



C. V. Starr East Asian Library

RUBBINGS IN PRINT



Inscription from the base of a Zhou dynasty lamp. The manuscript note on the side, apparently written by Wu Dacheng 吳大澂, a friend and fellow antiquarian of Chen Jieqi's, comments on the lamp's shape.

Seventeen years ago, the late Donald Shively, then director of the East Asian Library, obtained Title IIC funds from the U.S. Department of Education to enhance the accessibility of the Library's Chinese rubbings collection. A portion of the grant was dedicated to preservation of the collection; the balance went to bringing specialists from Academia Sinica, Taiwan, to Berkeley to catalog the collection. Mao Han-Kuang 毛漢光 provided general oversight; Keng Hui-ling 耿慧玲 wrote physical descriptions and compiled notes on each rubbing; Kuo Chang-chen 郭長城 compiled a list of collectors' seals found throughout the collection. Over 2,700 cataloging records were entered into a database, now online, but the original idea of producing a book catalog unfortunately went unrealized—until recently.

continued on page 6

NEWSLETTER of the

C. V. STARR EAST ASIAN LIBRARY and

CHANG-LIN TIEN CENTER FOR
EAST ASIAN STUDIES

University of California, Berkeley

Number 5 • Winter 2009

IN THIS ISSUE

RUBBINGS IN PRINT

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

ONGOING ACQUISITIONS

RARE AND VIRTUALLY AVAILABLE

WANTED: BANNED BOOKS

BEST LIBRARY BUILDING

Letter from the Director



As this newsletter comes out, Google and Internet Archive are putting enormous amounts of academic (and not-so-academic) content on the worldwide web to make it available to readers anywhere, at any time. Librarians are being forced to ask themselves whether buckram binding and granite-clad libraries are a thing of the past.

Libraries and book collections have faced challenges of various sorts over the millennia and around the globe. Their ability to survive and adapt demonstrates not only their vitality but their centrality to the societies they serve. The forces that are now moving libraries to change are both powerful and new. But they were in the past as well: cheaper and faster methods of printing, binding, and distribution, more efficient methods of organizing information and storing it. If the past is our guide, mass digitization, e-books, and open content will not reduce libraries to shells housing only computer terminals, but they will broaden the reach and responsibilities of the research library.

Earlier this year, for instance, the Starr Library entered into partnership with Korea University to digitize our Korean rare book collection, including the celebrated Asami collection. Once the website now being developed goes public, researchers in Korea as well as visiting scholars in Berkeley will be able to consult the collection. The digitized book will never take the place of the hard copy; but it will make the original virtually available to a much wider readership.

The Starr today has more e-journals than print journals, and its e-book collection is fast gaining parity with its print collection in size and scope. And yet more than four hundred students and scholars walk through its doors every day. No matter how virtual the world becomes, physical spaces will remain important, readers will find it necessary to browse physical collections, and researchers will want to meet face-to-face to discuss the interests and goals they commonly share.

Earlier this year, the C. V. Starr East Asian Library was one of eight recipients globally of the American Institute of Architects and American Library Association Library Building Award. The award speaks to the exquisite design of Tod Williams Billie Tsien Architects; it also reminds us of the importance of the library as a place for intellectual inquiry, learning, and communication—a function basic to libraries no matter what new technologies appear on the scene.

Later in the year, China served as guest of honor at the Frankfurt Book Fair, which has been described as “the world’s largest reading room.” As Chinese publications are drawing more attention around the globe and are appearing in translation in greater frequency than ever before, China’s (print and electronic) publishing industry is expanding at a swift pace. For East Asian collections in the United States, this means a broader list of titles to select from and, as a possible consequence, a broader readership to serve. Unfortunately, this wealth of choice and increase in responsibility come at a time when the Starr’s greatest challenge is simply maintaining collections and services in the face of a shrinking state budget.

