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### 5 Point Old Style No. 79

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1596. The fir st book printed was the Excela expiritual de San Than Climato, of which no copy is known to exist; but the clotest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which was under the charge of Stephen Daye. For this press the colony was mainly indebted to the Rev. Jesse Glo ver, a nonconformist minister possessed of a considerable estate, who had left England to sett le among his friends in Massachusetts. Some gentlemen of Amsterdam also "gave towards furnishing of a printing-press with letters, forty-nine pounds and som TYPOGRAPHICAL.

#### 5 Point No. 63

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adulto, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the librar y of the Cathedrai of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which was under the charge of Stephen Daye. For this press the colony was mainly indebted to the Rev. Jesse Glover, a nonconformist minister possessed of a considerable estate, who had left England to settle a mong his friends in Massachusetts. Some gentlemen of A TYPOGRAPHICAL.

# 5 Point No. 57

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1 536. The first book printed was the Econic espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of wh ich no copy is known to exist; but the closest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which was under the charge of Stephen Daye. For this press the colony was mainly indebted to the Rev. Jesse Glover, a nonconformist minister possessed of a considerable estate, who had left England to settle among his friends in Massachusetts. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

### 51/2 Point No. 62

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 153 6. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of whi ch no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Man ual de Adulto, adaed 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing press in North America, which was under the charge of Stephen Daye. For this press the colony was mainly indebted to the Rev. Jesse Glover, a n onconformist minister possessed of a considerable estate, w TYPOGRAPHICAL.

## 51/2 Point No. 52

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 15 36. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Man wad de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which was under the charge of Stephen D age. For this press the colony was mainly indebted to the Rev. Jesse Glover, a nonconformist minister possessed of a considerable estate, w TYPOGRAPHICAL.

# 5½ Point Old Style No. 80

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 15 36. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de A dultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which was under the charge of Stephen Daye. For this press the colony was mainly indebted to the Rev. Jesse Glover, a nonconformist minister possessed of a considerabl TYPOGRAPHICAL.

## 51/2 Point No. 63

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing press in North America, which was under the charge of Stephen Daye. For this press the colony was mainly indebted to the Rev. Jesse Glover, a nonconformist minister pos TYPOGRAPHICAL.

# 51/2 Point No. 57

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1836. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manuel de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which was under the charge of Stephen Daye. For this press the colony was mainly in debted to the Rev. Jesse Glover, a nonconformist mini TYPOGRAPHICAL.

### 51/2 Point No. 59

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which was under the charge of Stephen Daye. For this press the colony was mainly in debted to the Rev. Jesse Glover, a nonconformist mi TYPOGRAPHICAL.

#### 51/2 Point Old Style No. 73

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist: but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adullos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which was under the charge of Stephen Daye. For this press the colon y was mainly indebted to the Rev. Jesse Glover, a TYPOGRAPHICAL.

#### 51/2 Point No. 58

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendo za in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adulos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachu setts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which was under the charge of Stephen Daye. For this press the colony was mainly indebted to the Rev. Jesse TYPOGRAPHICAL.

### 51/2 Point Self Spacing No. 191/2

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mend oza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Ju an Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest America n book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Tol edo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambrid ge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which was under the charge of Stephen Daye. For this press the colony was mainly indebted to TYPOGRAPHICAL.

# 51/2 Point No. 56

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cam bridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which was under the charge of Stephen Daye. For this press the colony was main TYPOGRAPHICAL.

# 6 Point Old Style No. 71

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 15 36. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which was under the charge of Stephen Daye. For this press the colony was mainly indebted to TYPOGRAPHICAL.

# 6 Point Old Style No. 79

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1 536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of ha ving the first printing-press in North America, which was under the charge of Ste phen Daye. For this press the colony was mainly inde TYPOGRAPHICAL.

# 6 Point No. 52

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza i n 1536. The first book printed was the *Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco*, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the *Manual de Adultos*, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which was under the charge of Stephen Daye. For this press the TYPOGRAPHICAL.

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### 6 Point Old Style No. 80

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendo za in 1536. The first book printed was the *Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco*, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American boo k now extant is the *Manual de Adullos*, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The na me of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachus etts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in Nort h America, which was under the charge of Stephe TYPOGRAPHICAL.

#### 6 Point No. 54

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mend oza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala expiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American bo ok now extant is the Manual de Adullus, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Mass achusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which was under the charge of S. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

#### 6 Point No. 55

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mend oza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala expiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American b ook now extant is the Manual de Adullos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which was under the charge of TYPOGRAPHICAL.

