The beginning of type as we know it.

Johannes Gutenberg

Nicolas Jenson

Aldus Manutius

Francesco Griffo

Claud Garamond

Phillippe Grandjean

William Caslon

John Baskerville

The Family Didot

Giambattista Bodoni

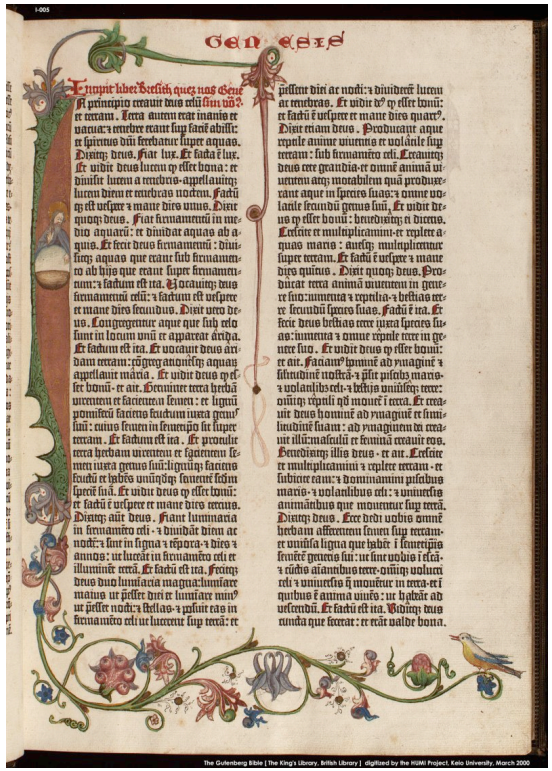
Johannes Gutenberg

Mainz, Germany 1398-1468

Brought together existing unrelated technologies.

Developed a new type of mould for casting metal type.

Established a high level of craft in printing to rival scribes.



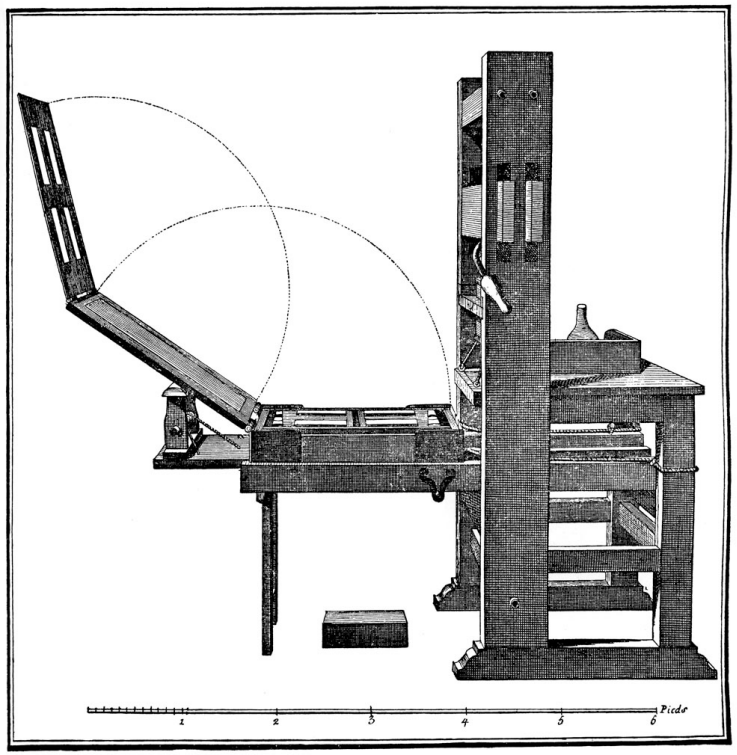
Johannes Gutenberg

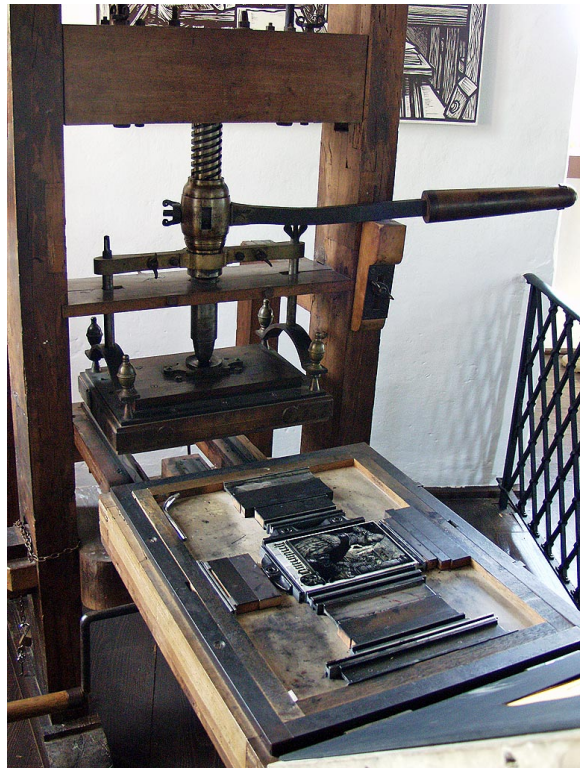
Mainz, Germany 1398-1468

Revolutionized communication and choice of reading material.

Threatened existing trade of scribes.

Established the dominant form of printing for the next 350 years.





Nicolas Jenson

France 1420-1480
Worked primarily in Venice, Italy

First most complete example roman type cast in metal.

Sent by King Charles VII to Mainz, Germany to study printing.

Started printshop in Venice, Italy in 1467.

Quidā eius libros nō ipſius eſſe ſed Dionyſii &Zophiri co
lophoniorū tradunt:qui iocādi cauſa cōſcribentes ei ut diſ
ponere idoneo dederunt.Fuerunt autē Menippi ſex. Prīus
qui de lydis ſcripſit:Xanthūq; breuiauit.Secūdus hic ipſe.
Tertius ſtratonicus ſophiſta.Quartus ſculptor . Quintus
& ſextus pictores:utroſq; memorat apollodorus.Cynici au
tem uolumina tredecī ſunt.Neniæ:teſtamenta:epiſtolæ cō
poſitæ ex deorum ꝑſona ad phyſicos & mathematicos grā/
maticoſq;:& epicuri fœtus:& eas quæ ab ipſis religioſe co/
luntur imagines:& alia.

