

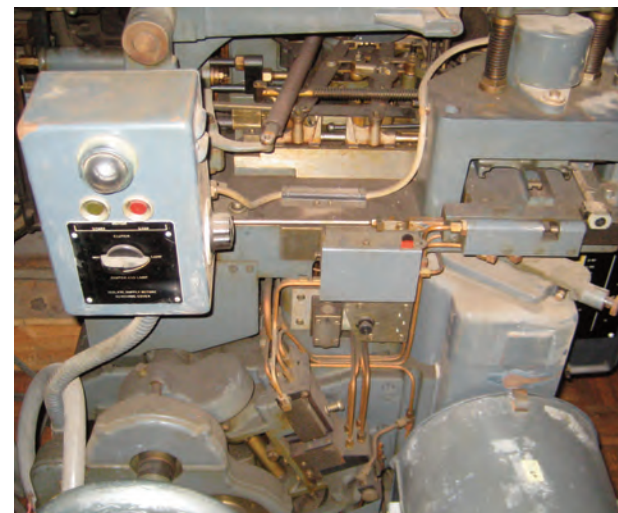
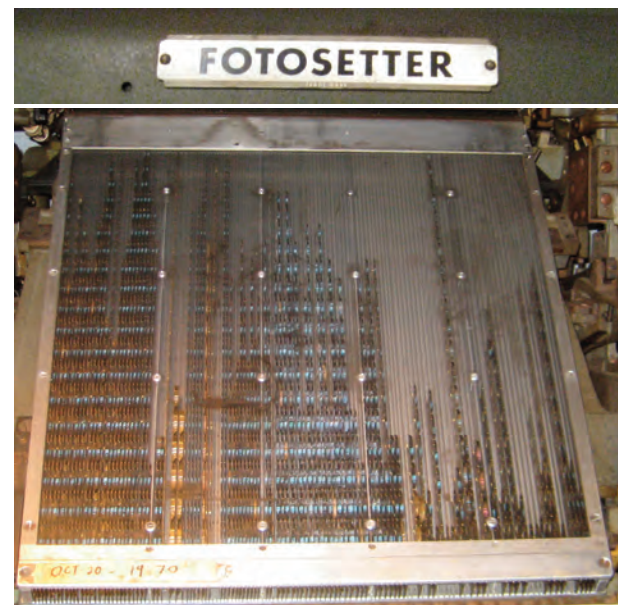
## PHOTO TYPESETTING ROOTS

In-between the cold type era (typewriters with proportionally-spaced type) and the electromechanical phototypesetting era (also known as the 2nd generation) was the very strange hot-metal-typesetter-that-set-type-photographically (now called the 1st generation).

No photos exist of the original Mergenthaler Linofilm which painted the reference side of matrices white with black lettering and then photographed the line. The Linofilm became a 2nd generation phototypesetter using film grids. The Intertype Fotosetter emdedded a film negative in the belly of each matrix and photographed each one after the line was set. A "Fotomat" is above right.

The Monotype Monophoto was described by Compu-graphic co-founder Bill Garth as "the only machine ever invented with no stationary parts." The Stinehour Press in Vermont was the last US user.

Both the Intertype Fotosetter and the Monotype Monophoto are in the Museum's collection.



## WE LOVE VISITORS

We are always happy to host visitors. Recently, we hosted an international group: (below, left to right) Robert McClements, British printing consultant, Katherine O'Brien, editor *American Printer* magazine, Frank Romano, Eddie Hagen, Director, VIGC (Belgian printing research organization) and Gardner LePoer, retired MOP Director.



One of our good friends is Ralph Archbold. You may not know him by that name but you do know him as the most famous portrayer of Ben Franklin. *Time* magazine called him the "definitive Ben Franklin" and he truly lives the part. Recently, Ralph, aka Ben, married the portrayer of Betsy Ross. The mayor of Philadelphia officiated at the ceremony and hundreds of people attended the event. Our best wishes to the happy couple. We hope to have Ben visit the Museum of Printing in the near future.



### THE FRIENDS OF THE MUSEUM OF PRINTING

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# NEWS

Spring 2009

## DEAR FRIENDS

After over a decade of service to the Museum, Executive Director Gardner LePoer has retired. Gardner had a heart operation last Fall and was up and about within a week. The Board of Directors and his many friends wish him the best in his retirement.

### Upcoming events at the Museum of Printing

Paul Moxon will hold a **Vandercook Maintenance Workshop** at the Museum on Saturday and Sunday, **May 2 and 3**. This is an in-depth review of the parts and functions of the Vandercook and the mechanics essential for troubleshooting. Whether you use studio presses, own your own press, or are thinking of buying one, this workshop will provide excellent direction for your future press work, so bring your photos and/or broken parts. The workshop is limited to 10 people and the cost is \$200 for each registrant for this 2-day event.

