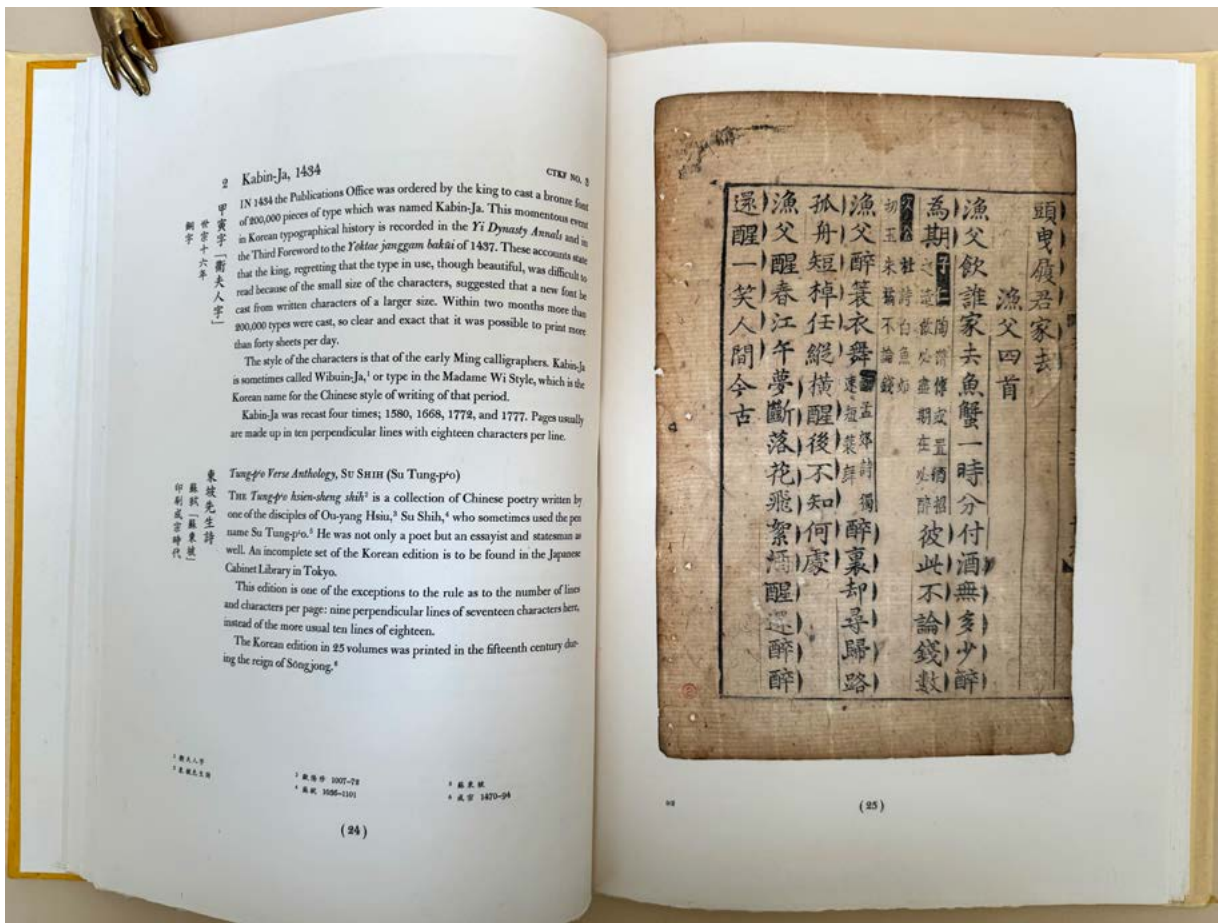


Probably the Only Opportunity to Own Printing from Moveable Type before Gutenberg

1. McGovern, Melvin P. Specimen pages of Korean movable types. [2], 73pp. Frontispiece and 22 mounted specimens. Los Angeles: Dawson's Book Shop, 1966. 424 x 295 mm. Original quarter cloth, gilt-stamped black cloth spine label, embossed yellow-orange boards, plain paper dust-jacket, in the publisher's blue cloth slipcase. Fine except for a few small tears and chips in the dust-jacket. Booklabel of Albert A. Howard on the rear pastedown. No. LXVI (66) of 95 "Primary Copies" **containing all original specimens.** \$25,000

First Edition; Rare on the Market. "A monumental and exhaustive work consisting of a total of 22 specimens of [Korean] movable type and paper with tipped in examples. Each example exhibits a different movable type font, with a paragraph of description and identification in English with the font name in Hangul or Korean characters" (Jerrold G. Stanoff). In this copy, as in each of the 95 "Primary Copies," the specimens are all