Nicolas Jenson

France 1420-1480
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Quidã eius libros nõ ipſius eſſe ſed Dionyſii & Zophiri co
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& ſextus pictores: utroſq; memorat apollodorus. Cynici au
tem uolumina tredecĩ ſunt. Neniæ: teſtamenta: epiſtolæ cõ
poſitæ ex deorum ꝑſona ad phyſicos & mathematicos grã-
maticoſq;: & epicuri fœtus: & eas quæ ab ipſis religioſe co-
luntur imagines: & alia.

Nicolas Jenson

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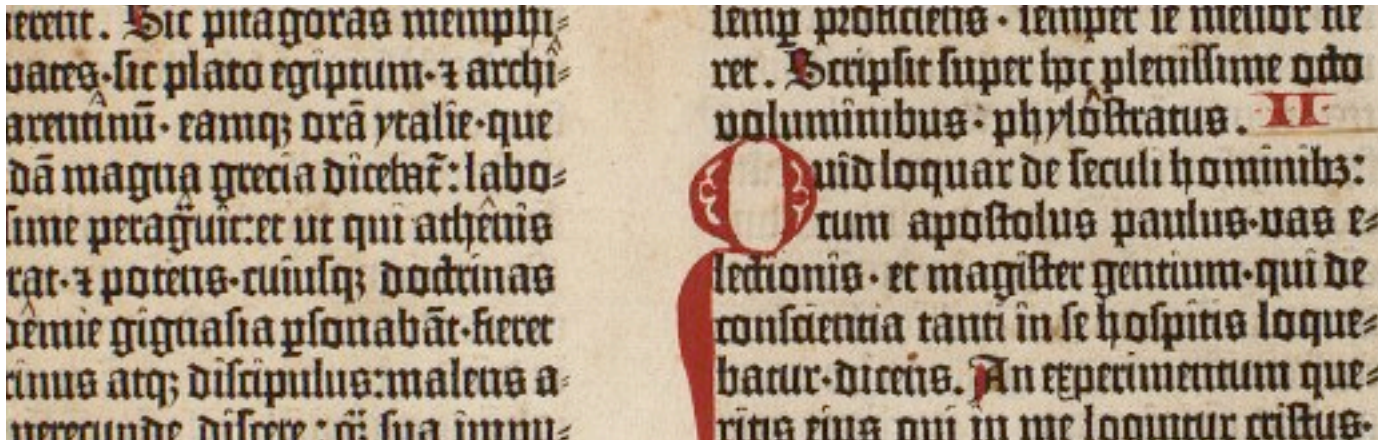


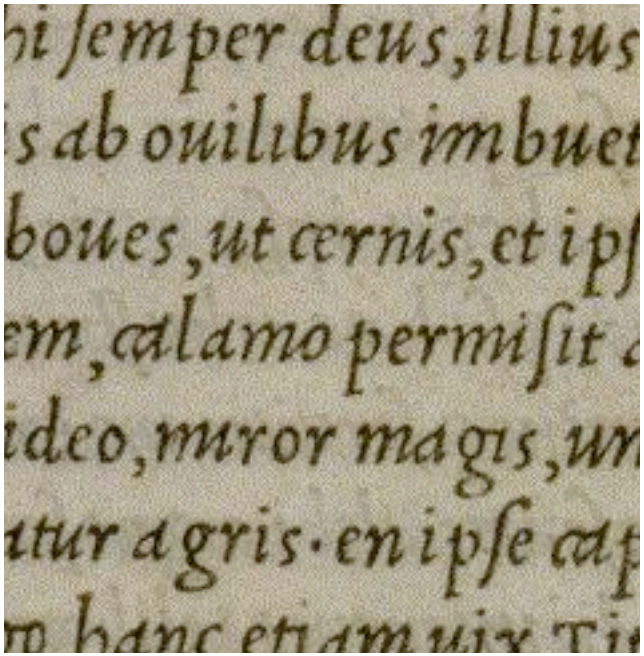
Aldus Manutius

Italy 1449-1515

Published the first work in roman italic type.

Developed a series of alternative book sizes.

Established the Aldine Press, known for editorial authority and scholarship.

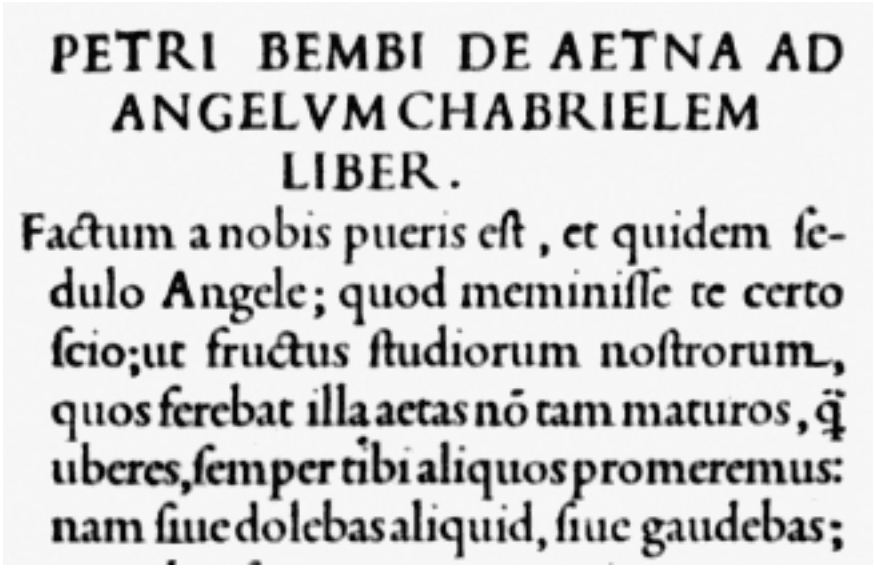


Francesco Griffo

Bologna, Italy 1450-1518

Worked for Aldus Manutius.

Designer of Bembo, considered first Old Style typeface.



PETRI BEMBI DE AETNA AD
ANGELVM CHABRIELEM
LIBER.

