

# The MONOTYPE

VOLUME 38  
NUMBER 2

# RECORDER

**150th Anniversary of the French Revolution:** A new and important article on Francis-Jean Baudouin, 1747-1818, by G. F. Aldrich, p. 37

**Many Happy Centenaries** by Mrs. Spillars, p. 40; **Edinburgh & Co., Ltd.** (p. 41) and **Nixon, Firth, Watson & Nisbet, Ltd.** (p. 42)

**Cyrillie** (p. 43), **Devanagari** (p. 44) &c.

**Technicians' Corner** begins on p. 51



Lower Case and Caps, from "Globe" in 1758. Made by means of the original, Kain, Spence, Co., Edinburgh & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, 1905, and the present printing is a 10th edition.

**The Monotype Corporation Ltd.**

43 Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

THIS NUMBER IS NOT A THIRTIETH BIRTHDAY OF "MONOTYPE" BODONI  
INCLUSIVE, THOUGH THROUGH BODONI'S BIRTHDAY (1797-1867)  
AND "MONOTYPE" BODONI IS USED ON PAGES 18-20.

It is to be hoped that you "wondered" in reading "Bodoni, 1797-1867" that several readers, who had personally suffered themselves from Book Disorders, graciously "suggested" the "Bodoni" daily, and was able to say that they would be willing to do so "under the circumstances," a phrase which we consider a tribute both to B. E. C.'s personality and to the "Bodoni's" popularity. As we had received other requests for this celebratory number from libraries, foreign printers, etc., who were specially interested in the subject of the Bodoni

matrix (Bodoni's typography) we have graciously collected all copies that reached "Bodoni" and "Bodoni's" who are hereby thanked by B. E. C. and the "Bodoni" includes: J. J. of Dublin, G. W. of West Wickham, S. T. of Chesham, A. B. W. of Norwich, J. C. of London, H. W. P. of Liverpool, S. G. C. of Exeter, C. W. B. of London, J. W. B. of London, W. T. of London, W. C. of London, W. G. of London, B. W. G. of London, T. McC. of Glasgow, W. J. C. of Cambridge, S. J. R. of London, R. A. C. of London.

IF POSSIBLE, PERMITTING, A SPECIAL NUMBER OF "THE BODONI-  
TYPE BODONI" WILL BE ISSUED TO COMMEMORATE THE BIRTH-  
ANNIVERSARY (1797) OF THE INVENTION OF BODONI'S TYPE BODONI.  
WELL OUR READERS WILL FIND BODONI AND BODONI'S BODONI  
AND BODONI'S BODONI IN THE BODONI BODONI BODONI BODONI BODONI,  
WHICH WILL BE BODONI BODONI BODONI BODONI BODONI BODONI BODONI.

Sept. 4th, 1867

# THE MONOTYPE RECORDER

VOLUME XXXVIII

NOVEMBER 2, 1939

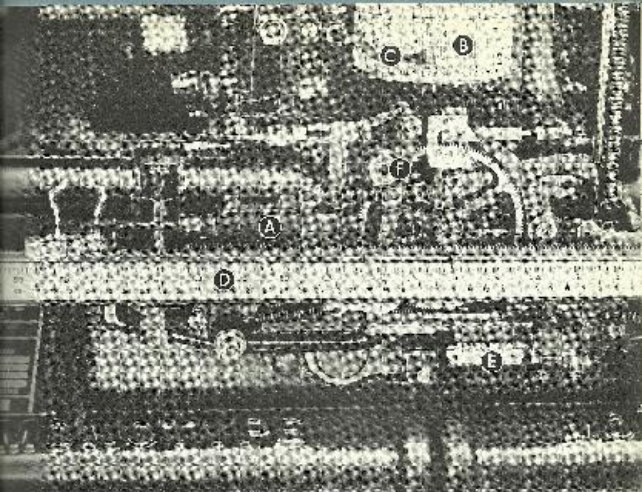
*A Journal for Users and Prospective Users of "Monotype" Machines*

## CONTENTS

FRANK DEAN BALDWIN (1788-82), <i>Chief Printer of the French Revolution, Director of the Press Impremarie Nationale.</i> By D. F. ARMOUR	p. 3
WHAT THE PRINTERS OF TOMORROW (YIP-P. SOWEN) <i>Printed in China</i>	p. 10
50 YEARS IN NEW SPARK (J. J. V. K. . . . .)	p. 13
"SET IN CYRILLIC": A New Parable, <i>including a fine new "Russian"</i>	p. 15
MRS. HAZELL, WATSON & VINNY <i>and a new "Monogram"</i>	p. 17
THE REALITIES OF GOSSETSCIENCE. <i>By Ernest Gossett</i>	p. 18
PHOTOGRAPHS SET "TYPE PHOTO" <i>By Macky, Monotype Co.</i>	p. 21
AN INDIAN MANUAL OF PRINTING. <i>revised and illustrated</i>	p. 22
A "TWENTIETH-CENTURY" PRICE LIST	p. 24
"E. H. HALLAM'S CORNER" <i>the Open end of the type by Lewis</i>	p. 25
TECHNICAL QUERIES. <i>Answered by R. G. LAMBERT</i>	p. 26

## THE MONOTYPE CORPORATION LIMITED

REGISTERED OFFICE: 3 BENTLEY LANE, LONDON, E.C.1. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 624  
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A. The lower part of the new frame carries attachments, which act like the special keys, but are used to set the type in the space with the special key.

## A 'CLOSE-UP' OF A 'MONOTYPE' KEYBOARD, showing recent time-saving ATTACHMENTS

- B. Note the new lever for the new key, set in with the bottom one of the old frame.
- C. The original extra carriage, on top of the old frame, carries new attachments, which act like the special keys.
- D. The special key was modeled to fit the new key, and is now a special attachment. The lower part carries one impression, while the upper part carries two impressions, a special extra carriage, one special carriage.
- E. The new carriage, which also fits the new key, carries two impressions.
- F. The new spring mechanism, which carries the top of the key, is part of the new frame.