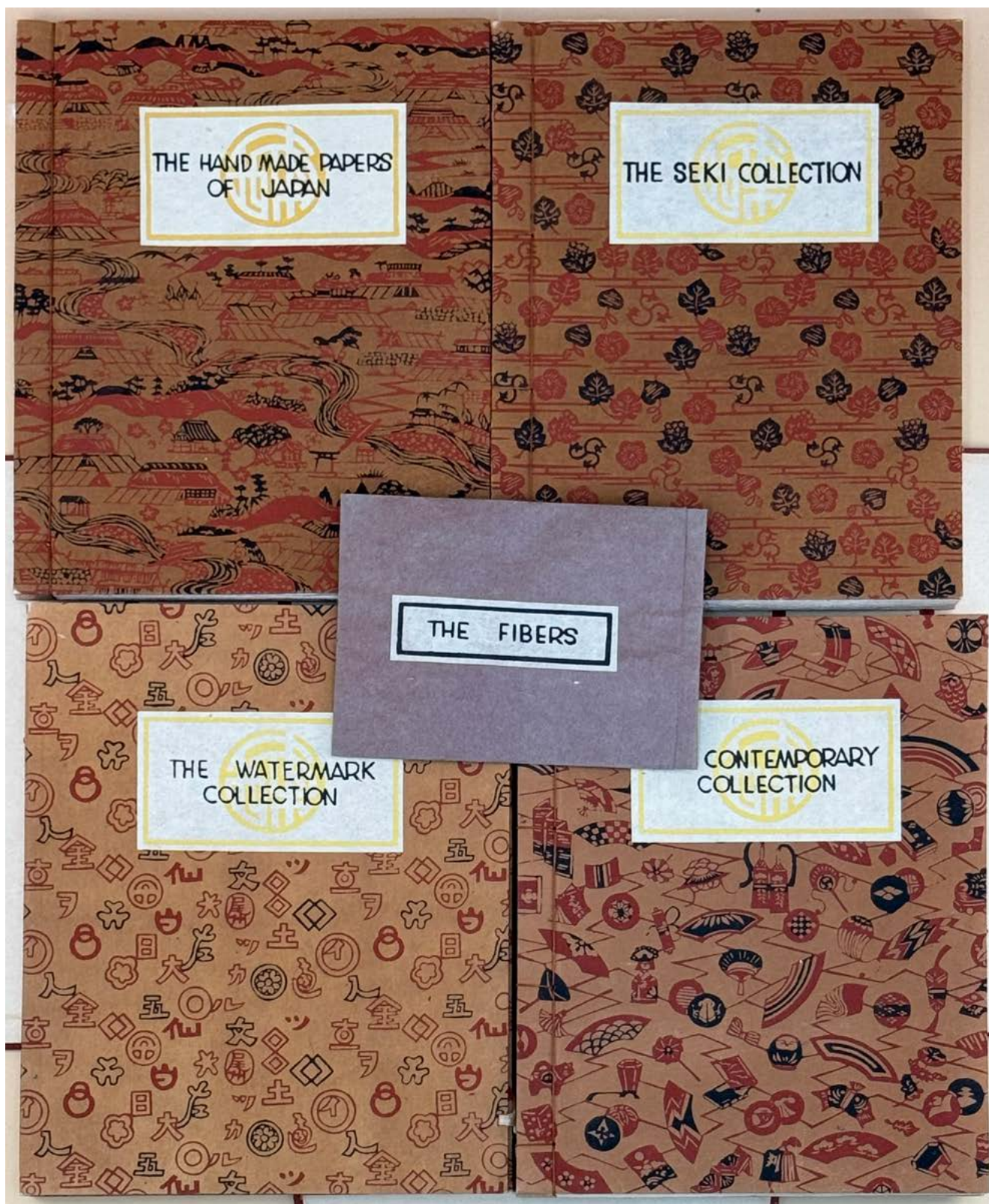


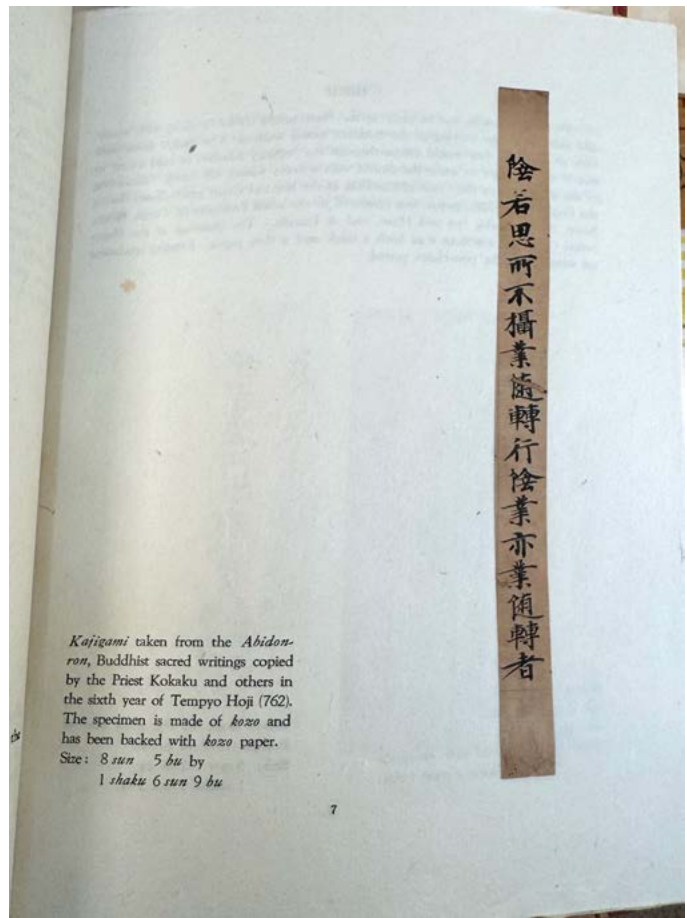
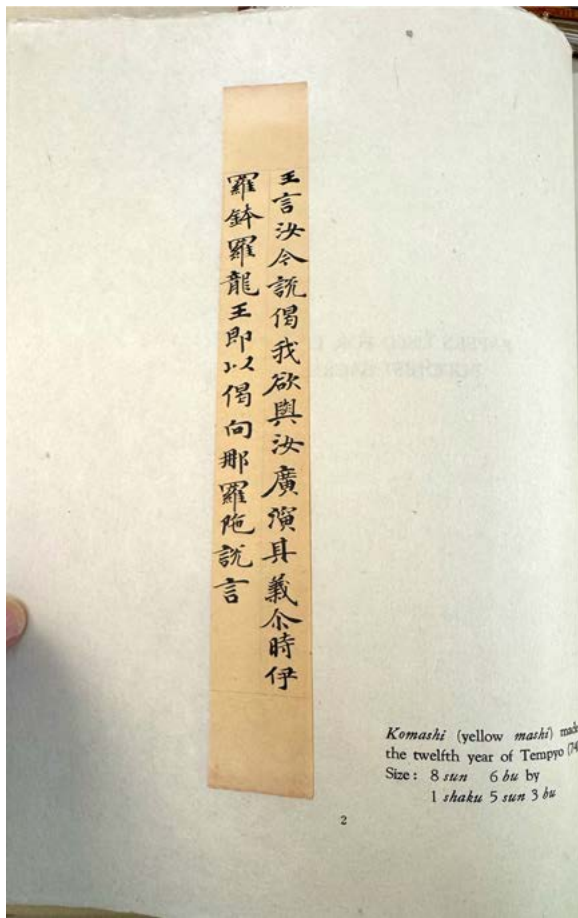
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original; the remaining 205 copies in the edition, numbered 96-300, contain facsimiles. The latest specimen dates from 1896 and the earliest from 1422. This volume thus represents a rare opportunity to own printing from movable type prior to Gutenberg.

