

TYPOGRAPHIC TECHNICAL SERIES FOR  
APPRENTICES PART VII. NO. 43

# APPLIED DESIGN FOR PRINTERS

A HANDBOOK OF THE PRINCIPLES OF  
ARRANGEMENT, WITH BRIEF COMMENT  
ON THE PERIODS OF DESIGN WHICH  
HAVE MOST STRONGLY INFLUENCED  
PRINTING

BY  
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## FOREWORD

This primer of design is an earnest effort to make intelligible to the apprentice student certain fundamental principles of arrangement and of ornamentation whose use is instinctive to the accomplished typographer.

It has been often written that there are no rules in Art, and equally often that the master artist (or craftsman) is he who can skillfully break all rules. It must be inevitable that the apprentice shall adhere too closely to each newly observed principle before his work can be a well-rounded embodiment of them all. To him is commended this exact procedure, recognizing, as his perception grows, that there are good reasons why traditions are emphasized here and all-embracing rules and formulae are not to be found.

Due credit must be paid to Mr. Ernest Hilen Watchelder, who first devoted his pen and brush directly to the printer's problem in design, and who in turn gives honor to the influence of Mr. Venman Ross. Neither has expressed a method but has graphically analyzed the

attitude of mankind during successive epochs toward those matters which deal with beauty. It is to be hoped that this little book may serve as a simple guide and as a stimulant toward an extended study of the larger attributes of printing which are not concerned with utility alone.

H. L. G





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תִּשְׁאַל יְהוָה  
כִּי-אֵין  
בְּעָמָד



## Introductory

How material may be made into a finished product which will have the quality of usefulness alone. Utility is the first purpose of most of the works of man. But when the maker is moved by pride in his work and a desire for beauty to make his handiwork pleasing in appearance as well as useful a second purpose is fulfilled. All civilization and most forms of savagery demand that the equipment of routine life shall be pleasing to the eye after its prime purpose of usefulness has been developed. If an article be pleasing in appearance its making will have involved some of the elements of design. The relationship of its parts, the lines of its construction, its coloring, the manner in which it is ornamented will depend first upon its purpose, but will be guided by a group of recognized traditions which we call the principles of design. Design governs the arrangement of masses, lines, and dots to secure the qualities of beauty and fitness. Every piece of work which is

definitely arranged with consideration for its various parts and their relationship is called, in the abstract, a design. Thus we speak of a poster, a decorated wall, a building, or a printed page as a design.

No successful design will have the qualities of fitness and beauty. Fitness to purpose is largely a mechanical factor. A well building may protect its occupants from the weather, and an ugly printed page may be entirely illegible. Beauty depends upon esthetic qualities; that is, upon the characteristics of the design which will appeal to the eye and mind through the consideration of Harmony (of shape, tone, color, and conception).

Balance and proportion (of mass, shape, and color). Rhythm (of shape, line, tone, and color).

This conception of the elements of design covers all of the many things that mankind makes buildings, or railroad trains, or sculpture, or paintings, or pottery, or furniture, or the printed page alike. In each, different though they be, the purpose of design is to relate the various surfaces, masses, and structural lines and to decorate or ornament the finished whole. Countless materials may be used and all the varied purposes of the equipment of mankind must be satisfied, but the application of the principles

of design will be similar throughout. This point is emphasized so that the student of printing may find a common ground with the workers in all the fine and useful arts.



## The Surface

In the printed page, design is concerned with the arrangement of masses and lines on a flat surface the face of the sheet of paper. Hence design in printing considers two dimensions only, width and length. The third dimension, depth, which must be treated in all but flat surfaces, can only be represented on the printed page and the means of showing depth is really an illusion by which the eye sees various colors and tones which convey a pictorial impression. It is important to note that design and pictorial representation serve each a different purpose in printing. Yet they are similar mechanically in that each requires a printing surface (type, borders, ornaments, and engravings) which may be prepared by the same mechanical procedures. The picture exists for its own interest or as an illustration for the text. As such it is merely an element in the design of the page. Decoration or ornament may be used to embellish the page, as a pattern on its flat surface, and may be related to the text, but need not serve as an

illustration to it.

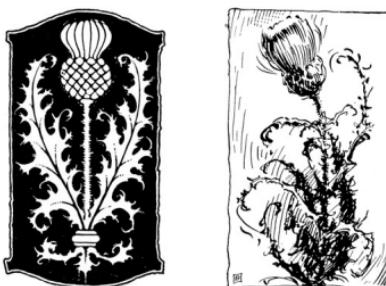


Fig. 1. A design of flat surfaces and a realistic pen sketch of the same subject.

As an example: Much of the material devised for the decoration of the printed page (ornaments and borders) is derived from natural forms: i. e., leaves, flowers, etc. The leaves, stems, and flowers which are adapted to form the ornament shown in Fig. 1 are a flat pattern of black and white. The same material is rendered pictorially in the pen sketch accompanying the ornament. It will be observed that the flat treatment of the ornament depends upon arrangement of interesting flat masses for its significance. The pen sketch not only conveys an impression of the form of the natural objects, but it also suggests depth. A photograph of the natural objects, reproduced by a printing plate, would be still more realistic.

The preceding points have been given emphasis as a warning against a tendency to use pictures, however pleasing, as decorative material; or to allow design in printing to be concerned

with a representation of depth. The same masses of shadow and light which express roundness or depth in a picture may be formed into decorative flat masses and thus embodied in the design of the page. In Fig. 2, A is a picture which might be used as an illustration or for its own interest. B is a flat rendering whose arrangement of masses suggests the pictorial interest of A without denying the flat surface upon which it is printed.



## 'The Master is off' Designing

Since design is a matter of arrangement, its materials are the masses, lines, and dots which make up the whole form.

A dot theoretically has no dimensions. And a line (being the path of a dot in motion) theoretically has length but no width. While if a line be moved sideways it produces a mass which has area and shape.

Practically, a dot may be larger than a pin point and may have definite shape a square dot or a round dot. Also in the common terms of design a line may have width (often called weight). Thus we speak of a narrow or light line as contrasted with a wide or heavy line.

A mass will have shape, which is the impression conveyed to the eye by its general contour. It will have size or measure, which will be its actual or



Fig. 2'. A. *Betula fontinalis* showing fine form of phloemraph, metamerism, full protection of leaf of dielectric, especially in various igneous trunks found southward. This is a common illustration.

Fig. 2'. B. *Betula fontinalis* plain domed form of stem showing slight thickening of the phloemraph in flat surfaces of black and white. Such forms do not dielectric or typewriter.

relative area. It will further have tone or color, its general relation in appearance to black and white or to the colors of the spectrum. Embodying these terms in an example: We may specify a mass square in shape, having an area of four square inches, and being gray in tone. These three characteristics, then, will identify and describe any mass. In printing, the successive lines of type which form a paragraph, block, or connected series of paragraphs or blocks, are considered as a mass. An initial letter may be another mass; a headband still another; and ornaments

or illustrations may form other masses. All must be considered as mass elements in the design of the page, with rule borders as surrounding lines, or heavier designed borders as surrounding masses.

Thus all the component parts of the printed page are reduced to elements or materials of design, and with these materials an arrangement is to be made, for the sake of beauty, which will have the qualities of harmony, balance, proportion, and rhythm.



## 'The Four II art. II ensi off' IIensii gini

The dictionary defines harmony, in art, as a normal state of completeness in the relation of things to each other. This state of completeness in a harmonious scheme is such that we have no desire to change or modify any detail or characteristic.

Balance is defined as the state of being in equilibrium. In design this refers to the equilibrium or balance of attraction to the eye between the various masses.

Proportion is the comparative relation of one thing to another with respect to size.

Rhythm, in design, is a movement characterized by regular recurrence of accent.

Let us discover the embodiment of these qualities of design with a simple experiment. Cut from black, dark gray, and light gray cover paper a miscellaneous assortment

of small pieces as shown in Fig. 3. This group of squares, oblongs, triangles, diamonds, circles, and whatnot has none of the qualities of design as it appears in Fig. 3.