More details will be available shortly on our website. Please let us know your interest by emailing [workshops@museumofprinting.org](mailto:workshops@museumofprinting.org)

This Spring we are having another **Type Sale** of redundant metal and wood type. It also includes type cabinets, some with type, type cases, and other items, including presses. Friday and Saturday, **May 15 and 16**.

Our 6th **Printing Arts Fair** is presently scheduled for Sunday, **June 21**. This is always a wonderful day for the entire family. Plan to attend.

Browse our improved website. Bill Whitley and Cliff Garber are expanding the site with lots of new information, a calendar of events, PDFs of all newsletters, many new links, and more interaction for visitors.

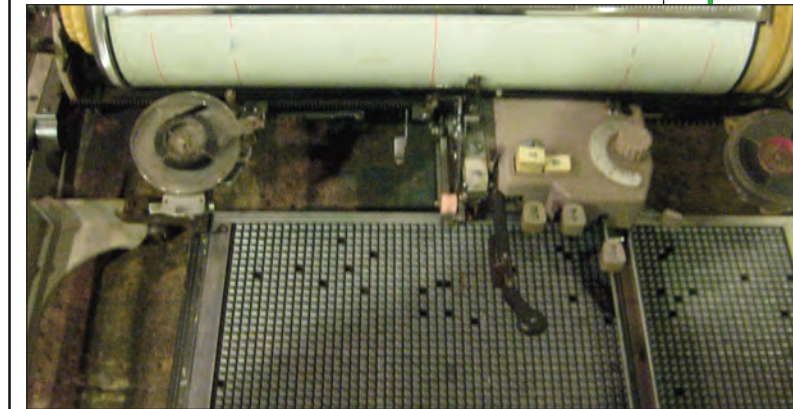
[museumofprinting.org](http://museumofprinting.org)

A very special 'thank you' to PRESSTEK for printing our newsletter on the DI press

## LOGOGRAPHIC TYPEWRITING

The Museum of Printing has an extensive collection of typewriters. The most interesting is a Japanese language typewriter based on moveable type. The Japanese language is written with three different types of scripts: modified Chinese symbols called kanji, and two syllabic scripts made up of modified Chinese characters, hiragana and katakana.

The Latin alphabet, romaji, is also often used in modern Japanese, especially for company names and logos, advertising, and when entering Japanese text into



a computer. Western-style Arabic numerals are used for numbers, but traditional Sino-Japanese numerals are also commonplace. There are tens of thousands of symbols, but in 1946, the Japanese government identified 1,850 symbols for daily use. In 1981, the list was increased to 1,945 symbols—Joyo Kanji (Kanji for Daily Use).

The Museum's Nikkei typewriter has symbols housed in small slots—35 down and 70 across for a total of 2,450. The symbol is printed via a ribbon onto paper mounted on the cylinder. The symbols may be a complete kanji symbol or strokes that can build one. They are called ideograms which reflects their morphemic and phonetic nature (words and syllables, not ideas). They are also called logographs, from the Greek "word" and grapho ("to write"). Native terms are Chinese hanzi, Japanese kanji, and Korean hanja.



# The Museum of Printing and the Hoosac Stores Building



This nondescript building at left sits just yards away from the USS Constitution. Why is this building germane to The Museum of Printing? Because it is the repository for almost 200 tons of additional printing artifacts that have been stored there for 21 years at no charge by the US Park Service.

Hoosac Stores was built in 1875 as part of a transportation system that brought goods to the Charlestown, Massachusetts docks, storage, train transport to New York State, and the Erie Canal to points west. There are virtually no windows and the first thing you see when you enter are cannons from Old Ironsides and a machine for making rope.

The printing artifacts stored there are rare and not available anywhere in the world. Over time, The Museum of Printing would like to display them and tell their unique story.



A panorama of the Boston skyline is visible from the dock in Charlestown, Massachusetts. Here the mighty and venerable Old Ironsides is host to thousands of visitors each year. These visitors are remarkably close to the artifacts of the history of printing housed in an old building nearby.

There is a Goss web press, in pieces, and 12 linecasters. There may be every Bell Gothic Linotype matrice ever made. There are early phototypesetters (Star, Photon, Mergenthaler, and Compugraphic). The Museum of Printing has the largest collection of phototypesetting devices in the world.

There are printing presses of all kinds from Kelly to Heidelberg. There are Monotypes, Ludlows, and Vandercooks. One Vandercook press is for proofing process color. There is a multi-ton streotyping system. There is an entire handset metal font of the Chinese language.