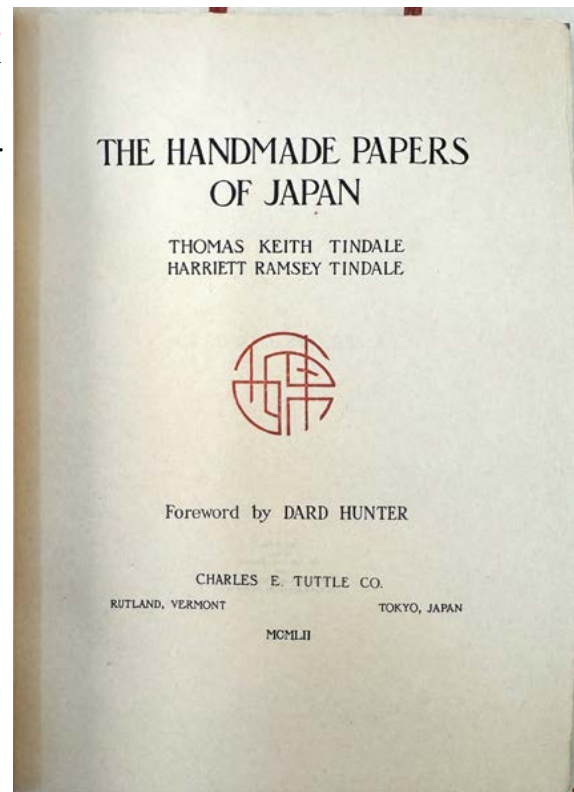
In his preface McGovern wrote: "This volume is offered with the desire to credit the extraordinary imagination and ingenuity of the Koreans who developed the world's first practical movable types and used them regularly for over five hundred years in a printing industry much like that which we have today" p. 9). Included in the work are an "Outline of the development of Korean printing," a "Chronological table of Korean fonts," and a "Handlist of books and articles on Korean types & printing." 44576





2. Tindale, Thomas K. (d. 1981) and **Harriett R. Tindale.** The handmade papers of Japan. Foreword by Dard Hunter. 3 bound volumes plus boxed set of water-marked papers (Vol. 4) and an envelope of fiber samples. Rutland, VT and Tokyo: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1952. 340 x 277 mm. First 3 volumes in the original Japanese-style binding of stitched hand-stenciled paper wrappers; Vol. 4 in the original decorated paper box. In the original *shifu* (paper cloth) folding case with paper label and bone fasteners. Folding case splitting along hinges and with some light wear, otherwise very good to fine. One of 250 (or likely fewer) copies. \$6000

First Edition. One of the finest studies on Japanese paper ever published. Vol. I, "The handmade papers of Japan," gives the history of Japanese papermaking and is accompanied by an envelope containing five different papermaking fibers. Vol. II, "The Seki collection," contains 187 specimens of *washi* (handmade paper) dating from the eighth-century Nara period (710-793) to the present day; these include the oldest authenticated examples of *washi* ever



