# Marian Text

Marian was designed for large sizes only, but the concept for the family was always about reduction to the underlying skeleton, rather than size, so Marian Text applies these principles to make a family that works just as well at small sizes. Suddenly Marian is no longer just a beautiful series of display faces, but a useful text family, exploring classics of the serif form.

# PUBLISHED

2014 & 2016

# DESIGNED BY

PAUL BARNES WITH SANDRA CARRERA (1554, 1800) MIGUEL REYES (1757, BLACK)

# 9 STYLES

4 ROMAN & ITALIC PAIRS 1 BLACKLETTER

# FEATURES VARY BETWEEN STYLES

SWASH CHARACTERS IN SOME ITALICS SMALL CAPITALS IN ALL ROMANS PROPORTIONAL LINING/OLDSTYLE FIGURES FRACTIONS (PREBUILT AND ARBITRARY) In the original, nine styles of the serif genre were rendered as ultra thin slab serifs, from the Renaissance of the sixteenth century through to the Scotch Roman of the early nineteenth century. Marian Text is a compendium of Marian's 'greatest hits': Marian Text 1554 depicts the old style of Garamond & Granjon; John Baskerville's transitional form becomes Marian Text 1757; and the modern of Bodoni, with a full set of swash capitals, becomes Marian Text 1800; the venerable Scotch Roman of Alexander Wilson and Son becomes Marian Text 1812; and like the original, a blackletter: Marian Text Black, referencing the forms of Hendrik van den Keere.

Marian Text 2 of 47

Marian Text 1554 Roman Marian Text 1554 Italic

Marian Text 1757 Roman Marian Text 1757 Italic

Marian Text 1800 Roman Marian Text 1800 Italic

Marian Text 1812 Roman Marian Text 1812 Italic

Marían Text Black

Marian Text 3 of 47

# **COMPARISON OF MARIAN & MARIAN TEXT**



# Hairline

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, 72 PT

# **COMPARISON OF MARIAN & MARIAN TEXT AT RELATIVE INTENDED SIZES**



Hairline

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, 20 PT

A 100:26 ratio gives an exact match between the stroke weight of Marian and Marian Text, meaning that text set in 100pt Marian will match 26pt Marian Text in stroke weight. Please note that this is a mathematical match, not necessarily a visual match. In order for the two faces to be optically equivalent, Marian Text should be set even a bit smaller; we recommend a 100:20 ratio (as above).

Marian Text 4 of 47

GAVE PROMISES OF OVER \$74 BILLION THAT HE DIDN'T HAVE The initial landing was made at 22:25 BST amidst scattered thunderstorms and EN UN LUGAR DE LA MANCHA DE CUYO NOMBRE NO QUIERO Established (&T Granted a Royal Charter to the English East India Company in 1600

MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, 1554 ITALIC, 14 PT [SMALL CAPS, PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES, SWASH CAPS]

LITTERATURHUSET MANGLER 27,5 MILLIONER KRONER Carver's issue with aesthetics as enumerated in his 1765 essay posited THEN IN FALL 1621 THE TWO GROUPS FOUND THEMSELVES Divadelní soubor Činoherák Ústí by mohl již během června hostovat v pražském

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, 1757 ITALIC, 14 PT [PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES]

HEMSIDESADRESSER GÅR INTE ATT GISSA SIG TILL ELLER Appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE) in 2008 GERADE DARIN BESTEHT DER GRÖSSTE VERDIENST DIESER TRENTE PARTENAIRES DE QUINZE PAYS ONT AIDÉ Peste 81 de filme documentare și de ficțiune discuții cu actori și regizori

MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, 1800 ITALIC, 14 PT [SMALL CAPS, SWASH CAPS]

EXCAVATION WAS COMPLETED IN 1812 AT COST OF £7,000 Greifadæmið Lúxemborg varð hertogadæmi árið 1871 og á Vínarþinginu EN 1828, HUGO RÉUNIT SOUS LE TITRE ODES ET BALLADES In the 2nd century Pliny included what he called cyma among his description

MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, 1812 ITALIC, 14 PT

THE BUTTLE WUS PULKED WITH HUSSIDE CRESTS Figures That Ure Able to Take Humanist Objectibity into Account Al contrario di chi gli ha rimproberato, per usare un eufemismo, un Kalinin mielestä erityisen kirpaiseban näpttelpstä tekee ballitseba

MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 14 PT

# Marian Text 1554

MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 14/17 PT

ROMAN SMALL CAPS

ROMAN

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE FIGURES

ITALIC

PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES

ITALIC

ROMAN SMALL CAP & SMALL CAP LINING FIGURES

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after it had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of the seventeen years of continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354 from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it (Refer to James Postlethwaite's *History of the Public Revenue*). During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced from 4% to 3%; or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the breaking out of the late war, the funded debt of Great Britain amounted to £72,289,673. On the 5th of January 1763, at the conclusion of the peace, the funded debt amounted to £122,603,336. The unfunded debt has been stated at £13,927,589. Revenues far exceeded this, however the expense occasioned by the war did not end with the conclusion of the peace, so that though, on the 5th of January 1764, the funded debt was increased (partly by a new loan, and partly by funding a part of the unfunded debt) to £129,586,782, there still remained (according to the very well informed author of Considerations on the Trade and Finances of Great Britain) an unfunded debt which was brought to account in that and the following year of £975,017.

IN 1764, THEREFORE, the public debt of Great Britain, funded and unfunded together, amounted, according to this author, to £139,516,807. The annuities for lives, too, had been granted as premiums to the subscribers to the new loans in 1757, estimated at fourteen years' purchase, were valued at £472,500; and the annuities for long terms of years, granted as premiums likewise in 1761 and 1762, estimated at twenty-seven

Marian Text 1554 6 of 47

MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

ESTABLISHED IN 1600, the English East India Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth immediately following its formation. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea & opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by *Act of Parliament*, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds,

MARIAN TEXT 1554 ITALIC, 12/14 PT

ESTABLISHED IN 1600, the English East India Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth immediately following its formation. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea & opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not con-firmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £so was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of fames II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at

Marian Text 1554 7 of 47

MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

ESTABLISHED IN 1600, the English East India Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth immediately following its formation. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea & opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by *Act of Parliament*, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary

MARIAN TEXT 1554 ITALIC, 12/14 PT

ESTABLISHED IN 1600, the English East India Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth immediately following its formation. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea & opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not con-firmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by

MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT [SWASH, DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES]

ESTABLISHED IN 1600, the English East India. Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth immediately following its formation. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded  $\pounds$ 744,000, and of which  $\pounds$ 50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwith\$1 and ing some extraordinary

MARIAN TEXT 1554 ITALIC, 12/14 PT [SWASH, DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES]

ESTABLISHED IN 1600, the English East India Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth immediately following its formation. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea & opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned

Marian Text 1554 8 of 47

### MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 10/12 PT

ESTABLISHED IN 1600, the old English East India Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth immediately following its formation. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea & opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by *Act of Parliament*, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

# PRIVILEGE OF THE ROYAL CHARTER

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress.

# RAMIFICATIONS OF A PROPOSAL IN 1698

In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. The proposal of the new subscribers was accepted, and a new East India Company established in consequence. The old East India Company, however, had a right to continue

MARIAN TEXT 1554 ITALIC, 10/12 PT

ESTABLISHED IN 1600, the old English East India Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth immediately following its formation. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea & opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

PRIVILEGE OF THE ROYAL CHARTER For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of fames II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress.

RAMIFICATIONS OF A PROPOSAL IN 1698 In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. The proposal of the new subscribers was accepted, and a new East India Company established in consequence. The old East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and fifteen thousand

Marian Text 1554 9 of 47

### MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 10/12 PT

ESTABLISHED IN 1600, the old English East India Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth immediately following its formation. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea & opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by *Act of Parliament*, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day

# MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 10/12 PT [SWASH, DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES]

ESTABLISHED IN 1600, the old English East India. Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen. Elizabeth immediately following its formation. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea & opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the <code>Dutch</code> <code>East IndiaCompany</code>, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more

### MARIAN TEXT 1554 ITALIC, 10/12 PT

ESTABLISHED IN 1600, the old English East India Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth immediately following its formation. In the first twelve royages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea & opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not con-firmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privi-

# MARIAN TEXT 1554 ITALIC, 10/12 PT [SWASH, DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES]

ESTABLISHED IN 1600, the old English East India Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth immediately following its formation. In the first twelve boyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea & opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East. India (ompany, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions

Marian Text 1554 10 of 47

### MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 PT [TRACKING +6]

ESTABLISHED IN 1600, the old English East India Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth immediately following its formation. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea & opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

PRIVILEGE OF THE ROYAL CHARTER For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress.

RAMIFICATIONS OF A PROPOSAL IN 1698 In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. The proposal of the new subscribers was accepted, and a new East India Company established in consequence. The old East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and fifteen thousand

MARIAN TEXT 1554 ITALIC, 9/11 PT [TRACKING +6]

ESTABLISHED IN 1600, the old English East India Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth immediately following its formation. In the first twelve royages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea & opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

PRIVILEGE OF THE ROYAL CHARTER For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of fames II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress.

RAMIFICATIONS OF A PROPOSAL IN 1698 In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. The proposal of the new subscribers was accepted, and a new East India Company established in consequence. The old East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds into the stock of the new. By a negligence in the expression of the Act of Parliament which vested the East India trade in the subscribers to this loan of two millions, it did not appear evident that they were all obliged to unite into

Marian Text 1554 11 of 47

### MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 PT [TRACKING +6]

ESTABLISHED IN 1600, the old English East India Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth immediately following its formation. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea & opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an ex-

# MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 PT [SWASH, DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES, TRACKING +6]

ESTABLISHED IN 1600, the old English East India. Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen. Elizabeth immediately following its formation. Insthe first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea & Opium. Instituted into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Atl of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Ast of Parliament, could convey an ex-

### MARIAN TEXT 1554 ITALIC, 9/11 PT [TRACKING +6]

ESTABLISHED IN 1600, the old English East India Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth immediately following its formation. In the first twelve royages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea & opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with

# MARIAN TEXT 1554 ITALIC, 9/11 PT [SWASH, DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES, TRACKING +6]

ESTABLISHED IN 1600, the old English East India Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth immediately following its formation. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea OT opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwith-standing some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch £ast India (ompany, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal (harter, not confirmed by Æt of Parliamem, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform,

Marian Text 1554 12 of 47

MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/13 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's *The History of the Public Revenue*.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the

MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's *The History of the Public Revenue*.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the

MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/15 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's *The History of the Public Revenue*.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the

MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/16 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's *The History of the Public Revenue*.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the

Marian Text 1554 13 of 47

ČESKÝ (CZECH) MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

AČKOLI KLIMŠOVA NENAPSALA KNIH mnoho, přece zná ji ta naše četbychtivá mládež tuze dobře. Zná ji zejména z knih: Z jara do léta, Kniha báchorek, Paleček a Malenka, Z ráje, Rodinná skřínka a j., a pak z různých časopisů pro mládež, do nichž velice pilně přispívá. Její práce vesměs děti naše rády čítají, poněvadž skutečně vynikají vším, čeho se na dobré četbě žádá. Však Klimšova také pracuje s láskou, pracuje opravdově vážně a nevydá nic na světlo, co by důkladně nepodrobila soudu svému i soudu jiných. A to právě dodává jejím prácem té pravé ceny. Nuže seznammež se se životem této tiché a skromné pracovnice, seznammež se i s jejími pěknými spisy. Klimšova narodila se 7. dne měsíce prosince roku 1851. v Poličce. Otec její byl dosti zámožným a váženým měšťanem, měltě v Poličce dům a byl dlouhá léta členem obecního zastupiDANSK (DANISH) MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