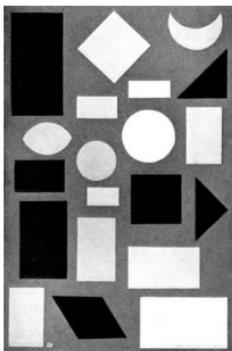


Fig. 3. A group of miscellaneous masses having various measures, shapes, and tones. Arranged without thought of design.

Choose from Fig. 3 certain pieces which seem to have a definite similarity of shape. Combine them with another rectangle, as in Fig. 4, and the result is certainly more orderly and pleasing than the unrelated tangle in Fig. 3. In Fig. 4 we have developed the quality of shape harmony.

But we note that in spite of the harmony of shapes in Fig. 4 some of the pieces of paper seem unduly prominent because of their blackness. They do not seem harmonious with the gray tone of the others. If we replace them with other pieces gray in color, as in

Fig. 5, the result will be a more pleasing relationship of tone throughout the design. Thus we have made a simple demonstration of tone harmony.

If our pieces of paper were of various colors we could make another arrangement to express a color harmony. The problem of color, however, has so many phases that it is considered separately in this series.

If rhythm is to give us a regular recurrence of various features of a design, it will be possible to choose a combination of pieces of paper which will show a rhythmic arrangement, Fig. 6. It will be noticeable here that the shapes occur in successive groups which repeat an idea.

We may also arrange a series of pieces in which the tones are rhythmic, progressing from light to dark in repeated groups. This will be a simple example of tone rhythm, Fig. 7.

Summing up the experiment thus far the following definitions may be noted:

Shape harmony will exist when masses similar in contour or shape are used to form a design.

Tone harmony results from the use of tones in a design which carry a feeling of relationship.

Shape rhythm is the regular recurrence of similar shapes in a design or a rhythmic increase or decrease in the size of shapes.

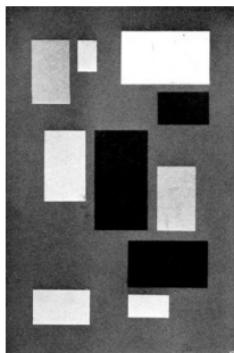


Fig. 4. Units selected from Fig. 3, having a common similarity of shape. But they are not harmoniously related in tone.

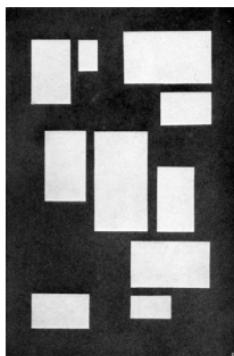


Fig. 5. The same shapes as used in Fig. 4, substituting equal tones of gray as needed to produce harmony throughout.

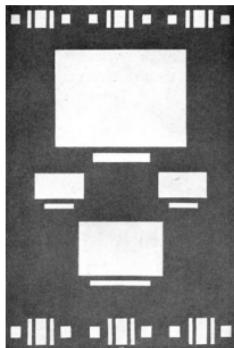


Fig. 6. Simple development of shape and measure rhythm such as might occur on a

printed page. Masses should be related in measure as well as in shape.

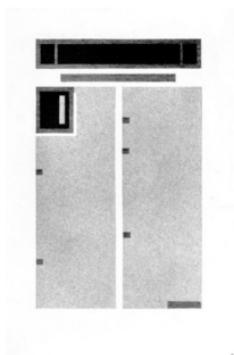


Fig. 7. Simple illustration of tone rhythm as it may occur on a type page. The tones progress from the white of the margins through the light gray masses of type to the darker grays of decorations.

used in a design.

Tone rhythm is a recurrence of similar tones or a regular progression of related tones from light to dark or the reverse through a design.

The four qualities above are so closely related that there is often no definite dividing line between them; indeed, a successful design will embody them all.



## Proportion

Our definition of proportion as a comparative relationship of size is so broad that any sizes may be in proportion. The quality of proportion in design is always assumed to be a pleasing relationship of sizes. It thus becomes necessary to determine what relationship of sizes will be most pleasing.

The use of equal masses in a design is monotonous. The eye finds variety of size more interesting. But to determine what form of variety is most interesting we must find, if possible, the ideal mass relationship between masses in a design. This problem has of necessity been solved by the designers of all nations and all periods, and it is interesting to note that the result has everywhere been practically the same.

Let us arrive at the expression of

good proportion by the simple means of dividing a rectangle into two parts which will have the most interesting relationship. This rectangle is B in Fig. 8. B shows a division into equal parts, the result being uninteresting and monotonous. In C the division gives a feeling that the lower part is too large; it is crowding the upper and the result is not pleasing. The relationship in D is so nearly equal that the division seems to have been an inaccurate effort to locate the center somewhere between the division point in C and that in B will probably be the best point. Repeated trials will locate the point about as in E, which will be found to lie about two-fifths of the distance down from the top. This will give the upper area in E an area of 2 and the lower an area of 3. Hence the relationship or proportion is said to be as 2 is to 3. By the term good proportion, or merely the word proportion, in speaking of design this ratio of 2 to 3 is assumed.

It is interesting to note that when a space has been divided into the ratio of 2 to 3, the relationship of the smaller to the larger is practically the same as the relationship of the w larger to the original whole. Or, mathematically, if the

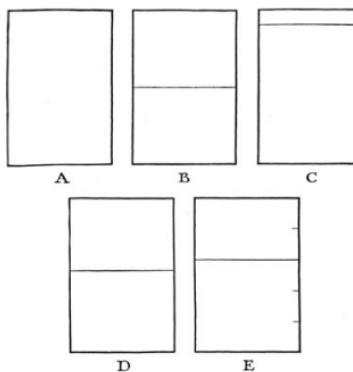


Fig. 8. The division of a rectangle, A, to secure spaces of interesting relationship. Equal division in B. Overbalanced effect in C. Too nearly equal in D. More interesting in E, where the relationship of spaces is as 2 is to 3.

original, having an area of 5, is divided into parts of 2 and 3, then 2 is to 3 as 3 is to 5, a ratio which is approximately true. The student of architecture finds the most careful consideration of proportion in the relationship of spaces throughout all the architectural orders. In printing, the designer must be guided by the same traditions.

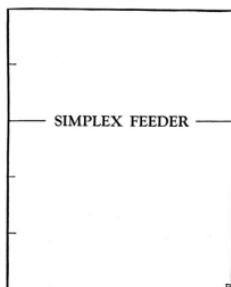


Fig. 9. Spacing a single line on a page so that it makes an interesting division of space. There are 2

parts of white space  
above and 3 parts below.

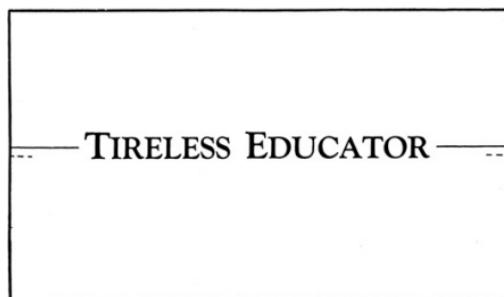


FIG. 10. Placing a single line so that it will appear to be centered. The dotted lines show the mathematical center of the vertical side. The straight lines show the center of the type line.

The most simple application of proportion to the division of a printed page occurs when a single type line or compact group of lines is to be placed on the page (Fig. 9).

It is unfortunate that it is so easy to divide space mechanically in a type page by using identical measures of furniture or slugs above and below. When, in certain instances (as in a business card), tradition demands that a line be centered vertically, it will be found that the exact centering of the line will make it appear a bit low. An optical illusion demands that such a line be raised slightly if it is to appear in the vertical center (Fig. 10). This apparent center is called the optical center. The same condition makes

it necessary when an apparent square is to be used that the width of the square be slightly greater than the height. (Fig. 11.)

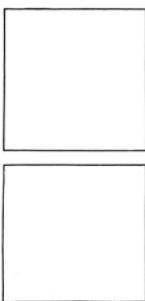


Fig. 11. A true square above and an optically corrected square below. Psychologists explain that the eyes find it more difficult to judge the length of vertical lines, hence are inclined to exaggerate them.