Factum a nobis pueris eſt, et quidem ſe-
dulo Angele; quod meminiſſe te certo
ſcio; ut fructus ſtudiorum noſtrorum,
quos ferebat illa aetas nō tam maturos, q̄
uberes, ſemper tibi aliquos promeremus:
nam ſiue dolebas aliquid, ſiue gaudebas;

Francesco Griffo

Bologna, Italy 1450-1518

Worked for Aldus Manutius.

Designer of Bembo, considered first Old Style typeface.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN
OPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstu
vwxyz

Claud Garamond

Paris, France 1510-1561

Refined adaptation of Griffo's Bembo.

Introduction of the Garamond typeface to France helped usher out the use of blackletter.

Established an independent type foundry.

PAVLI IOVII NOVOCOMEN-
sis in Vitas duodecim Vicecomitum Mediolani
Principum Præfatio.

VETVSTATEM nobi-
lissimæ Vicecomitum fami-
liæ qui ambitiosius à præalta
Romanorũ Cæsarum origi-
ne, Longobardísq; regibus
deducto stemmate, repete-
re contẽdunt, fabulosis pe-
nè initiis inuoluere viden-
tur. Nos autem recentiora
illustrioráque, vti ab omnibus recepta, sequemur: cõ-
tentíque erimus insigni memoria Heriprandi & Gal-
uanii nepotis, qui eximia cum laude rei militaris, ci-
uilísque prudentiæ, Mediolani principem locum te-
nuerunt. Incidit Galuanius in id tempus quo Media-
lanum à Federico Aenobarbo deletũ est, vir summa
rerum gestarum gloria, & quod in fatis fuit, insigni
calamitate memorabilis. Captus enim, & ad trium-
phum in Germaniam ductus fuisse traditur: sed non
multo pòst carceris catenas fregit, ingentíque animi
virtute non semel cæsis Barbaris, vltus iniurias, patriã
restituit. Fuit hic (vt Annales ferunt) Othonis nepos,
eius qui ab insigni pietate magnitudinéque animi, ca
nente illo pernobili classico excitus, ad sacrũ bellum
in Syriam contendit, communicatis scilicet consiliis
atque opibus cũ Guliermo Montisferrati regulo, qui
à proceritate corporis, Longa spatha vocabatur. Vo-
luntariorum enim equitum ac peditum delectæ no-

A.iii.

Phillippe Grandjean

France 1666-1714

Appointed to cut the Romain du Roi, or roman of the king.

The typeface was commissioned in 1692 by King Louis XIV for the royal printing office.

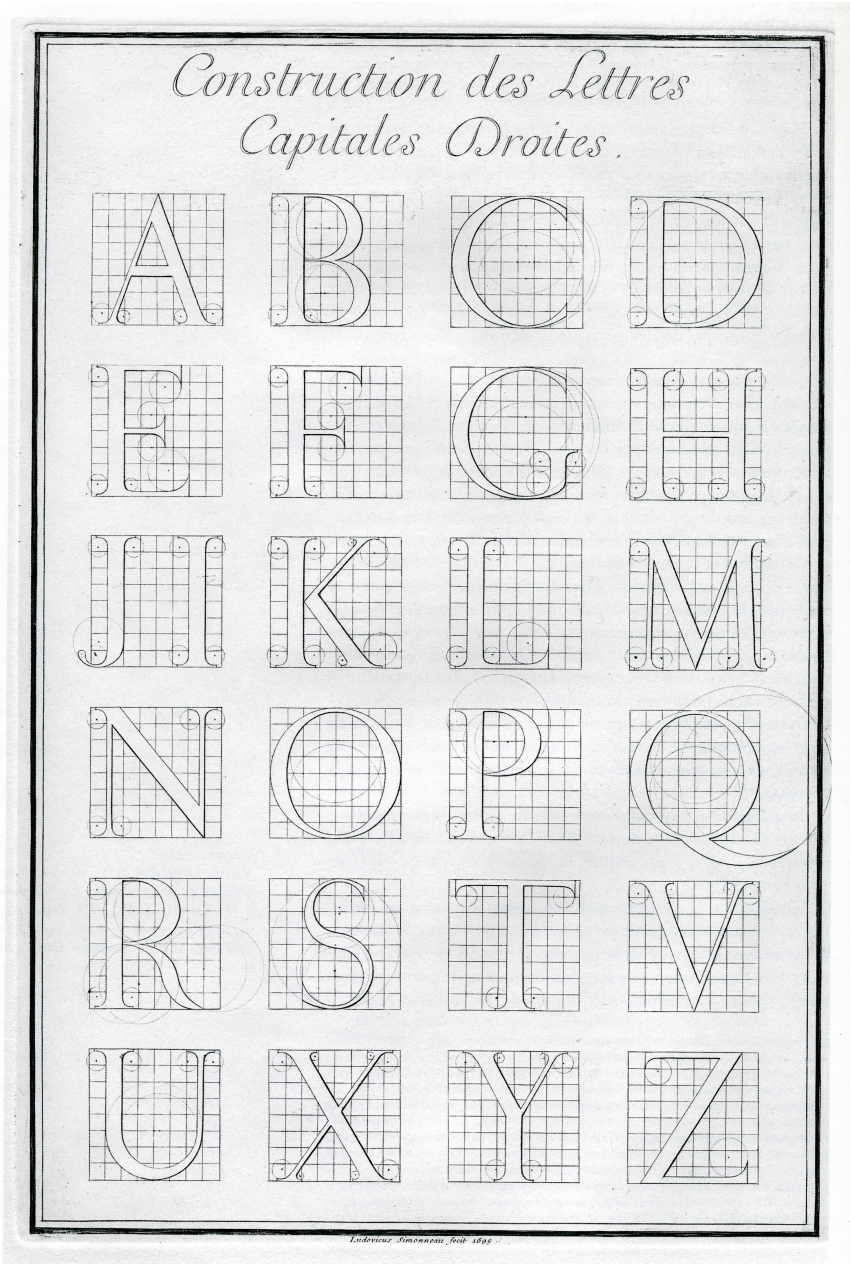
The Romain du Roi was designed by a group of scientists lead by mathematician Nicholas Jaugeon.