The purpose of new technologies is to assist and facilitate. But the purpose of a reduced budget is reduction—in services, collections, and goals. This is a challenge we cannot meet with the same enthusiasm as the advent of the digital age; but with the support of friends, it is a challenge we can approach optimistically.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Peter Zhou". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Peter Zhou
Director, C. V. Starr East Asian Library

ONGOING ACQUISITIONS

Every year, Bukkyo Dendo Kyokai America, U.S. affiliate of the society founded by Dr. Yehan Numata in Japan in 1965, provides support for the acquisition of materials on any subject in the field of Japanese Buddhism. Because books produced in Japan tend to be expensive, and Buddhist books even more so, the annual gift has allowed the Library to add hundreds of volumes to its shelves and has contributed significantly to the development of the Yehan Numata Buddhist Collection. 科

"Riding the ox home," the sixth of ten illustrations of ox herding used by Zen masters as analogies for the path to self-realization and enlightenment. Tokuriki Tomikichirō's 徳力富吉郎 woodcut is reproduced from *Mumon zenshū* 無文全集, one of the hundreds of titles whose acquisition has been made possible by Bukkyo Dendo Kyokai's annual gift.



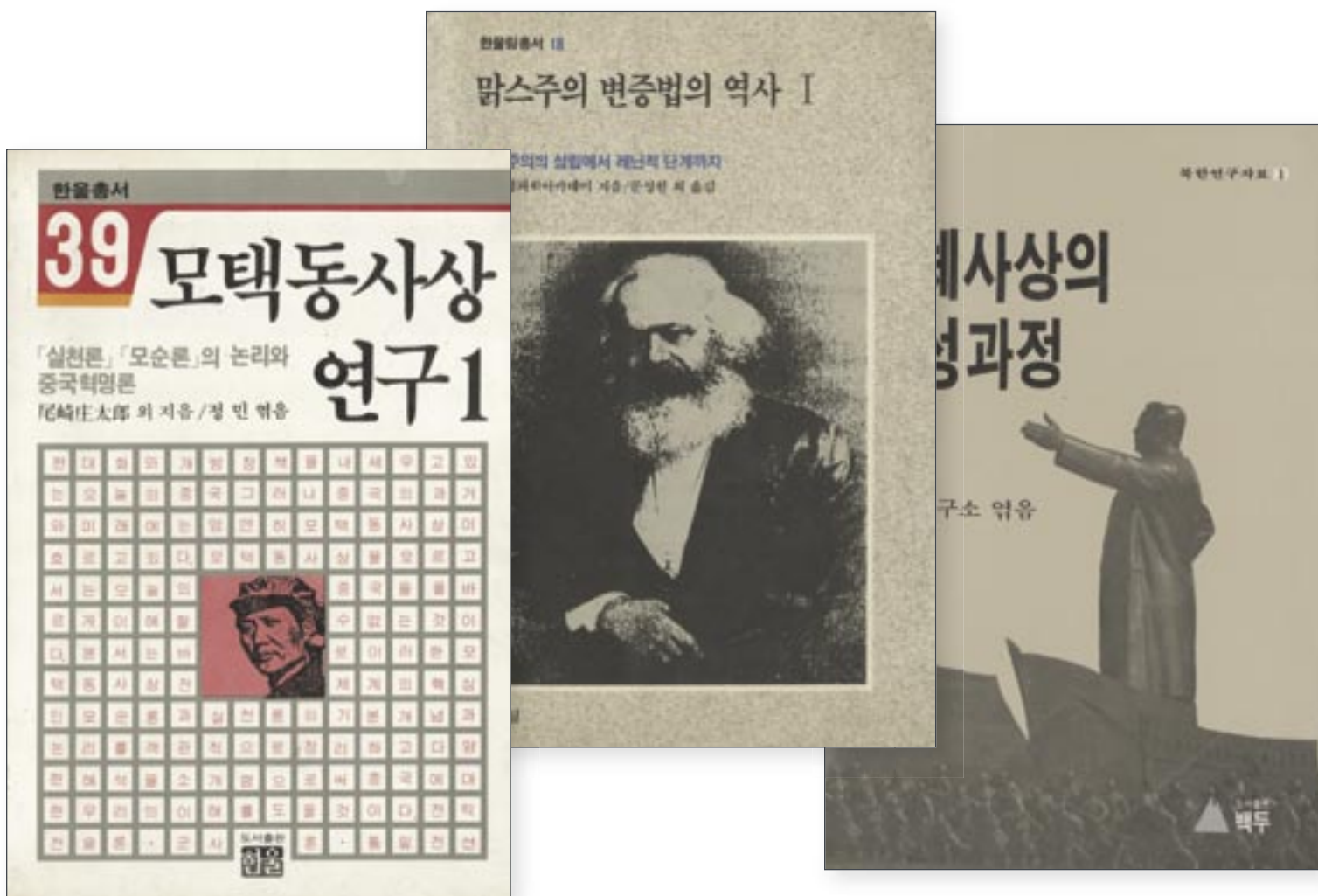
RARE AND VIRTUALLY AVAILABLE



Yixue rumen 醫學入門, an introductory text on the practice of medicine, first appeared in China in 1575, and subsequently in numerous editions in China, Japan, and Korea into the nineteenth century. This illustration is taken from a Korean edition based on the original Ming dynasty edition and included in *Han'guk ko chōnjok mongnok*.