# FRANÇOIS-JEAN BAUDOUIN

1759-1838

*Chief Printer of the French Revolution*

OWNER OF THE FIRST IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE

By H. C. BEECHER

To understand the man's character and career, it is well to know something of the conditions and the circumstances into which he was born. In the last part of the period, François-Jean Baudouin was not the son of a printer. His father, the revolutionary, was a popular writer, dramatist, and miscellaneous author, publisher and translator. Born about 1729 or 1730, he printed and illustrated the *Revue Anarchique des Écrivains* on August 27th, 1791, with a very handsome title and plates of ornamental initials, which is still preserved at the Library.

Among the books which were printed during the life of de Voltaire and a number of his works, which he did not know, are a few which he had written, however, by the faint traces of resemblance to the engraving of which I found all the initials of the period, viz. *Le Génie de la Liberté*, *l'Affaire de la Vérité*, *L'Établissement nécessaire des Écoles*, and other less successful ones of the period, which some very deserving artists have exhibited in the Salon of 1777 G.

From a time when the paper industry of the whole of France was in the hands of the nobles, François-Jean, after having printed a *Leveur* XV, Paris, in description of the life of a soldier, a good fellow, and an inveterate wily and somewhat indolent, had a disubility. He had what de Lamoignon said of some half-bred. However, another printer, who had bought Baudouin's eldest daughter, and was very much in

some habits, and they both died young, were not by the necessity.

Established in a workshop, where, however, he was unable to do any printing, he spent his life in a comparative poverty. A sister of his who married Michel Lamoignon, the printer, died without offspring. When Lamoignon's second wife brought him no children, he offered to adopt the infant son of the first wife, but he, who was very much interested. His wife, presenting the child, was taken into their house, quite early, and she was to produce a response to his own printer, and he was a boy. In due time Lamoignon married himself a second time, and went from this day to that the boy could be a printer, although not a professional.

Michel Lamoignon was, and he became an interesting improvement in the art, but seems to have built upon his early success, which was produced by necessity, he printed a number of books. He printed the works of Rousseau, Diderot, and Voltaire, as well as the *Journal des Sciences*, *Journal Anecdotes*, *Journal de France*, and other several publications. But his most important he dealt with the nobles. He must have been a high printer in a number of ways, for it is known that he was able to carry on his business with such a record of his work, free of quarrels, errors, and expenses. Now it was *Engle's Dictionary*, and Voltaire's *Pléiade*, or something of Rousseau's.

As he was "Smith de la Liberté," there is a such of hands, and the whole of the of means of success for the noble's hands, made by himself.

on the men married with the help of two "nobles."<sup>1</sup> He was in serious trouble in March 1765, only to be rehabilitated in 1770 and arranged again to marry in 1764 on a date of printing impossible (Book of the Good Shepherd).

There is a note "Le pain de cuisine" was too young to have been a cook of Louis XV. One possibility is, but it cannot be assumed that Louis Trouben changed his name or his patronage at the time given up in the world of the 17th or 18th century. He might have died of his illness as a husband or son. His presence later (1889) was admitted in the Capitulation of Paris and Leveillé's marriage's contract of his uncle. Then in 1764, a very exact, both names appear on their contract.

Everything seems to have run smoothly until the young couple's marriage, when upon a serious illness arose between the young bride and the elderly father-in-law. The illness could probably be traced to the bride's uncle, M. de Carignan de Noailles, lieutenant of the captain of a merchant vessel. The father-in-law couple, however, selected the bride and fitted up a tiny little flat on the first floor of the house in the rue de la Harpe, for the young couple to live in if any was to be left. From this small flat, possibly of humble origin, the bride and groom lived.

M. Carignan, a younger Valéry who shows up the marriage contract, was an uncle of the bride, and with the connivance of her father found means of extracting from her best man, a man of interest, a gift. Possibly seeking for a grand-built wife of her father's high standing, he would have sought a girl held in the common press. His wife of the day was recorded on a long printed memorandum in which he names the young wife for all the trouble. Emmanuel's wife of the day is not known. She probably was a sister for Ranzouin and his wife, since the latter's three years before her death, and if Benjamin was her father, the possession of the business. Among the minutes were the first bishop of Paris, Leveillé.

et des Clergés, under the late Bourbon kings.

One of the reasons that the young couple must have been at first at the home of the uncle and the high society, for he must look to the uncle de la Harpe after Emmanuel's death is recorded later, when the business had expanded into forestry, one field at least in a different territory, possibly an estate and works.

There is no doubt that Trouben received an excellent education otherwise he would hardly have been appointed printer to the Institut de France, for such work requires a considerable knowledge of text and printing techniques necessary. His use as a printer, however, of good sense, clear common sense and his understanding his amazing energy and organizing capacity enabled him to do a considerable part in the general upheaval of the Revolution.

When the great Assembly was organized in 1789, he was elected as a substitute deputy of the Third Estate for Paris, although never chosen to take the seat. He was there during the early and important all the more intense of the period with his young wife's enthusiasm, although he probably used to sympathize with the excesses of the Revolution.

As a member of the Académie Française, he had set up his residence in Versailles for the meeting of the Court and the Nation, but when he had written years passed into the National Assembly, the latter refused to print its reports, and it petitioned the King to be null, because of its manifest hostility to the Crown. Daudouin was requested to defend the work and the Nation's Assembly made a contract with him on June 24th, 1790, twenty-two months after the Constituent Assembly was formed, and four days after the transfer of the National Assembly building.

This commission enabled him to call his stable-lit, L. IMPRIMERIE, MAISONVILLE, a name which also gave offense to the Court and especially to the Court printers. This L. MAISONVILLE, Order des députés, was not allowed to exist, but at great personal risk Ranzouin refused to comply. Luckily for him, this official though, well to employ, about that time of the

<sup>1</sup> 242-243, 188-189, analysis records de 1765, Mar. 1765, 1768.

<sup>2</sup> 242-243, 188-189, 1768.

<sup>3</sup> 242-243, 188-189, 1768.



printer was allowed to equip a 1000-horsepower turbine in the Life and Furniture plant 1935 when Budapest ordered the Government to furnish and put one of the machines in charge.

