The finest museum of paper, paper-making, and early printing methods in the United States is located on the third floor of Building 5. The case in the left foreground contains early Chinese printing blocks collected by Hunter.

Vu visits

DARD HUNTER

Dard Hunter reached across a desk crowded with a pile of galley proofs of his latest book and several old books in unusual bindings. He extricated a battered Chinese dictionary from the bottom of a pile and continued: "Now, in this volume you can see how the Chinese were forced to alter their brush-made characters so that they could be adapted to printing with type." And again the interview was momentarily forgotten as Dard Hunter went on to describe another phase of a subject to which he has devoted a lifetime of study.

Mr. Hunter is a member of a family which has made paper-making and printing its business for six generations, and thus it is no surprise that he began work in this art under the guidance of his father and is still working in the same field.

At the turn of the century he went out on his own to collect information on printing and paper-making among all civilizations. Since then he has traveled far; to many countries in Europe; to China; Paper made in Kashmir, India, on sieves of this type, is of high quality. It is used for the manuscripts in the Kashmiri and Persian languages. This mill makes sheets about 36 inches square of linen and cotton rags.

The methods used by these Tibetan paper-makers have not changed in a thousand years. The women shown here are sun-drying large sheets of this paper, used in paying taxes to the Lama.