The Asami library, purchased by Berkeley as part of the Mitsui acquisition in the middle of the twentieth century, became a household name in Korea three years ago, when the television news program *Ch'wijaep'il* 4321 aired two segments concerning its formation and eventual relocation to Berkeley. More recently, other portions of Berkeley's Korean rare book collection have attracted scholarly notice thanks to two publications: *Tollyō patchi mothan chaektül: Bōk'ŭlli tachak ū uri kosō* 돌려받지 못한 책들 : 버클리대학의 우리고서, by O Yong-söp 오용섭 (Kyōngin munhwasa, 2008); and *Han'guk ko chōnjok mongnok: Bōk'ŭlli tachak Tong Asia tosōgwan suji* 韓國古典籍目錄 : 버클리대학동아시아도서관수집 *Catalog of Korean Rare Books at the C. V. Starr Library, University of California, Berkeley*, published by the Research Institute of Korean Studies at Korea University (2009). Interest in the collection has led Korea University to enter an agreement with the Starr Library to digitize all of its Korean rare holdings. Internet Archive is managing the photography, and David Rumsey has generously offered to mount the digitized texts on his own website, davidrumsey.com. The virtual version of the collection should be available to the public in two years. 科

WANTED: BANNED BOOKS



Although many activist-translators of socialist thinkers lived in hiding (if they weren't in prison), the publishers who marketed the revolutionary literature clearly felt no need to disguise the nature of the works they were bringing out. Here, a translation of a Japanese biography of Mao, a biography of Karl Marx, and a study of Kim Il-sung's philosophy of self-reliance.

Under the authoritarian leadership of Park Chung-hee (1961–79), South Korea succeeded in laying the industrial infrastructure that made possible the emerging nation's subsequent economic development and prosperity. But the state also suffered a severe constriction of civil liberties during that time, in particular of freedom of political expression. Critics of the regime were imprisoned; publications advocating ideas threatening to the regime were confiscated and burned. Although Park Chung-hee was assassinated in 1979, the censorship of publications remained in place through the early 1990s.

Three years ago, the Starr's Librarian for the Korean Collection, Jaeyong Chang, set about building a

collection of those publications. Working with Professor Han Hong-Koo of Sungkonghoe University in Seoul, he first compiled a list of banned publications. The two then began combing the used book market in Korea and online. In the freer climate that prevails today, Jae has experienced no difficulty purchasing or shipping the books out of the country. He has already brought about 1,200 formerly banned titles to Berkeley and expects to add another 500 in the coming months.

Works promoting human rights, the labor movement, and the student movement were targeted by the government censors of the 1970s and '80s, as were the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and others promoting socialism and communism. Ironically, some of

these had been translated into Korean by university students imprisoned for political activism. Their jailers' inability to read Russian or German allowed the imprisoned translators to keep the books in their cells, and their long sentences gave them time for the task of translation. According to Jae, many of these activist-translators are now prominent intellectuals who speak and publish freely.

Also banned were the works of the North Korean leader Kim Il-sung. North Korean editions of his writings occasionally found their way into South Korea via China or what was then known as West Germany. More common were pirated editions of poor quality, often duplicated by student activists, who omitted or excised all publication information.

Although produced as paperbacks decades ago, many of Jae's acquisitions are in surprisingly good condition—the result, he thinks, of their having lain hidden in basements after an initial reading, since passing the books on to others would have posed too great a risk. The economic aspect of bringing out these books



The newsletter of the C. V. Starr East Asian Library and Chang-Lin Tien Center for East Asian Studies is published regularly by the Library, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94709-6000, and is mailed with its compliments to supporters of the Library. For more information on becoming a supporter of the East Asian Library, call Peter Zhou, director of the Library, at 510-643-6579, or visit the Starr's website, at www.lib.berkeley.edu/EAL/about/support.html.