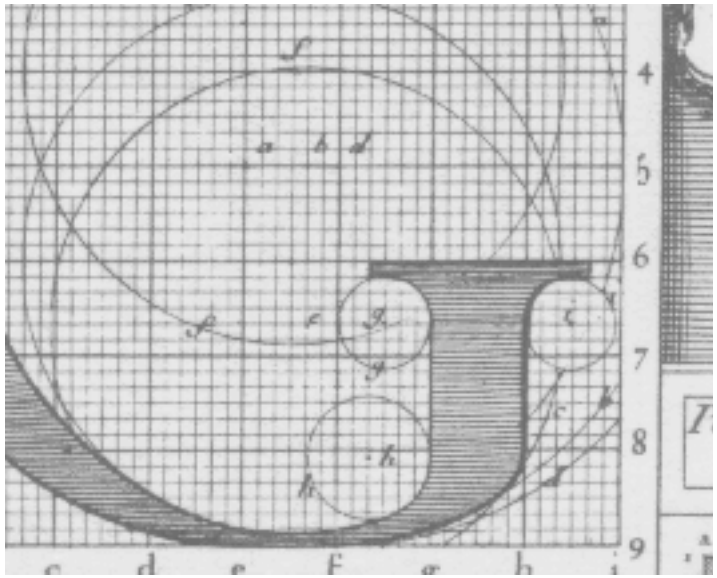
Louis Simonneau was charged with creating a large copperplate engraving of the master alphabet. Granjean worked from the engraving when creating the punches for the type.

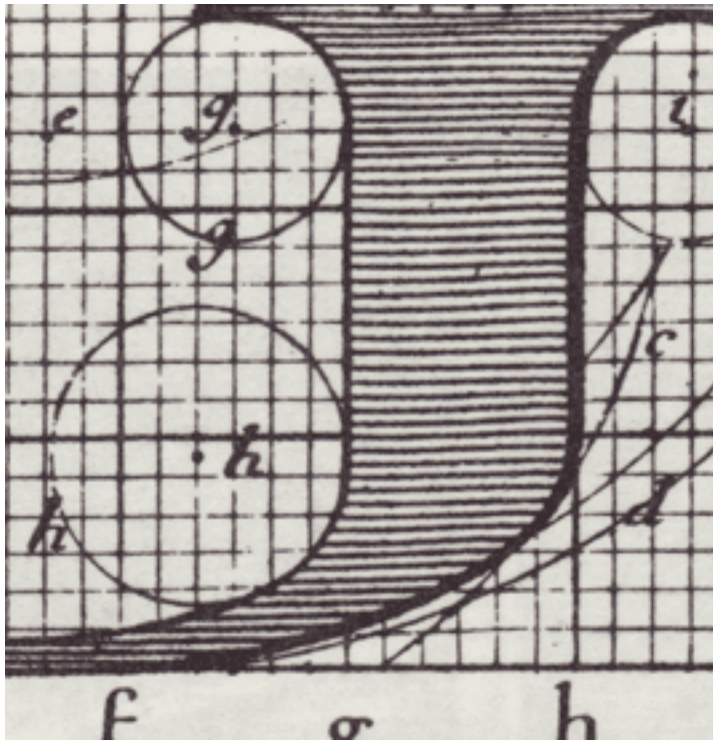
This established what would be eventually be classified as Transitional type.

Phillippe Grandjean

France 1666-1714







William Caslon

Great Britain 1692-1766

The first English type founder of note.

Designed over 200 typefaces but is best known for the face that came to carry his name.

Caslon came to be identified as a national typeface and was carried to colonies around the globe.

Caslon was used in the first printing of the Declaration of Independence.

William Caslon

Great Britain 1692-1766

A SPECIMEN

By WILLIAM CASLON, Letter-Founder, in Chiſwell-Street, LONDON.

ABCD
ABCDE
ABCDEFG
ABCDEFGHI
ABCDEFGHIJK
ABCDEFGHIJKL
ABCDEFGHIKLMN

French Cannon.

Quouſque tandem abutere, Catilina, pati-

Quouſque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia noſtra?

Two Lines Great Primer.

Quouſque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia noſtra ? quamdiu nos etiam

Quouſque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia noſtra? quamdiu nos etiam furor

Two Lines English.

Quouſque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia noſtra ? quamdiu nos etiam furor iſte tuus elu-

Quouſque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia noſtra? quamdiu nos etiam furor

DOUBLE PICA ROMAN.

Quouſque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia noſtra ? quamdiu nos etiam furor iſte tuus eludet ? quem ad finem ſeſe effrenata jac-
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP

GREAT PRIMER ROMAN.

Quouſque tandem abutêre, Catilina, patientia noſtra ? quamdiu nos etiam furor iſte tuus eludet ? quem ad finem ſeſe effrenata jactabit audacia ? nihilne te
nocturnum præſidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil con-
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS

ENGLISH ROMAN.

Quouſque tandem abutêre, Catilina, patientia noſtra ? quamdiu nos etiam furor iſte tuus eludet? quem ad finem ſeſe effrenata jactabit audacia ? nihilne te nocturnum præſidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil conſenſus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitiſſimus
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUW

PICA ROMAN.

Melium, novis rebus ſtudentem, manu ſua occidit. Fuit, fuit iſta quondam in hac republ. virtus, ut viri fortes acrioribus ſuppliciis civem perniciosum, quam acerbiſſimum hoſtem coërcerent. Habemus enim ſenatuſconſultum in te, Catilina, vehemens, & grave:
non deeſt reip. conſilium, neque autoritas hujus ordinis : nos, nos, dico aperte, conſules deſumus.
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUWXYZ

SMALL PICA ROMAN. No 1.

At nos vigeſimum jam diem patimur hebeſcere aciem horum autoritati. habemus enim hujuſmodi ſenatuſconſultum, verumtamen inclusum in tabulis, tanquam gladium in vagina recondítum: quo ex ſenatuſconſulto confeſtim interfectum te eſſe, Catilina, convenit. Vivis: & vivis non ad deponendam, ſed ad confirmandam audaciam. Cupio, P. C., me eſſe clementem : cupio in tantis reipub. periculis non diſſolutum videri : ſed jam merito
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUWXYZ

SMALL PICA ROMAN. No 2.