DER VAR EN LILLE HAVFISK af god familie, navnet husker jeg ikke, det må de lærde sige dig. Den lille fisk havde attenhundrede søskende, alle lige gamle; de kendte ikke deres fader eller moder, de måtte straks skøtte sig selv og svømme om, men det var en stor fornøjelse; vand havde de nok at drikke, hele verdenshavet, føden tænkte de ikke på, den kom nok; hver ville følge sin lyst, hver ville få sin egen historie, ja det tænkte heller ingen af dem på. Solen skinnede ned i vandet, det lyste om dem, det var så klart, det var en verden med de forunderligste skabninger, og nogle så gruelig store, med voldsomme gab, de kunne sluge de attenhundrede søskende, men det tænkte de heller ikke på, for ingen af dem var endnu blevet slugt. De små svømmede sammen, tæt op til hverandre, som sildene og makrellerne svømmer; men som de allerbedst svømmede

DEUTSCH (GERMAN) MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

SEHEN WIR DAS GESAMTBILD UNSERES heutigen Lebens nur mit unseren Augen an, so können wir die Folgerung ziehen, daß dieses Gebilde einen chaotischen Charakter trägt, und es kann uns nicht wundern, daß diejenigen, welche sich in diesem scheinbaren Chaos unwohl fühlen, der Welt entfliehen oder sich in geistigen Abstraktionen verlieren wollen. Doch jedenfalls muß es uns klar sein, daß diese Flucht vor der Wirklichkeit ein ebenso großer Irrtum ist wie jene Anlehnung an den reinsten Materialismus. Weder die Flucht in das Mittelalter, noch der von verschiedenen Kunsthistorikern empfohlene Wiederaufbau des Olympos kann und die Lösung bringen. Unsere Zeit hat eine andere Mission zu erfüllen als die des Mittelalters und des Hellenismus. Um die Aufgabe unserer Zeit richtig zu verstehen, ist es notwendig, daß wir nicht

ESPAÑOL (SPANISH) MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

EN ESTA CONFERENCIA NO PRETENDO, como en anteriores, definir, sino subrayar; no quiero dibujar, sino sugerir. Animar, en su exacto sentido. Herir pájaros soñolientos. Donde haya un rincón oscuro, poner un reflejo de nube alargada y regalar unos cuantos espejos de bolsillo a las señoras que asisten. He querido bajar a la ribera de los juncos. Por debajo de las tejas amarillas. A la salida de las aldeas, donde el tigre se come a los niños. Estoy en este momento lejos del poeta que mira el reloj, lejos del poeta que lucha con la estatua, que lucha con el sueño, que lucha con la anatomía; he huido de todos mis amigos y me voy con aquel muchacho que se come la fruta verde y mira cómo las hormigas devoran al pájaro aplastado por el automóvil. Por las calles más puras del pueblo me encontraréis; por el aire viajero y la luz tendida de las melodías

Marian Text 1554 14 of 47

### FRANÇAIS (FRENCH) MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

DADA A SON ORIGINE dans le dictionnaire. C'est terriblement simple. En français cela signifie «cheval de bois». En allemand «va te faire, au revoir, à la prochaine». En roumain «oui en effet, vous avez raison, c'est ça, d'accord, vraiment, on s'en occupe», etc. C'est un mot international. Seulement un mot et ce mot comme mouvement. Très facile à comprendre. Lorsqu'on en fait une tendance artistique, cela revient à vouloir supprimer les complications. Psychologie Dada. Allemagne Dada y compris indigestions et crampes brouillardeuses, littérature Dada, bourgeoisie Dada et vous, très vénérés poètes, vous qui avez toujours fait de la poésie avec des mots, mais qui n'en faites jamais du mot lui-même, vous qui tournez autour d'un simple point en poétisant. Guerre mondiale Dada et pas de fin, révolution Dada et pas de commencement.

# MAGYAR (HUNGARIAN) MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

HAJNALI KÉT ÓRAKOR A SEGÉDTISZT belépett a tábornok szobájába és jelentette, hogy a járőrök elindultak a hodricsi úton. Az asztalra állított petróleumlámpa körül szétteregetett tereprajzok és jelentések hevertek, rajtuk keresztbe dobva egy ezüstgombos lovaglópálca. A tábornok a szoba közepén állt és hideg arccal hallgatta a segédtiszt szavait. Kurtára nyírt szakála rőtesen csillogott a lámpafényben. Aranykeretes szeművege mögül jeges nyugalommal csillámlottak elő kék szemei. Csupa energia volt ez a hat láb magas, karcsú ember, aki egy hónap előtt vette át a feldunai hadtest parancsnokságát. De most mégis, mintha valami fáradtságot vagy inkább fásultságot árultak volna el mozdulatai. Némán bólintott s mikor a segédtiszt mögött becsukódott az ajtó, kimerülten dobta magát a kopott díványra. Két nap óta mindig talpon volt s

### ITALIANO (ITALIAN) MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

DAPPRIMA, RIPETENDENDO L'ERRORE COM-MESSO in gioventù, scrisse di animali che conosceva poco, e le sue favole risonarono di ruggiti e barriti. Poi si fece più umano, se così si può dire, scrivendo degli animali che credeva di conoscere. Così la mosca gli regalò una gran quantità di favole dimostrandosi un animale più utile di quanto si creda. In una di quelle favole ammirava la velocità del dittero, velocità sprecata perchè non gli serviva nè a raggiungere la preda nè a garantire la sua incolumità. Qui faceva la morale una testuggine. Un'altra favola esaltava la mosca che distruggeva le cose sozze da essa tanto amate. Una terza si meravigliava che la mosca, l'animale più ricco d'occhi, veda tanto imperfettamente. Infine una raccontava di un uomo che, dopo di aver schiacciato una mosca noiosa, le gridò: "Ti ho beneficata; ecco che

# POLSKI (POLISH) MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

OD WCZORAJ JAKIŚ NIEPOKÓJ panuje w uliczce. Stary Mendel dziwi się i częściej niż zwykle nakłada krótką łajkę patrząc w okno. Tych ludzi nie widział on tu jeszcze. Gdzie idą? Po co przystają z robotnikami, śpieszącymi do kopania fundamentów pod nowy dom niciarza Greulicha? Skąd się tu wzięły te obszarpane wyrostki? Dlaczego patrzą tak po sieniach? Skąd mają pieniądze, że idą w pięciu do szynku? Stary Mendel kręci głową, smokcząc mały, silnie wygięty wiśniowy cybuszek. On zna tak dobrze tę uliczkę cichą. Fej fizjonomię, jej ruch. jej głosy, jej tetno. Wie, kiedy zza którego węgła wyjrzy w dzień pogodny słońce; ile dzieci przebiegnie rankiem, drepcąc do ochronki, do szkoły; ile zwiędłych dziewcząt w ciemnych chustkach, z małymi blaszeczkami w ręku przejdzie po trzy, po cztery, do fabryki cygar na robotę; ile

Marian Text 1554 15 of 47

# PORTUGUÊS (PORTUGUESE) MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

D. BENEDITA LEVANTOU-SE, no dia seguinte, com a idéia de escrever uma carta ao marido, uma longa carta em que lhe narrasse a festa da véspera, nomeasse os convivas e os pratos, descrevesse a recepção noturna, e, principalmente, desse notícia das novas relações com D. Maria dos Anjos. A mala fechava-se às duas horas da tarde, D. Benedita acordara às nove, e, não morando longe (morava no Campo da Aclamação), um escravo levaria a carta ao correio muito a tempo. Demais, chovia; D. Benedita arredou a cortina da janela, deu com os vidros molhados; era uma chuvinha teimosa, o céu estava todo brochado de uma cor pardo-escura, malhada de grossas nuvens negras. Ao longe, viu flutuar e voar o pano que cobria o balaio que uma preta levava à cabeça: concluiu que ventava. Magnífico dia para não sair, e, portanto, escrever uma car-

### SVENSKA (SWEDISH) MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

KLOCKAN VAR MELLAN ÅTTA och nio den vackra majmorgonen, då Arvid Falk efter scenen hos brodern vandrade gatorna framåt, missnöjd med sig själv, missnöjd med brodern och missnöjd med det hela. Han önskade att det vore mulet och att han hade dåligt sällskap. Att han var en skurk, det trodde han icke fullt på, *men han var icke* nöjd med sig själv, han var så van att ställa höga fordringar på sig, och han var inlärd att i brodern se ett slags styvfar, för vilken han hyste stor aktning, nästan vördnad. Men även andra tankar döko upp och gjorde honom bekymrad. Han var utan pengar och utan sysselsättning. Detta senare var kanske det värsta ty sysslolösheten var honom en svår fiende, begåvad med en aldrig vilande fantasi som han var. Under ganska obehagliga funderingar hade han kommit ner på Lilla

# SUOMI (FINNISH) MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

HE OLIVAT YSTÄVIÄ YSTÄVYYDESSÄ, joka oli läheisempää kuin veljeys. Nello oli pieni Ardennelainen – Patras suuri Flamandilainen. He olivat saman ikäisiä vuosilla mitattuna, mutta kuitenkin toinen oli vielä nuori, toinen oli jo vanha. He olivat asuneet yhdessä koko ikänsä; molemmat he olivat orpoja ja kurjia sekä saivat leipänsä samasta kädestä. Se oli ollut heidän siteensä alku, heidän ensimmäinen sympatian säikeensä; se oli vahvistunut päivä päivältä ja kasvanut heidän mukanaan kiinteänä ja erottamattomana niin, että he alkoivat rakastaa toisiansa erittäin paljon. Heidän kotinsa oli pieni mökki pienen Flamandilaisen kylän reunalla, peninkulman päässä Antverpenistä. Kylä sijaitsi leveiden laidunkaistaleiden ja viljavainioiden välissä, ja sen läpi virtaavan suuren kanavan reunamilla kasvoi pitkät rivit tuulessa taipuvia poppe-

# TÜRKÇE (TURKISH) MARIAN TEXT 1554 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

SADIK GENÇ, ARALADIĞI KAPIYI çekince, yine birden kararan sanduka sükunu içinde, İskender Paşa, galeyansız ibadetine başlardı. Artık dünyaya dair hiçbir ümidi kalmamıştı. İstediği yalnız bir iman selametiydi. Väkıa korkak bir adam değildi. Ama, muhakkak bir ölümü her gün, her saat, her dakika, hatta her saniye beklemek... Onun cesaretini kırmış, sinirlerini zayıflatmıştı. Düşündükçe, ensesinde soğuk bir satırın sarih temasını duyar gibi oluyordu. Bu sarih temas silinirken karşısına kendi boğuk hayali gelirdi; gözleri patlamış, kavuğu bir tarafa yuvarlanmış, boynu yağlı bir kement ile sıkılmış, ayağından pabuçları çıkmış, ipek kuşağı çözülmüş, karanlık, köpüklü ağzından siyah dili sarkmış bir naaş... İskender Paşa'nın yerde sürünen ölüsü! Titrer, gözlerini oğuşturur, yine salât-ü selamlarını çekmeye başlardı. Yakın akıbetinin bu uzvî hatırası o kadar

