

Past to present the new printmaking

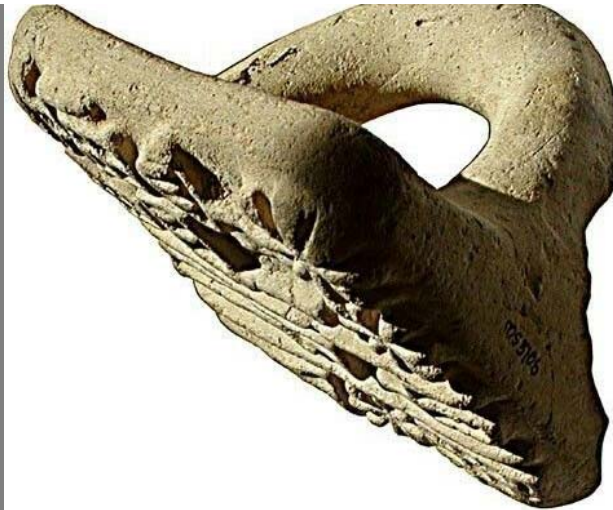




The picture shows Prehistoric man creating a basic hand print using materials found in his surroundings. This picture illustrates the painted hand from a cave in El Castillo near the village of Puente Viesgo Spain. Scientist believe that the hands in the cave may date back as far as 40,000 years ago.

Prints from the cave in Lascaux France. Also believed to be possibly 40,000 years old.





MS 5106

The Royal inscription of Naram-Sin. The picture illustrates a form of block printing believed to be made between 2291-2254 BC.

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

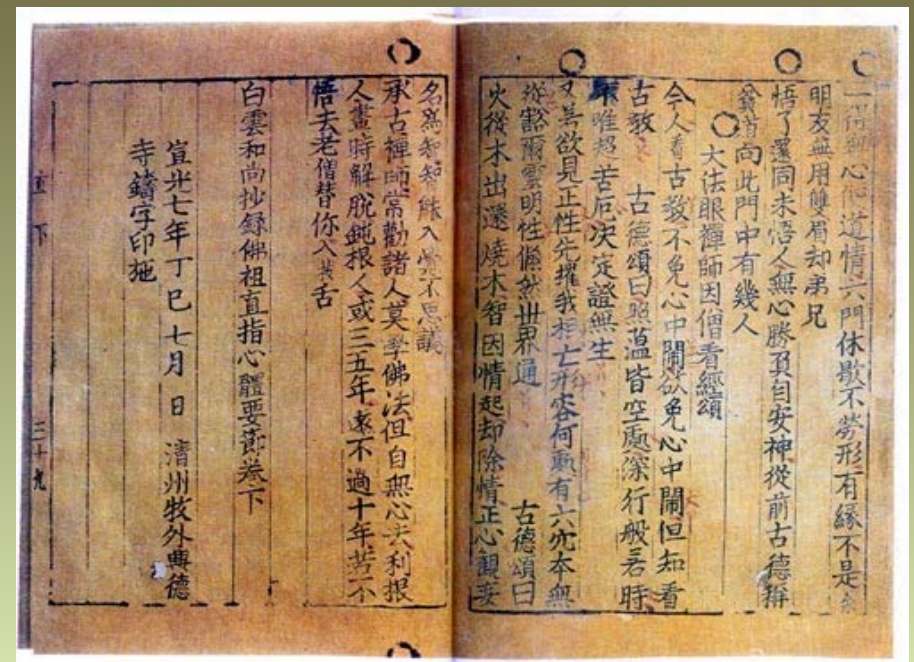
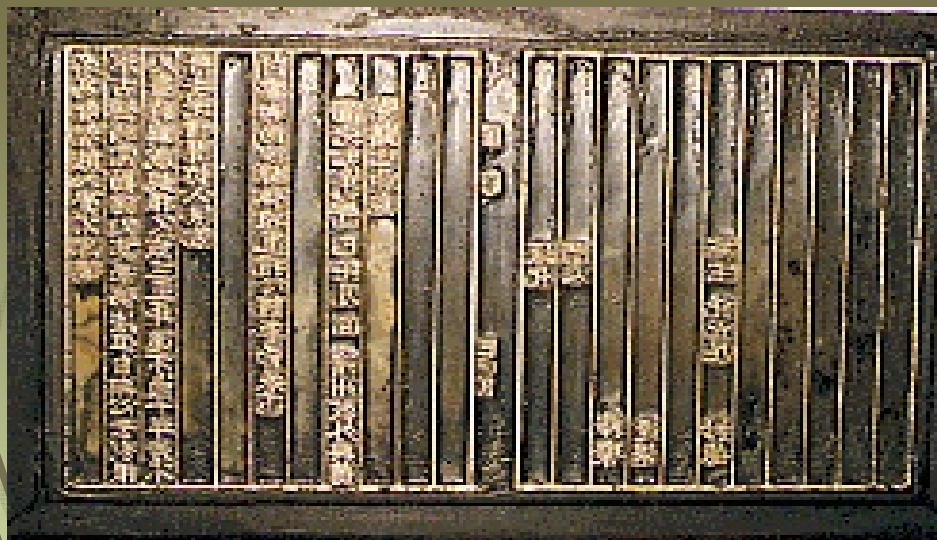
The **history of printing** starts as early as 3500 BCE, when the Persian and Mesopotamian civilizations used [cylinder seals](#) to certify documents written in clay. Other early forms include block seals, pottery imprints and cloth printing. [Woodblock printing](#) on paper originated in China around 200 CE. It led to the development of [movable type](#) in the eleventh century and the spread of book production in East Asia. Woodblock printing was also used in Europe, but it was in the fifteenth century that European printers combined movable type and [alphabetic](#) scripts to create an economical book publishing industry. This industry enabled the communication of ideas and sharing of knowledge on an unprecedented scale. Alongside the development of text printing, new and lower-cost methods of image reproduction were developed, including [lithography](#), [screen printing](#) and [photocopying](#).