THE HAND MADE PAPERS
OF JAPAN

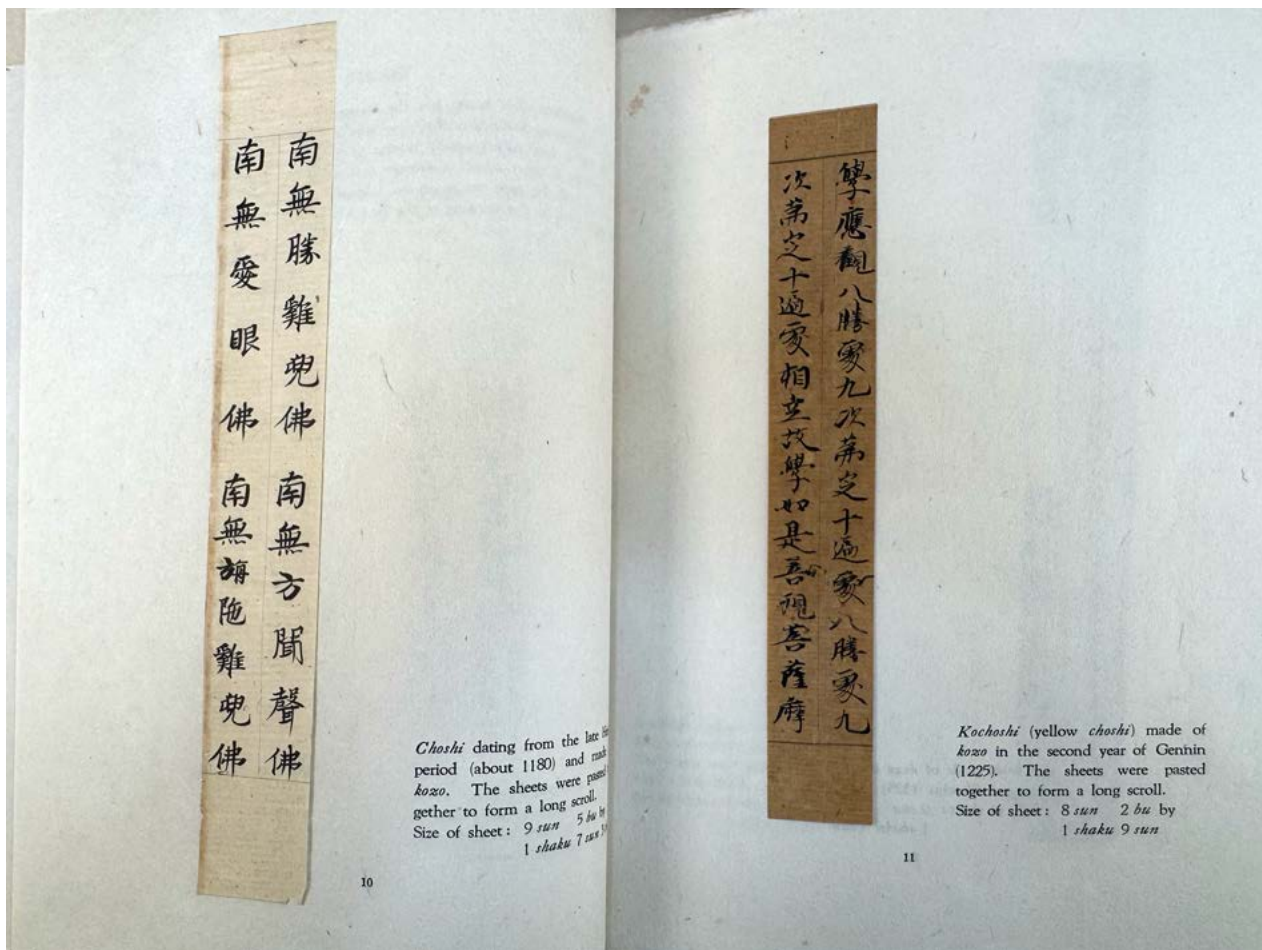
大麻 *Taima*

桑 *Kuwaa*

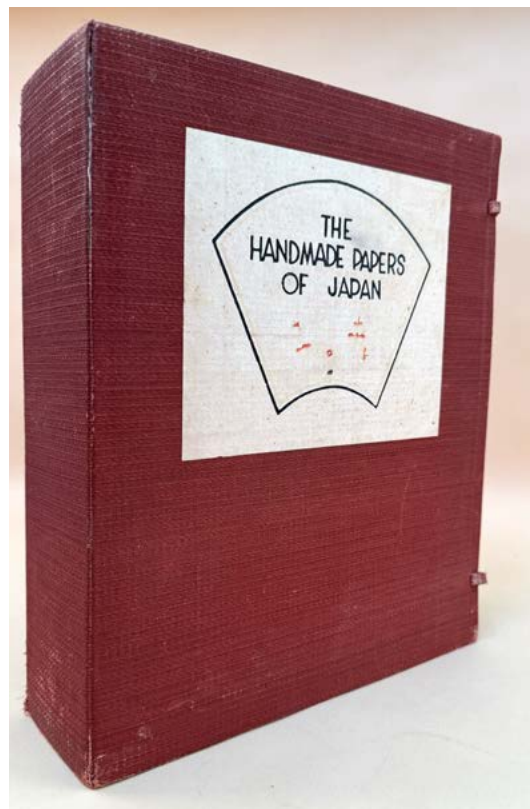
雁皮 *Gampi*

Kozo

三桠 *Doitsumata*



collected and placed in book form. Vol. III, "Contemporary collection," presents 139 full-page specimens and descriptions of modern papers from twenty Japanese districts. Vol. IV, "Watermarks," is a boxed set of 20 papers watermarked in pictorial designs, accompanied by a five-page introduction booklet. 250 copies were planned, but it is likely that fewer than that number were actually published. 43474



former is one *shaku* nine *sun* eight *bu* in height, while the latter measures two *shaku* three *sun* five *bu*.

The sacred writings placed in these pagodas are the oldest printed papers in the world of which the date of printing is certain. There has been much speculation as to the method of printing. Some maintain that they were printed from wood blocks, while others favor copper or stone. Within the last year, funds have been granted to the Research Institute of the National Art Museum to finance studies of the paper and ink used as well as the method by which the *dharani* were printed. Scholars in the fields of history, aesthetics, physics and applied chemistry from the National Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto and Nagoya are at work on the project.

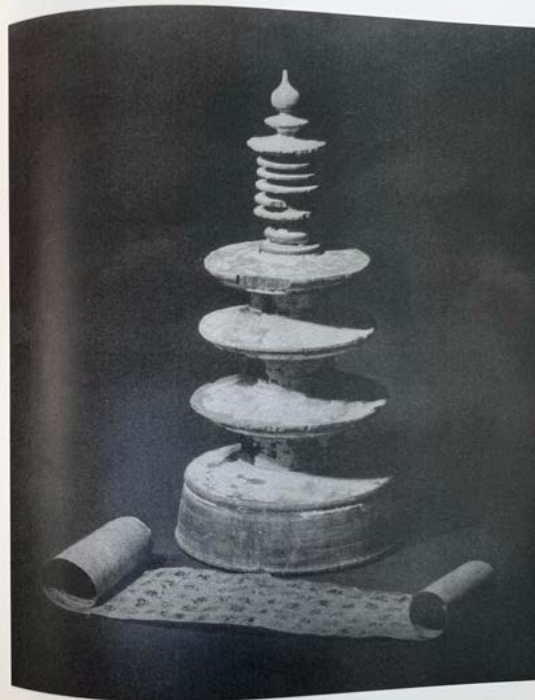
The printed *dharani* are of four kinds: *Mula dharani*, *Catra dharani*, *Atma citra mudra dharani* and *Sad parimata dharani* of the six *dharani* included in the *Vimala vibuddha prabha dharani* translated into Chinese by San Tsang during the Tang Dynasty of China. In Japanese, they are referred to as the *konpon*, *sorin*, *jishin* and *rokudo*. The *rokudo* is much more rare than the others. According to a report made in the forty-first year of Meiji (1908), by Takashi Hirako of Tokyo, there remained at Horyuji 40,930 of the pagodas. Only about three hundred of these were in what might be termed good condition. As for the *dharani*, there were in passable condition 300 *konpon*, 410 *sorin*, 980 *jishin* and seven *rokudo*.

In January of 1908, one hundred of the small pagodas, one *ichiman-setto* indicative of the number ten thousand, and one *jyuman-setto* indicative of the number one hundred thousand, were designated as National Treasures. Also under State protection are one hundred of the printed *dharani*: 30 *jishin*, 27 *sorin*, 27 *konpon* and the seven *rokudo*.

The *dharani* were printed on yellow hemp paper and on white hemp paper some two *sun* wide and two *shaku* long, and rolled in a scroll. A thick sheet of paper of the same quality was attached as an outer cover. The number one, two, three or four was printed on this cover. However, the paste deteriorated and most of the outer covers became separated from the *dharani* and were lost. A few of the *dharani* in Horyuji still have the covers.