Marian Text 1554 16 of 47

UPPERCASE	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
LOWERCASE	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
SMALL CAPS	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
STANDARD PUNCTUATION	
ALL CAP PUNCTUATION	i¿()[]{}/ \@«»<>
SMALL CAP PUNCTUATION	i!¿?()[]{}/I\&@ <sup>«»</sup> ''
LIGATURES	fb ff fh fi fj fk fl ffb ffh ffi ffj ffk ffl
PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE default figures	\$£€¥1234567890¢f%‰ <sup>a°</sup> #°<+=-×÷>'"
PROPORTIONAL LINING	\$£€¥1234567890%‰#°<+=-×÷>
PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE SMALL CAPS	\$£€¥123456789○%‰
PROPORTIONAL LINING SMALL CAPS	\$£€¥1234567890%‰
PREBUILT FRACTIONS	$\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{3} \ \frac{2}{3} \ \frac{1}{4} \ \frac{3}{4} \ \frac{1}{8} \ \frac{3}{8} \ \frac{5}{8} \ \frac{7}{8}$
NUMERATORS & DENOMINATORS	$H^{1234567890}/_{1234567890}$
STYLISTIC ALTERNATES	QWY & QWY ŴŴŴŴŶŶŶŶ wŵwwŶŶŸŶ wŵww
SWASHES AND DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES	QQ&adehlmnrttz & stáäääääääååådd éĕěêëėèēęħĥĺľļłńňņñŕřŗŧtţŧťţźžż
HISTORICAL LONG S	f fb fh fk fl ff ffb ffh ffk ffl
MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS	$\Omega \Delta \sum \prod \pi \mu \partial \int \leq \pm \approx \neq \neg \geq \sqrt{\diamond} \infty$
ACCENTED UPPERCASE	ÁÂÀÄÅÃĂĀĄŔÆÆÇĆČĈĊĎÐÉÊÈËĚĖĒĘĞĜĢĠĦ ĤÍÎÌÏİĪĮĨĬĴĶŁĹĽĻĿÑŃŇŅŊÓÔÒÖŐŐŐØØŒŔŘŖŠ ŚŞŜŞÞŤŢŦÚÛÙÜŬŰŪŲŮŨWŴWŸŶŶŸIJŽŹŻ
ACCENTED LOWER CASE	áâàäåããāąåææçcčccddðéêèëěeēęğĝġġħĥıíîìïiīįĩĭiĵjķlĺľļlñ ńňn'nŋóôòöőőoøøæŕřŗßšśşŝşþtţtúùùüŭűūųůűẃŵwwýŷ ỳÿijžźż
ACCENTED SMALL CAPS	ÁÂÀÄÁĀĀĀĀĀÆĢĆČĈĊĎÐÉÊÈËĚĖĒĘĞĜĢĠĦĤÍÎÌÏĪĮĨĬĴĶŁĹ ĽĻĿŃŃŇŅŊÓÔÒÖŐŐØØŒŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞÞŤŢŦÚÛÙÜŬŰŪŲŮŰ ŴŴWŸŶŸŸIJŽŹŻ

Marian Text 1554 17 of 47

UPPERCASE ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LOWERCASE abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz

ALL CAP PUNCTUATION  $\frac{1}{2} - - - ()[]{}/| \setminus @ \ll > < >$ 

LIGATURES fb ff fh fi fj fk fl ffb ffh ffi fff ffk ffl gg gj gy ggy zp zy

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE  $$\pounds\xi_{1234567890}$$   $$\xi_{234567890}$$ 

PROPORTIONAL LINING  $\$\pounds \in \$1234567890\%\%\#^\circ < +=-\times \div >$ 

PREBUILT FRACTIONS  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{2}{3}$   $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{1}{8}$   $\frac{3}{8}$   $\frac{5}{8}$   $\frac{7}{8}$ 

MUMERATORS & H1234567890/1234567890

SWASHES ABCDEFGHKLMNPQRTUWZ

krmfk ffk Of a e m n r t

ゲデアとりも

DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES Ex as at Et Eta eis et fr ffr ij is ll nt Sp St ta th us Et nt St

HISTORICAL LONG S SIGNATURE STATE OF THE STA

Marian Text 1554 18 of 47

OPENTYPE FEATURES FAMILY WIDE	DEACTIVATED	ACTIVATED
ALL CAPS opens up spacing, moves punctuation up	Quilts & [Covers] @ \$24	QUILTS & [COVERS] @ \$24
PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE default figures	\$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627	\$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627
PROPORTIONAL LINING	\$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627	\$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627
FRACTIONS ignores numeric date format	21/03/10 and 2 1/18 460/920	21/03/10 and 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>18</sub> <sup>460</sup> / <sub>920</sub>
DENOMINATOR for making arbitrary fractions	0123456789 0123456789	OI23456789 0123456789
NUMERATOR for making arbitrary fractions	0123456789 0123456789	0I23456789 <sup>0123456789</sup>
STYLISTIC SET 05 historical long s	Busses Cross <i>Accessible Brasseries</i>	Buffes Crofs Accessible Brasseries
LANGUAGE FEATURE Română (Romanian) s accent	ÎNSUŞI conştiința științifice	ÎNSUȘI conștiința științifice
OPENTYPE FEATURES ROMAN ONLY	DEACTIVATED	ACTIVATED
SMALL CAPS	Ham & "Eggs" for (under) £18?	Ham & "Eggs" for (under) £18?
ALL SMALL CAPS includes punctuation & figures	Ham & "Eggs" for (under) £18?	HAM & "EGGS" FOR (UNDER) £18?
PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE SMALL CAP	\$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627	\$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627
PROPORTIONAL LINING SMALL CAP	\$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627	\$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627

Marian Text 1554 19 of 47

# OPENTYPE FEATURES ROMAN

DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

SWASH
Q a d e h l m n r t z &
(activates discretionary ligatures)

STYLISTIC SET 01 alternate Q

STYLISTIC SET 02 alternate Y

STYLISTIC SET 03 alternate &

STYLISTIC SET 06 alternate W

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

# DEACTIVATED

Hastening yesterday's inactivity fact
Quashed & QUAKED all active fizz
Quelled Quite QUICKLY & QUIETLY
Yonder Yelling YOUTHFULLY YOURS
Days & Weeks, Months & Years
Wistfully Wondering WHO WAKES

Quickly YATTERS & Yawns QUIETLY

# ACTIVATED

Hastening yesterday's inactivity fact
Quashed & QUAKED all active fizz
Quelled Quite QUICKLY & QUIETLY
Yonder Yelling YOUTHFULLY YOURS
Days & Weeks, Months & Years
Wistfully Wondering WHO WAKES
Quickly YATTERS & Yawns QUIETLY

# OPENTYPE FEATURES

DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES Ex as at ct cta eis et fr ffr ij is ll nt sp st ta th us

SWASH
ABCDEFGHKLMNPQRT
VWZaekmnrtvw&
(+ some discretionary ligatures)

STYLISTIC SET 01 alternate J Y

STYLISTIC SET 02 alternate v w &

STYLISTIC SET 03

STYLISTIC SET 03 + SWASH initial swash for alternate v w

SWASH + STYLISTIC SET 04

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

## DEACTIVATED

Expectant specialist is affricative geisha

Affirm & Never Question Distinct
Worthwhile Zookeeping Mechanism

JOYFULLY Jumping Youngster Jokes

Average variance warbles & wanders

Curvaceous advisers vainly waltzing

Curvaceous advisers vainly waltzing

ALLELOMORPH Likewise Lilting

Jolly Young advisers wander wistfully

# ACTIVATED

Expectant specialist is affricative geisha

Affirm & Never Question Distincts
Worthwhile Zookeeping Mechanisms
JOYFULLY Jumping Youngster Jokes
Average variance warbles (t) wanders
Curvaceous advisers vainly waltzing
Curvaceous advisers vainly waltzing
ALLELOMORPH Likewise Lilting
Jolly Young advisers wander wistfully

# Marian Text 1757

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 14/18 PT

ROMAN SMALL CAPS

ROMAN

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE FIGURES

ITAL IC

PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES

ITALIC

ROMAN SMALL CAP & SMALL CAP FIGURES

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after it had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of the seventeen years of continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354 from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £,31,338,689 to it (Refer to James Postlethwaite's *History of the Public Revenue*). During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced from 4% to 3%; or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the breaking out of the late war, the funded debt of Great Britain amounted to £72,289,673. On the 5th of January 1763, at the conclusion of the peace, the funded debt amounted to £122,603,336. The unfunded debt has been stated at £13,927,589. But the expense occasioned by the war did not end with the conclusion of the peace, so that though, on the 5th of January 1764, the funded debt was increased (partly by a new loan, and partly by funding a part of the unfunded debt) to £129,586,782, there still remained (according to the very well informed author of Considerations on the Trade and Finances of Great Britain) an unfunded debt which was brought to account in that and the following year of £975,017.

IN 1764, THEREFORE, the public debt of Great Britain, funded and unfunded together, amounted, according to this author, to £139,516,807. The annuities for lives, too, had been granted as premiums to the subscribers to the

Marian Text 1757 21 of 47

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

UPON ALL QUESTIONS the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. The first numerous distinct interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. Rightly in 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. Yearly fees of loan Number Two were waived.

Knowing the financial state of the government, such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for Queen Elizabeth to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. Zero objections were made to this course of action, and the proposal of the new subscribers was accepted; a new East India Company was established in consequence. Yesterday's East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds into the stock of the new. By a negligence in the expression of the Act of Parliament which vested the East India trade in the subscribers to this loan of two millions, it did not appear evident that they were all obliged to unite into a joint stock. A few private traders, whose subscriptions amounted only to seven thousand two hundred pounds, insisted upon the privilege of trading separately upon their own stocks and at their own risk. The old East India

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ITALIC, 12/14 PT

UPON ALL QUESTIONS the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. The first numerous distinct interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. Rightly in 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. Yearly fees of loan Number Two were waived.

Knowing the financial state of the government, such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for Queen Elizabeth to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. Zero objections were made to this course of action, and the proposal of the new subscribers was accepted; a new East India Company was established in consequence. Yesterday's East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds into the stock of the new. By a negligence in the expression of the Act of Parliament which vested the East India trade in the subscribers to this loan of two millions, it did not appear evident that they were all obliged to unite into a joint stock. A few private traders, whose subscriptions amounted only to seven thousand two hundred pounds, insisted upon the privilege of trading separately upon their own stocks and at their own risk. The old East India Company had a right to a separate trade upon their old stock till 1701; and they had likewise, both before and after that period, a right, like that of other private traders, to a separate trade upon the three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds which they had subscribed into the stock of the new com-

Marian Text 1757 22 of 47

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

UPON ALL QUESTIONS the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. The *first numerous distinct interlopers* multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. Rightly in 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. Yearly fees of loan Number Two were waived.

Knowing the financial state of the government, such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was *more convenient* for Queen Elizabeth to borrow two millions at eight per cent than

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ITALIC, 12/14 PT

UPON ALL QUESTIONS the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. The first numerous distinct interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. Rightly in 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. Yearly fees of loan Number Two were waived.

Knowing the financial state of the government, such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for Queen Elizabeth to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. Zero objections were made to this course of action, and the proposal of the new subscrib-

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT [DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES, ALTERNATE Q R]

UPON ALL QUESTIONS the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. The first numerous distinct interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. Rightly in 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. Yearly fees of loan Number Two were waived.

Knowing the financial state of the government, such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was *more convenient* for Queen Elizabeth to borrow two millions at eight per cent

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ITALIC, 12/14 PT

UPON ALL QUESTIONS the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. The first numerous distinct interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. Rightly in 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. Yearly fees of loan Number Two were waived.

Knowing the financial state of the government, such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for Queen Elizabeth to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. Zero objections were made to this course of action, and the proposal of the new subscrib-

Marian Text 1757 23 of 47

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 10/12 PT

UPON ALL QUESTIONS the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. The *first numerous distinct interlopers* multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. Rightly in 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. Yearly fees of loan Number Two were waived.

# ADROIT FISCAL MANEUVERS

Knowing the financial state of the government, such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for Queen Elizabeth to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. Zero objections were made to this course of action, and the proposal of the new subscribers was accepted; a new East India Company was established in consequence. Yesterday's East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds into the stock of the new. By a negligence in the expression of the Act of Parliament which vested the East India trade in the subscribers to this loan of two millions, it did not appear evident that they were all obliged to unite into a joint stock. A few private traders, whose subscriptions amounted only to seven thousand two hundred pounds, insisted upon the privilege of trading separately upon their own stocks and at their own risk.