## BALANCE

The physical equilibrium which exists in the balanced seesaw of our childhood and the optical balance which is the result of the proper adjustment of masses within the confining edges of a design are similar, in that each is an equalizing of forces of attraction. In the former the force is gravity; in the latter, the attraction to the eye, which varies with the size and tone of the mass. While the force of gravity usually brings balancing masses to a horizontal alignment, optical balance may bring the masses in a design into equilibrium on any desired line, horizontal, vertical, or diagonal. The attraction which for minors  
prosperousness wharves differently with the smaller and toner. Thus for minors off from the equilibrium individuals, social and biological will be their stronger ors retarding in partment with who has a mass of two

square inches, solid black. It will also be twice as strong in attraction value as a mass of four square inches, neutral gray (the gray being half the value of black). The attraction value of gray tones particularly affects the consideration of blocks of type which vary in depth of tone according to the blackness of the type face, closeness of spacing, etc.

Since the sawhorse must have its sawhorse and the weighing scale its point of support, it follows that any condition of equilibrium, physical or optical, demands a point of balance. In design, this point will determine the location of the related masses. It will be apparent upon further thought that the point of balance should have some relationship to the edge or confines of the design.

The confining edge of the design is usually a rectangle, on the printed page. The location of a point of balance within this rectangle tends to divide it. How shall it be divided in the most interesting way? By applying the ratio of good proportion. So the point of balance may be located usually on a line which divides the page into parts of 2 and 3.

When equal masses are to be balanced it is obvious that they will be equidistant from the point of balance. (Fig. 12.)

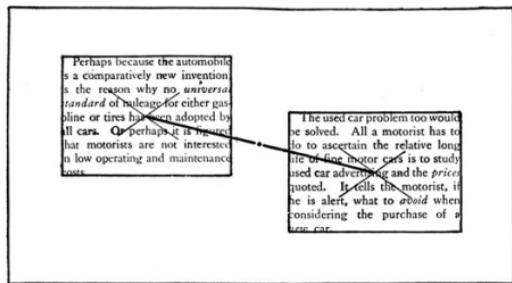


Fig. 12. Equal masses balanced at equal distance from the center point.

When the masses are unequal the point is at unequal distances from the centers of the masses. These unequal distances have the same ratio as the masses themselves, but the larger mass is always the shorter distance from the point. If 1 pound is to balance 4 pounds it is obvious that the 1-pound mass must be 4 times as far from the point of balance as the 4-pound mass.

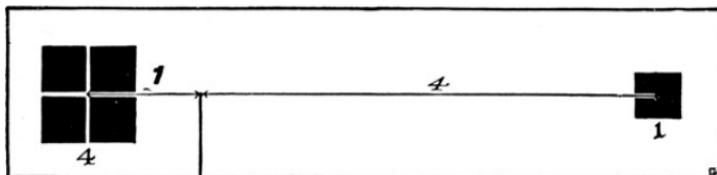


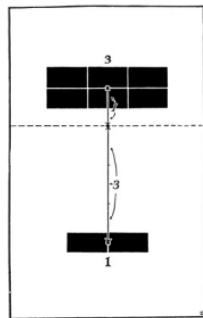
Fig. 13. Mass of 4 units balanced by 1 unit.

Hence, to balance two masses in a rectangle, the point of balance will be found by proportion, placing it on a line which divides the rectangle into parts of 2 to 3. The balancing of the masses across this point will then be a matter of determining their relative distances from it. It is apparent that the larger of two masses may

be far enough from the point of balance so that it will force the smaller entirely out of the rectangle. It is of course easy to move the larger closer to the point which automatically brings in the smaller. What constitutes a proper distance from the edge of the rectangle will be discussed under Margins, in the book on Typographical Design.

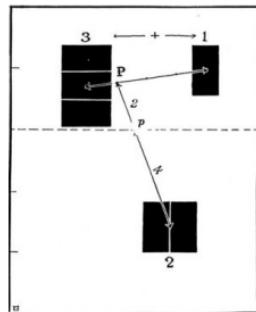
Fig. 14. Mass of 3 units balanced by mass of 1 unit, taking the point of balance upon the line which divides the space in good proportion.

Fig. 15. Measures of 3 and 1 balanced by a measure of 2, the point of balance



dividing the space in good proportion.

The balance of three or more masses within a rectangle involves the



consideration of two at a time, balancing the pair or pairs with

the remaining mass or masses. In Fig. 15, masses 1, 2 and 3 are to be balanced within the rectangle. Balancing 3 with 1 gives the balancing point P. Taking 2 plus 1 from the point P, we locate the mass 2 to balance them across the line PB which divides the rectangle in good proportion. The point P then becomes the balancing point for the entire group. Mathematically, 3 plus 1 equal 4; 4 is twice 2; therefore the mass 2 must be twice as far from the point P as the balanced masses 3 plus 1.

Two other combinations might have been worked out with the masses in Fig. 15: 3 plus 2, balanced by 1, the mass 1 being placed five times as far from the point P as would the point P. Or 2 plus 1 might have been balanced by 3, in which case the distances would have been equal.

The application of these principles of balance to the problems of typography is largely a matter of influence. The typographer should be guided by them but he need not make mathematical calculations if his eyes be trained to judge relative attraction values so that he can arrange his various masses to secure balance.



## Symmetry

When two parts of a design are equal in every respect so that if the design were folded over one-half would superimpose in every detail with the other half, then a state of symmetry exists and the design is said to be symmetrical. The line upon which such a design would be folded, or, in other words, the line which bisects a symmetrical design, is called its axis.

The printed page is often symmetrical with respect to its vertical axis (Fig. 1E).

In Fig. 1E the line AB is the vertical axis of the page.

It is rarely possible that the printed page can be symmetrical with respect to its horizontal axis. Such a state would involve a division of the page below its optical center and employed to emphasize the story to be told or the character of the arrangement used by the painter.

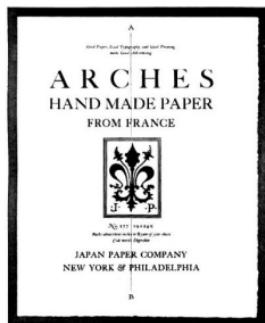
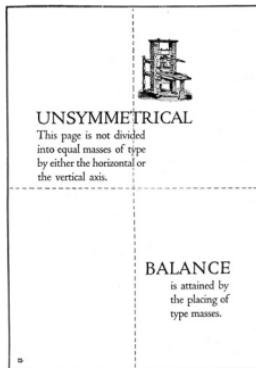


Fig. 16. Type page, symmetrical with respect to its vertical axis.

Fig. 17. Page arranged for



variety. Not symmetrical on either axis. This arrangement is frequently used in advertising display, but is rare in book work.





## Variety

The absence of symmetry in a design gives it the character of variety, which may be defined as a state of inequality in the arrangement of the parts of a design.

In Fig. 17, neither the horizontal axis nor the vertical axis divides the page so that its units are symmetrically arranged.



## Motion

In any arrangement, pictorial or decorative, the eye of the observer is attracted to various parts in succession, depending on their character and position with respect to each other. This quality, called motion, will be more pronounced as the several units tend to lead more definitely from one to another. Fig. 18 shows the path which the eye follows as it looks at the ornament. In pictorial composition the same quality is employed to emphasize the story to be told or the character of the arrangement used by the painter. Then it is called line. This quality of design is not to be confused with action, which is the depiction of a figure in motion, as shown in Fig. 19.



FIG. 18. The diagram shows the motion of the eye as it perceives the design above. This motion is due to line entirely, not to accents of tone.



FIG. 19. Showing action in the figure depicted, without motion in design.

On the printed page the eye may be definitely directed from one unit to another through this quality of motion, which forms a very valuable resource for the printer. Fig. 20 is a diagram of a simple use of motion, the eye progressing as indicated by the arrows through the masses which make up the page.

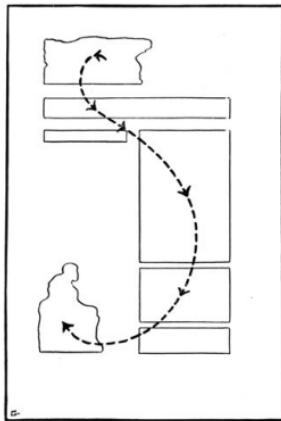


Fig. 28. Diagram of motion as employed in advertising to lead the eye progressively through a page.