At nos vigeſimum jam diem patimur hebeſcere aciem horum autoritati. habemus enim hujuſmodi ſenatuſconſultum, verumtamen inclusum in tabulis, tanquam gladium in vagina recondítum: quo ex ſenatuſconſulto confeſtim interfectum te eſſe, Catilina, convenit. Vivis: & vivis non ad deponendam, ſed ad confirmandam audaciam. Cupio, P. C., me eſſe clementem : cupio in tantis reipub. periculis non diſſolutum videri : ſed jam merito
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUWXYZÆ

LONG PRIMER ROMAN No1.

Verum ego hoc, quod jampridem factum eſſe oportuit, certa de cauſſa nondum adducor ut faciam. tum denique interficiam te, cum jam nemo tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tui ſimilis inveniri poterit, qui id non jure factum eſſe fateatur. Quamdiu quiſquam erit qui te defendere audeat, vives: & vives, ita ut nunc vivis, multis meis & firmis præſidiis obſeſſus, ne commovere te contra reſpub. poſſis. multorum te etiam oculi & aures non ſentientem, ſicut adhuc fecerunt, ſpeculabuntur, atque cuſtodient. Etenim quid eſt, Catilina, quod jam amplius exſpectes,
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUWXYZÆ

LONG PRIMER ROMAN No2.

Verum ego hoc, quod jampridem factum eſſe oportuit, certa de cauſſa nondum adducor ut faciam. tum denique interficiam te, cum jam nemo tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tui ſimilis inveniri poterit, qui id non jure factum eſſe fateatur. Quamdiu quiſquam erit qui te defendere audeat, vives: & vives, ita ut nunc vivis, multis meis & firmis præſidiis obſeſſus, ne commovere te contra reſpub. poſſis. multorum te etiam oculi & aures non ſentientem, ſicut adhuc fecerunt, ſpeculabuntur, atque cuſtodient. Etenim quid eſt, Catilina, quod jam amplius exſpectes,
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUWXYZÆ

BREVIER ROMAN.

Novem. C. Medium audacia ſuſtinet atque admodum tum ? nunc me ſolitis, Catilina, non modo non tumultus erunt, tum tenebrosi, verum, id quod multo magis cadit in oculos, omnes boni, omnes ſenatus, omnes equites Rom. omnes fortunis meis impotitus, tam perditus, tam ſimilis omnium parcis, qui id non jure factum eſſe fateatur. Quamdiu quiſquam erit qui te defendere audeat, vives: & vives, ita ut nunc vivis, multis meis & firmis præſidiis obſeſſus, ne commovere te contra reſpub. poſſis. multorum te etiam oculi & aures non ſentientem, ſicut adhuc fecerunt, ſpeculabuntur, atque cuſtodient. Etenim quid eſt, Catilina, quod jam amplius exſpectes,
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUWXYZÆ

Double Pica Italick.

Quouſque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia noſtra ? quamdiu nos etiam furor iſte tuus eludet ? quem ad finem ſeſe effrenata jac-
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO

Great Primer Italick.

Quouſque tandem abutêre, Catilina, patientia noſtra ? quamdiu nos etiam furor iſte tuus eludet ? quem ad finem ſeſe effrenata jactabit audacia ? nihilne te nocturnum præſidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil con-
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQR

English Italick.

Quouſque tandem abutêre, Catilina, patientia noſtra ? quamdiu nos etiam furor iſte tuus eludet ? quem ad finem ſeſe effrenata jactabit audacia ? nihilne te nocturnum præſidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil conſenſus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitiſſimus habendi ſe-
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVU

Pica Italick.

Melium, novis rebus ſtudentem, manu ſua occidit. Fuit, fuit iſta quondam in hac republ. virtus, ut viri fortes acrioribus ſuppliciis civem perniciosum, quam acerbiſſimum hoſtem coërcerent. Habemus enim ſenatuſconſultum in te, Catilina, vehemens, & grave: non deeſt reip. conſilium, neque autoritas hujus ordinis : nos, nos, dico aperte, conſules deſumus. Decrevit quondam ſenatus
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUWXYZ

Small Pica Italick. No 1.

At nos vigeſimum jam diem patimur hebeſcere aciem horum autoritati. habemus enim hujuſmodi ſenatuſconſultum, verumtamen inclusum in tabulis, tanquam gladium in vagina recondítum: quo ex ſenatuſconſulto confeſtim interfectum te eſſe, Catilina, convenit. Vivis: & vivis non ad deponendam, ſed ad confirmandam audaciam. Cupio, P. C., me eſſe clementem : cupio in tantis reipub. periculis non diſſolutum videri : ſed jam merito
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUWXYZ

Small Pica Italick. No 2.

At nos vigeſimum jam diem patimur hebeſcere aciem horum autoritati. habemus enim hujuſmodi ſenatuſconſultum, verumtamen inclusum in tabulis, tanquam gladium in vagina recondítum: quo ex ſenatuſconſulto confeſtim interfectum te eſſe, Catilina, convenit. Vivis: & vivis non ad deponendam, ſed ad confirmandam audaciam. Cupio, P. C., me eſſe clementem : cupio in tantis reipub. periculis non diſſolutum videri : ſed jam merito
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUWXYZÆ

Long Primer Italick No1.

Verum ego hoc, quod jampridem factum eſſe oportuit, certa de cauſſa nondum adducor ut faciam. tum denique interficiam te, cum jam nemo tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tui ſimilis inveniri poterit, qui id non jure factum eſſe fateatur. Quamdiu quiſquam erit qui te defendere audeat, vives: & vives, ita ut nunc vivis, multis meis & firmis præſidiis obſeſſus, ne commovere te contra reſpub. poſſis. multorum te etiam oculi & aures non ſentientem, ſicut adhuc fecerunt, ſpeculabuntur, atque cuſtodient. Etenim quid eſt, Catilina, quod jam amplius exſpectes,
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUWXYZÆ

Long Primer Italick No2.