# EXCLUSIVE STOCK TRADING

The old East India Company had a right to a separate trade upon their old stock till 1701; and they had likewise, both before and after that period, a right, like that of other private traders, to a separate trade upon the three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds which they had subscribed into the stock of the new company. The competition of the two companies with the private traders, and with one another, is said to have wellnigh ruined both. Upon a subsequent occasion, in 1730, when a proposal was made to Parliament for putting the trade under the management of

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ITALIC, 10/12 PT

UPON ALL QUESTIONS the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. The first numerous distinct interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. Rightly in 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. Yearly fees of loan Number Two were waived.

# ADROIT FISCAL MANEUVERS

Knowing the financial state of the government, such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for Queen Elizabeth to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. Zero objections were made to this course of action, and the proposal of the new subscribers was accepted; a new East India Company was established in consequence. Yesterday's East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds into the stock of the new. By a negligence in the expression of the Act of Parliament which vested the East India trade in the subscribers to this loan of two millions, it did not appear evident that they were all obliged to unite into a joint stock. A few private traders, whose subscriptions amounted only to seven thousand two hundred pounds, insisted upon the privilege of trading separately upon their own stocks and at their own risk.

# EXCLUSIVE STOCK TRADING

The old East India Company had a right to a separate trade upon their old stock till 1701; and they had likewise, both before and after that period, a right, like that of other private traders, to a separate trade upon the three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds which they had subscribed into the stock of the new company. The competition of the two companies with the private traders, and with one another, is said to have well-nigh ruined both. Upon a subsequent occasion, in 1730, when a proposal was made to Parliament for putting the trade under the management of a regulated company, and thereby laying it in some measure open, the East India Company, in opposition to this proposal, represented in very strong terms what had been, at this time, the miserable effects, as they thought them, of this competition. In India, they said, it raised the price of goods so high that they were

Marian Text 1757 24 of 47

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 10/12 PT

UPON ALL QUESTIONS the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. The *first numerous distinct interlopers* multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. Rightly in 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. Yearly fees of loan Number Two were waived.

Knowing the financial state of the government, such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was *more convenient* for Queen Elizabeth to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. Zero objections were made to this course of action, and the proposal of the new subscribers was accepted; a new East India Company was established in consequence. Yesterday's East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time,

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ITALIC, 10/12 PT

UPON ALL QUESTIONS the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. The first numerous distinct interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. Rightly in 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. Yearly fees of loan Number Two were waived.

Knowing the financial state of the government, such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for Queen Elizabeth to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. Zero objections were made to this course of action, and the proposal of the new subscribers was accepted; a new East India Company was established in consequence. Yesterday's East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds into the stock of the new. By a negligence in the expres-

# MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 10/12 PT [DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES, ALTERNATE Q R]

UPON ALL QUESTIONS the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. The *first numerous distinct interlopers* multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. Rightly in 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. Yearly fees of loan Number Two were waived.

Knowing the financial state of the government, such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was *more convenient* for Queen Elizabeth to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. Zero objections were made to this course of action, and the proposal of the new subscribers was accepted; a new East India Company was established in consequence. Yesterday's East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time,

# MARIAN TEXT 1757 ITALIC, 10/12 PT [ALTERNATE J K N T Y Z]

UPON ALL QUESTIONS the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. The first numerous distinct interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. Rightly in 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. Yearly fees of loan Number Two were waived.

Knowing the financial state of the government, such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for Queen Elizabeth to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. Zero objections were made to this course of action, and the proposal of the new subscribers was accepted; a new East India Company was established in consequence. Yesterday's East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds into the stock of the new. By a negligence in the expres-

Marian Text 1757 25 of 47

### MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 PT [TRACKING +6]

UPON ALL QUESTIONS the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. The first numerous distinct interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. Rightly in 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. Yearly fees of loan Number Two were waived.

# ADROIT FISCAL MANEUVERS

Knowing the financial state of the government, such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for Queen Elizabeth to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. Zero objections were made to this course of action, and the proposal of the new subscribers was accepted; a new East India Company was established in consequence. Yesterday's East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds into the stock of the new. By a negligence in the expression of the Act of Parliament which vested the East India trade in the subscribers to this loan of two millions, it did not appear evident that they were all obliged to unite into a joint stock. A few private traders, whose subscriptions amounted only to seven thousand two hundred pounds, insisted upon the privilege of trading separately upon their own stocks and at their own risk.

# EXCLUSIVE STOCK TRADING

The old East India Company had a right to a separate trade upon their old stock till 1701; and they had likewise, both before and after that period, a right, like that of other private traders, to a separate trade upon the three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds which they had subscribed into the stock of the new company. The competition of the two companies with the private traders, and with one another, is said to have well-nigh ruined both. Upon a subsequent occasion, in 1730, when a proposal was made to Parliament for putting the trade under the management of a regulated company, and thereby laying it in some measure open, the East India Company, in opposition to this proposal, represented in very strong terms what had

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ITALIC, 9/11 PT [TRACKING +6]

UPON ALL QUESTIONS the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. The first numerous distinct interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. Rightly in 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. Yearly fees of loan Number Two were waived.

# ADROIT FISCAL MANEUVERS

Knowing the financial state of the government, such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for Queen Elizabeth to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. Zero objections were made to this course of action, and the proposal of the new subscribers was accepted; a new East India Company was established in consequence. Yesterday's East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds into the stock of the new. By a negligence in the expression of the Act of Parliament which vested the East India trade in the subscribers to this loan of two millions, it did not appear evident that they were all obliged to unite into a joint stock. A few private traders, whose subscriptions amounted only to seven thousand two hundred pounds, insisted upon the privilege of trading separately upon their own stocks and at their own risk.

# EXCLUSIVE STOCK TRADING

The old East India Company had a right to a separate trade upon their old stock till 1701; and they had likewise, both before and after that period, a right, like that of other private traders, to a separate trade upon the three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds which they had subscribed into the stock of the new company. The competition of the two companies with the private traders, and with one another, is said to have wellnigh ruined both. Upon a subsequent occasion, in 1730, when a proposal was made to Parliament for putting the trade under the management of a regulated company, and thereby laying it in some measure open, the East India Company, in opposition to this proposal, represented in very strong terms what had been, at this time, the miserable effects, as they thought them, of this competition. In India, they said, it raised the price of goods so high that they were not worth the buying; and in England, by overstocking the market, it sunk their price so low that no profit could be made by them. That

Marian Text 1757 26 of 47

### MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 PT [TRACKING +6]

UPON ALL QUESTIONS the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. The first numerous distinct interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. Rightly in 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. Yearly fees of loan Number Two were waived.

Knowing the financial state of the government, such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was *more convenient* for Queen Elizabeth to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. Zero objections were made to this course of action, and the proposal of the new subscribers was accepted; a new East India Company was established in consequence. Yesterday's East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and fifteen thousand

# MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 PT [DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES, ALTERNATE Q R, TRACKING +6]

UPON ALL QUESTIONS the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. The first numerous distinct interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. Rightly in 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. Yearly fees of loan Number Two were waived.

Knowing the financial state of the government, such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was *more convenient* for Queen Elizabeth to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. Zero objections were made to this course of action, and the proposal of the new subscribers was accepted; a new East India Company was established in consequence. Yesterday's East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and fifteen thousand

### MARIAN TEXT 1757 ITALIC, 9/11 PT [TRACKING +6]

UPON ALL QUESTIONS the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. The first numerous distinct interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. Rightly in 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. Yearly fees of loan Number Two were waived.

Knowing the financial state of the government, such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for Queen Elizabeth to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. Zero objections were made to this course of action, and the proposal of the new subscribers was accepted; a new East India Company was established in consequence. Yesterday's East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds into the stock of the new. By a negligence in the expression of the Act of Parliament which vested the East India trade in the subscribers to

# MARIAN TEXT 1757 ITALIC, 9/11 PT [ALTERNATE J K N T Y Z, TRACKING +6]

UPON ALL QUESTIONS the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. The first numerous distinct interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. Rightly in 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. Yearly fees of loan Number Two were waived.

Knowing the financial state of the government, such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for Queen Elizabeth to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. Zero objections were made to this course of action, and the proposal of the new subscribers was accepted; a new East India Company was established in consequence. Yesterday's East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds into the stock of the new. By a negligence in the expression of the Act of Parliament which vested the East India trade in the subscribers to

Marian Text 1757 27 of 47

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/13 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's *The History* of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it,

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £,31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The History of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it,

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/15 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The History of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it,

MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/16 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £,31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The History of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it,

Marian Text 1757 28 of 47

ČESKÝ (CZECH) MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

AČKOLI KLIMŠOVA NENAPSALA KNIH mnoho, přece zná ji ta naše četbychtivá mládež tuze dobře. Zná ji zejména z knih: Z jara do léta, Kniha báchorek, Paleček a Malenka, Z ráje, Rodinná skřínka a j., a pak z různých časopisů pro mládež, do nichž velice pilně přispívá. Její práce vesměs děti naše rády čítají, poněvadž skutečně vynikají vším, čeho se na dobré četbě žádá. Však Klimšova také pracuje s láskou, pracuje opravdově vážně a nevydá nic na světlo, co by důkladně nepodrobila soudu svému i soudu jiných. A to právě dodává jejím prácem té pravé ceny. Nuže seznammež se se životem této tiché a skromné pracovnice, seznammež se i s jejími pěknými spisy. Klimšova narodila se 7. dne měsíce prosince roku 1851. v Poličce. Otec její byl dosti zámožným

DANSK (DANISH) MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

DER VAR EN LILLE HAVFISK af god familie, navnet husker jeg ikke, det må de lærde sige dig. Den lille fisk havde attenhundrede søskende, alle lige gamle; de kendte ikke deres fader eller moder, de måtte straks skøtte sig selv og svømme om, men det var en stor fornøjelse; vand havde de nok at drikke, hele verdenshavet, føden tænkte de ikke på, den kom nok; hver ville følge sin lyst, hver ville få sin egen historie, ja det tænkte heller ingen af dem på. Solen skinnede ned i vandet, det lyste om dem, det var så klart, det var en verden med de forunderligste skabninger, og nogle så gruelig store, med voldsomme gab, de kunne sluge de attenhundrede søskende, men det tænkte de heller ikke på, for ingen af dem var endnu blevet slugt. De små svømmede sammen, tæt op til

DEUTSCH (GERMAN) MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

SEHEN WIR DAS GESAMTBILD UNSERES heutigen Lebens nur mit unseren Augen an, so können wir die Folgerung ziehen, daß dieses Gebilde einen chaotischen Charakter trägt, und es kann uns nicht wundern, daß diejenigen, welche sich in diesem scheinbaren Chaos unwohl fühlen, der Welt entfliehen oder sich in geistigen Abstraktionen verlieren wollen. Doch jedenfalls muß es uns klar sein, daß diese Flucht vor der Wirklichkeit ein ebenso großer Irrtum ist wie jene Anlehnung an den reinsten Materialismus. Weder die Flucht in das Mittelalter, noch der von verschiedenen Kunsthistorikern empfohlene Wiederaufbau des Olympos kann und die Lösung bringen. Unsere Zeit hat eine andere Mission zu erfüllen als die des Mittelalters und des Hellenismus.