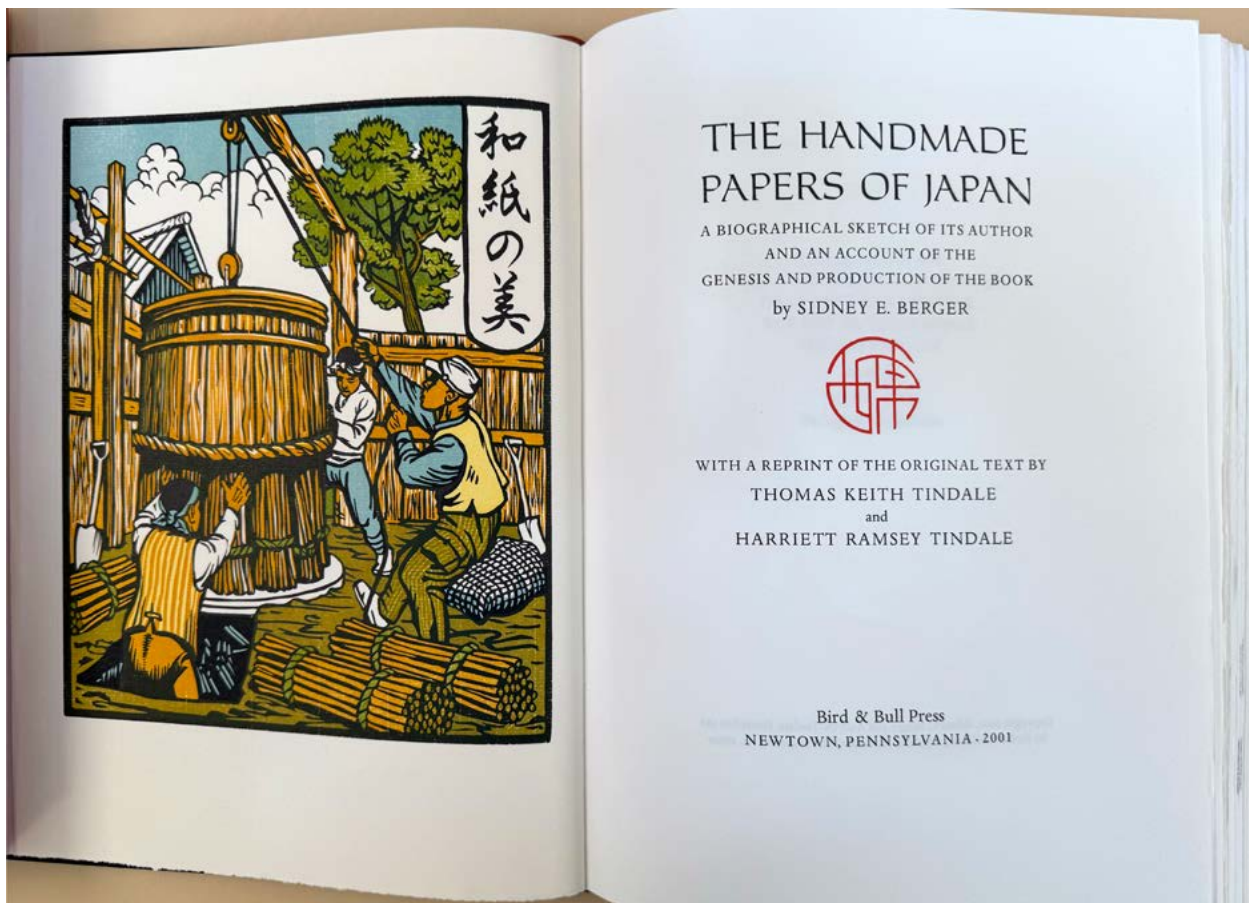
It is only within the last year that any comprehensive study has been made of the papers on which the *dharani* were printed. Dr. Shinobu Osawa of the Kyoto Paper Study Club has examined and classified 1,167