## Ornament

While the elements of design concern all the parts of a proposed scheme (on the printed page, its masses of type, decorative border, head-band, initial letters, tail-pieces, etc.) certain parts will be used solely to beautify the whole design. They ornament or decorate it. Ornament is a means by which Beauty or Significance is imparted to Utility.

Ornament may be either Symbolic or Esthetic.

Symbolic ornament consists of elements or forms chosen because they are significant of the purpose of the design.

In Fig. 22, the ornament is symbolic in its close connection with the message conveyed by the type.

Esthetic ornament consists of forms chosen for their beauty alone. In Fig. 23, the head-band and initial are pleasing in design

and they beautify the page without having the slightest relation to the text of the page.

Esthetic ornament characterizes the periods of design which have had the most important influence in the development of printing: the Greek, Roman, and Renaissance. Symbolic ornament is found in Egyptian, Assyrian, Byzantine, Scandinavian, Celtic, Persian, Indian, Gothic, Chinese, and Japanese design. For intimate study of these various styles and periods the reader is referred to the various books listed in the bibliography.

FIG. 21.

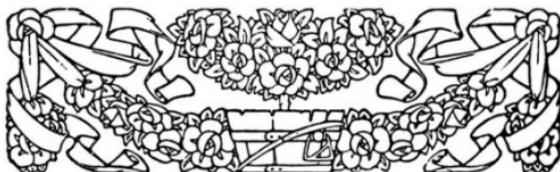


FIG. 21. Ornament designed with natural tones.

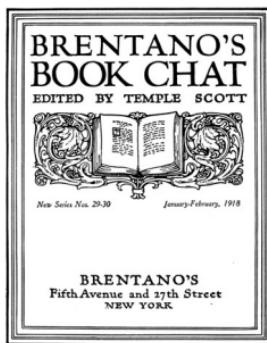


FIG. 22. House-organ cover design by Dr. F. W. Baudy, in which the ornament is symbolic of the tesserae of the page.



FIG. 23. TYPE PAGE DECORATED WITH AESTHETIC ORNAMENT. Much of the decorative material available to printers is of this character. Since the printer need not study its symbolic significance he may choose such decoration for its qualities of tone and good drawing.

ORNAMENT MAY BE NATURAL OR INVENTIVE. Natural ornament continues itself to the condition in decorative design of forms chosen from nature, either animate or inanimate. Inventive ornament consists of elements not derived from any natural source. It is usually geometric in character; that is, it is rendered in patterns and masses expressed in geometric shapes.

### A SINGLE DECORATIVE SPOT OF GEOMETRIC ORNAMENT



FIG. 24. TYPE BORDER USED AS GEOMETRIC ORNAMENT.

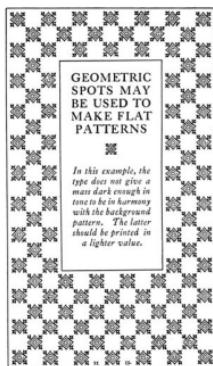


FIG. 25. Further use of type borders to make a flat pattern or fill-in design. Compare the effect with that shown in the facing illustration.

In the artistic development of the various races, geometric design has often been the result of religious restrictions upon the imitation of any animate forms. The Mahometans have developed it to its highest type of expression. Arabian and Moorish architecture and handicrafts are the best examples, with the crystal beauty of the Alhambra, the wonderful palace built by the Moors in Spain, as the supreme achievement of geometric design.

Geometrical design uses simple materials, being the oldest of the elements of decoration. The implements of savages and the tattooing of the Indians prove this. From the first crude expressions of the original squares, circles, zigzag lines, and sundry simple

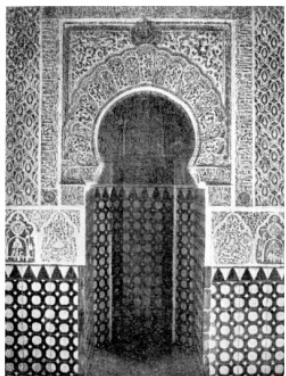


FIG. 25. A niche in the Alhambra, at Granada, Spain. Showing characteristic Moorish ornamentation.

combinations, gradual development led finally to the delicate forms of Moorish design. The elaboration of this style involves deep mathematical problems and careful draftsmanship.

The majority of geometrical ornaments may be divided into three groups. We may find them in typographical material; these groups are bands or borders, made up visually of repeated units or spots; enclosed spaces or panels; and unlimited field patterns or all-over designs.

In nearly every style and period of design the plant-world has been the biggest source of material for adaptation. The direct imitation of natural forms, keeping as much as possible of their shape, color, formation, etc., is called naturalistic design. Departure

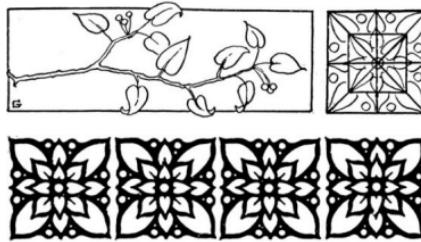


FIG. 27. The development of a motif (stems, leaves, and berries) into a decorative spot. Diagram in the upper corner shows the geometrical arrangement of the material. The spot has been repeated to form a band.



FIG. 28. Development of the motif used in Fig. 27 into a natural ornament. The forms and growth are not distorted but the rendering is in flat surfaces to hold the decorative quality.

from the exact details of the natural form, forming the design according to the rules of rhythm and symmetry, with strict attention to regularity leads to a result more artificial in character.

Whether the ornament you consider be naturalistic or artificial, the original source, which is the plant-form or other natural form from which the design was made, is called the motif of the design. It is interesting to survey the world

about you and note here and there a recognizable motif in the design of wallpaper, hangings, furniture, rugs, books, and other household articles through the works of art.



Fig. 219. In initial leaf their decoloration with  
maturity is diminished and in plain silvering the color in  
the mature leaf is more readily visible. Furthermore  
epiphysis is off the resistant soil of lateness, off  
surface in mature leaf though it is the decoloration is  
flat silvered off gradually.



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Fig. 311. A phraig firion ion li huim innotori. F leonis i sih  
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uersum me. **M**ulti dicunt an-  
no est salus ipsi in deo eius.  
**D**omi suscepitor meus es: glorie  
altas raput meum. **A**to in  
minu clamaui: et exaudie-  
te sancto suo. **E**go dominus es:  
sum: et resurrexi quia dominus sum

If it goes to the typewriter, it has to be written by hand.



Fig. 313. Rheiophilodicti domi off. ai plagiis firmi  
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Wurst, sons (Giurttanniblairg), Furst, sonnd  
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tihier, iff, rurst, leff, houret, isor, Niachor, larsi  
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id, ligni, iff, l friend, Typpier, affouers, lourier, bue  
dhermer, lopheid, wif, thi, lourier, id, l rust, l incrt, ly  
c, larsi, ic, in, effe, l hing, lech, hor, hing, thi  
lert, lert, l friend, off, thi, linscr, lipp, lounis  
wif, thi, weimer, lourier, lini, lart, lounis, luy, Greek  
and Roman artisans. (Figs. 35-6.)

The design of the Renaissance has been embodied in the books of many nations. Indeed, it may be said that modern book design dates from the start of printing in Italy. But, just as the fine arts have never since flourished as they did in that resplendent period, so has the progress of design in printing been a matter of the work of individuals or limited groups rather than the character of a period or a national expression. The voluptuous vagaries of the successive French periods of design gave little lasting distinction to contemporary printing. Type faces were cut at various times and by men of different nationalities which

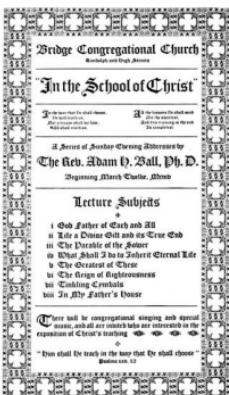


FIG. 34. Ecclesiastical style in modern typography.

have marked characteristics, but they are not to be noted as establishing periods or styles in printing.