ESPAÑOL (SPANISH) MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

EN ESTA CONFERENCIA NO PRETENDO, como en anteriores, definir, sino subrayar; no quiero dibujar, sino sugerir. Animar, en su exacto sentido. Herir pájaros soñolientos. Donde haya un rincón oscuro, poner un reflejo de nube alargada y regalar unos cuantos espejos de bolsillo a las señoras que asisten. He querido bajar a la ribera de los juncos. Por debajo de las tejas amarillas. A la salida de las aldeas, donde el tigre se come a los niños. Estoy en este momento lejos del poeta que mira el reloj, lejos del poeta que lucha con la estatua, que lucha con el sueño, que lucha con la anatomía; he huido de todos mis amigos y me voy con aquel muchacho que se come la fruta verde y mira cómo las hormigas devoran al pájaro aplastado por el automóvil. Por las calles más puras

Marian Text 1757 29 of 47

FRANÇAIS (FRENCH) MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

DADA A SON ORIGINE dans le dictionnaire. C'est terriblement simple. En français cela signifie «cheval de bois». En allemand «va te faire, au revoir, à la prochaine». En roumain «oui en effet, vous avez raison, c'est ça, d'accord, vraiment, on s'en occupe», etc. C'est un mot international. Seulement un mot et ce mot comme mouvement. Très facile à comprendre. Lorsqu'on en fait une tendance artistique, cela revient à vouloir supprimer les complications. Psychologie Dada. Allemagne Dada y compris indigestions et crampes brouillardeuses, littérature Dada, bourgeoisie Dada et vous, très vénérés poètes, vous qui avez toujours fait de la poésie avec des mots, mais qui n'en faites jamais du mot lui-même, vous qui tournez autour d'un simple point

ITALIANO (ITALIAN) MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

DAPPRIMA, RIPETENDENDO L'ERRORE COMMESSO in gioventù, scrisse di animali che conosceva poco, e le sue favole risonarono di ruggiti e barriti. Poi si fece più umano, se così si può dire, scrivendo degli animali che credeva di conoscere. Così la mosca gli regalò una gran quantità di favole dimostrandosi un animale più utile di quanto si creda. In una di quelle favole ammirava la velocità del dittero, velocità sprecata perchè non gli serviva nè a raggiungere la preda nè a garantire la sua incolumità. Qui faceva la morale una testuggine. Un'altra favola esaltava la mosca che distruggeva le cose sozze da essa tanto amate. Una terza si meravigliava che la mosca, l'animale più ricco d'occhi, veda tanto imperfettamente. Infine una raccontava di un uomo che, dopo di aver

MAGYAR (HUNGARIAN) MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

HAJNALI KÉT ÓRAKOR A SEGÉDTISZT belépett a tábornok szobájába és jelentette, hogy a járőrök elindultak a hodricsi úton. Az asztalra állított petróleumlámpa körül szétteregetett tereprajzok és jelentések hevertek, rajtuk keresztbe dobva egy ezüstgombos lovaglópálca. A tábornok a szoba közepén állt és hideg arccal hallgatta a segédtiszt szavait. Kurtára nyírt szakála rőtesen csillogott a lámpafényben. Aranykeretes szeművege mögül jeges nyugalommal csillámlottak elő kék szemei. Csupa energia volt ez a hat láb magas, karcsú ember, aki egy hónap előtt vette át a feldunai hadtest parancsnokságát. De most mégis, mintha valami fáradtságot vagy inkább fásultságot árultak volna el mozdulatai. Némán bólintott s mikor a segédtiszt mögött becsukódott

POLSKI (POLISH) MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

OD WCZORAJ JAKIŚ NIEPOKÓJ panuje w uliczce. Stary Mendel dziwi się i częściej niż zwykle nakłada krótką łajkę patrząc w okno. Tych ludzi nie widział on tu jeszcze. Gdzie idą? Po co przystają z robotnikami, śpieszącymi do kopania fundamentów pod nowy dom niciarza Greulicha? Skąd się tu wzięły te obszarpane wyrostki? Dlaczego patrzą tak po sieniach? Skąd mają pieniądze, że idą w pięciu do szynku? Stary Mendel kręci głową, smokcząc mały, silnie wygięty wiśniowy cybuszek. On zna tak dobrze tę uliczkę cichą. Fej fizjonomię, jej ruch. jej głosy, jej tetno. Wie, kiedy zza którego wegła wyjrzy w dzień pogodny słońce; ile dzieci przebiegnie rankiem, drepcąc do ochronki, do szkoły; ile zwiędłych dziewcząt w ciemnych chustkach, z małymi

Marian Text 1757 30 of 47

PORTUGUÊS (PORTUGUESE) MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

D. BENEDITA LEVANTOU-SE, no dia seguinte, com a idéia de escrever uma carta ao marido, uma longa carta em que lhe narrasse a festa da véspera, nomeasse os convivas e os pratos, descrevesse a recepção noturna, e, principalmente, desse notícia das novas relações com D. Maria dos Anjos. A mala fechava-se às duas horas da tarde, D. Benedita acordara às nove, e, não morando longe (morava no Campo da Aclamação), um escravo levaria a carta ao correio muito a tempo. Demais, chovia; D. Benedita arredou a cortina da janela, deu com os vidros molhados; era uma chuvinha teimosa, o céu estava todo brochado de uma cor pardo-escura, malhada de grossas nuvens negras. Ao longe, viu flutuar e voar o pano que cobria o balaio que uma preta levava à cabeça: concluiu

SUOMI (FINNISH) MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

HE OLIVAT YSTÄVIÄ YSTÄVYYDESSÄ, joka oli läheisempää kuin veljeys. Nello oli pieni Ardennelainen – Patras suuri Flamandilainen. He olivat saman ikäisiä vuosilla mitattuna, mutta kuitenkin toinen oli vielä nuori, toinen oli jo vanha. He olivat asuneet yhdessä koko ikänsä; molemmat he olivat orpoja ja kurjia sekä saivat leipänsä samasta kädestä. Se oli ollut heidän siteensä alku, heidän ensimmäinen sympatian säikeensä; se oli vahvistunut päivä päivältä ja kasvanut heidän mukanaan kiinteänä ja erottamattomana niin, että he alkoivat rakastaa toisiansa erittäin paljon. Heidän kotinsa oli pieni mökki pienen Flamandilaisen kylän reunalla, peninkulman päässä Antverpenistä. Kylä sijaitsi leveiden laidunkaistaleiden ja viljavainioiden välissä, ja sen läpi virtaa-

SVENSKA (SWEDISH) MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

KLOCKAN VAR MELLAN ÅTTA och nio den vackra majmorgonen, då Arvid Falk efter scenen hos brodern vandrade gatorna framåt, missnöjd med sig själv, missnöjd med brodern och missnöjd med det hela. Han önskade att det vore mulet och att han hade dåligt sällskap. Att han var en skurk, det trodde han icke fullt på, men han var icke nöjd med sig själv, han var så van att ställa höga fordringar på sig, och han var inlärd att i brodern se ett slags styvfar, för vilken han hyste stor aktning, nästan vördnad. Men även andra tankar döko upp och gjorde honom bekymrad. Han var utan pengar och utan sysselsättning. Detta senare var kanske det värsta ty sysslolösheten var honom en svår fiende, begåvad med en aldrig vilande fantasi som han var. Under ganska obehagliga

TÜRKÇE (TURKISH) MARIAN TEXT 1757 ROMAN, ITALIC, 12/14 PT

SADIK GENÇ, ARALADIĞI KAPIYI çekince, yine birden kararan sanduka sükunu içinde, İskender Paşa, galeyansız ibadetine başlardı. Artık dünyaya dair hiçbir ümidi kalmamıştı. İstediği yalnız bir iman selametiydi. Vâkıa korkak bir adam değildi. Ama, muhakkak bir ölümü her gün, her saat, her dakika, hatta her saniye beklemek... Onun cesaretini kırmış, sinirlerini zayıflatmıştı. Düşündükçe, ensesinde soğuk bir satırın sarih temasını duyar gibi oluyordu. Bu sarih temas silinirken karşısına kendi boğuk hayali gelirdi; gözleri patlamış, kavuğu bir tarafa yuvarlanmış, boynu yağlı bir kement ile sıkılmış, ayağından pabuçları çıkmış, ipek kuşağı çözülmüş, karanlık, köpüklü ağzından siyah dili sarkmış bir naaş... İskender Paşa'nın yerde sürünen ölüsü! Titrer, gözlerini

Marian Text 1757 31 of 47

UPPERCASE	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
LOWERCASE	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
SMALL CAPS	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
STANDARD PUNCTUATION	!¿?.,:;()[]{}/  \&@*"";,«»<>\$··¶†‡@®™
ALL CAP PUNCTUATION	jċ()[]{}/ \@«»<>
SMALL CAP PUNCTUATION	i!d?()[]{}/ <mark> </mark> \&@ <b>"""</b>
LIGATURES	fb ff fh fi fj fk fl ffb ffh ffi ffj ffk ffl
PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE default figures	\$£\E\1234567890\chip(f\%\\\\^a^\operatorname(+=-\times-\operatorname(+))
PROPORTIONAL LINING	\$£€¥1234567890%‰#°<+=-×÷>
PROPORTIONAL LINING SMALL CAPS	\$£€¥1234567890%‰
PREBUILT FRACTIONS	$\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{3} \ \frac{2}{3} \ \frac{1}{4} \ \frac{3}{4} \ \frac{1}{8} \ \frac{3}{8} \ \frac{5}{8} \ \frac{7}{8}$
NUMERATORS & DENOMINATORS	$H^{1234567890}/_{1234567890}$
STYLISTIC ALTERNATES	RQ ŔŘŖ rq ŔŘŖ
DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES	टी डी
MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS	$\Omega \Delta \Sigma \Pi \pi \mu \partial \int \leq \pm \approx \neq \neg \geq \sqrt{\diamond \infty}$
ACCENTED UPPERCASE	ÁÂÀÄÅÃĂĀĄÅÆÆÇĆČĈĊĎÐÉÊÈËĚĖĒĘĞ ĜĢĠĦĤÍÎÌÏİĪĮĨĬĴĶŁĹĽĻĿÑŃŇŅŊÓÔÒÖŐŐŌ ØØŒŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞÞŤŢŦÚÛÙÜŬŰŪŲŮŨWŴ WWÝŶŶŸIJŽŹŻ
ACCENTED LOWER CASE	áâàäåããāąåææçćčĉċďđðéêèëěeēęğĝġġħĥıíîìïiīįĩĭi ĵjķłĺľļŀñńňn'nnóôòöõőőøøæŕřŗßšśşŝşþťţtúûùüŭű ūųůũwŵwwýŷỳÿijžźż
ACCENTED SMALL CAPS	ÁÂÀÄÅÃĂĀĄÅÆÆÇĆČĈĊĎĐÉÊÈËĚĖĒĘĞĜĢĠĦĤÍÎÌ ÏĪĮĨĬĴĶŁĹĽĻĿÑŃŇŅŊÓÔÒÖÕŐŌØØŒŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞÞŤŢŦ ÚÛÙÜŬŰŪŲŮŨWŴWWÝŶŶŸIJŽŹŻ

Marian Text 1757 32 of 47

UPPERCASE ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LOWERCASE abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

LIGATURES foff fifth fifth fifth ffi

PROPORTIONAL LINING  $\$\pounds \in \$1234567890\%\% \#^{\circ} +=-\times \div >$ 

PREBUILT FRACTIONS  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{8} \frac{3}{8} \frac{5}{8} \frac{7}{8}$ 