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Director of the Library: Peter Zhou

Librarian for the Japanese Collection: Hisayuki Ishimatsu

Librarian for the Korean Collection: Jaeyong Chang

Librarian for the Chinese Collections: Jianye He

Electronic Resources Librarian and Head, Information and Public Services: Susan Xue

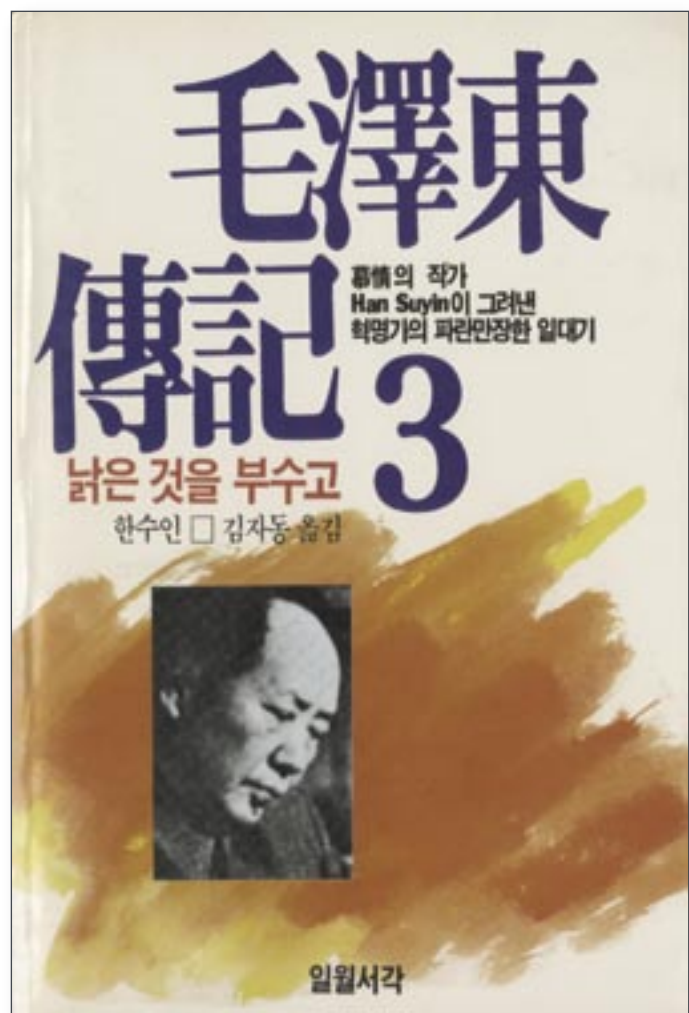
Head, Technical Services: Evelyn Kuo

Administrative and Editorial Services: Deborah Rudolph

Design: Mary Scott

Photography: Deborah Rudolph

*This is one of the earliest seals carved for the East Asian Library, and the same seal that appears throughout the Library in signage. It reads "University of California, East Asian Library."



Among the works banned in South Korea in the 1970s and '80s were the biographies of Mao Zedong written by Han Suyin, best known in this country for her autobiographical novel *Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing*.

presented a different kind of risk: publishers whose stock was confiscated realized no revenues and soon went out of business.

Jae's own academic background in Korean history stirred his interest in the banned books, but it was a story told of a former Librarian for the Korean Collection that moved him to start collecting. In the 1960s, Yong-kyo Choo purchased 2,300 hundred volumes of classical Korean literature from the dealers of Seoul's antique district, Insa-dong. They sold the books by weight. Now housed in the Starr Library's rare book room, under today's cultural properties laws the volumes could not be shipped out of South Korea. In fifty years, what was little valued has become invaluable. Jae reasons that the banned books he is acquiring now will similarly be recognized as a rare resource for scholars in the near future. ㄷ



Inscription on a bell at Baoshi Temple 寶室寺 (1629). Black ink is generally used to make rubbings. The use of vermilion ink may indicate that the inscription is being reproduced in a rubbing for the first time. In the case of this rubbing, the locus of the inscription, a temple bell, probably dictated the use of vermilion.