Fig. 35. An inscription in Classic Roman. Study opposite illustration.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries printing in England grew into forms of expression which have been recognized under the term of Georgian or colonial. The first editions of Shakespeare typify the earlier development of this style, which was marked by

poor typographical materials that were nevertheless arranged in a direct and interesting manner. (Fig. 37.)

A few years later the growth of printing in the American colonies brought this form of typographical expression into most of the printed matter which has been preserved. The museums of printing and the literature dealing with the times are rich with examples. See Figs. 39 to 41. Through the ensuing decades printing developed mechanically, but it lapsed into styles which had little or no relationship to design. It is interesting historically to follow the efforts of the printers who rode on the first steamboats and railroad trains; who recorded the rise and fall of slavery and secession; who bent their rules and jumbled their type faces during the early Pullman days that marked the start of many modern successful printers. The history of the craft through all these times has been picturesque and closely identified with the growth of the country. But it has little or no significance for the designer.

Design in printing has suffered through the marvelous mechanical development of machines and devices whose sole purpose has been to multiply gross output. Necessary as sheer volume of

THE GLORY OF  
THE ROMAN ALPHABET LIES IN  
ITS CAPITALS WHILE THAT OF THE  
GOTHIC TEXT-LETTER LIES IN ITS  
LOWER CASE. THIS IS BUT NATU-  
RAL AS THE ROMAN ALPHABET  
ORIGINALLY WAS AN ALPHABET  
OF CAPITALS ONLY

Fig. 36. Forum, a classic Roman type, designed by Mr. F. W. Study.

  
A  
Midsummer nights  
dreame.

As it hath beeene sundry times pub-  
lickly acted, by the Right honoura-  
ble, the Lord Chamberlaine his  
servants.

*Written by William Shakespeare.*



Imprinted at London, for Thomas Hey, and are to  
be sold at his Shoppe at the Signe of the White Hart,  
in Fleet-street. 1640.

Fig. 37. Title page, much reduced, of a Shakespeare first folio, showing the Georgian style of typography. The types were poorly fitted and of uncertain alignment. The stock ornaments, cut on wood, were often bruised and worn. Yet there is undeniably charm in the result.

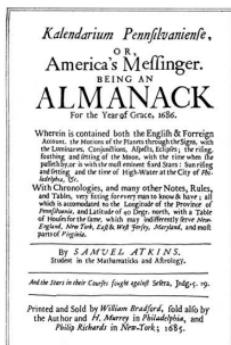


Fig. 38. An early American page, dated 1685, showing the influence of the Georgian style

upon the Colonial printers. An improvement in mechanical quality may be noted. Large capitals, a profusion of italics, and frequent use of cross rules mark this period of printing.

Production has been, it has remained for very recent years to witness a renewal of interest in the beauty of printing, as determined by the principles of design.

William Morris, in England, devoted a very few years, toward the end of his life, to a protest against the commonplace and mechanical qualities which had dominated printing previously. He revived many of the old traditions and marked his books with his strong personality. We owe much of our present wide-spread reverence for good design in printing to his influence, even as we are similarly indebted to him for the well-designed and useful appurtenances of our daily life which have supplanted twisted and distorted furniture, stuffed birds under glass jars, and all the atrocities of a generation or two ago. See Figs.

Among the present-day designers of printing whose work shows an intimate study of the principles and the traditions of the craft are such men as Rogers, Updike, Goudy, Cleland, and Currier. The product of their work may frequently be seen in reproductions in the trade

publications, it should be studied by younger designers, for it shows the results of earnest and understanding effort to make modern printing reach and even pass the artistic standards which were established nearly five hundred years ago.

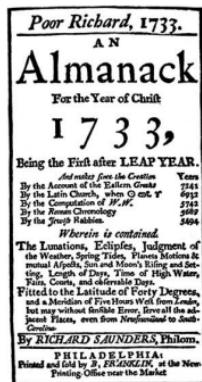


Fig. 39. Page from Poor Richard's Almanack, one of the best known of the Colonial publications. Its style is typical of that period.

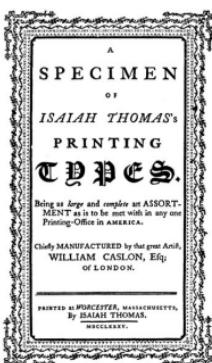


Fig. 40. Illustrating the period of transition from the true Colonial style. Type and material are obviously improved in mechanical qualities, but the compositor must have been seeking for something new in typography.

THE  
HISTORY OF PRINTING  
IN  
AMERICA.  
WITH A  
BIOGRAPHY OF PRINTERS,  
AND AN  
ACCOUNT OF NEWSPAPERS.  
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED A CONCISE VIEW OF  
THE DISCOVERY AND PROGRESS OF THE ART  
IN  
OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

IN TWO VOLUMES.  
BY ISAIAH THOMAS  
PRINTER, WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

VOLUME I

PRINTING done in style of medieval art  
now in vogue again. See also the title  
and the back cover of this book.

WORCESTER:  
AT THE PRESS OF ISAIAH THOMAS, JUN.  
ISAAC STURTEVANT, PRINTER.

1810.

Fig. 41. Showing a typical title page composed at the beginning of the decline of typography in America. During almost the entire 19th Century there was neither reason nor design in most of the printing produced.



Figs. 42 and 43. Facing pages from *The Tale of Beowulf*, as designed and printed by William Morris. The small reproductions give but a suggestion of the Morris conception of book-making.

After a century or more of the most haphazard printing, Morris revived the traditions of the first book-makers, thereby stimulating a world-wide renewal of interest in typography and design.

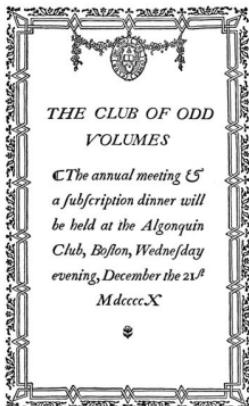


Fig. 44. Page designed by Mr. Bruce Rogers.

## THE DOOR IN THE WALL *And Other Stories*

BY  
H·G·WELLS

ILLUSTRATED  
WITH PHOTOGRAVURES FROM  
PHOTOGRAPHS BY  
ALVIN LANGDON COBURN



NEW YORK & LONDON  
MITCHELL KENNERLEY  
MCMXI

Fig. 45. Title page by Mr. F. W. Scoudy.



Fig. 46. Folder cover arranged by Mr. T. M. Cleland.

MEMORIAL EXHIBITION  
OF THE WORKS  
OF  
AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS

3

1

BERNARD P. E. SAINT-GAUDENS  
Bronze bust, signed and dated 1867. H. 15 in.  
Three-quarters size, directed and looking left.

*Inscription*

BERNARD P. E. SAINT-GAUDENS.

*Signature*

A. ST. G. FECIT. 1867.

*Gift by Mrs. Augustus Saint-Gaudens.*

*Note. Father of the sculptor.*

2

SILENCE

Marble statue, signed and dated 1874. Herring  
bone. Female figure standing, dressed in long chiton,  
directed and facing to front; over the head a cloak  
which partially covers the face; the right hand  
raised, forefinger on lips, the left fore-arm raised  
and extended.

*Signature (in script)*

AUG. ST. GAUDENS FECIT. ROMA 1874.

*Gift by the President and Trustees of the Grand  
Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of  
New York.*

F i g . - 2 7 . C a t a l o g u e   p a g e   n u m b e r ,   2 ,   2 ,   U p d a t e s .





## S U P P L E M E N T R Y R E A D I N G S

- The Principles of Design, By Ernest Allen Batchelder, Inland Printer Company, Chicago.
- Design in Theory and Practice, By Ernest Allen Batchelder, MacMillan Company, New York.
- A Manual of Historic Ornament, By Richard Strozier, B. T. Batsford, 94 High Holburn, London.
- Line and Form, By Walter Crane, S. Bell and Sons, London.
- The Bases of Design, By Walter Crane, S. Bell and Sons, London.
- A History of Ornament, By R. D. F. Hamlin, Century Company, New York.
- Ornament and its Application, By Lewis F. Day, Scribner's, New York.
- Nature in Ornament, By Lewis F. Day, B. T. Batsford, 94 High Holburn, London.