68



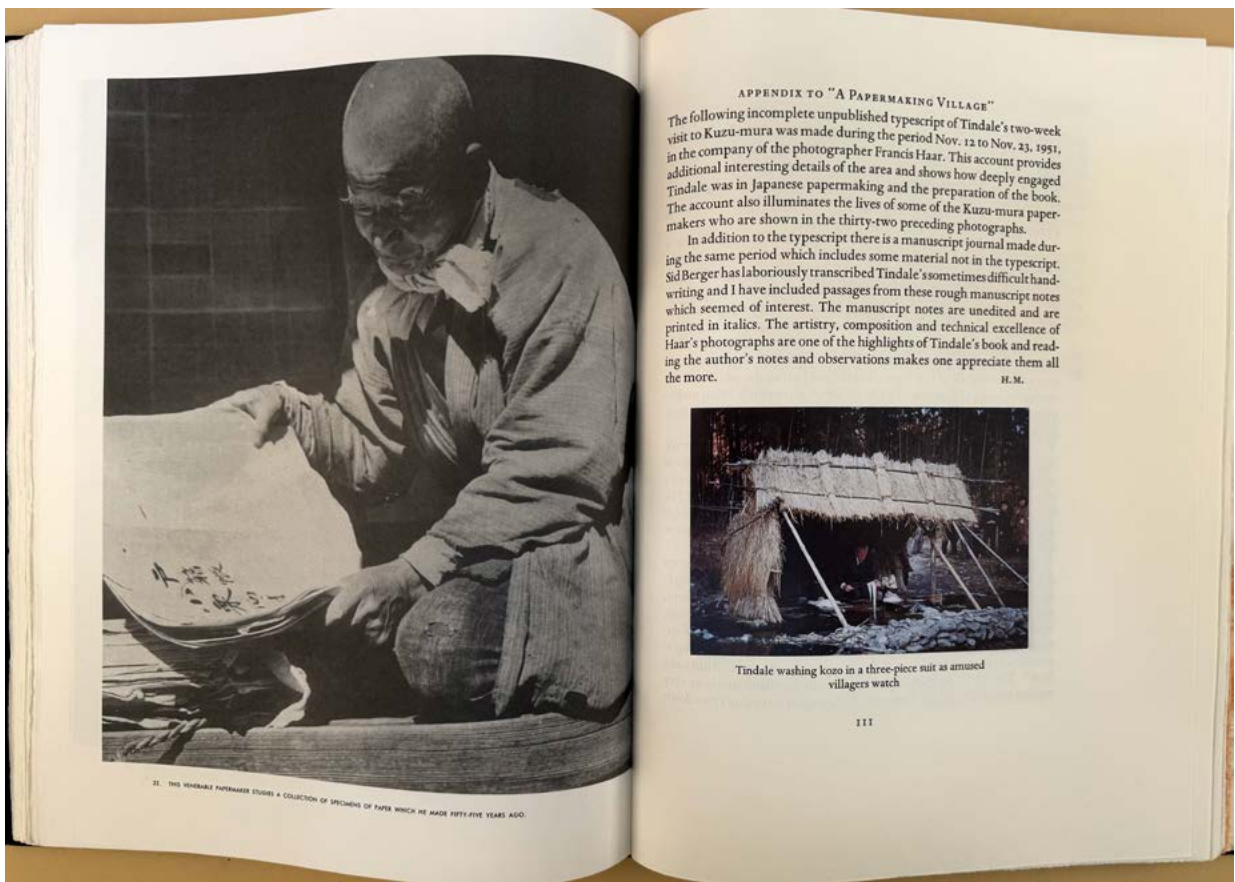
HYAKUMANTO GAKU DHARANI

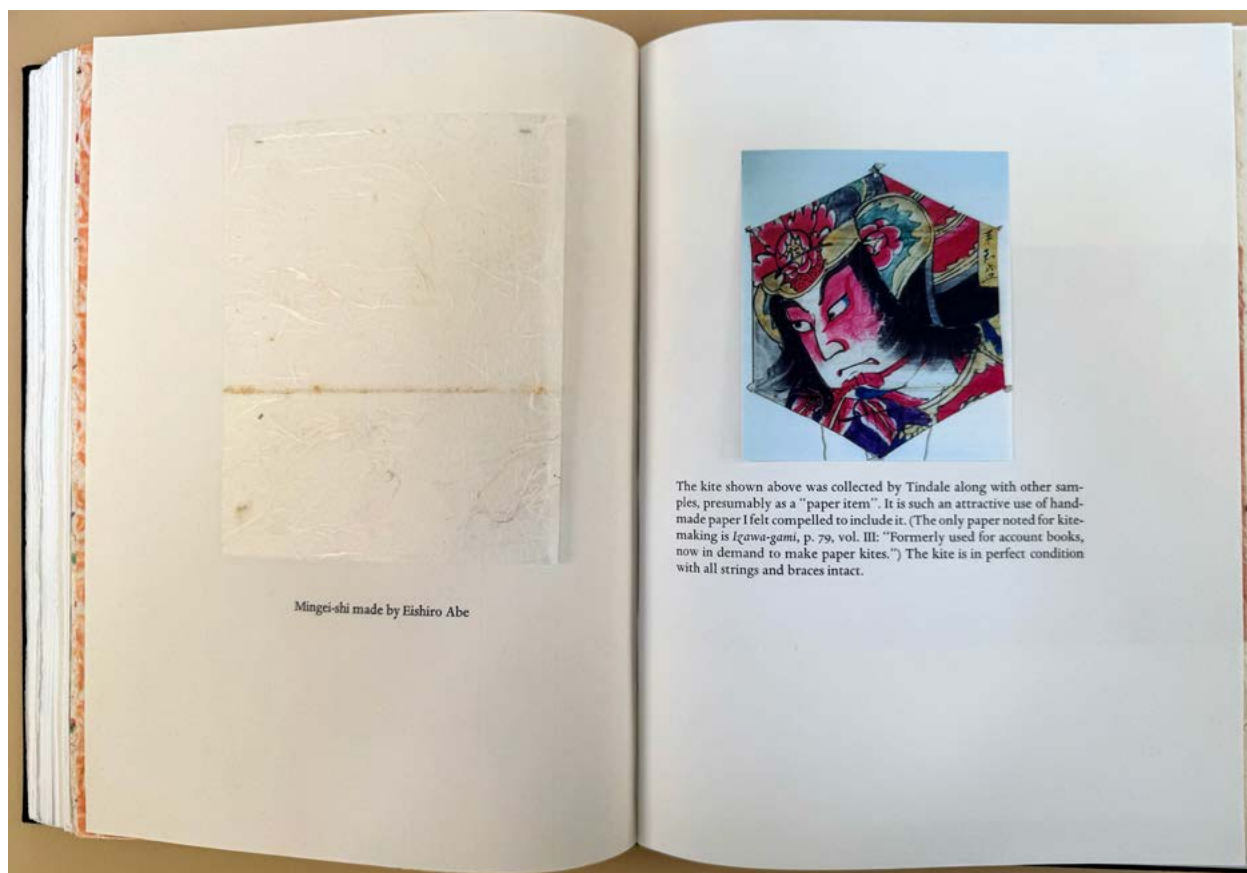




3. Tindale, Thomas K. (d. 1981); **Harriett R. Tindale; Sidney E. Berger.** The handmade papers of Japan. A biographical sketch of its author and an account of the genesis and production of the book by Sidney E. Berger, with a reprint of the original text. 197pp. plus several extra-illustrated half-titles printed on an assortment of Japanese papers, and several samples of 20th-century Japanese and Chinese papers. Numerous text illustrations, including 5-color woodcut frontispiece. Newtown, PA: Bird & Bull Press, 2001. 305 x 228 mm. Original quarter morocco, leather spine label, Japanese cloth sides stamped in gilt on the front cover; preserved in the original cloth-covered clam-shell box. Prospectus included. Fine. No. 109 of 170 copies. \$2250







First Edition. "The new material in the present volume which has been painstakingly researched and edited by Sid Berger provides a vast amount of information about the author, of whom, until now we knew very little. The same can be said regarding the details of the production of the work [*The Handmade Papers of Japan*] and all of this makes up appreciate Tindale's great book even more . . . In addition to Berger's text the present book reprints the original text along with appended new material and many photographs from the Tindale archives which are not included in the original volumes" (Prospectus). 43731

4. Zhu Yuanzhang (Ming Taizu), Emperor (1328-98). Ta ming t'ung Hsing pao cha'o [Treasure note of the Great Ming]. 14th century Ming Dynasty one-kuan banknote. Woodblock printed on grey mulberry paper. China, Hung-wu era, 1368-98. 342 x 223 mm. Minor loss of paper in margin, not affecting the woodblock print. Two red (vermilion) handstamps on the recto (the equivalent of a modern note's signatures); red Imperial stamp on the verso. Tiny hole (3 x 4 mm.) affecting one of the "copper strings." Ornamentation and text faded but legible, as in virtually all surviving copies. Very good. \$12,500