### 6 Point Old Style No. 72

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mend oza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Jua n Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adullos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, M assachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-pre ss in North America, which was under the charge TYPOGRAPHICAL.

# 6 Point Self Spacing No. 201/2

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mend oza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Jua n Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, M assachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which was under the charge TYPOGRAPHICAL.

## 6 Point No. 60

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mend oza, in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Ju an Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest America n book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Tol edo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambrid ge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which was under the TYPOGRAPHICAL.

# 6 Point Self Spacing No. 361/2

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Ju an Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest America n book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Tole do. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambrid ge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which was under the TYPOGRAPHICAL.

## 6 Point No. 63

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Me ndoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan (Timaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedra 1of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing press in North America, which w TYPOGRAPHICAL.

### 6 Point No. 57

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adullos. dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, which TYPOGRAPHICAL.

#### 6 Point No. 59

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# 6 Point Old Style No. 70

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of havin g the first printing-press in North America, wh TYPOGRAPHICAL.

### 6 Point No. 62

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Me ndoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escata espiritual de Sa n Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest A merican book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cath edral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of quest ion. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of havin g the first printing-press in North America, wh TYPOGRAPHICAL.

# 6 Point No. 61

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# 6 Point Old Style No. 74

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North America, w TYPOGRAPHICAL.

# 6 Point Old Style No. 73

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy M endoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the C athedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of q uestion. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printing-press in North Am TYPOGRAPHICAL.

## 6 Point No. 51

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the librar y of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the d istinction of having the first printing-press i TYPOGRAPHICAL.

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#### 6 Point Self Spacing No. 87%

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritu al de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, da ted 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest print er is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first printin TYPOGRAPHICAL.

#### 6 Point No. 58

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#### 6 Point Self Spacing Old Style No. 27

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritu al de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the clibrary of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having the first prin TYPOGRAPHICAL.

#### 6 Point No. 56

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Vicer oy Mendoza in 1836. The first book printed was the Escala Espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of having th TYPOGRAPHICAL.

## 7 Point Old Style No. 79

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendo za in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toled o. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is entitled to the distinction of h TYPOGRAPHICAL.

## 7 Point No. 55

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## 7 Point Old Style No. 80

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, Mas TYPOGRAPHICAL.

## 7 Point No. 60

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#### 7 Point No. 52

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#### 7 Point No. 57

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# 7 Point No. 62

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### 7 Point Self Spacing No. 231/4

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritu al de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, d ated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambridge, M TYPOGRAPHICAL.

## 7 Point No. 54

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Vicero y Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espirit ual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; bu the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambrid TYPOGRAPHICAL.

# 7 Point Old Style No. 72

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Vicero y Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adul tos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of question. Cambr TYPOGRAPHICAL.

# 7 Point Old Style No. 73

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# 7 Point No. 59

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### 7 Point No. 63

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Vice roy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala e spiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The nam e of the earliest printer is a matter of q TYPOGRAPHICAL.

### 7 Point No. 58

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# 7 Point Self Spacing No. 351/2

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer is a matter of quest TYPOGRAPHICAL.

#### 7 Point No. 61

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## 7 Point No. 51

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the V icercy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Esc ala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is kno w to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Tole do. The name of the earliest printer TYPOGRAPHICAL,

# 7 Point Self Spacing No. 381/2

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the V leeroy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Es cala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is kn own to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest prin TYPOGRAPHICAL.

## 7 Point No. 56

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# 8 Point Old Style No. 71

Printing was introduced into America at Mexico by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1536. The first book printed was the Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco, of which no copy is known to exist; but the oldest American book now extant is the Manual de Adultos, dated 1540, of which only the last four leaves are to be found in the library of the Cathedral of Toledo. The name of the earliest printer TYPOGRAPHICAL.

#### 8 Point Old Style No. 79

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### 8 Point No. 52

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## 8 Point Old Style No. 72

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# 8 Point Self Spacing No. 181/2

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### 8 Point Self Spacing Old Style No. 22

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# 9 Point Old Style No. 71

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### 9 Point Self Spacing No. 321/2

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# 10 Point Self Spacing Old Style No. 24

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# 11 Point Old Style No. 71

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### 11 Point Self Spacing No. 391/2

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# 12 Point Self Spacing No. 311/2

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## 12 Point Self Spacing Old Style No. 26

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## 14 Point Old Style No. 71

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# 14 Point Old Style No. 79

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