H1234567890/1234567890

SWASHES AND DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

MET ST

ÝŶŸŢIJŽŹŻ

Marian Text 1757 33 of 47

# OPENTYPE FEATURES FAMILY WIDE DEACTIVATED ACTIVATED QUILTS & [COVERS] @ \$24 ALL CAPS Quilts & [Covers] @ \$24 opens up spacing, moves punctuation up PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE default figures \$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627 \$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627 \$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627 PROPORTIONAL LINING \$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627 FRACTIONS 21/03/10 and 2<sup>1</sup>/18 <sup>460</sup>/920 21/03/10 and 2 1/18 460/920 ignores numeric date format DENOMINATOR 0123456789 0123456789 0123456789 0123456789 for making arbitrary fractions 0123456789 0123456789 NUMERATOR 0123456789 0123456789 for making arbitrary fractions LANGUAGE FEATURE ÎNSUŞI conştiința științifice ÎNSUȘI conștiința științifice Română (Romanian) s accent "Liebesgrüße aus Brüssel" ist LANGUAGE FEATURE "Liebesgrüße aus Brüssel" ist Lowered i j ä ë ï ö ü ÿ dots for Finnish, German and Swedish OPENTYPE FEATURES ROMAN DEACTIVATED ACTIVATED SMALL CAPS Ham & "Eggs" for $[only] \neq 8$ ? $\text{Ham } \& \text{"Eggs" for [only] } \pounds 8?$ ALL SMALL CAPS Ham & "Eggs" for $[only] \neq 8$ ? HAM & "EGGS" FOR [ONLY] £8? includes punctuation & figures PROPORTIONAL LINING SMALL CAP \$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627 \$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627 DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES Hastening yesterday's inactivity Hastening yesterday's inactivity STYLISTIC SET 01 Regulation Reality SCRAMBLERS Regulation Reality SCRAMBLERS STYLISTIC SET 02 Quell Quite QUICKLY & QUIETLY Quell Quite QUICKLY & QUIETLY STYLISTIC ALTERNATES Really Quick RARE QUADBIKERS Really Quick rare quadbikers OPENTYPE FEATURES DEACTIVATED ACTIVATED DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES Coacting abiogenists degust directly Coacting abiogenists degust directly SWASH Many Media Mystics May Madden Many Media Mystics May Madden (activates discretionary ligatures)

Commercial commercialtype.com

Justinian Never Knew The Yeti Zoo

J.J. Abrams Justifies Jagged Jungle

No Two Jilted Knights Yell Zealously

Fustinian Never Knew The Yeti Zoo

7.7. Abrams Fustifies Fagged Fungle

No Two Filted Knights Yell Zealously

STYLISTIC SET 01

alternate J

alternate J K N T Y Z

STYLISTIC SET 02

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

Illustrator/Photoshop

# Marian Text 1800

MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 14/17 PT

ROMAN SMALL CAPS

ROMAN

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE FIGURES

ITALIC

PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES

ITALIC

ROMAN SMALL CAP & SMALL CAP FIGURES

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1730, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after it had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of the seventeen years of continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354 from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it (Refer to James Postlethwaite's History of the Public Revenue). During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced from 4% to 3%; or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the breaking out of the late war, the funded debt of Great Britain amounted to £72,280,673. On the 5th of January 1763, at the conclusion of the peace, the funded debt amounted to £122,603,336. The unfunded debt has been stated at £13,927,589. But the expense occasioned by the war did not end with the conclusion of the peace, so that though, on the 5th of January 1764, the funded debt was increased (partly by a new loan, and partly by funding a part of the unfunded debt) to £129,586,782, there still remained (according to the very well informed author of Considerations on the Trade and Finances of Great Britain) an unfunded debt which was brought to account in that and the following year of £975,017.

IN 1764, THEREFORE, the public debt of Great Britain, funded and unfunded together, amounted, according to this author, to £139,516,807. The annuities for lives, too, had been granted as premiums to

Marian Text 1800 35 of 47

MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the *Dutch* East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four

MARIAN TEXT 1800 ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their

Marian Text 1800 36 of 47

MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by *Act of Parliament*, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses,

MARIAN TEXT 1800 ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordi-

# MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. NotwithStanding some extraordinary losses,

MARIAN TEXT 1800 ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occa-

Marian Text 1800 37 of 47

MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 10/12 PT

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

## PRIVILEGE OF THE ROYAL CHARTER

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times.

## AN AGE OF INTERLOPERS

Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. The proposal of the

MARIAN TEXT 1800 ITALIC, 10/12 PT

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

PRIVILEGE OF THE ROYAL CHARTER For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times.

## AN AGE OF INTERLOPERS

Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. The proposal of the

Marian Text 1800 38 of 47

MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 10/12 PT

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the *Dutch East India Company*, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were

MARIAN TEXT 1800 ITALIC, 10/12 PT

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better

## MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 10/12 PT [DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES]

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the *Dutch East India Company*, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better

## MARIAN TEXT 1800 ITALIC, 10/12 PT [TITLING ALTERNATES, ALTERNATE g]

QUEEN &LIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English & ast India & Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch &ast India &ompany, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better

Marian Text 1800 39 of 47

## MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 PT [TRACKING +6]

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

PRIVILEGE OF THE ROYAL CHARTER For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the *Dutch* East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times.

## AN AGE OF INTERLOPERS

Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. The proposal of the new subscribers was accepted, and a new East India Company established in consequence. The

#### MARIAN TEXT 1800 ITALIC, 9/11 PT [TRACKING +6]

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

PRIVILEGE OF THE ROYAL CHARTER For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times.

## AN AGE OF INTERLOPERS

Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of  $\bar{C}$  harles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. The proposal of the new subscribers was accepted, and a new East India Company established in consequence. The old East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had,

Marian Text 1800 40 of 47

## MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 PT [TRACKING +6]

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the *Dutch East India Company*, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful

#### MARIAN TEXT 1800 ITALIC, 9/11 PT [TRACKING +6]

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal

#### MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 PT [DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES, TITLING ALTERNATES, TRACKING +6]

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch &ast India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful

## MARIAN TEXT 1800 ITALIC, 9/11 PT [ALTERNATE d g z, TRACKING +6]

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal

Marian Text 1800 41 of 47

MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/12 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's *The His*tory of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public

MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The History of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public

MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/14 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The History of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public

MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/15 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The History of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public

Marian Text 1800 42 of 47

## ČESKÝ (CZECH) MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

ačkoli klimšova nenapsala knih mnoho, přece zná ji ta naše četbychtivá mládež tuze dobře. Zná ji zejména z knih: Z jara do léta, Kniha báchorek, Paleček a Malenka, Z ráje, Rodinná skřínka a j., a pak z různých časopisů pro mládež, do nichž velice pilně přispívá. Její práce vesměs děti naše rády čítají, poněvadž skutečně vynikají vším, čeho se na dobré četbě žádá. Však Klimšova také pracuje s láskou, pracuje opravdově vážně a nevydá nic na světlo, co by důkladně nepodrobila soudu svému i soudu jiných. A to právě dodává jejím prácem té pravé ceny. Nuže seznammež se se životem této tiché a skromné pracovnice, seznammež se i s jejími pěknými spisy. Klimšova narodila se 7. dne měsíce prosince roku 1851. v Poličce. Otec její byl dosti zámožným a váženým měšťanem, měltě v Poličce dům a byl dlouhá léta čle-

# DANSK (DANISH) MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

DER VAR EN LILLE HAVFISK af god familie, navnet husker jeg ikke, det må de lærde sige dig. Den lille fisk havde attenhundrede søskende, alle lige gamle; de kendte ikke deres fader eller moder, de måtte straks skøtte sig selv og svømme om, men det var en stor fornøjelse; vand havde de nok at drikke, hele verdenshavet, føden tænkte de ikke på, den kom nok; hver ville følge sin lyst, hver ville få sin egen historie, ja det tænkte heller ingen af dem på. Solen skinnede ned i vandet, det lyste om dem, det var så klart, det var en verden med de forunderligste skabninger, og nogle så gruelig store, med voldsomme gab, de kunne sluge de attenhundrede søskende, men det tænkte de heller ikke på, for ingen af dem var endnu blevet slugt. De små svømmede sammen, tæt op til hverandre, som sildene og makrellerne svømmer;

## DEUTSCH (GERMAN) MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

SEHEN WIR DAS GESAMTBILD UNSERES heutigen Lebens nur mit unseren Augen an, so können wir die Folgerung ziehen, daß dieses Gebilde einen chaotischen Charakter trägt, und es kann uns nicht wundern, daß diejenigen, welche sich in diesem scheinbaren Chaos unwohl fühlen, der Welt entfliehen oder sich in geistigen Abstraktionen verlieren wollen. Doch jedenfalls muß es uns klar sein, daß diese Flucht vor der Wirklichkeit ein ebenso großer Irrtum ist wie jene Anlehnung an den reinsten Materialismus. Weder die Flucht in das Mittelalter, noch der von verschiedenen Kunsthistorikern empfohlene Wiederaufbau des Olympos kann und die Lösung bringen. Unsere Zeit hat eine andere Mission zu erfüllen als die des Mittelalters und des Hellenismus. Um die Aufgabe unserer Zeit richtig zu verstehen,

## ESPAÑOL (SPANISH) MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

EN ESTA CONFERENCIA NO PRETENDO, como en anteriores, definir, sino subrayar; no quiero dibujar, sino sugerir. Animar, en su exacto sentido. Herir pájaros soñolientos. Donde haya un rincón oscuro, poner un reflejo de nube alargada y regalar unos cuantos espejos de bolsillo a las señoras que asisten. He querido bajar a la ribera de los juncos. Por debajo de las tejas amarillas. A la salida de las aldeas, donde el tigre se come a los niños. Estoy en este momento lejos del poeta que mira el reloj, lejos del poeta que lucha con la estatua, que lucha con el sueño, que lucha con la anatomía; he huido de todos mis amigos y me voy con aquel muchacho que se come la fruta verde y mira cómo las hormigas devoran al pájaro aplastado por el automóvil. Por las calles más puras del pueblo me encontraréis; por el aire viajero

Marian Text 1800 43 of 47

### FRANÇAIS (FRENCH) MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

DADA A SON ORIGINE dans le dictionnaire. C'est terriblement simple. En français cela signifie «cheval de bois». En allemand «va te faire, au revoir, à la prochaine». En roumain «oui en effet, vous avez raison, c'est ça, d'accord, vraiment, on s'en occupe», etc. C'est un mot international. Seulement un mot et ce mot comme mouvement. Très facile à comprendre. Lorsqu'on en fait une tendance artistique, cela revient à vouloir supprimer les complications. Psychologie Dada. Allemagne Dada y compris indigestions et crampes brouillardeuses, littérature Dada, bourgeoisie Dada et vous, très vénérés poètes, vous qui avez toujours fait de la poésie avec des mots, mais qui n'en faites jamais du mot lui-même, vous qui tournez autour d'un simple point en poétisant. Guerre mondiale Dada et pas de fin, révolu-

#### ITALIANO (ITALIAN) MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

DAPPRIMA, RIPETENDENDO L'ERRORE COM-MESSO in gioventù, scrisse di animali che conosceva poco, e le sue favole risonarono di ruggiti e barriti. Poi si fece più umano, se così si può dire, scrivendo degli animali che credeva di conoscere. Così la mosca gli regalò una gran quantità di favole dimostrandosi un animale più utile di quanto si creda. In una di quelle favole ammirava la velocità del dittero, velocità sprecata perchè non gli serviva nè a raggiungere la preda nè a garantire la sua incolumità. Qui faceva la morale una testuggine. Un'altra favola esaltava la mosca che distruggeva le cose sozze da essa tanto amate. Una terza si meravigliava che la mosca, l'animale più ricco d'occhi, veda tanto imperfettamente. Infine una raccontava di un uomo che, dopo di aver schiacciato una mosca noiosa, le gridò:

#### MAGYAR (HUNGARIAN) MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

HAJNALI KÉT ÓRAKOR A SEGÉDTISZT belépett a tábornok szobájába és jelentette, hogy a járőrök elindultak a hodricsi úton. Az asztalra állított petróleumlámpa körül szétteregetett tereprajzok és jelentések hevertek, rajtuk keresztbe dobva egy ezüstgombos lovaglópálca. A tábornok a szoba közepén állt és hideg arccal hallgatta a segédtiszt szavait. Kurtára nyírt szakála rőtesen csillogott a lámpafényben. Aranykeretes szeművege mögül jeges nyugalommal csillámlottak elő kék szemei. Csupa energia volt ez a hat láb magas, karcsú ember, aki egy hónap előtt vette át a feldunai hadtest parancsnokságát. De most mégis, mintha valami fáradtságot vagy inkább fásultságot árultak volna el mozdulatai. Némán bólintott s mikor a segédtiszt mögött becsukódott az ajtó, kimerülten dobta magát a kopott díványra. Két