Verum ego hoc, quod jampridem factum eſſe oportuit, certa de cauſſa nondum adducor ut faciam. tum denique interficiam te, cum jam nemo tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tui ſimilis inveniri poterit, qui id non jure factum eſſe fateatur. Quamdiu quiſquam erit qui te defendere audeat, vives: & vives, ita ut nunc vivis, multis meis & firmis præſidiis obſeſſus, ne commovere te contra reſpub. poſſis. multorum te etiam oculi & aures non ſentientem, ſicut adhuc fecerunt, ſpeculabuntur, atque cuſtodient. Etenim quid eſt, Catilina, quod jam amplius exſpectes,
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUWXYZÆ

Pica Black.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every of the ſaid Exchequer Bills to be made forth by virtue of this Act, or ſo many of them as ſhall from

Brevier Black.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every of the ſaid Exchequer Bills to be made forth by virtue of this Act, or ſo many of them as ſhall from time to time remain unſatisfied and unconcelled, until the Determining and cancelling the ſame purſuant to ſuch Act,

Pica Gothick.

ΑΤΤΑ ΠΗΣΑΚ ΦΗ ΥΗ ΗΙΜΗΑΜ ϒΘΗΝΑΙ ΗΑΜΣ ΦΗΗΝ ΟΙΜΑΙ ΟΙΘΑΛΗΑΣΣΗΣ ΦΘΗΝΣ ΥΑΙΚΦΑΙ ΥΑΘΑ ΦΘΗΝΣ ΣΨΕ ΥΗ ΗΙΜΗΑ

Pica Coptick.

Ⲑⲉⲛ ⲟⲩⲁⲣⲭⲏ ⲇⲉϧⲏ ⲟⲩⲁⲁⲓ ⲁⲧⲫⲉ ⲛⲉⲁⲁ ⲛⲉ- ⲁⲣⲣⲁϩ· ⲛⲉⲁⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲉ ⲟⲩⲁⲟⲟⲙⲁⲩ ⲉϧⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲉ ⲟⲛⲟⲩ, ⲛⲁⲧⲟⲟϧⲉ ⲟⲩϫⲁⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲣⲙϫⲛ ⲉⲥⲉⲛ ϧⲛⲟⲩⲛ ⲟⲛⲟⲩ, ⲟⲩⲙⲙⲁⲁ ⲁⲧⲟϧⲉ ⲛⲁⲣⲙⲛⲛ ϧⲓⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲙⲙⲁ ⲟ-

Pica Armenian.

Եւ զայս ամենայն արիցէ՛ ի հոգս, զորս անձն ի պատճէն տրտչէս և ի խոչ մեր Աստուածոյ· խոչ բանին և պատուականն ի քէն ընտ ամէն ինչ ընտրեալսդ· և մեռոյ ընտրեալն ի մեռոյ ընտրելոյդ·

English Syriack.

ܘܥܒܕ ܐܢܐ ܟܠ ܗܢܐ ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗܘܢ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟܘܢ ܚܘܫ ܒܐܠܗܐ ܘܒܢܫ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟܘܢ ܚܘܫ ܒܐܠܗܐ ܘܒܢܫ ܕ

Pica Samaritan.

ואעבד אנה כל דנה בכל זבן ואמר להון ד אם איתי לכון חוש באלהא ובאנש ד אם איתי לכון חוש באלהא ובאנש

English Arabick.

ولا يلى لك ايتها المرءة ان تكتسب ما ليس لك ولا ما يحل بك ان تعمله ولا ما لا تحسن ان تقوله ولا تحسب ان ما لا تحسن من الامور ولا تعمله ولا تقوله ولا تحسبه انك

Hebrew with Points.

בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֵת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ׃ וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה תֹהוּ וָבֹהוּ וְחֹשֶׁךְ עַל־פְּנֵי תְהוֹם וְרוּחַ אֱלֹהִים מְרַחֶפֶת עַל־פְּנֵי הַמָּיִם׃ וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי אוֹר וַיְהִי־אוֹר׃ וַיַּרְא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאוֹר כִּי־טוֹב וַיַּבְדֵּל אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָאוֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ׃ וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לָאוֹר יוֹם וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ קָרָא לָיְלָה

Hebrew without Points.

בראשית ברא אלהים את השמים ואת הארץ׃ והארץ היתה תהו ובהו וחשך על־פני תהום ורוח אלהים מרחפת על־פני המים׃ ויאמר אלהים יהי אור ויהי־אור׃ וירא אלהים את־האור כי־טוב ויבדל אלהים בין האור ובין החשך׃ ויקרא אלהים לאור יום ולחשך קרא לילה

Brevier Hebrew.

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English Greek.

Περίδωμεν ὁ σοφὸς ἐν τῷ συγγράμματι τῷ περὶ τῆς Ἡσιόδου γένεσις (ὅστις δὴ ὁ πάλαιος ἐστιόπολος) ὅτως περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀπεφήνατο, ὡμὶ τῶς λέξιν, ὅτι ἐγὼ μέμφομαι· ὅτοι μὲν Ἡσιόδῳ, ἐπεὶ ἐν πολλῷ τῷ διδασκαλείῳ γεγόμενοι ἄριστον, εἶτε τὸ

Pica Greek.

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Long Primer Greek.

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Brevier Greek.

Περίδωμεν ὁ σοφὸς ἐν τῷ συγγράμματι τῷ περὶ τῆς Ἡσιόδου (ὅστις δὴ ὁ πάλαιος ἐστιόπολος) ὅτως περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀπεφήνατο γεγόμενοι δοῦλοι, ἔστι τὸ ἀρχῆς ἄλλο πράγμα

Pica Saxon.

Da he ta mid gummum 7 tare pegan pæron þeg 7 he ealle þa þitu þe hem nanbeorge 7 gyrnende pæron

Brevier Saxon.

Da he ta mid gummum 7 tare pegan pæron þeg 7 he ealle þa þitu

This SPECIMEN to be placed in the Middle of the Sheet 3 U 2, Vol. II.

ENGLISH ROMAN.

PICA ROMAN.

SMALL PICA ROMAN. No 1.

SMALL PICA ROMAN. No 2.

LONG PRIMER ROMAN No1.

LONG PRIMER ROMAN No2.

English Italick.

Pica Italick.

Small Pica Italick. No 1.

Small Pica Italick. No 2.

Long Primer Italick No1.

Long Primer Italick No2.

A DECLARATION

By the REPRESENTATIVES of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

In GENERAL CONGRESS assembled.