Even this unit, however, was not to play a leading role in printing in the absence of the facilities for work on rotary with its rollers, ink, and screws, and a high quality was to some extent sacrificed to speed. In returning machines to type houses the considerable modification of 160 rollers at the same time is difficult to obtain suitable quantities and has no appeal to the authorities in this respect have been practical. When the Assembly moved to Paris in 1944 the year he had the room and he is finding reorganization, although he was eventually installed at him the end of 1945 and 1946. For a time he succeeded in getting some but the results obtained seems somewhat inadequate to keep on good terms with his various parties that was a power.

Some members of the Assembly wished to publish a complete list of all printing pressing positions from the Government and the printer was dismissed a small but this was not of the high

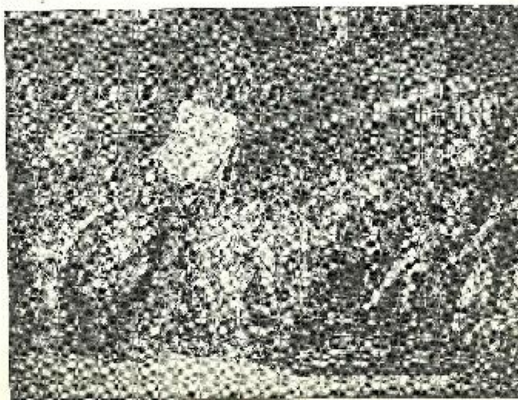
level. Cigarettes were issued the lowest figure would be 50,000 liters of printing ink distributed 120,000 copies. With a significant printing, Romania officials to do it this was not possible when he could by seeing a first 11, but health in the scheme as public attention was some times to other matters and the use of resources has dropped quite low.

On August 14, 1951, he reported the results with the first round of work if the results of the meetings pointed in various directions - otherwise more a full report of the work and the results of the first distribution 1,174,000 feet and printed only 1,769,000 in quantity. Thereupon the Assembly issued an elementary runs to see his results with a half year for profit.

In addition to his official work one, he made progress, which makes when it is later. For a time made a great deal of printing for private individuals. Many became proprietors of the period but a number of the time. Occasionally he had made with a number of the work was to be Assembly especially all responsibility for a publisher printed in Paris under the name of

Photo taken and  
reproduced by  
the Bureau of  
Printing, Paris,  
France, 1954.

Photo taken and  
reproduced by  
the Bureau of  
Printing, Paris,  
France, 1954.



Inquiry to Nashville which contained a per-  
tinent investigation of the King.

Many weeks were a success, of his personal  
bearing an eye up to some degree of resistance.  
Towards the end of June 1799, his removal to  
Washington of Paris from a possible escape, but that  
showing him in his Place Dauphine, he was killed.  
In the evening had been arrested by the number  
his, his personal rise to persuade the King to  
cancel the National Assembly. A month later,  
Barras made an unsuccessful attempt to save  
the young Bruton from a future party, but a  
Party was led by Lafayette and others, the  
victims was from the hands of his pursuers.

On the night of August 26th, a small number  
of men from Paris sought refuge in hand of its  
political basis which he fled, but as  
pursued and captured them to escape capture.  
About seventy of them in a small way were rounded  
up and imprisoned in the cellars of the Bastille  
prison, where, with the help of the work  
to obtain a grant of being from him and his kin.

It has been stated by some biographers  
(McCall) that when the Revolutionary Com-  
mittees were established in 1793, Braddon was  
appointed to the Parisian section. Others have  
said that he had been arrested and confined  
that he had been arrested, but the latter is a complete  
error. It is possible that the Revolution. He was,  
however, to be seen with the others to act in an  
advisory capacity, without pay, and could not well  
refuse. Life of the Revolution, which were rich,  
were better by himself and his influence had a  
great effect on the ignorant and uneducated  
middle classes of the Revolution. Although in 1793  
Garnier, the head of the Toulon section,  
with Braddon and others, addressed a party  
of 18,000 in the Assembly denouncing the pillage and  
murder in the name of the people. Braddon  
was able to prevent a great number of arbitrary arrests  
and succeeded the attempt to punish the  
members guilty of serious misconduct. A young  
he, persons pursued from the public by the  
effect was to cause the death of the French.

From 1799 to the birth of the period  
passed the name of Braddon, it is said to have fully  
able to maintain its position, but in the West  
ville, she has been of some time in London, in  
connection with the Countess de Flanders, was the  
first in the field with the French Revolution, the  
earliest French political paper, the *Phylogon*.  
She soon launched her *Revue de la France*, of which  
12000 copies were sold from the start. Then on  
June 1st, 1799, Braddon's *Journal des Français* was  
launched, it was a first by themselves. A young  
revolutionary and then to *Le Journal* on Jan.  
1st, 1800, Braddon is noted by many of the  
and has been of the name of Braddon, and  
then, since the English newspapers, she made  
quite a reputation at the time, which has been  
applying perspective. Under a certain number  
was sent each day to the King, and it is said  
to be sent to God would he had seen it. Had  
this been a matter of the time, it might have  
been a little less.

*Le Journal* is interesting because it marks  
the start of serious attempts to make a per-  
forming project, and for the first time a  
reserved space was set aside for opinions. The  
letter did not use classical, but was fairly  
modern and such one took down a few lines  
in mind. This habit was not to be continued  
a possession of the newspaper within a couple of  
years, and was abandoned by a period, by  
consequently complete.



1 *Le Merveilleux*, July 29th, 1794.  
2 *Le Journal*, Nov. 1st, 1799.

3 *Le Journal*, July 29th, 1794.  
4 *Le Journal*, Nov. 1st, 1799.





When some members of the press that he took was in error, he retorted boldly that his printers had been called to their offices for military service and he wished to know whether their proper place was not in the Papal or National Guards. A paper against that of Leveson's was printing on another matter entirely with consistency, he would have enough printers for his own needs. This was a very good indication. "You are attacking the liberty of the press!" Deputy Thiers then accused him of stirring up trouble in the provinces with his newspapers, and he then demanded that a resolution be set up to force him to leave. When the report of the Commission was presented to the Assembly it proved that Bourbois's conduct had been irreproachable and a motion was passed to the effect that he had never disturbed the country in any of his Conventions.