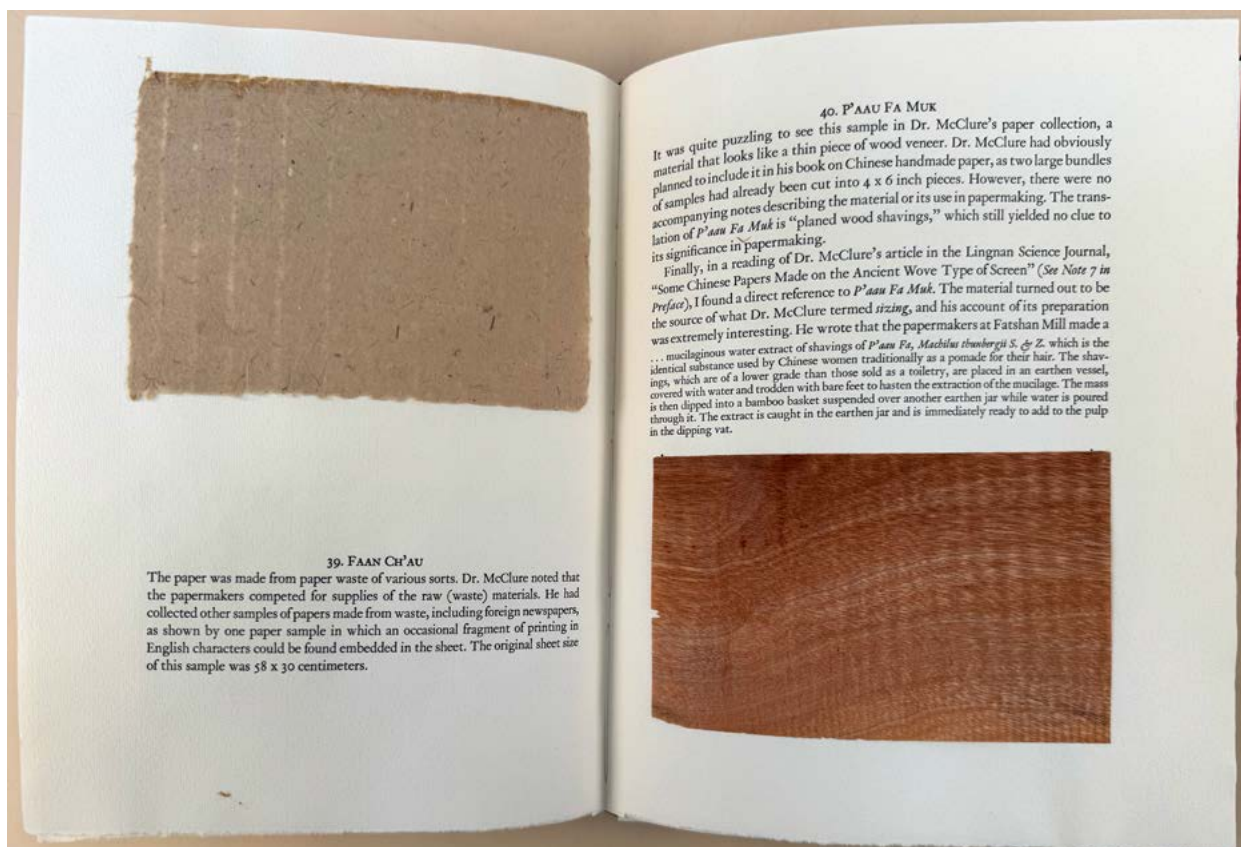
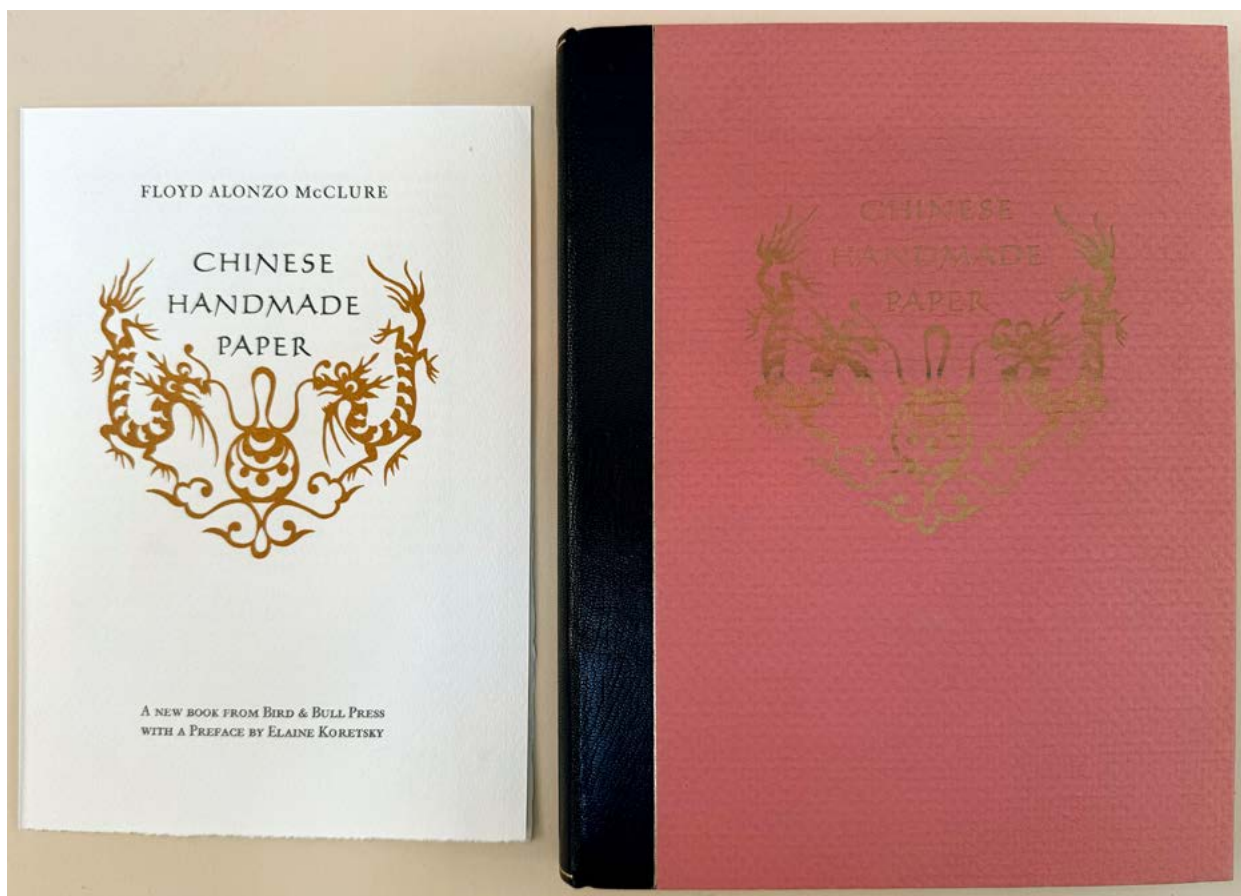
The largest paper money ever printed, the earliest numismatic printing, and the earliest commercial printing on paper. A banknote like this one was included in the British Museum's *A History of the World in 100 Objects*, selected by the Museum's Director, Neil MacGregor (Broadcast by BBC 4 in 2010).