## REVIEW QUESTIONS SUGGESTIONS TO STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS

The following questions, based on the contents of this pamphlet, are intended to serve (1) as a guide to the study of the text, (2) as an aid to the student in putting the information contained into definite statements without actually memorizing the text, (3) as a means of securing from the student a reproduction of the information in his own words. A careful following of the questions by the reader will insure full acquaintance with every part of the text, avoiding the accidental omission of what might be of value. These primers are so condensed that nothing should be omitted. In teaching from these books it is very important that these questions and such others as may

occur to the teacher should be made the basis of frequent written work, and of final examinations. The importance of written work cannot be overstated. It not only assures knowledge of material but the power to express that knowledge correctly and in good form.

## QUESTIONS

1. What purpose in the works of mankind is served by design?
2. In what manner does design influence man's handiwork?
3. What is design?
4. What is a design?
5. What is the difference between beauty and fitness to purpose?
6. What are the elements of design?
7. What relationship has a printer to a sculptor, an architect, a painter, a decorative designer?
8. How does the printed page limit its design?
9. What is the difference between a printed picture and a printed design based upon that picture?
10. Why are pictures unsuitable to decorate a printed page?
11. What are the materials of design?
12. Analyze a well-designed typographical ornament into the materials which compose it. When the materials of design are put to use, what conditions must be satisfied in their arrangement?
13. What is harmony?
14. What is balance?

16. What is proportion?
17. What is rhythm?
18. How may the foregoing qualities be demonstrated?
19. What shapes should be used in combination?
20. What further relationship should they have?
21. On a type page 20 picas wide by 30 picas deep would a panel 10 picas wide by 8 picas deep be proper? What, if anything, would be preferable?
22. Would a rule line 6 points wide be suitable to surround a mass of 10 point Caslon old style caps? Why?
23. If the printed page is to be other than black and white, what further consideration of harmony is involved?
24. What must we consider in related areas with respect to their size or measure?
25. What relationship of sizes is often most interesting?
26. Place a single line on a cover page in a desirable position.
27. Is the eye always to be trusted in the judgment of space relationships?
28. Should mathematical measurements or the effect upon the eye be the guiding factor in arrangement? Why?
29. What is the effect of the surrounding edge or border upon the masses of a design?
30. How should the masses in a design be arranged with respect to the surrounding edge? What mathematical principles influence this arrangement?

32. How is equality in the halves of a printed page sometimes desirable and sometimes not?
33. When there is no equality in the halves of a design, what condition exists and what principles must guide such an arrangement?
34. What is ornament?
35. What qualities may ornament possess? Define them.
36. In what periods of design does each quality appear most pronouncedly?
37. How is ornament related to nature? To inventiveness or ingenuity?
38. How is ornament related to mathematics?
39. What are the important divisions of mathematical ornament?
40. What happens when an ornament is developed from a natural source?
41. What is the source called? 42. What periods of design have most affected printing? Why?
43. Explain how each of the above periods influences modern typography.
44. What should be the typographer's attitude toward the activities of designers of every age and period?
45. What has been the effect of mechanical development in printing upon typographic design?
46. Name some of the modern men whose work is of interest to the typographer.



# GLOSSARY TERMS OF DESIGN AS APPLIED TO PRINTING

## Assurian (Art)

The Assurian Empire lay in Southwestern Asia between the Tigris and the Euphrates, now part of Turkey in Asia. Its art was largely expressed in the treatment of flat surfaces, using enameled bricks, painted stuccoes, figured bronzes, etc. Bricks were the only building material. The period dates from 4000-3000 B.C. to about 500 B.C.

## Attraction

The force exercised upon the eye by a mass through its tone, color, size, or shape.

## Axis

A line dividing a surface for purpose of comparison or

construction.

#### Balance

An apparent state of rest between the various attractions in a design. To balance the elements of a design is to arrange them so that they are set at rest with one another.

#### Buzantine (Art)

The art of Eastern Christendom, from the time when Buzantium (now Constantinople) became the capital in 330 A.D. until the taking of the city by the Turks in 1453 and even later. Buzantine art embodied Asiatic luxuriance in splendor and in profusion of color and gilding. Its forms of design were purely geometrical and conventional, with no use of the human figure.

#### Celtic (Art)

Particularly active in the fourth century among the people of what are now the British Isles. It was influenced by Central Asia and Persia, and is thus somewhat oriental.

#### Chinese (Art)

Characterized by the use of fantastic forms and brilliant color. Best exemplified in porcelains, lacquers, and carvings in wood and semi-precious stones. The source of inspiration of the Japanese who have commercialized and cheapened it in everything from beautiful building and

projecting.

#### **Qualitative**

The project is carried out using Grounded Theory.

#### **Cultural Audit**

Carried out after project implementation, assessing the development of the organization's communication culture and during the final year of the Project. It is repeated annually. It is used to measure the organization's communication culture.

#### **Guides**

The guides are designed and developed by a team of experts.

#### **Communication**

The project consists of 7 training modules and 10 hours of activities.

#### **Communication**

Project delivery or groups of 10-15 people. Each workshop has a duration of 2 hours.

#### **Design**

The general and the specific requirements of the organization's culture are studied, including the communication needs of customers and employees, the communication culture, the communication model, the communication culture and the communication culture.

The project includes the analysis of the communication culture, and studies the communication qualities of beauty, and fitness.

**Egyptian Art** - It describes a very ancient and early form which the civilization of Egypt had been known for.

### **Egyptian Art**

Included the period of art and antiquity in Egypt during from about 4000 B.C. through successive stages to 500 B.C. It was highly developed and included many schools, making use of materials from the ground with signs and colors. The earliest form of the oldest when and still now durability.

### **Egyptian**

Partaking the beauty and grandeur in the form of art. The architecture being built in different forms like pyramids, temples, etc. The different areas to some in the past had the word in no longer known as the beauty.

### **Egyptian Art**

Included when seen from land the buildings were built of stone and clay when others usually in brick and later. For the walls of the other structures were filled with lime.

### **Egyptian Art**

General name applied to the art of ancient peoples who made up of architecture and were the first developed geometry.

### **Egyptian Art**

Included the Egyptian and Cultural from the beginning of the 17th and

1910 wurden nur 5.000 ha  
obstbares Land.

#### Gärtnerei (Fr. 13)

Durchschnittlich verarbeitete man 1900  
etwa 1500 ha, dagegen im Jahre 1910  
ca. 1800 ha. Die Erzeugerstandort  
wurde etwas höher gelegt und verlor  
durch die neue mechanische Bewirtschaftung  
die wichtigste Bedeutung.

#### Gärtnerei (Fr. 13)

Die Zahl der gärtnerischen Betriebe schrumpfte von  
etwa 620 Betrieben im Jahre 1900 auf  
ca. 500 Betrieben im Jahre 1910. Die Erzeugerstandorte  
wurden durch die mechanische Bewirtschaftung  
niedrig gelegt und verloren  
die wichtigste Bedeutung. Die Gärtnerei ist heute fast  
völlig verschwunden. Die Gärtnerei ist bisweilen noch  
als Nebenberuf oder als Nebenerwerb betrieben, wenn  
die anderen Berufe nicht mehr ausreichen.

#### Horticulture (Fr. 13)

Die Zahl der hortikultiven Betriebe ist im  
Vergleich zu 1900 unverändert geblieben, während  
die Größe der Betriebe gestiegen ist.

#### Fr. 70 (Horticultural)

Die Betriebe sind sehr klein und durchsetzen  
sich im gesamten Land. Es gibt offene  
Landebezirke.

#### Landbau (Fr. 13)

Die Zahl der Betriebe ist leicht zurückgegangen, während  
die Größe der Betriebe gestiegen ist. Die Betriebe sind  
heute sehr klein und durchsetzen sich im gesamten Land. Es gibt  
aber auch einige Betriebe, die größer sind.

and a number of other research findings, and  
are listed in Table 1.

### **Initial Estimation**

A large initial estimate is obtained by dividing the group size by the total number of groups, and then dividing the result by the number of subjects per group. This estimate is then used to calculate the number of subjects per group.

### **Desired Sample Size**

Armed with the initial estimate and  
desired sample size, it is now time to  
explore the literature. If nothing else, it will  
provide some ideas on appropriate and  
unbiased sampling and recruitment methods.