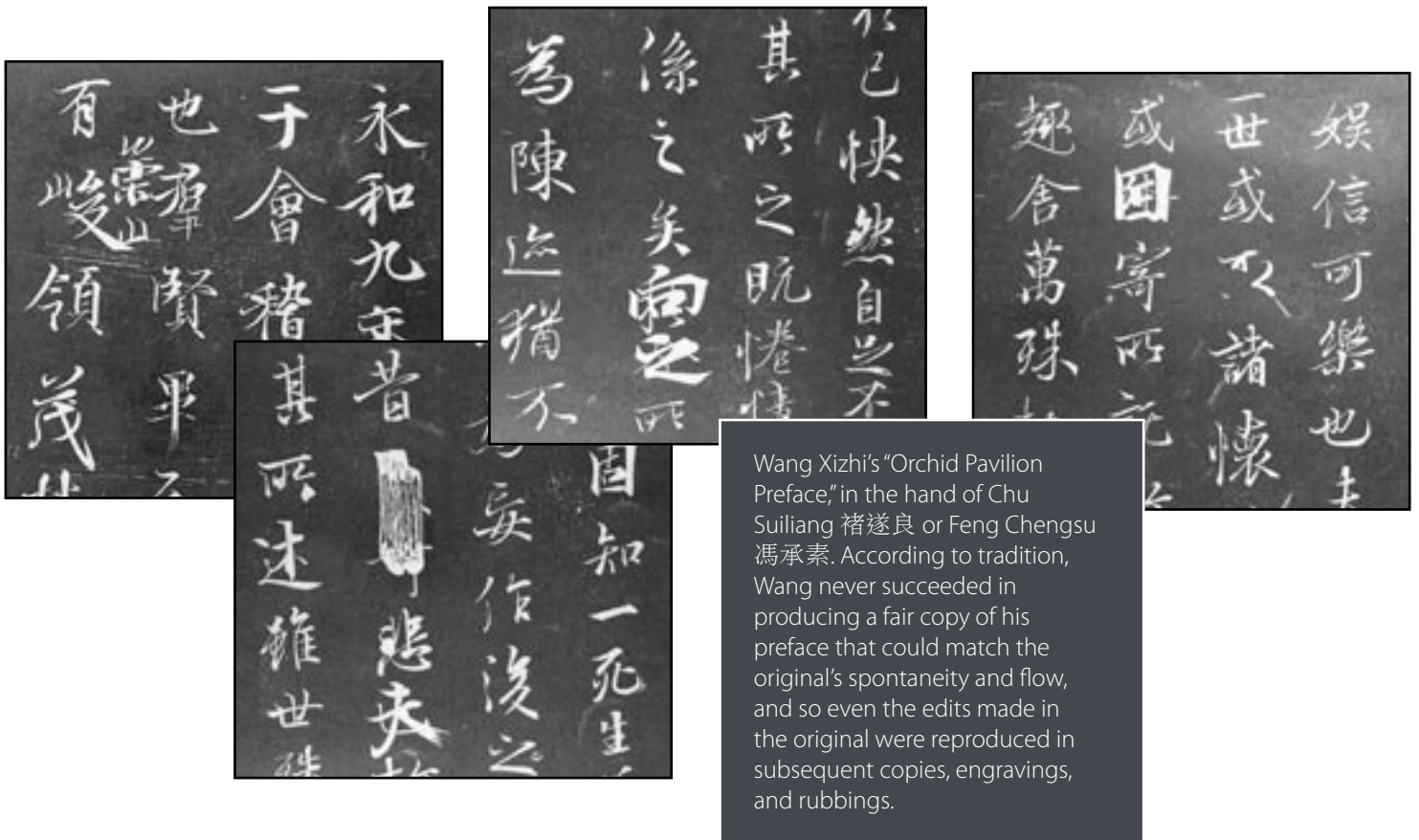
In 2005 Peter Zhou, director of the Starr, resuscitated the notion of the book catalog. The work would be issued in two volumes: one dedicated to the cataloging records, and one, generously illustrated, dedicated to the highlights of the collection. Keng Hui-ling, then professor of history at Chaoyang University of Technology, Taichung, returned to Berkeley that summer to select the rubbings to be featured in the second volume. Zhao Liguang 趙力光, director of the Xi'an Beilin Museum, finalized the selection and wrote a brief

annotation for each item. All cataloging records were reviewed, and some updated, by a team working under the general supervision of Zhao. Shanghai Classics Publishing House brought out the folio-sized set last December under the title *Bokelai Jiazhou daxue Dongya tushuguan cang beitie* 柏克萊加州大學東亞圖書館藏碑帖 *Chinese Rubbings in the C. V. Starr East Asian Library of the University of California, Berkeley*.