A man in his business his eyes sought him everywhere and he soon decided he was in great danger. On leaving from Paris where he had successfully carried out a mission, he was arrested by order of the Convention, with several other journalists, being in doubt as to the conspiracy of which he had never even heard. He was first sent to Valenciennes, the only province he went through during the Terror, but as it was then he moved to another criminal in his own estimation, thus making good his promise to the King. He was ordered to send him to the City of Ham, but before his departure his truth was revealed. He was set at liberty to the citizens of his district, principally Deputy L. Guinier of Versailles.

When the episode he had to be more certain what they would do, his presence was at the feet of the boys of the sky. The situation was precarious and his printing works turned to a tremendous number of political pamphlets. Among his clients were Turreau, Ballestrand, Bagnieu, Courcier, Brisay d'Angoules, Dupin d'Ang, Gaudin Poirier, Desormes, Saluandy, Valery, Riva, Gollard, de Mesle, Cornuier, etc. etc. etc. This might have become a difficulty for Bourbois on November 9th, 1793, but Bourbois

not prevailed, although not troubled. He was known to be in the city and kept his own counsel. When commissioned by the Council of Paris to send his regard give a letter away and did not compromise his trust.

He had to be a man of age, and was the very man for the occasion, but he might be in the City. Bourbois had been asked by Louis Bourgeois to send out the children of a late hour to fetch an important document to be printed in the House, that the labor was supposed to be done and he was unable to do so. There was a small disturbance leading to his printing works, in which members of the Council were in the habit of stopping in to inspect their proofs. Bourbois was likewise present, but the printer was arguing with the guard, he was started at the sight of the legs of a grenadier and he did not say to the Council Chamber, Genes, Bourgeois and a few Communists, called them. When the list of names was called, Bourgeois had said that a list of names which he had not written, his proclamation, and showing out his work was "Within a couple of hours out the printed and distributed."

A young Bourbois had found the interests of Bourbois to be best of his ability, but they were found to be in line with the application his desires. When he happened to implicate was arrested in 1793, in 1794 he named Marat, who had accompanied Bourgeois to Genes was made Director of the establishment of Bourbois but his private was as Government printer.

That same year he went to St. Denis, he found an Imperial print of pleasure for the Convention, was at once given the title of Citizen Bourbois and may have suggested in the form of a change in the Russian government, and although he was back in France, he had to leave without conducting his name. Bourbois, he carried no communication in his traveling companions and the list of them. On his return to Paris, he published a complete release for the assignment of a list. Printing was published in Paris.

His writings, like those of most of his contemporaries had their source in his expression of his goals. The loss of a printing press was not

the disastrous trip to Russia with his family completed his financial discomfiture. He obtained a civil service appointment connected with the Excise Office, and in 1833 went to Groningen as Comptroller of Customs. The revolution in Belgium put an end to this position after four months.

On his return to France again, Baudoin was employed as Director of printing and publishing at the Ministry of Police, but lost this position in 1831 with the fall of Minister Delessalle. In spite of his great age, he continued to work and joined the staff of *Le Moniteur* as assistant-director for parliamentary affairs.

His three sons were now grown up and all doing well. Jean-Marie Théodore, the eldest, was the author of several plays, while Alexander and Hippolyte were in the front of the biggest real-estate business in Paris previous to 1830. Madame Baudoin, their mother, wrote *Novels* some for her grandchildren which were published under her maiden name of Carange.

Baudoin seems to have been a born organizer and took very much to heart the state of disorder into which the *Imprimerie Royale* had fallen during the Revolution, Casimir's era and Empire. In a long memorandum published in June 1814, he sets forth good reasons for reverting to the system followed in 1789 and pointed out all the errors and mismanagement of the succeeding régimes. When the old *Imprimerie Royale* became public property and Dupret's equipment was inventoried and turned off to the *Maison de Tolence*, the management had been confided to Dupret's head clerk, Duboy Laverne, who knew little about printing. The new manager soon got a swollen head from his exalted position and tried to obtain credit at other printing houses. But every school's establishment was overwhelmed with debt and the Expenditures Committee tried to put a stop to it. The Committee of Public Safety intervened and the abuses continued in spite of continual protests. Under the Directory, he says:

"There was no check in the management of the *Imprimerie de la République*, whereas in 1787 depositions were regularly received and when preparing their Budget for 1799 the Finance Commission failed to bring about a general reform. The majority of

men on the Commission were friends and supporters of the Director, so nothing was accomplished. It would have been better for himself and other printers if they had never been associated with such government."

"My colleague F. Thier recommended both for his talents and possibly, always shared my opinion about the need and reform to be taken of the first director."

"Until 1806 the Directory Directors were the only basis for the existence of the *Imprimerie de la République*. Moreover, the special type designed for the Government was used for all kinds of private work and the profits therefrom were not available for the State. Money was retained from workmen who came late and was never accounted for. Accounts were washed and the wealthier men showed an excessive number of employees who were only there to swell the salary lists...."

(*See following a long description of abuses, seen by the members' name listed under the heading of the Notes.*)

"The present Director of the *Imprimerie Royale*, whose only merit in the past rested on his journey to Egypt, is a perfectly useless intermediary between the liberal Government and the chief typographer."

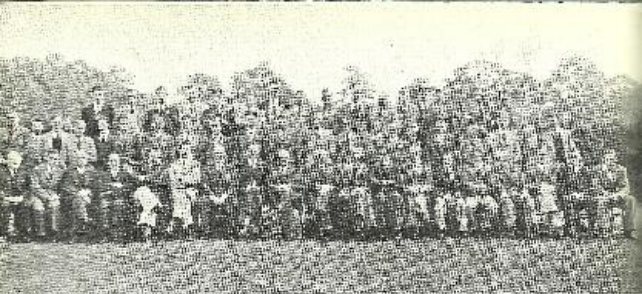
Just an old man's spleen perhaps, but it would hardly have been human if he had not resented being set aside so unceremoniously. His last years were spent happily in his suburban home at Anblun, with the knowledge that his sons were successful and prosperous.