The first country to print paper money was **China**. Paper currency was a natural progression of things to come, because of the Chinese block-printing. It started with the Tang Dynasty (618 A.D. - 907 A.D.) The paper currency was known as flying money.



The concept of movable type was not new in the 15th century; movable type printing had been invented in **China** during the Song dynasty, and was later used in **Korea** during the Goryeo Dynasty, where metal movable-type printing technology was developed in 1234.





Gutenberg Bible

WRITTEN BY: The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica

See Article History

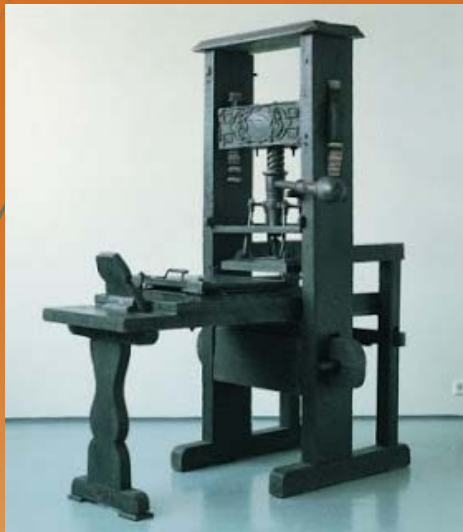
Alternative Titles: Forty-two-line Bible, Mazarin Bible

Gutenberg Bible, also called **Forty-two-line Bible**, or **Mazarin Bible**, the first complete book extant in the West and the earliest printed from movable type, so called after its printer, [Johannes Gutenberg](#), who completed it about 1455 working at [Mainz](#), Ger. The three-volume work, in Latin text, was printed in 42-line columns and, in its later stages of production, was worked on by six compositors simultaneously. It is sometimes referred to as the Mazarin [Bible](#) because the first copy described by bibliographers was located in the [Paris](#) library of Cardinal Mazarin.