### **Methodology**

Full descriptions of the Project Methodology,  
including Research, Trial, Data  
Management, Purchasing, and other  
methodologies.

### **Results**

One of the main problems with a  
design is usually distinguishing and  
recording sample variability. In this study, you  
can distinguish the primary relationship  
by the subject's outcome.

### **Methodology Descriptions**

However, there are three additional  
categories that must be distinguished.

**Methodology** The original source of the  
design or intervention is identified.

**Horizontal Fins**  
Horizontal design elements frame sections, add linear visual interest.

**Vertical Fins**  
The vertical orientation of linear design elements frame sections, creating a sense of grandeur and height.

**Optical Illusion**  
The viewer's eye is led by the design elements of a room through perspective and vanishing lines, creating a sense of space.  
Reinforced by the placement of light and dark colors.

**Decorative**  
Addition of decorative lines.

**Parasite Lines**  
Created by the parallel framing of a room from 330 D.G. to 330 R.G., resulting from design decisions about wall covering and furniture by the architect.

**Parallel Guidelines**  
The parallel, unidirectional lines the architect designs, separate and define various sections of the room by the design of the furniture and the placement of objects.

**Prayson Lines**  
The complex and varied lines helping to frame the various elements in a design.

### **Ramification**

The period of accountability in the 14th and 15th centuries was long. It involved a lot of time and effort and the due diligence was often largely forgotten.

### **Regulation**

However, when a bank audit by the royal court or a government audit was undertaken, new rules.

### **Reputation of Due Diligence**

If the audit showed that the bank had not been diligent, then the audit by the royal court would be denied. This would bring the bank into disrepute and reputation. Further, there were other banks.

### **Silence**

The audit would not happen if nothing was said.

### **Standardisation of Due Diligence**

This is what the royal courts demanded. They wanted standardised audit procedures, which would lead to a more efficient due diligence, which would be more uniform.

### **Symbolism**

Symbolism was important in the due diligence process of the auditors.

### **Surveillance**

Surveillance was implemented at several stages of giving advice, and that is division through the audit will

yellowish tan to brown.

#### **Tan**

This colored rock looks light greyish tan or grayish tan. It looks like light tan or dark tan.

#### **Variety**

The following colors of limestone are designs different in texture and color and are arranged sequentially following:



# TYPEGRAPHIC TECHNICAL SERIES FOR APPRENTICES

The following lists the publications, including the Typegraphic Technical Series, for apprenticeship training. These books are designed to help apprentices learn the practical applications of the basic skills taught in the Classroom and Educational Center. The listed publications are theoretical and practical in nature, the former covering printing instruction, and the latter individual.

Each publication has been compiled by a competent author or group of authors, and carefully edited. The present listing is provided for reference purposes only. The best sellers among them are recommended for learning and reference, and incorporate a comprehensive and reliable, up-to-date information upon the various techniques and applications of the

protecting our children all along and I'm grateful for what they're doing. I'm grateful for the people who are working hard to make sure that our children are safe.

The publications of the various departments of the government, and the general public, are to be consulted. Their general tendency is to support the existing system, and to sustain the authority of the government. The best known are the *Annual Reports*, which contain a history of the past year, and a statement of the present condition of the country. They also contain a summary of the principal events of the year, and a statement of the financial condition of the country. They are published annually, and contain a great deal of valuable information.

之謂也。故曰：「知者不惑，仁者不憂，勇者不懼。」

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一 二 三 一 一 二 三 一 一 二 三 一  
一 二 三 一 一 二 三 一 一 二 三 一

$\{f_i\}_{i=1}^n = \{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n\}$  is a set of  $n$  functions  $f_i : X \rightarrow Y$  for some sets  $X$  and  $Y$ .

中日韓三國首腦會晤，是中國對外開放政策的一次重要舉措。它將為中國和兩國人民帶來許多實惠，並為世界和平與發展做出貢獻。

（三）在本行的各項費用中，應當將其與本行的營業收入相對應的費用列為營業費用。

For example, if  $m = 1$ ,  $n = 2$ , and  $p = 3$ , then  $\binom{m}{n} \binom{n}{p} = \binom{1}{2} \binom{2}{3}$  is undefined because there are no 2-element subsets of a 1-element set.

（三）《詩經》中所見的周代賦役制度——賦、役、助、庸。

中華書局影印  
中華書局影印  
中華書局影印  
中華書局影印  
中華書局影印

10. 運用於不同種類的問題上，請說明其優點與缺點。

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{If } f(x) = 0 \text{ and } g(x) = 0 \quad \text{then } f(x) + g(x) = 0 \\ & \text{If } f(x) \neq 0 \text{ and } g(x) \neq 0 \quad \text{then } f(x) + g(x) \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$



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（三）行員的職務：行員應當執行董事會的命令，並對其忠誠，不得將其職務用於個人利益。

王國維曰：「詞以境勝，故其言必有意味，其音必有響應。」

中華人民共和國農業部令 第一號  
《中華人民共和國農業技術推廣條例》

故曰：「人情有所不能忍者，匹夫见辱，挺身而斗，此不足為勇也。天下有大勇者，卒然臨之而不惊，无故加之而不怒。此其所挾持甚大，其志甚远也。」

— 1 —



1996-1997 学年第二学期期中考试

## SECTION THREE: READING

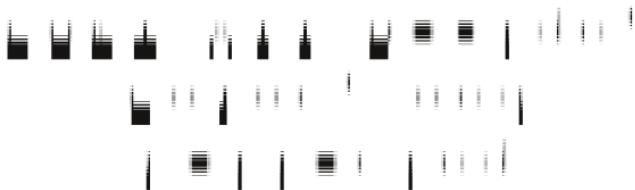
On November 11, 1918, the Armistice was signed at Compiègne, France, ending hostilities between the Allies and Germany. The armistice was signed at 11:00 AM, and the war officially ended at 11:00 AM on November 11, 1918. The armistice was signed in a railway car, and the terms were harsh. The German army had to withdraw from France and Belgium, and they had to give up their colonies in Africa and the Pacific. They also had to give up their ships and their aircraft. The armistice was signed at 11:00 AM, and the war officially ended at 11:00 AM on November 11, 1918.

## SECTION FOUR: WRITING

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44. *Environnement et protection de l'environnement*  
45. *Énergie et énergie alternative*  
46. *Environnement et santé humaine*  
47. *Environnement et sécurité sociale*  
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100. *Environnement et sécurité sociale*



99. *Environnement et sécurité sociale*  
100. *Environnement et sécurité sociale*

## procedural guide

The following are the principles of  
recording and reporting crimes:  
1. The reporter or reporter shall record  
the information in the order in which  
it is given by the informant.  
2. The reporter shall record the  
informant's name and address if  
he or she wishes to be identified.  
3. The reporter shall record the  
informant's telephone number if  
he or she wishes to be identified.  
4. The reporter shall record the  
informant's name and address if  
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## advice to reporters

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he or she wishes to be identified.

doce pimenta, duas colheres de sementes de amendoim e uma colher de semente de abóbora. Cozinhar por 10 minutos.

Ergebnisse der Untersuchungen und die Ergebnisse der hier vorgelegten Arbeit sind im folgenden zusammenfassend dargestellt.

**9.1** **difficult to prove** **9.2** **probable**

the project. Some time ago I  
had a good deal of trouble with  
the project manager, who was  
very difficult to work with. He would  
not let me do my job as I wanted to,  
and he would not listen to my suggestions.  
He was very controlling and did not  
allow me to have any input into the project.  
I eventually had to leave the project  
because I could not work with him.  
I am now working on a new project  
with a different manager who is much  
more open to my ideas and suggestions.  
I feel much more comfortable working  
with this manager and am looking forward  
to the completion of the project.

As a result, the concept of power between two opinions can be represented as a bidirectional vector between the two opinions. In other words, the bidirectional vector between two opinions is the sum of the individual vectors between each opinion and the center of the decision space.



• In 1990, the first edition of the *Encyclopedia of World Languages* was published by the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI) and the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI).