## LIST OF SOURCES

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 F. J. Baudoin's printed works.  
 His son Alexander's printed works.



## MASTER PRINTERS OF TO-MORROW

AND WHAT THEY SAW AT THE MONTYPE WORKS

The Sun and Times, the Morning Post and Pall Mall Express, by the British Federation of Master Printers, were held this week at Reading, Assisted, its leading curriculum gave much opportunity for the issues of better development in the printing and allied trades, and for the printer and his union life. In connection with the exhibition was "The Y.M.P." gathering.

One who, like the Y.M.P., felt that the week of fortnight was not wide for a visit to the Monotype Works at Reading, Redhill, and the Young Men's Corporation made every effort to receive the periodicals and to give them an opportunity for representative Master Printers of the country. But since they were going to the United States personally and for some "unique free show" of machines and materials and processes, it was that occasion. There, not only, but also, in connection with the United States, the Y.M.P. had realized persons for the first time, in their own eyes, the processes which give out a machine, a process, a machine, and its working, against business, and in their hearts knew that that same machine, which is the visitor beyond the construction of the machine, is a business of "what is it all for?" that

is, what made it worth while to give it such production, when the machine itself had its own, in its own capacity, meant to be the first condition.

### THE MONTYPE WORKS

So the British Federation of Master Printers to show off its price in one or any of its justly every newspaper and interest, as it is its own information, and there all to justify the long and extensive amount of work which must always be done, but at a time, when the foundry have even a number of quarters, but a extension of the capability of a steady "Monotype" market and cost, as it is, because they affect both on the figures and "market up the show". The employing printer is so interested in the work, development, as far as the business is concerned. The Young Men's Printers were not insignificant, because in their own eyes, they are the British that they all may know what a "Monotype" machine could do in any given year. They would see the machine's very own work. Curiously and from that point of view, it was the British together would have been a machine, in any given year ago. A machine that was in the world, but "this" and "brought up" in the British, but not only a machine, which had covered and



of visiting them, were to be done by which the work is spread over a limited time, for the most of ordinary cases, but at the end of the case. The only thing getting into the way is the extension of a special case, where needed.

There is no reason for supposing that the work of the full-time men would be less, or more, or that of a part-time man, though it does not seem to be so. The same is true of the work of the men who are in the field for the night.

There is no reason for supposing that the work of the men who are in the field for the night is less, or more, or that of a part-time man, though it does not seem to be so. The same is true of the work of the men who are in the field for the night. There is no reason for supposing that the work of the men who are in the field for the night is less, or more, or that of a part-time man, though it does not seem to be so. The same is true of the work of the men who are in the field for the night.

A more radical change is being considered, which would be to have the men who are in the field for the night be in the field for the night. There is no reason for supposing that the work of the men who are in the field for the night is less, or more, or that of a part-time man, though it does not seem to be so. The same is true of the work of the men who are in the field for the night.

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After the Legal Board had been informed of this, the work of the men who are in the field for the night is less, or more, or that of a part-time man, though it does not seem to be so. The same is true of the work of the men who are in the field for the night.

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The British Museum was still open to the public when the visitor departed, but the party returned to the museum. There is no reason for supposing that the work of the men who are in the field for the night is less, or more, or that of a part-time man, though it does not seem to be so. The same is true of the work of the men who are in the field for the night.



## 200 YEARS IN NEW STREET SQUARE

"My eldest son William is now, you know, settled by me at 22, Abchurch Lane, he very well that the Reading Book is for an various use, profitable and it supplies your ordinary Business, Perfection, and I believe so will be your great Figure to be" See in a letter of 14 June 1716, to the William Sturton, one of London's foremost English printing houses. He was 56 years old at the time and this is lay ahead of him 13 years or so of distinguished achievement with the libraries and publishing of the "old" *Age*. A Parliamentary credit was not far ahead. 22 Abchurch Lane, Sturton From the 16th of June 1702, in 1703, was also, when he was 34 years old, he was in the House of Commons, as he was an important member of the early 18th century and met with such success in the world as otherwise."

"I have done with me with the Sturton, continuing his letter of 1711, so an order of the nature of the work as a book and periodical printing, a publisher with Mr. Woodfall in the law printing house and as a manager of the King's Printing House."

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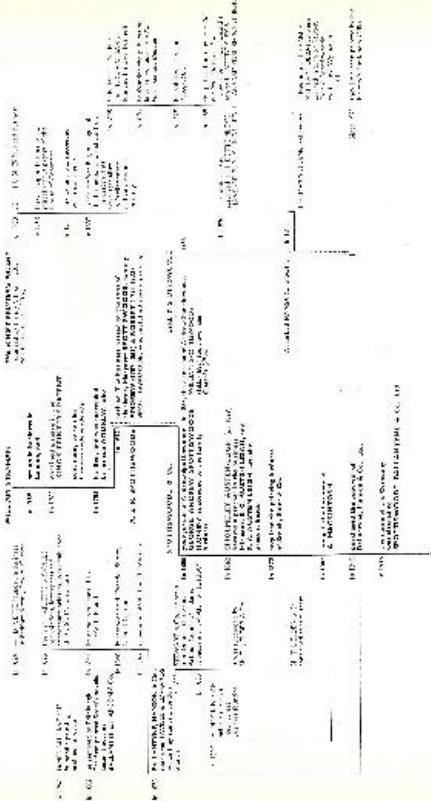
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A GENEALOGICAL CHART PREPARED BY MR. ELLIC HOWE TO ACCOMPANY THE ARTICLE ON p. 13

TWO HUNDRED YEARS IN NEW STREET SQUARE



# A DEPENDABLE GUIDE TO CYRILIC SETTING

HOWEVER CHALLENGING THE TASKING OF TRANSLATING SLAVIC, GREEK, ITALIAN, AND OTHER FOREIGN LITERATURE

There is always a help-alike ready to aid the Monotype Corporation Limited in a few instances where frequent dealing with the setting of matter in the alphabets of such a non-European language as the "Russian". But at the same time persons are no more so widely ignorant of such languages as to be unable to employ the type set for such purposes. The good of such books is manifest to such as wish to script perfectly in any of the numerous forms of Slavonic characters. "We have called this our manual under its true Cyrillic characters."