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denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the reſt of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Repreſentatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congreſs, Aſſembled, ſpealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of theſe Colonies, ſolemnly Publiſh and Declare, That theſe United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are abſolved from all Allegiance to the Britiſh Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally diſſolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, eſtabliſh Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the ſupport of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our ſacred Honor.

In CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

A DECLARATION

By the REPRESENTATIVES of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

In GENERAL CONGRESS assembled.

WHEN in the Courſe of human Events, it becomes neceſſary for one People to diſſolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to aſſume among the Powers of the Earth, the ſeparate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Reſpect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they ſhould declare the cauſes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold theſe Truths to be ſelf-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among theſe are Life, Liberty, and the Purſuit of Happineſs--That to ſecure theſe Rights, Governments are inſtituted among Men, deriving their juſt Powers from the Conſent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes deſtructive of theſe Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abeliſh it, and to inſtitute new Government, laying its Foundation on ſuch Principles, and organizing its Powers in ſuch Form, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to effect their Safety and Happineſs. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long eſtabliſhed ſhould not be changed for light and tranſient Cauſes; and accordingly all Experience hath ſhewn, that Mankind are more diſpoſed to ſuffer, while Evils are ſufferable, than to right themſelves by abeliſhing the Forms to which they are accuſtomed. But when a long Train of Abuſes and Uſurpations, purſuing invariably the ſame Object, evinces a Deſign to reduce them under abſolute Deſpotiſm, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off ſuch Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of theſe Colonies; and ſuch is now the Neceſſity which conſtrains them to alter their former Syſtems of Government. The Hiſtory of the preſent King of Great-Britain is a Hiſtory of repeated Injuries and Uſurpations, all having in direct Object the Eſtabliſhment of an abſolute Tyranny over theſe States. To prove this, let Facts be ſubmitted to a candid World.

He has refuſed his Aſſent to Laws, the moſt wholeſome and neceſſary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to paſs Laws of immediate and preſſing Importance, unleſs ſuſpended in their Operation till his Aſſent ſhould be obtained; and when ſo ſuſpended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refuſed to paſs other Laws for the Accommodation of large Diſtricts of People, unleſs thoſe People would relinquiſh the Right of Repreſentation in the Legiſlature, a Right ineſtimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legiſlative Bodies at Places unuſual, uncomfortable, and diſtant from the Depoſitory of their public Records, for the ſole Purpoſe of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Meaſures.

He has diſſolved Repreſentative Houſes repeatedly, for oppoſing with manly Firmneſs his Invaſions on the Rights of the People.

He has refuſed for a long Time, after ſuch Diſſolutions, to cauſe others to be elected; whereby the Legiſlative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exerciſe; the State remaining in the mean time expoſed to all the Dangers of Invaſion from without, and Convulſions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of theſe States; for that Purpoſe obſtructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refuſing to paſs others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raiſing the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obſtructed the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, by refuſing his Aſſent to Laws for eſtabliſhing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and ſent hither Swarms of Officers to harraſs our People, and eat out their Subſtance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the conſent of our Legiſlatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and ſuperior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to ſubject us to a Juriſdiction foreign to our Conſtitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Aſſent to their Acts of pretended Legiſlation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Puniſhment for any Murders which they ſhould commit on the Inhabitants of theſe States:

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World:

For impoſing Taxes on us without our Conſent:

For depriving us, in many Caſes, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury:

For tranſporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences:

For abeliſhing the free Syſtem of Engliſh Laws in a neighbouring Province, eſtabliſhing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, ſo as to render it at once an Example and fit Inſtrument for introducing the ſame abſolute Rule into theſe Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abeliſhing our moſt valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For ſuſpending our own Legiſlatures, and declaring themſelves inveſted with Power to legiſlate for us in all Caſes whatſoever:

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War againſt us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coaſts, burnt our Towns, and deſtroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, tranſporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the Works of Death, Deſolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumſtances of Cruelty and Perfidy, ſcarcely paralleled in the moſt barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has conſtrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms againſt their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themſelves by their Hands.

He has excited domeſtic Inſurrections amongſt us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the mercileſs Indian Savages, whoſe known Rule of Warfare, is an undiſtinguiſhed Deſtruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every ſtage of theſe Oppreſſions we have Petitioned for Redreſs in the moſt humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been anſwered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whoſe Character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Nor have we been wanting in Attentions to our Britiſh Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legiſlature to extend an unwarrantable Juriſdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumſtances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Juſtice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of common Kindred to diſavow theſe Uſurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correſpondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Juſtice and of Conſanguinity. We muſt, therefore, acquieſce in the Neceſſity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the reſt of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Repreſentatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congreſs, Aſſembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of theſe Colonies, ſolemnly Publiſh and Declare, That theſe United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are abſolved from all Allegiance to the Britiſh Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally diſſolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, eſtabliſh Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the ſupport of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our ſacred Honor.

Signed by Order *and in* Behalf *of the* Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attest.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia: Printed by John Dunlap.

John Baskerville

Great Britain 1706-1775

Made improvements to ink, paper and post printing processes.

Was a master writer and stonecutter.

The Baskerville typeface is the high point of Transitional type.

Critics were dismissive.

MICAH.

CHAP. I.

Before CHRIST cir. 750.

1 Micah sheweth the wrath of God against Jacob for idolatry: 10 he exhorteth to mourning.

THE word of the LORD that came to [a]Micah the Morasthite in the days of Jotham, Ahaz, *and* Hezekiah, kings of Judah, [b] which he saw concerning Samaria and Jerusalem.

2 [c] Hear, all ye people; [d] hearken, O earth, and [e] all that therein is: and let the Lord GOD be witness against you, the Lord from his holy temple.

3 For behold, [f] the LORD cometh forth out of his [g] place, and will come down, and tread upon the [h] high places of the earth.

4 And [i] the mountains shall be molten under him, and the valleys shall be cleft; as wax before the fire, *and* as the waters *that are* poured down ‡ a steep place.

5 For the transgression of Jacob *is* all this, and for the sins of the house of Israel. What *is* the transgression of Jacob? *is it* not Samaria? and what *are* the high places of Judah? *are they* not Jerusalem?

6 Therefore I will make Samaria [k] as an heap of the field, *and* as plantings of a vineyard: and I will pour down the stones thereof into the valley, and I will discover the foundations thereof.