The history of computer printers started in 1938 when **Chester Carlson** invented a dry printing process called electrophotography commonly called a Xerox, the foundation technology for laser printers to come. In 1953, the first high-speed printer was developed by Remington-Rand for use on the Univac computer. Apr 19, 2017

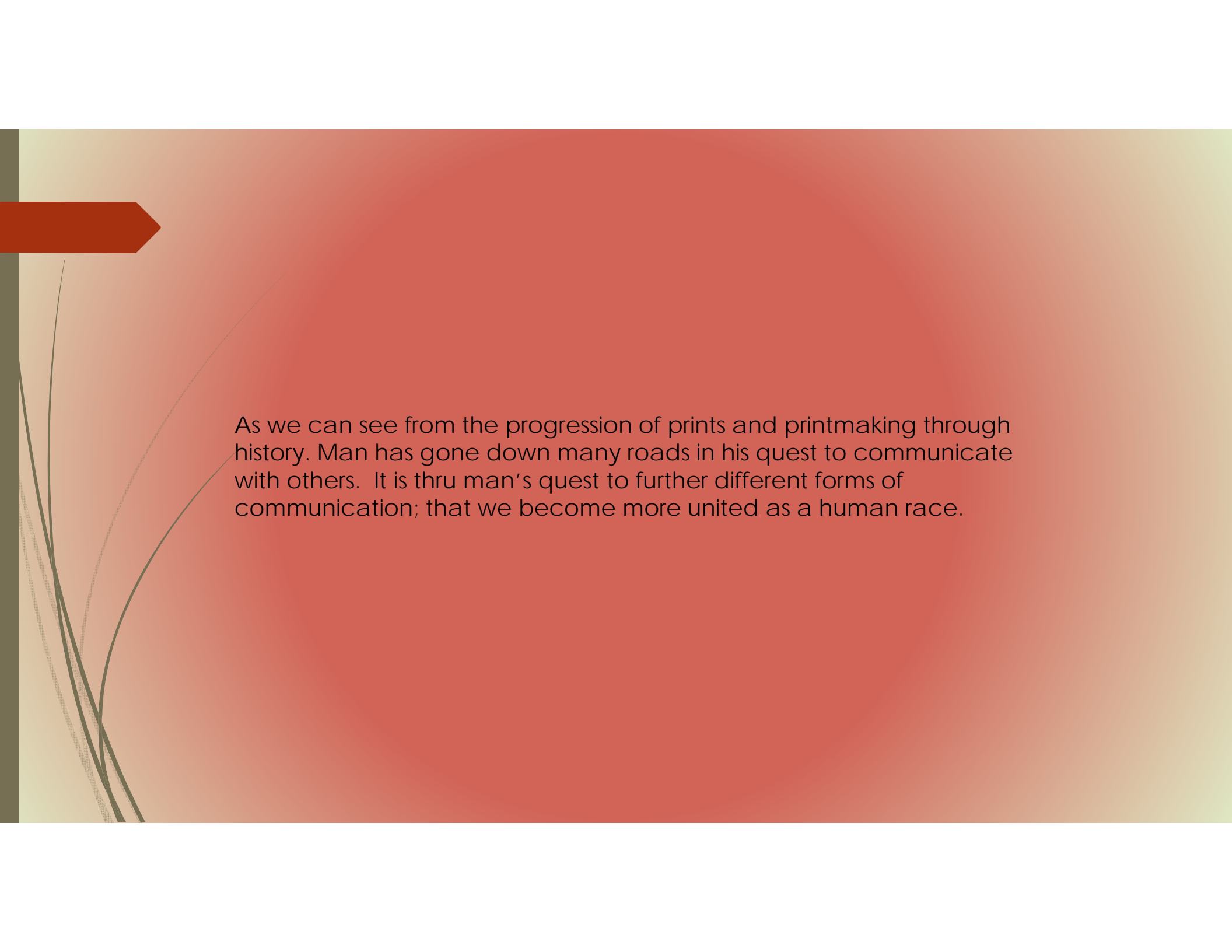


The Invention and History of the **Printing Press**. ... The **printing press** allows us to share large amounts of information quickly and in huge numbers. In fact, the **printing press is so significant** that it has come to be known as one of the most **important** inventions of our time. It drastically changed the way society evolved.





Pop artist : Andy Warhol of the 21st century.



As we can see from the progression of prints and printmaking through history. Man has gone down many roads in his quest to communicate with others. It is thru man's quest to further different forms of communication; that we become more united as a human race.