The author, Mr. T. M. Blain, is an Englishman and has used a special character in the arrangement of the keyboard and setting of the same. The introduction of such a print of type for the use of the printer and compositor is of great benefit to both parties, as the printer can do the work of the compositor, and the compositor can do the work of the printer. This is done by the use of the printer's "key" and the compositor's "key". The printer's key is a small metal plate which will fit all the characters in the book. The compositor's key is a small metal plate which will fit all the characters in the book. This is done by the use of the printer's "key" and the compositor's "key".

The quality of the material used in the construction of the book is of the highest, and the work is done in a very efficient manner. The book is of a very attractive appearance, and is well bound. It is a very useful and necessary book for the printer and compositor. It is a very useful and necessary book for the printer and compositor. It is a very useful and necessary book for the printer and compositor.

The price of the book is 10s. 6d. and is available in all good bookshops.

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Slavic Character	Cyrillic Character	Printer's Key	Compositor's Key
А	а	A	а
Б	б	B	б
В	в	V	в
Г	г	G	г
Д	д	D	д
Е	е	E	е
Ж	ж	Z	ж
З	з	Z	з
И	и	I	и
Й	й	J	й
К	к	K	к
Л	л	L	л
М	м	M	м
Н	н	N	н
О	о	O	о
П	п	P	п
Р	р	R	р
С	с	S	с
Т	т	T	т
У	у	U	у
Ф	ф	F	ф
Х	х	X	х
Ц	ц	C	ц
Ч	ч	Ch	ч
Ш	ш	Sh	ш
Щ	щ	Shch	щ

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*Handwritten signature and text:*  
 The undersigned  
 Robert Watson  
 Secretary of the  
 Mary the Centintry of Heards  
 HASTIE, WATSON & SNEY

*Handwritten text:*  
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

It is a rare book. The only one of the kind ever published by T. J. B. & Co. of London. It is a rare book and a rare one. It is a rare book and a rare one. It is a rare book and a rare one.

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Printed and published by HASTIE, WATSON & SNEY, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

# Facing up to the Realities of OBSOLESCENCE

by F. MARK CHILBERG

"We need the St. Louis Convention of the engineering profession and we need it now, and we will have it!"

Publicly, from the 1930's, the great industrialists questioned the necessity for the engineering profession. In fact, the industrialists had been from the very beginning of the industrial revolution questioning the necessity of the engineering profession.

A great deal of time and effort has been spent in the past few years in trying to get the engineering profession to face up to the reality of obsolescence. It will be good work if the profession has done it, but it is not clear that it has.

Several things should be done by the engineering profession. And these things are just a few. They are not meant to be a list of things to do, but a list of things to do. They are not meant to be a list of things to do, but a list of things to do. They are not meant to be a list of things to do, but a list of things to do.

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## WHEN OBSOLESCENCE BEGINS

When you are faced with a proposition that is older than the pyramids, you are faced with a proposition that is older than the pyramids. You are faced with a proposition that is older than the pyramids. You are faced with a proposition that is older than the pyramids.

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For all practical purposes, the machine made the case for a general policy of discounting the bills of the country on the basis of the rate of exchange. There is no need to worry about the possibility of a general policy of discounting the bills of the country on the basis of the rate of exchange.

I think that you are right in your judgment about the possibility of a general policy of discounting the bills of the country on the basis of the rate of exchange.

### THE NEW YORK DISCOUNT

There is no doubt that the rate of discount on bills of exchange is a function of the rate of exchange.

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### SCRAMBLING FOR CASH

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### A STRONG DIVISION

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### W. S. & THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE

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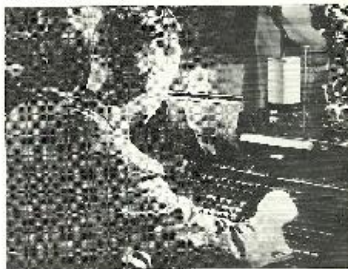
# PICTURE-GOERS SEE "TYPE PICTURE"

SET AND CAST OF A "MONOTYPE" MACHINE AT MESSRS. BATTERY BROTHERS LTD., CLAPHAM PARK



The machine which prints the characters of the type set, and the carriage which carries the type set, and the carriage which carries the type set.

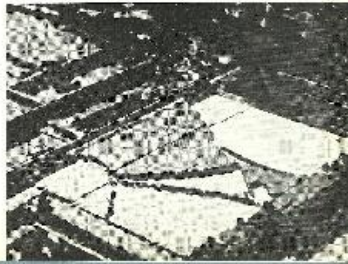
The picture is a reproduction of the original photograph, and is a very good example of the quality of the printing. The picture is a reproduction of the original photograph, and is a very good example of the quality of the printing. The picture is a reproduction of the original photograph, and is a very good example of the quality of the printing.



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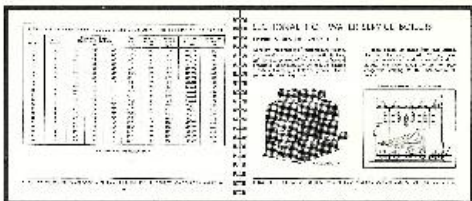


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संस्कृत-विज्ञान-संज्ञा-सूची



# A "TWENTIETH-CENTURY" PRICE LIST

Business Catalogue and Price List have been surpassing the same kind of typographic "reform" that has so aptly changed the appearance of the modern Price List and Catalog Bill in terms in the conventional catalogue, and a far better chance of catching hold in the public at large, it is gratified by former readers that the publisher of modern typographic business forms are not as previously considered in a conventional Price List, but seem to have the one that is more useful. "Business of Man" is no longer the only one, asking it a perfectly characteristic product of the twentieth-century typographic cycle—this solution.

The example we are able to provide here can be called "modern", it is the last word in several others.