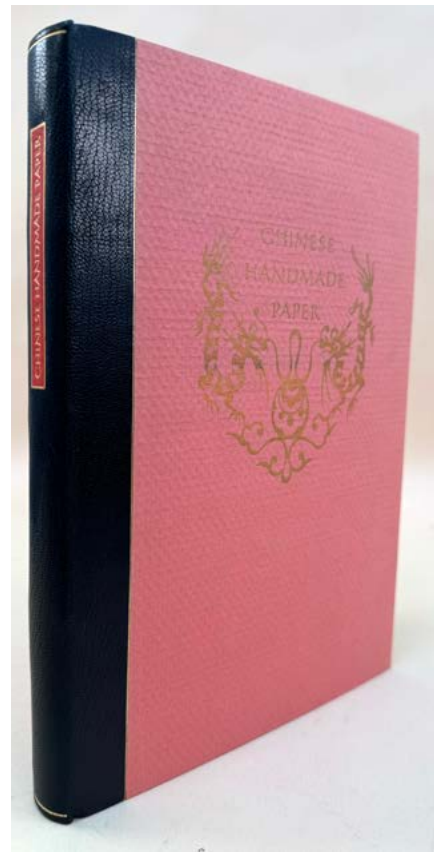
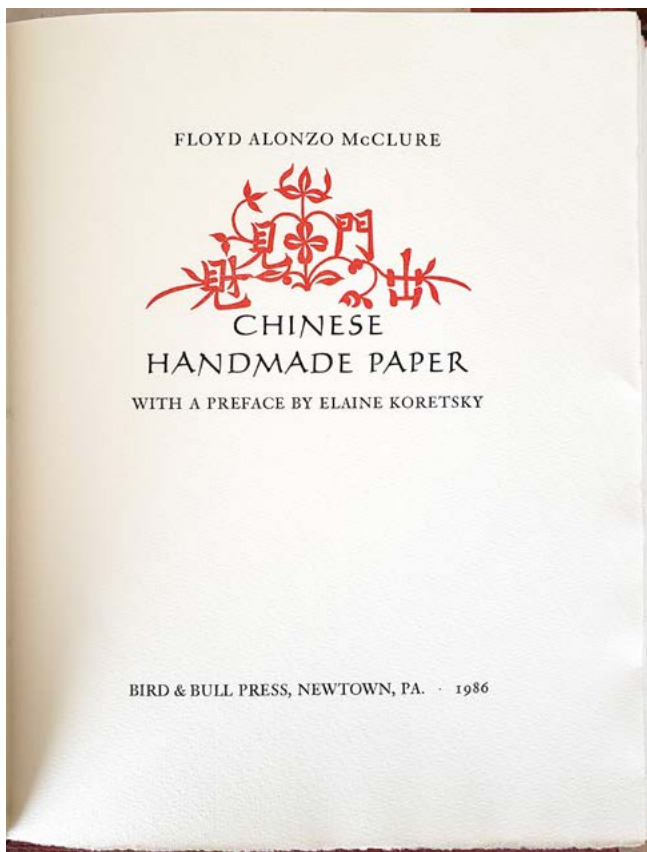
The banknote, worth one kuan or 1000 copper cash coins, was commissioned by Zhu Yuanzhang, founder of the Ming Dynasty. Paper currency had been used in China as early as 1000 BCE, but the Ming emperors were the first to try to replace coins entirely with paper currency. The state issued too much paper money, however, resulting in hyperinflation; by 1425 paper money was worth only one-seventieth of its original value, and the Chinese government suspended its use.

No copies of the one-kuan note were known until around 1900 when a cache was discovered in the base of an overthrown statue of Buddha. A second find was made in Peking in 1936 when a pile of notes was uncovered during the demolition of one of the city walls. The first banknotes in the Western world were not issued until 1661, when Sweden printed *kreditivsedlar* (credit notes) as an alternative to their massive copper coins. 46467



*Previous page: Recto
This page: Verso*





5. McClure, Floyd Alonzo. Chinese handmade paper. With a preface by Elaine Koretsky. 126, [2]pp. 2 plates, text illustrations, 41 tipped-in samples of handmade Chinese paper; facsimile of a sheet of the *South China Morning Post* for 12 April 1932 laid in. Newtown, PA: Bird & Bull Press, 1986. 262 x 205 mm. Original quarter morocco, leather spine label, morocco tips, pink embossed paper sides, front cover printed in gilt. Traces of bookplate removal on front pastedown, minor offsetting from one or two paper samples, otherwise near fine. No. 25 of 325 copies. Prospectus laid in. \$500

First Edition. McClure, one of the world's leading authorities on bamboo, spent many years in China studying bamboo and its uses, particularly papermaking. The present work, based on McClure's master's thesis, includes 41 separate samples of 40 types of Chinese paper collected by McClure, ranging from extremely coarse to gossamer; each sample is fully described either by McClure or Elaine Koretsky, an expert on Chinese papermaking and the author of this book's preface. 44525