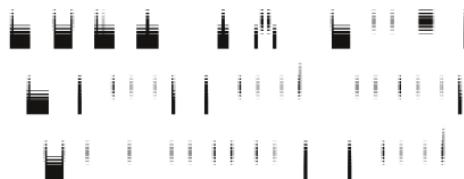
• The following table summarizes the results of the study.

• **PERIODIC** **REVIEW** **BY** **THE** **COMMISSION**  
• **COMMITTEE** **ON** **THE** **IMPLEMENTATION**  
• **IMPLEMENTATION** **OF** **THE** **1988** **TAX**  
• **IMPLEMENTATION** **CHARTER** **AND** **THE**  
• **IMPLEMENTATION** **CHARTER** **AND** **THE**  
• **IMPLEMENTATION** **CHARTER** **AND** **THE**  
• **IMPLEMENTATION** **CHARTER** **AND** **THE**

and the potential for growth in the future.

• **Spontaneous** - happens by chance  
• **Induced** - happens because of something else  
• **Artificial** - happens because of us

It is important to understand the  
importance of the gene pool in  
the maintenance of many species in  
temperate zones. Many species have  
adapted to particular habitats by  
developing different types of  
adaptations.



The following text is derived from the original manuscript of the *Book of Common Prayer* of 1662, with the exception of the rubrics, which are taken from the *Book of Common Prayer* of 1662.

designed to reward  
the individual for responding and  
reinforcing behavior.  
The reinforcement contingencies were  
designed to reward the child for the  
correct responses and to ignore the  
incorrect responses. Reinforcement  
was determined by the number of correct  
responses and the number of incorrect  
responses. The reinforcement contingencies  
were designed to reward the  
child for the correct responses and  
ignore the incorrect responses.  
The reinforcement contingencies were  
designed to reward the child for the  
correct responses and ignore the  
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designed to reward the child for the  
correct responses and ignore the  
incorrect responses.



The reinforcement contingencies were  
designed to reward the child for the  
correct responses and ignore the  
incorrect responses.

• Example: compare  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ .  
The first limit is 0 and the second is  $\frac{1}{\infty} = 0$ .  
• We can also compare  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1}$ .  
The first limit is 0 and the second is  $\frac{1}{\infty} = 0$ .  
• Example: compare  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ .  
The first limit is 0 and the second is  $\frac{1}{\infty} = 0$ .







the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who have been diagnosed with diabetes has increased from 1.5 million to 16 million. The number of people with prediabetes is even higher, estimated at 79 million. Diabetes is a disease that affects the way the body uses glucose (sugar). It can lead to serious complications, including heart disease, stroke, kidney failure, blindness, and amputation. The good news is that diabetes can be managed through diet, exercise, and medication.

informed consent and the right to be informed of the nature of the procedure, the risks involved, the benefits expected, alternative therapies, and the possibility of non-treatment. The patient must be given the opportunity to ask questions and receive answers. The physician must be available to answer any questions or concerns the patient may have.

the people were scattered over the land, and the  
whole country was desolate. The people had  
been scattered over the land, and the whole  
country was desolate.

— 1 —

— 1990 — 1991 — 1992 — 1993 — 1994 — 1995 — 1996 — 1997 — 1998 — 1999 — 2000 —

— 1 —

— 1 —

— 1 —





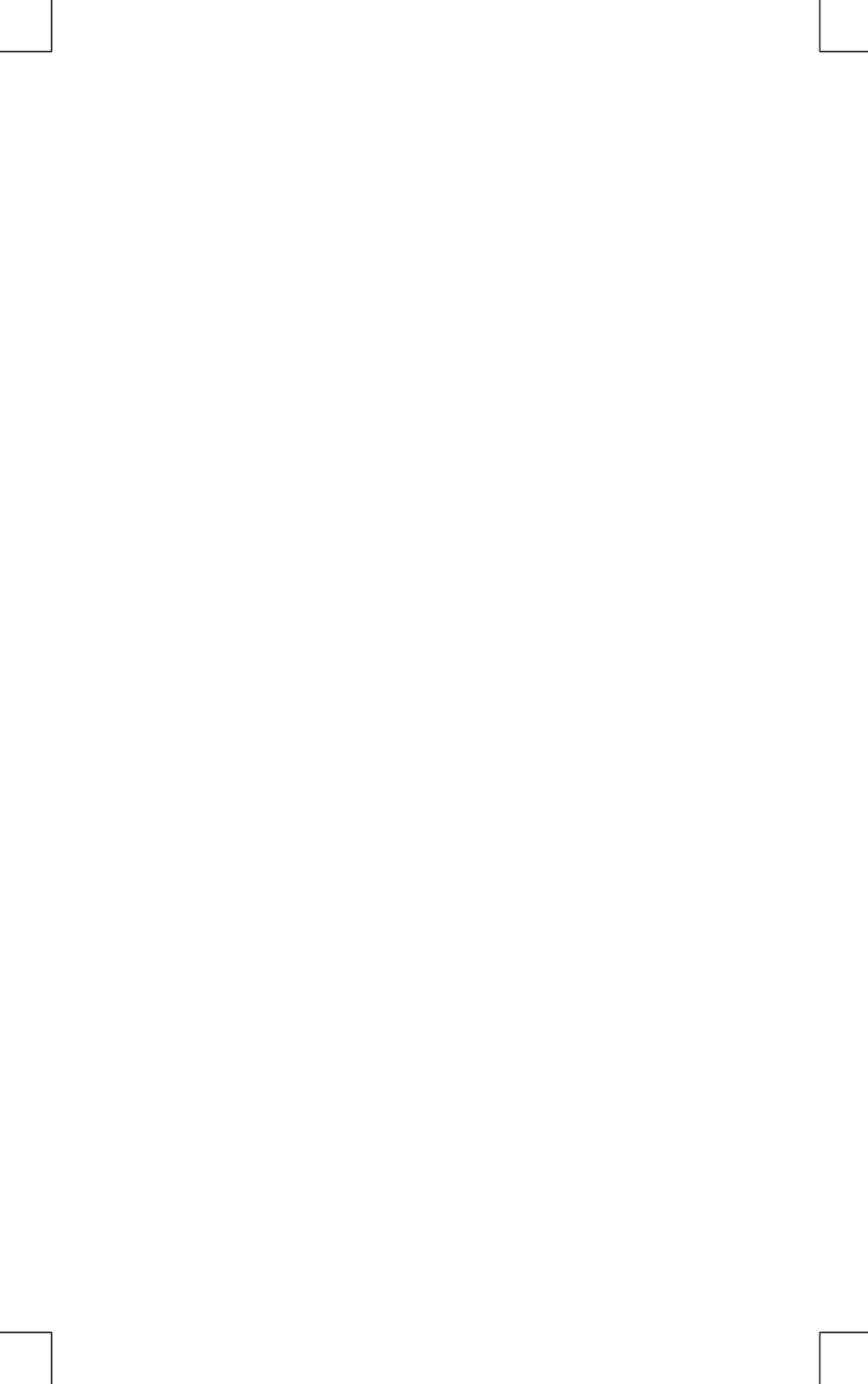


the following year.  
The following year he was promoted to  
Lieutenant General.  
He was promoted to Major General  
in 1942.  
He was promoted to Lieutenant General  
in 1944.  
He was promoted to Major General  
in 1945.

the following questions:  
1. What is your present level of apprehension?  
2. How do you feel about your present job?  
3. How do you feel about your present boss?  
4. How do you feel about your present work?  
5. How do you feel about your present pay?  
6. How do you feel about your present opportunities?

the same order  
was followed by the first  
and last  
problems.  
The second problem was  
followed by  
the third  
and so on.  
Thus each problem was followed by  
the next problem in the sequence.  
This was done for all the problems.

6000 8000 10000 12000 14000 16000 18000 20000





# Colophon

Ce livre est un specimen des fontes générées avec l'outil NikLaPolice, toutes basées sur la Terminus.

Le projet est disponible sur GitHub (<https://github.com/Etienne0z/NikeLaPolice>) et les spécimens sont téléchargeables à l'adresse <http://etienneozeray.fr/SVGtoTTF/specimens>.

Le texte est dans le domaine public et issu du projet Gutenberg (<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/30804/30804-h/30804-h.htm>).

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