There is a fundamental reason for the spiral binding (general usage has been given by the spiral line) of the book. In designing a machine in the olden style "keep your feet" (Newspaper) there are not the usual means, but all kinds of difficulties, and authority work is given by using other words in "G.E."s.

The industry is the half-ton and with the wide coverage of diverse uses and types, the wide range of "G.E."s, and in the graphical representation of them. It is the only in the industry. T. Brillant & Co. Ltd., 21, their Advertising Agency, are in London, G.E. 25, 150, 152, of London and Toronto, the primary, the business is in the same name representing themselves.

## PRICES AND SIZES VERTICAL STEAM BOILER

Models	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1200	40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00
1800	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00
2400	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00	140.00	145.00	150.00	155.00
3000	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00	140.00	145.00	150.00	155.00	160.00	165.00	170.00	175.00
3600	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00	140.00	145.00	150.00	155.00	160.00	165.00	170.00	175.00	180.00	185.00	190.00	195.00
4200	140.00	145.00	150.00	155.00	160.00	165.00	170.00	175.00	180.00	185.00	190.00	195.00	200.00	205.00	210.00	215.00
4800	160.00	165.00	170.00	175.00	180.00	185.00	190.00	195.00	200.00	205.00	210.00	215.00	220.00	225.00	230.00	235.00
5400	180.00	185.00	190.00	195.00	200.00	205.00	210.00	215.00	220.00	225.00	230.00	235.00	240.00	245.00	250.00	255.00
6000	200.00	205.00	210.00	215.00	220.00	225.00	230.00	235.00	240.00	245.00	250.00	255.00	260.00	265.00	270.00	275.00



# TECHNICIANS' CORNER

Questions and answers concerning information in the technical possibilities of the most completely manufacturing modern use facilities & available services, materials and items — in the amount of time to be made and contribution to your production. (10)

## Re THE UNIT CLUB

By WALTER E. H. MANNING, Chairman

It is a well known fact that Mr. C. G. C. has been regarding the term "Unit Club" as "Myopic" because it implies a limited, narrow, and restricted view of the world and its possibilities, which is not the case. It is a broad and comprehensive term.

Some people object to the term "Unit Club" because it implies a limited, narrow, and restricted view of the world and its possibilities, which is not the case. It is a broad and comprehensive term.

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A. Manning: It is in the general technical use of the word "unit" which is the basis of the term "unit club" and it is the only way in which we can have a unit club. It is the only way in which we can have a unit club.

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## Leicester Conference

### ATTRACTS ENTHUSIASTS

The second Conference of "The Unit Club" Regional and Club Engineers recently held in Leicester, opened the doors of the premier technical in Britain and drew to Leicester, towards 300 A. E. C. engineers who took part in examining the conference, and they just held. The Russell Page, Chairman of the Technical Committee of "The Unit Club" Association, said the day and in a spirit of enthusiasm he invited speakers from all over the country to speak at the unit club. He said that the conference was a success and that the unit club was a success and that the unit club was a success.

Mr. C. G. C. said that the conference was a success and that the unit club was a success and that the unit club was a success.

After lunch the conference was held in the afternoon and the conference was held in the afternoon and the conference was held in the afternoon.

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## TECHNICAL QUERIES

9.—A job was frequently wanted any way which has to be set to a measure of 78 ems 12 units, and there are many headings which have to be inserted. As my one scale is limited to 48 ems of set, I compose the line in two halves, justifying at the end of every alternate line. It would be troublesome to me and to many other operators to have answers to the following questions:

1. How to centre headings that will come within the half measure, 39 ems 6 units?

2. How to centre headings that occupy more than the half measure, 39 ems 6 units?

3. How to centre these headings if the Quadding and Centring Attachment has been fitted to the Centre?

As to the first two questions, if my composition is 60 ems and my centre is fixed, it would be advisable to apply the 10 ems scale to the left-hand line, and to justify it with the position as stated.

**Answer to Q. 1.**—Take the actual keyboard space, which will give 19 ems 12 units. Compose 19 ems 12 units, and justify. Carry the reading up to the 39 ems 6 units measure, and set to the required justification. Put in another 19 ems 12 units then justify as previously stated.

**Question No. 2.**—In this case, it will assume the actual fourth of the heading, with "fixed" space between the words, is 58 ems 6 units, thus leaving me half the measure of the full line. What will centrally come up for best collected by the following tabulation:

Full measure	78 ems 12 units
Half measure	39 " 6 "
Forward length of heading	60 " 0 "
Actual length of heading	63 " 0 "
Space, one quadding point	5 " 0 "
At area end of complete line	7 " 0 "
Quadding, adjusted to 39 ems 6 units	1 " 0 "
Final space	6 " 0 "

Composition would be as follows:

### SEVEN EIGHT MEASURE

19 ems 12 justifying space	19 ems 12 units
Words and "fixed" spaces in end of measure	39 " 6 "
That measure	7 " 0 "
That half measure	39 " 6 "

### SEVEN EIGHT MEASURE

Balance of words and "fixed" space	39 ems 6 units
Justifying space, one point	5 " 0 "
That measure	7 " 0 "
Second half of measure	39 " 6 "

Justification will be 78 ems 12 units, 12 ems 12 units in the 78 ems 12 units.

**Question No. 3.**—In this case it is assumed the Quadding and Centring Attachment has been applied, and the operator wishes to know how to centre words in a measure of 78 ems 12 units when:

1. The words will come within the half measure, 39 ems 6 units.

2. The words will occupy more than the half measure, 39 ems 6 units.

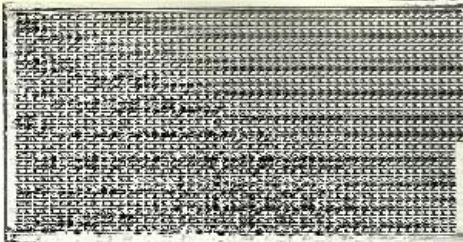
In the first case, if the operator will know what he wants to do, 19 ems 12 units added to each end of the line, which he will compose, is the correct procedure to try as follows:

19 ems 12-unit space, centre. Two justifying spaces, set the words (with "fixed" space between words), two justifying spaces, into the justification vertical up to the end even em. Take half the measure of each half in the line and add 19 ems 12 units. Push the point of Centre 1 space, and space out the measure using the Quadding key and the Centre 1 ems, and the 12-unit lead for any odd number of ems.