## POLSKI (POLISH) MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

OD WCZORAJ JAKIŚ NIEPOKÓJ panuje w uliczce. Stary Mendel dziwi się i częściej niż zwykle nakłada krótką łajkę patrząc w okno. Tych ludzi nie widział on tu jeszcze. Gdzie idą? Po co przystają z robotnikami, śpieszącymi do kopania fundamentów pod nowy dom niciarza Greulicha? Skąd się tu wzięły te obszarpane wyrostki? Dlaczego patrzą tak po sieniach? Skąd mają pieniądze, że idą w pięciu do szynku? Stary Mendel kręci głową, smokcząc mały, silnie wygięty wiśniowy cybuszek. On zna tak dobrze tę uliczkę cichą. Jej fizjonomię, jej ruch. jej głosy, jej tetno. Wie, kiedy zza którego wegła wyjrzy w dzień pogodny słońce; ile dzieci przebiegnie rankiem, drepcąc do ochronki, do szkoły; ile zwiędłych dziewcząt w ciemnych chustkach, z małymi blaszeczkami w ręku przejdzie po trzy, po cztery, do fabryki cygar na

Marian Text 1800 44 of 47

## PORTUGUÊS (PORTUGUESE) MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

D. BENEDITA LEVANTOU-SE, no dia seguinte, com a idéia de escrever uma carta ao marido, uma longa carta em que lhe narrasse a festa da véspera, nomeasse os convivas e os pratos, descrevesse a recepção noturna, e, principalmente, desse notícia das novas relações com D. Maria dos Anjos. A mala fechava-se às duas horas da tarde, D. Benedita acordara às nove, e, não morando longe (morava no Campo da Aclamação), um escravo levaria a carta ao correio muito a tempo. Demais, chovia; D. Benedita arredou a cortina da janela, deu com os vidros molhados; era uma chuvinha teimosa, o céu estava todo brochado de uma cor pardo-escura, malhada de grossas nuvens negras. Ao longe, viu flutuar e voar o pano que cobria o balaio que uma preta levava à cabeça: concluiu que ventava. Magnífico dia para não

## SUOMI (FINNISH) MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

HE OLIVAT YSTÄVIÄ YSTÄVYYDESSÄ, joka oli läheisempää kuin veljeys. Nello oli pieni Ardennelainen – Patras suuri Flamandilainen. He olivat saman ikäisiä vuosilla mitattuna, mutta kuitenkin toinen oli vielä nuori, toinen oli jo vanha. He olivat asuneet yhdessä koko ikänsä; molemmat he olivat orpoja ja kurjia sekä saivat leipänsä samasta kädestä. Se oli ollut heidän siteensä alku, heidän ensimmäinen sympatian säikeensä; se oli vahvistunut päivä päivältä ja kasvanut heidän mukanaan kiinteänä ja erottamattomana niin, että he alkoivat rakastaa toisiansa erittäin paljon. Heidän kotinsa oli pieni mökki pienen Flamandilaisen kylän reunalla, peninkulman päässä Antverpenistä. Kylä sijaitsi leveiden laidunkaistaleiden ja viljavainioiden välissä, ja sen läpi virtaavan suuren kanavan reunamilla kasvoi pitkät rivit tuulessa taipuvia

## SVENSKA (SWEDISH) MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

KLOCKAN VAR MELLAN ÅTTA och nio den vackra majmorgonen, då Arvid Falk efter scenen hos brodern vandrade gatorna framåt, missnöjd med sig själv, missnöjd med brodern och missnöjd med det hela. Han önskade att det vore mulet och att han hade dåligt sällskap. Att han var en skurk, det trodde han icke fullt på, men han var icke nöjd med sig själv, han var så van att ställa höga fordringar på sig, och han var inlärd att i brodern se ett slags styvfar, för vilken han hyste stor aktning, nästan vördnad. Men även andra tankar döko upp och gjorde honom bekymrad. Han var utan pengar och utan sysselsättning. Detta senare var kanske det värsta ty sysslolösheten var honom en svår fiende, begåvad med en aldrig vilande fantasi som han var. Under ganska obehagliga funderingar hade han kommit ner på

#### TÜRKÇE (TURKISH) MARIAN TEXT 1800 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

SADIK GENÇ, ARALADIĞI KAPIYI ÇEKINCE, yine birden kararan sanduka sükunu içinde, İskender Paşa, galeyansız ibadetine başlardı. Artık dünyaya dair hiçbir ümidi kalmamıştı. İstediği yalnız bir iman selametiydi. Vâkıa korkak bir adam değildi. Ama, muhakkak bir ölümü her gün, her saat, her dakika, hatta her saniye beklemek... Onun cesaretini kırmış, sinirlerini zayıflatmıştı. Düşündükçe, ensesinde soğuk bir satırın sarih temasını duyar gibi oluyordu. Bu sarih temas silinirken karşısına kendi boğuk hayali gelirdi; gözleri patlamış, kavuğu bir tarafa yuvarlanmış, boynu yağlı bir kement ile sıkılmış, ayağından pabuçları çıkmış, ipek kuşağı çözülmüş, karanlık, köpüklü ağzından siyah dili sarkmış bir naaş... Iskender Paşa'nın yerde sürünen ölüsü! Titrer, gözlerini oğuşturur, yine salât-ü selamlarını çekmeye başlardı. Yakın

Marian Text 1800 45 of 47

UPPERCASE	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ	
LOWERCASE	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	
SMALL CAPS	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ	
STANDARD PUNCTUATION	$  \{ \{ \}, \} \} =() [ ] \{ \} /   \{ \} \otimes ( \{ \}, \} ) $	
ALL CAP PUNCTUATION	i¿()[]{}/ \@«»‹›	
SMALL CAP PUNCTUATION	i!¿?()[]{}/ \&@ <sup>6699</sup> ? <sup>9</sup>	
LIGATURES	fb ff fh fi fj fk fl ffb ffh ffi ffj ffk ffl	
PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE default figures	\$£€¥1234567890¢f%‰ <sup>ao</sup> #°<+=-×÷>'"	
PROPORTIONAL LINING	\$£€¥1234567890%‰#°<+=-×÷>	
PROPORTIONAL LINING SMALL CAPS	\$£€¥1234567890%‰#	
PREBUILT FRACTIONS	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	
NUMERATORS & DENOMINATORS	$\prod$ 1234567890 $/$ 1234567890	
DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES	et st	
MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS	$\Omega \Delta \Sigma \Pi \pi \mu \partial \int \leq \pm \approx \neq \neg \geq \sqrt{\diamond \infty}$	
ACCENTED UPPERCASE	ÁÂÀÄÅÃĂĀĄÅÆÆÇĆČĈĊĎĐÉÊÈËĚĖĒĘĞĜ ĢĠĦĤÍÎÌÏİĮĨĬĴĶŁĹĽĻĿÑŃŇŅŊÓÔÒÖŐŐŐØ ØŒŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞÞŤŢŦÚÛÙÜŬŰŪŲŮŨŴŴŴW ÝŶŸŸIJŽŹŻ	
ACCENTED LOWER CASE	áâàäåãāaāåææçćčĉċďđðéêèëěėēęğĝģġħĥıíîìïiīįĩĭ iĵjķłĺľļŀñńňn'nnjóôòöőőőøøœŕřŗßšśşŝşþťţŧúûùüŭű ūųůũwŵwÿŷÿÿjžźż	
ACCENTED SMALL CAPS	ÁÂÀÄÅÃĂĀĄÅÆÆÇĆČĈĊĎÐÉÊÈËĚĖĒĘĞĜĢĠĦĤÍÎÌÏĪĮ ĨĬĴĶŁĹĽĻĿÑŃŇŅŊÓÔÒÖŐŐØØŒŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞÞŤŢŦÚÛÙ ÜŬŰŪŲŮŨŴŴWWÝŶŶŸIJŽŹŻ	

Marian Text 1800 46 of 47

UPPERCASE ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LOWERCASE abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ALL CAP PUNCTUATION  $\frac{1}{3} - - - (\frac{1}{3}) + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ 

IGATURES fofffhfiffkflffbffhffiffkflgy

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE  $\$ \pounds \in \mathbb{Y}1234567890 \poundsf\%\%$   $^{CO}\#^{O}<+=-\times\div>'''$  default figures

PROPORTIONAL LINING  $\$ \pounds \in \$1234567890\%\% \# \circ <+=-\times \div >$ 

PREBUILT FRACTIONS  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{8} \frac{3}{8} \frac{5}{8} \frac{7}{8}$ 

SWASHES

ACCENTED UPPERCASE

ACCENTED LOWER CASE

NUMERATORS & H1234567890/1234567890

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES OG VWZ OG GG GWWWWZZZZ

ABCDEFGHIKLMNOPQROTPYKYZ ÁÂÀÄÄÃÃÃÃÃÁĞÉĞĞĞÐÐÉÊÈËĞĒĘĞ ĜĢĠĦĤÍĴĬÏĪĮĨĬĶŁĹĽĻĿÑŃŇŅŊŎÔ ÒÖÕŐŌØÓŔŘŖŠŚŖŜŖŤŢŦŶŶŶŶŸŶŶ ŶŸŽŹŻ

> — ÁÂÀÄÅÃĂĀĄÅÆÆÇĆČĈĊĎÐÉÊÈËĚĖĒĘĞĜ ĢĠĦĤÍÎÌÏİĮĨĬĴĶŁĹĽĻĿÑŃŇŅŊÓÔÒÖŐŐŐØØ ŒŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞÞŤŢŦÚÛÙÜŬŰŪŲŮŨŴŴŴŴÝ ŶŶŸIJŹŹ

áâàäåãāāąåææçćčĉċďđðéêèëèëēēçǧĝģġħĥıíîìïi īįĩĭiĵjķłĺľļŀñńň'nnnóôòöõőōøøæŕřŗßšśşŝşþtţŧúû ùüŭűūųůũwŵwwÿŷÿÿžźż

Marian Text 1800 47 of 47

## **OPENTYPE FEATURES** FAMILY WIDE DEACTIVATED ACTIVATED Quilts & [Covers] @ \$24 QUILTS & [COVERS] @ \$24 ALL CAPS opens up spacing, moves punctuation up PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE default figures \$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627 \$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627 \$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627 PROPORTIONAL LINING \$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627 FRACTIONS 21/03/10 and 21/18460/920 21/03/10 and 2<sup>1</sup>/18 <sup>460</sup>/920 ignores numeric date format 0123456789 0123456789 DENOMINATOR 0123456789 0123456789 for making arbitrary fractions 0123456789 0123456789 NUMERATOR 0123456789 0123456789 for making arbitrary fractions LANGUAGE FEATURE ÎNSUŞI conştiința științifice ÎNSUȘI conștiința științifice OPENTYPE FEATURES DEACTIVATED ACTIVATED SMALL CAPS Ham & "Eggs" for [only] £8? Ham & "Eggs" for [only] £8? Ham & "Eggs" for [only] £8? ALL SMALL CAPS HAM & "EGGS" FOR [ONLY] £8? includes punctuation & figures PROPORTIONAL LINING \$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627 \$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627 SMALL CAP DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES ct st Hastening yesterday's inactivity Hastening yesterday's inactivity **OPENTYPE FEATURES** DEACTIVATED ACTIVATED HOW ZEALOUP PICKER HOW ZEALOUS PICKER SWASH AÆBCDEFGHIKLMNOP QRSTVXWYZdz Realizes Brazen Plans Backfired Realizes Brazen Plans Backfired TITLING ALTERNATES A Æ B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V X W Y Z, initials only HOW ZEALOUS PICKER HOW ZEALOUS PICKER Realizes Brazen Plans Backfired Realizes Brazen Plans Backfired STYLISTIC SET 01 Arrange grand eggnog ziggurats Arrange grand eggnog ziggurats STYLISTIC SET 02 Savvier newsy brews glow avidly Savvier newsy brews glow avidly STYLISTIC SET 03 Outbidding ruddy hidden raiders Outbidding ruddy hidden raiders STYLISTIC SET 04 Jazzy pizzas amaze customizers Jazzy pizzas amaze customizers

Commercial commercialtype.com

Azure voles drag wooden zombie

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

Azure voles drag wooden zombie

Marian Text 1812 48 of 70

# Marian Text 1812

MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 14/17 PT

ROMAN SMALL CAPS

ROMAN

PROPORTIONAL % HEIGHT FIGURES

ITALIC

PROPORTIONAL

ITALIC

ROMAN SMALL CAP & SMALL CAP FIGURES

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after it had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of the seventeen years of continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354 from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it (Refer to James Postlethwaite's *History of the Public Revenue*). During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced from 4% to 3%; or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the breaking out of the late war, the funded debt of Great Britain amounted to £72,289,673. On the 5th of January 1763, at the conclusion of the peace, the funded debt amounted to £122,603,336. The unfunded debt has been stated at £13,927,589. But the expense occasioned by the war did not end with the conclusion of the peace, so that though, on the 5th of January 1764, the funded debt was increased (partly by a new loan, and partly by funding a part of the unfunded debt) to £129,586,782, there still remained (according to the very well informed author of Considerations on the Trade and Finances of Great Britain) an unfunded debt which was brought to account in that and the following year of £975,017.

