

The Bradley Series

On the field of battle,
Where men have died
On freedom's side

Amid the rattle
And roar of shot,
Is sure the spot

Where love will linger:
There maids will stand
With lifted hand,

And point the finger
In heartiest mood
Of gratitude

To the place where brother
And father fell;
And they will tell

To one another
The bitter wrong
That, suffer'd long,

10 POINT 16 A 50 a \$2 75

THE credit of inventing the art which perpetuates the history and achievements of all the arts and sciences has been obstinately contested, several large cities having advanced rival claims to the honor of the discovery. • This, however, should be no matter of surprise when we consider that the inventor of a new art, unprotected by law, would naturally endeavor to conceal its processes for his own use and advantage. • After due consideration, we agree with Tsaiab Thomas in the opinion that the probabilities point to Laurentius as the discoverer of the Art of Printing. • Laurentius lived at Haarlem and was a man of property. • He seems to have been engaged in printing books from wood blocks or plates, well known to antiquaries as the Block Books, in which the reading matter was illustrated by rude pictures. • Fragments of works so printed by him are still in existence. • Among others, the celebrated Biblia Pauperum, executed between 1410 and 1420, has been attributed to him. • It was only natural that his thoughts should be led to the production of single types, as a means of cheapening and facilitating his work. • These were first made of wood, and afterwards of tin. • The date of his invention of separate types is given as about the year 1429. • Other dates have been stated, ranging from 1422 to 1436. • The first of these printed books, it is claimed, was the Speculum Humanae Salvationis, of which about ten copies are now known to be in existence. • A small primer, or Abecedarium, in our opinion, shows all the marks of the first attempt of an experimenter in a new art. • Koster died in 1439. • The necessity for employing workmen to assist in prosecuting the art led to the divulging of the secret. • Among these men, it is supposed, was John Geinsfleisch, who, after learning the processes, returned to Mentz, his native place, and communicated the secret to his nephew, John Gutenberg, an ingenious artist of Strasburg. • It is in evidence that the latter, in connection with two partners, spent a considerable amount of money in some private experiments. • These appear to have occupied several years, from 1436 to 1439, when a legal contest arose as to the rights of one of the partners whose zealous activity had caused his death. • Gutenberg continued at Strasburg until the year 1444, when, his means being exhausted, he rejoined his uncle at Mentz. • Here he renewed his experiments, and, needing money, he procured an introduction to John Faust, a noted capitalist and money lender, who seems to have been struck with the importance of the work, and advanced a

6 POINT 20 A 60 a \$2 25

SEVERAL years were occupied in making the types and necessary machinery, when the great work of printing the Bible was begun. • There can be little doubt that, during all his years of experiment, Gutenberg had executed smaller books, one of which is surmised to have been a reproduction of the Dutch Speculum of Koster. • The Donatus of 1451, the Appeal against the Turks of 1454, and the Letters of Indulgence of 1454 and 1455, all appeared before the Bible, which was not published till 1455 or 1456. • This great book marked an era in the art. • It is painful to be told that about this time Faust foreclosed the mortgage, and the entire work with all the materials passed into his possession. • It seems, however, that Gutenberg succeeded in re-establishing a press, and continued to practice the art, but produced no work at all comparable with the Bible. • He died about 1468. • After securing possession of the establishment, Faust engaged the services of Peter Schœffer, who had been apprentice or assistant to Gutenberg, and who was distinguished for scholarship as well as for mechanical skill. • His skill and the improvements made by him in the art soon led Faust to take him into partnership, and the Bible, the Psalter, and other important works were soon produced. • Schœffer was further rewarded by the hand of the grand-daughter of Faust. • From this rapid summary we may conclude that the merit of the invention of printing, however rude it may have been, belongs to

8 POINT 18 A 52 a \$2 50

LED wife and mother
To buckle on
The sire and son

The sword long rusted,
And bid them go
And meet the foe,

That proudly trusted
To smite the land
With blade and brand.

To God be glory!
They hush'd the boast
Of the hireling host:

And song and story
In future age
Shall fill the page

12 POINT 15 A 45 a \$3 00

The Bradley Series

18 POINT

5 A 25 a 83 25

ANCIENT Peculiarities: The pages were either large or small folios, but sometimes quartos, and the early books were therefore very cumbrous and unhandy. • Aldus Manuccio, of Venice, was the first to introduce the octavo form. • The leaves were without running titles, direction words, paginal numbering, or divisions into paragraphs. The character itself was a rude old Gothic, similar to that now known as Old English or Black, mixed with a design called Secretary, to imitate the handwriting of the ancients. The words were printed so closely that the matter was not easily read. • To avoid divisions, the early printers used vowels with marks of abbreviation over them to denote that

24 POINT

5 A 16 a 83 50

BLANKS were left for the places of titles initial letters, and other ornaments, to be supplied by expert illuminators, whose calling did not long survive the masterful improvements made by the printers in this branch of their art. • The ornaments were exquisitely fine, and often variegated with beautiful colors, even with gold and silver. The margins, likewise, were charged with

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36 POINT

4 A 10 a \$5 00

The German printers as early as 1450 printed in Bold Black Letters to avoid being detected in their many undertakings of a hazardous nature. Later on the first Italian printers in the

48 POINT

3 A 8 a \$6 75

Early printers who had not Roman Letter were loud in their praises of Gothic, which went out of fashion in Southern