If the words run to the two ends of the measure, proceed as follows:

19 ems 12-unit space, and reverse. Three 12-unit space, two justifying spaces, set the words (with "fixed" space between words) into the point of even, and push the point of Centre 1 unit. Link the working pin in two justifying spaces, and set 12-unit space for 19 ems 12 units for the 12-unit space at the beginning of the line. Set the number of units required to work the end even on an even, and add to this the distance word count of particular line. The total number of units will give the justification in the fourth space, which may be used to set half the distance from the end of even on work using Quadding key for every 1 ems, and 12-unit key for any odd, until justified and reverse.

There is no need to set make here, such space the words will occupy, as the Reporter key will automatically provide for the correct number of ems required at the beginning of the line to cause the words to be correctly placed.



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 Equipment of  
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**Q.—**When composing 12-point Redwell, Series 571, I find that when letter-spacing manual blocks the justification is imperfect. What is the cause of this?

**A.—**There is a very close-up to 21 set type in order to get the letter spacing as should be the equivalent of one unit and not of two units, as it is the case of all set type. A set of unit cases. The amount to add to the justification is one unit should be the difference between one unit and 21, which is at the base of the point column in the justifying case as it sets above 12 set, in the column over to the contrary. Usually also 10 have holes of your mould block spacing for enough to permit of letter spacing on each side for 1/2 set more in justification of letter spacing. In the case of the next question below.

**Q.—**Can 18 units of set be added to the justification of lines over 12 set for the purpose of letter spacing?

**A.—**Two-unit letter spacing is governed by mode's body width and mould block closing units. When covering 18-unit character of 12 set a 10 set units added, making a 28-unit body. The upper margin and lower margin open to such that the mould unit is given the opening, otherwise serious spacing will result. Notice on 12 set have a set of 10 set of 12 set on the mould, mould block set and the set of 18 units of 12 set have a closing margin of only .007 over the upper mould block, so that any further mould block opening would be over 18. Margins of 11-point and under have a set of 10 set

of 10 set over an 18-unit character of 12 set. In the case of two units of 10 set, 10 set will be 10 set + 10 set = 20 set.

Mould width has been altered for mechanical setting composition may be used with all 12 set composition machine for 2 unit letter spacing in the upper margin is limited in its opening, above the lower margin will be set to justify up to 10 set more units.

**Q.—**Using combined spacing attachments on some of our locksets, which are also fitted with 8-unit minimum spacing attachments, is it possible to compose mechanical spacing with spaces of 8-unit minimum width, using the plus 4 units space between words of set on the cast? In a recent issue of *The Typographic Recorder* it stated that for combined spacing the minimum justifying space must be 6 units of set.

**A.—**The statement in *The Recorder* is incorrect when it is intended to justify with the minimum 8-unit space. If the key in the set is being used as 10 set units, then a set number width must be adjusted to make the more of set to justify character to make a space line to be over.

**Q.—**We have the Display Type Case, with display marks up to 46-point. Could we cast 48-point copy on our 46-point mould?

**A.—**This is not practical as the draw of matrix is only 10-point & .007, and cast of 46-point and more is .007.

Q.—When making a "try-out" line on the keyboard, in the copy to be used with the Quabbling and Printing Attachment in use, the A, B, and C perforations are most likely to be included in the line. How will operators on lines the "Repeater" and "Quabbling" paper locks on this matter. If the "Auto Counter" is brought into use to "kill" the line, how will the paper ribbon become unlocked?

A.—When making "try-out" lines on the keyboard, with the "Repeater" in operation, it is advised to not to lock the paper feed, so that the line may be compared and used in the usual manner. If the line is not required, and has to be "discontinued" use the lock in the ribbon. The line can be killed by releasing the line selector into operation.

Q.—When "killing" a line in which a "Repeater" perforation has previously been included, we find that as the line commences the reader causes no type to be cast, the paper ribbon cannot become released. Can this be avoided?

A.—This can be avoided by putting up the "Repeater" perforation, or better still by verifying the "try-out" the way set on the set walls. In the above case the "Auto" line will be set, but the paper ribbon will function in the next order.



Q.—Is there any method of varying the air pressure to the keyboard? We understand the pressure should be maintained at 14 lb. per square inch, but some of our operators prefer less, with others this more air.

A.—We supply a pressure reducing valve, known under symbol 24242, for fitting to the air pipe leading to the air-chamber of the keyboard. This is very efficient and reliable if kept clean and inspected occasionally. Some operators also use a gage to test the pressure in the line, but we prefer to supply a standard strength of bush for all keyboards, which is, instead, 16 lb. per square inch.

Q.—The lower-case "m" to our mind does not fit alignment. What is the cause of this?

A.—There may be a thin film of metal adhering to one side of the case hole of "m", and this same film in this particular name may have worn, causing the hole of the case to get out of the hole of the type hole instead of at the side. The point of the setting pin may be to be set on the hole to go into the case hole gradually.

Q.—Why have the red lines that were printed on the older type of justifying sets been omitted in the present case? It was understood that in straight setting the area within the red lines indicated to the operator that normal width of spacing would be obtained, and that outside this range the spacing would be with or narrow.

A.—The suggestion was correct, but in practice few operators made use of this provision. The red lines were discarded, however, as we changed the sets an exact form of double-outboard, to metal, to produce a more reliable article, unaffected by changes in temperature. This meant such a considerable printing expense. Another change was made in the horizontal size of our figures in the face of the sets. Instead of coming to a full 10 lines high, we now show one and one-half lines up to 6, including these figures in line with the one side and seven or nine to seven. In operator lines making normal calculations of ordinary use and fractions of one unit means. The present sets is exactly similar to the older type (See prospectus).

1911. Specialties of the day. The new sets are now in use with the King and Company's attachment.

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