The core of the collection, some 1,500 rubbings, came to Berkeley in the early 1950s as part of the Mitsui acquisition. They had originally formed part of the Teihyökaku 聽冰閣 collection of Mitsui Takakata 三井高堅 (1867–1950), also known as Sōken 宗堅. Head of the Shinmachi branch of the clan, Takakata is said to have been a talented calligrapher, an interest that even a quick review of the collection makes apparent. Apart from Tang epitaphs, Six Dynasties votive inscriptions, and Shang and Zhou bronze inscriptions, the Teihyökaku collection includes *fatie* 法帖—collections of the best-known samples of calligraphy through the dynasties—as well as multiple rubbings of particular pieces, such as the “Orchid Pavilion Preface” 蘭亭集序 of Wang Xizhi 王羲之.

In most instances, the multiple rubbings of a given piece are not mere duplicates. Because each rubbing is taken individually, there can be a great deal of variation in the quality of the materials used, the expertise employed in executing the rubbing, the condition of the stone at the time the rubbing was taken. Even the content can vary: Ming and Qing literati occasionally left their own postscripts on engravings they viewed in situ or rubbings viewed in the studio. Rubbings in the Teihyökaku collection bear ex libris seals or handwritten inscriptions by scholars such as Weng Fang-gang 翁方綱, Sun Xingyan 孫星衍, Yang Shoujing 楊守敬, and Wu Yun 吳雲.

Engravings of pieces of calligraphy of such antiquity and celebrity as Wang Xizhi’s preface may also exist in more than one “edition.” During the Tang dynasty, for instance, the emperor Taizong ordered copies of Wang’s original calligraphy made by two of the most respected calligraphers of the time, and ordered engravings made from those copies. Installed in public spaces, the engravings were in turn studied and copied by later calligraphers, and those copies engraved in stone. A standard reference work on engravings may refer to fifteen or more versions of Wang’s preface that can all be traced—in theory at



least—back to the original calligraphy, which has long since disappeared.

In addition to the Teihyōkaku rubbings, there are roughly 1,200 items that were originally attached to other parts of the Mitsui acquisition or that were donated by friends and faculty, chief among them the late Woodbridge Bingham, professor of Chinese history. This portion of the collection includes pictorial as well as textual rubbings, of everyday life as depicted in the Han tomb reliefs of Leshan, Sichuan, and Xiaotangshan, Shandong; myth and history from the Wu Family Shrines, Shandong; and sacred audiences, from the Big Wild Goose Pagoda in the former Tang capital, Chang'an (modern Xi'an).

Outstanding in this portion of the collection is a set of ten albums entitled *Fuzhai cunyu yulu* 簠齋存古餘錄. Each album contains about thirty rubbings, largely of bronze objects and inscriptions: tallies in the shape of tigers and turtles, crossbow mechanisms, ornamented mirrors, halberds, portable shrines. The collection was assembled by the great Qing antiquarian Chen Jieqi 陳介祺, who gained a reputation during his lifetime for the tremendous

care, ability, and thought he exercised when making rubbings. Paper, ink, the brushes and pads used for tamping the paper and applying the ink—Chen experimented with all in order to achieve the finest and truest reproductions possible. Most of the rubbings in *Fuzhai cunyu yulu* are believed to have been his work; some are the work of fellow antiquarians.

One of the chief reasons in antiquity for inscribing records in "metal and stone" was the enduring nature of the media and the resulting permanence of the record. As early as the Song dynasty, however, the literatus Zhao Mingcheng 趙明誠 could observe that both metal and stone are vulnerable to degradation by the elements and destruction at the hands of men and that in many instances it is the paper record that endures. As the *Fuzhai* albums and many of the Teihyōkaku rubbings attest, the paper record may also acquire a pedigree and appeal largely separate from the original record, as the rubbing passes from collector to collector, and from one historical era to the next. The editors of *Chinese Rubbings* have given their attention to both record and artifact, making a collection of remarkable breadth eminently accessible. 利

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BEST LIBRARY BUILDING



Every two years the American Institute of Architects and the American Library Association issue joint awards for the finest examples of library architecture designed by architects licensed in the United States in the previous period. In 2009, eight AIA/ALA awards were given globally; and one of those was given locally, to the Starr, designed by Tod Williams Billie Tsien Architects. The AIA/ALA judges cited the green features of the building—the bronze screens, bamboo flooring, storm water recharge basin, and occupancy sensors—and the resonance between the building’s solid exterior and its function as a repository for books and sanctuary for study. But they also noted the transformation that occurs inside the doors, in the variety of the interior spaces and the quality of the light, suiting any style of study.