7 And all the graven images thereof shall be beaten to pieces, and all the hires thereof shall be burned with the fire, and all the idols thereof will I lay desolate: for she gathered *it* of the hire of an harlot, and they shall return to the hire of an harlot.

8 Therefore [l] I will wail and howl, [k] I will go stripped and naked: [l] I will make a wailing like the dragons, and mourning as the ‖ owls.

9 For § her wound *is* incurable; for it is come unto Judah; he is come unto the gate of my people, *even* to Jerusalem.

10 ¶ [m] Declare ye *it* not at Gath, weep ye not at all: in the house of [n] Aphrah; [o] roll thyself in the dust.

11 Pass ye away, † thou ‡ inhabitant of Saphir, having thy [p] shame naked: the inhabitant of ‖ Zaanan came not forth in the mourning of § Beth-ezel; he shall receive of you his standing.

12 For the inhabitant of Maroth [q] waited carefully for good; but [r] evil came down from the LORD unto the gate of Jerusalem.

13 O thou inhabitant of Lachish, bind the chariot to the swift beast: she *is* the beginning of the sin to the daughter of Zion: for the transgressions of Israel were found in thee.

Before CHRIST cir. 750.

14 Therefore shalt thou give presents † to Morasheth-gath: the houses of ‡ Achzib *shall be* a lie to the kings of Israel.

15 Yet will I bring an heir unto thee, O inhabitant of Mareshah: ‖ he shall come unto Adullam the glory of Israel.

16 Make thee [s] bald, and poll thee for thy delicate children; enlarge thy baldness as the eagle: for they are gone into captivity from thee.

CHAP. II.

1 Against oppression. 4 A lamentation. 7 A reproof of injustice and idolatry. 12 A promise of restoring Jacob.

WO to them [a] that devise iniquity, and cir. 730.
[b] work evil upon their beds! when the morning is light, they practise it, because it is in the power of their hand.

2 And they covet [c] fields, and take *them* by violence; and houses, and take *them* away: so they [d] oppress a man and his house, even a man and his heritage.

3 Therefore thus saith the LORD; Behold, against this family do I devise an evil, from which ye shall not remove your necks, neither shall ye go haughtily: for this time *is* evil.

4 ¶ In that day shall *one* take up a parable against you, and lament † with a doleful lamentation, *and* say, We be utterly spoiled: [e] he hath changed the portion of my people: how hath he removed *it* from me! ‡ turning away he hath divided our fields.

5 Therefore thou shalt have none that shall [f] cast a cord by lot in the congregation of the LORD.

6 ‖ § [f] Prophesy ye not, *say they to them that* prophesy: they shall not prophesy to them, *that* they shall not take shame.

7 ¶ O *thou that art* named the house of Jacob, is the spirit of the LORD [g] straitened? *are* these his doings? do not my words do good to him that walketh † uprightly?

8 Even ‡ of late my people is risen up as an enemy: ye pull off the robe ‖ with the garment from them that pass by securely, as men averse from war.

9 The § women of my people have ye cast out from their pleasant houses; from their children have ye taken away my glory for ever.

10 Arise ye, and depart; for this *is* not *your* rest: because it is polluted, it shall destroy *you* even with a sore destruction.

11 If a man [h] walking in the spirit and falsehood,

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[a] Jer. 26. 18. [b] Amos 1. 1. [c] Heb. *Hear ye people all of them.* [d] Deut. 32. 1. Isa. 1. 2. † Heb. *the fulness thereof.* [e] Isa. 26. 21. [f] Psal. 115. 3. [g] Deut. 32. 15. & 33. 29. Amos 4. 13. [h] Psal. 97. 5. Is. 64. 1, 2. Amos 9. 5. Hab. 3. 6, 10. ‡ Heb. *a desert.* [i] ch. 3. 12. [k] Isa. 22. 3. & 22. 4. Jer. 4. 19. [l] Isa. 20. 2, 3, 4. [m] Job 30. 29. Psal. 102. 6. ‖ Heb. *daughters of the vail.* § Or, *She is grievously sick of her wounds.* [n] 2 Sam. 1. 20. [o] That is, *dust.* [p] Jer. 6. 26. † Or, *thou that dwellest fairly.* ‡ Heb. *Inhabitress.* [q] Isa. 10. 4. & 47. 7, 9. Jer. 13. 22. § Or, *the country of flocks.* § Or, *a place near.* [r] Or, *was grieved.* † Amos 3. 6. † Or, *for.* ‡ That is, *a lie.* § Or, *the glory of Israel shall come,* &c. [s] Job 1. 20. Isa. 22. 12. Jer. 7. 29. & 47. 5. & 48. 37. [a] Hos. 7. 6. [b] Psal. 36. 4. [c] Isa. 5. 8. [d] Or, *defraud.* [e] Heb. *with a lamentation of lamentations.* [f] ch. 1. 15. † Or, *instead of restoring.* [g] Deut. 32. 8. 9. ‖ Or, *Prophesy not as they prophesy.* § Heb. *Drop,* &c. Ezek. 21. 2. [h] Isa. 30. 10. Amos 7. 16. [i] Or, *shortened.* † Heb. *upright.* ‡ Heb. *yesterday.* ‖ Heb. *over-against a garment.* § Or, *wives.* [k] Or, *walk with the wind, and lie falsely.*

The Family Didot

Firmin Didot 1764-1836
Francoise Didot 1730-1804

Trend towards extreme thick and thin contrast in strokes came to a head in France with the work of Firmin Didot and his father Francoise.

Helped establish what is classified as Modern type.

Further refined paper and established a new type measurement system.

ABC abc

ŒUVRES

DE

JEAN RACINE.

TOME PREMIER.

À PARIS,

DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE PIERRE DIDOT L'AÎNÉ,

AU PALAIS NATIONAL DES SCIENCES ET ARTS.

AN IX; M. DCCCI.

Giambattista Bodoni

Italy 1740-1813

Another example that established the Modern type classification.

Not as extreme as Didot.

ABC abc

MAJUSCULE
ABC
DEF
GHI
SUPPLICATION
Quousque tandem abutêre, Catilina, patientiâ nostrâ? quâdiu etiam furor iste tuus nos eluđet? quẽ ađ finem sese effrena-
M. TUL. CICERO
ARPINAS ORATOR.
ANALYT.
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