IN 1764, THEREFORE, the public debt of Great Britain, funded and unfunded together, amounted, according to this author, to £139,516,807. The annuities for lives, too, had been granted as premiums to the subscribers to the new loans in 1800, estimated at fourteen years'

Marian Text 1812 49 of 70

MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by *Act of Parliament*, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four

MARIAN TEXT 1812 ITAL IC. 11/13.5 PT

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many years they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven

Marian Text 1812 50 of 70

MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Justly, their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

Nineteen of these years passed in which they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Known capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some

MARIAN TEXT 1812 ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Justly, their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

Nineteen of these years passed in which they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Known capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India

# MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT [DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES, ALTERNATE J K]

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Justly, their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

Nineteen of these years passed in which they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Known capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some

MARIAN TEXT 1812 ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT [SWASH, ALTERNATE J g]

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Justly, their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

Nineteen of these years passed in which they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Known capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company,

Marian Text 1812 51 of 70

#### MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 10/12 PT

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by \*Act of Parliament\*, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

## PRIVILEGE OF THE ROYAL CHARTER

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times.

## AN AGE OF INTERLOPERS

Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. The proposal of the

#### MARIAN TEXT 1812 ITALIC, 10/12 PT

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

## PRIVILEGE OF THE ROYAL CHARTER

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far  $a\ Royal\ Charter, not\ confirmed\ by\ Act\ of\ Parliament,$ could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times.

## AN AGE OF INTERLOPERS

Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. The proposal of the new subscribers was accepted, and a new East India Company established in consequence. The old East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very art-

Marian Text 1812 52 of 70

#### MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 PT [TRACKING +6]

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

## PRIVILEGE OF THE ROYAL CHARTER

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times.

## AN AGE OF INTERLOPERS

Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. The proposal of the new subscribers was accepted, and a new East India Company established in consequence. The old East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had,

#### MARIAN TEXT 1812 ITALIC, 9/11 PT [TRACKING +6]

QUEEN ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. Subsequently in 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

PRIVILEGE OF THE ROYAL CHARTER For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times.

## AN AGE OF INTERLOPERS

Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. The proposal of the new subscribers was accepted, and a new East India Company established in consequence. The old East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds into the stock of the new. By a negligence in the expression

Marian Text 1812 53 of 70

## MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/12 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The History of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the

## MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC. 11/13 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The History of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the

## MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/14 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The History of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the

## MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/15 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The History of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the

Marian Text 1812 54 of 70

#### ČESKÝ (CZECH) MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

ačkoli klimšova nenapsala knih mnoho, přece zná ji ta naše četbychtivá mládež tuze dobře. Zná ji zejména z knih: Z jara do léta, Kniha báchorek, Paleček a Malenka, Z rá je, Rodinná skřínka a j., a pak z různých časopisů pro mládež, do nichž velice pilně přispívá. Její práce vesměs děti naše rády číta jí, poněvadž skutečně vynika jí vším, čeho se na dobré četbě žádá. Však Klimšova také pracuje s láskou, pracuje opravdově vážně a nevydá nic na světlo, co by důkladně nepodrobila soudu svému i soudu *jiných.* A to právě dodává jejím prácem té pravé ceny. Nuže seznammež se se životem této tiché a skromné pracovnice, seznammež se i s jejími pěknými spisy. Klimšova narodila se 7. dne měsíce prosince roku 1851. v Poličce. Otec její byl dosti zámožným a váženým měšťanem, měltě v Poličce dům a byl dlouhá léta členem obecního zastupitelstva, ba i městským rad-

#### DANSK (DANISH) MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

DER VAR EN LILLE HAVFISK af god familie, navnet husker jeg ikke, det må de lærde sige dig. Den lille fisk havde attenhundrede søskende, alle lige gamle; de kendte ikke deres fader eller moder, de måtte straks skøtte sig selv og svømme om, men det var en stor fornøjelse; vand havde de nok at drikke, hele verdenshavet, føden tænkte de ikke på, den kom nok; hver ville følge sin lyst, hver ville få sin egen historie, ja det tænkte heller ingen af dem på. Solen skinnede ned i vandet, det lyste om dem, det var så klart, det var en verden med de forunderligste skabninger, og nogle så gruelig store, med voldsomme gab, de kunne sluge de attenhundrede søskende, men det tænkte de heller ikke på, for ingen af dem var endnu blevet slugt. De små svømmede sammen, tæt op til hverandre, som sildene og makrellerne svømmer; men som de allerbedst svømmede i

#### DEUTSCH (GERMAN) MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

SEHEN WIR DAS GESAMTBILD UNSERES heutigen Lebens nur mit unseren Augen an, so können wir die Folgerung ziehen, daß dieses Gebilde einen chaotischen Charakter trägt, und es kann uns nicht wundern, daß diejenigen, welche sich in diesem scheinbaren Chaos unwohl fühlen, der Welt entfliehen oder sich in geistigen Abstraktionen verlieren wollen. Doch jedenfalls muß es uns klar sein, daß diese Flucht vor der Wirklichkeit ein ebenso großer Irrtum ist wie jene Anlehnung an den reinsten Materialismus. Weder die Flucht in das Mittelalter. noch der von verschiedenen Kunsthistorikern empfohlene Wiederaufbau des Olympos kann und die Lösung bringen. Unsere Zeit hat eine andere Mission zu erfüllen als die des Mittelalters und des Hellenismus. Um die Aufgabe unserer Zeit richtig zu verstehen, ist es notwendig, daß wir nicht nur mit unseren

#### ESPAÑOL (SPANISH) MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

EN ESTA CONFERENCIA NO PRETENDO, como en anteriores, definir, sino subrayar; no quiero dibujar, sino sugerir. Animar, en su exacto sentido. Herir pá jaros soñolientos. Donde haya un rincón oscuro, poner un reflejo de nube alargada y regalar unos cuantos espejos de bolsillo a las señoras que asisten. He querido bajar a la ribera de los juncos. Por debajo de las tejas amarillas. A la salida de las aldeas, donde el tigre se come a los niños. Estoy en este momento lejos del poeta que mira el reloj, lejos del poeta que lucha con la estatua, que lucha con el sueño, que lucha con la anatomía; he huido de todos mis amigos y me voy con aquel muchacho que se come la fruta verde y mira cómo las hormigas devoran al pájaro aplastado por el automóvil. Por las calles más puras del pueblo me encontraréis; por el aire via jero y la luz tendida de las melodías que Rodrigo Caro llamó

Marian Text 1812 55 of 70

## FRANÇAIS (FRENCH) MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

DADA A SON ORIGINE dans le dictionnaire. C'est terriblement simple. En français cela signifie «cheval de bois». En allemand «va te faire, au revoir, à la prochaine». En roumain «oui en effet, vous avez raison, c'est ça, d'accord, vraiment, on s'en occupe», etc. C'est un mot international. Seulement un mot et ce mot comme mouvement. Très facile à comprendre. Lorsqu'on en fait une tendance artistique, cela revient à vouloir supprimer les complications. Psychologie Dada. Allemagne Dada y compris indigestions et crampes brouillardeuses, littérature Dada, bourgeoisie Dada et vous, très vénérés poètes, vous qui avez toujours fait de la poésie avec des mots, mais qui n'en faites jamais du mot lui-même, vous qui tournez autour d'un simple point en poétisant. Guerre mondiale Dada et pas de fin, révolution Dada et pas de commencement. Dada, amis et soi-disant

#### ITALIANO (ITALIAN) MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

DAPPRIMA, RIPETENDENDO L'ERRORE COMMESSO in gioventù, scrisse di animali che conosceva poco, e le sue favole risonarono di ruggiti e barriti. Poi si fece più umano, se così si può dire, scrivendo degli animali che credeva di conoscere. Così la mosca gli regalò una gran quantità di favole dimostrandosi un animale più utile di quanto si creda. In una di quelle favole ammirava la velocità del dittero, velocità sprecata perchè non gli serviva nè a raggiungere la preda nè a garantire la sua incolumità. Qui faceva la morale una testuggine. Un'altra favola esaltava la mosca che distruggeva le cose sozze da essa tanto amate. Una terza si meravigliava che la mosca, l'animale più ricco d'occhi, veda tanto imperfettamente. Infine una raccontava di un uomo che, dopo di aver schiacciato una mosca noiosa, le gridò: "Ti ho beneficata; ecco che non sei più una

#### MAGYAR (HUNGARIAN) MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

HAJNALI KÉT ÓRAKOR A SEGÉDTISZT belépett a tábornok szobá jába és jelentette, hogy a járőrök elindultak a hodricsi úton. Az asztalra állított petróleumlámpa körül szétteregetett terepra jzok és jelentések hevertek, ra jtuk keresztbe dobva egy ezüstgombos lovaglópálca. A tábornok a szoba közepén állt és hideg arccal hallgatta a segédtiszt szavait. Kurtára nyírt szakála rőtesen csillogott a lámpafényben. Aranykeretes szemüvege mögül jeges nyugalommal csillámlottak elő kék szemei. Csupa energia volt ez a hat láb magas, karcsú ember, aki egy hónap előtt vette át a feldunai hadtest parancsnokságát. De most mégis, mintha valami fáradtságot vagy inkább fásultságot árultak volna el mozdulatai. Némán bólintott s mikor a segédtiszt mögött becsukódott az a jtó, kimerülten dobta magát a kopott díványra. Két nap óta mindig talpon volt s

#### POLSKI (POLISH) MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

od wczoraj jakiś niepokój panuje w uliczce. Stary Mendel dziwi się i częściej niż zwykle nakłada krótką ła jkę patrząc w okno. Tych ludzi nie widział on tu jeszcze. Gdzie idą? Po co przysta ją z robotnikami, śpieszącymi do kopania fundamentów pod nowy dom niciarza Greulicha? Skąd się tu wzięły te obszarpane wyrostki? Dlaczego patrzą tak po sieniach? Skąd ma ją pieniądze, że idą w pięciu do szynku? Stary Mendel kręci głową, smokcząc mały, silnie wygięty wiśniowy cybuszek. On zna tak dobrze te uliczke cichą. Jej fizjonomie, *jej ruch.* jej głosy, jej tętno. Wie, kiedy zza którego węgła wyjrzy w dzień pogodny słońce; ile dzieci przebiegnie rankiem, drepcąc do ochronki, do szkoły; ile zwiędłych dziewcząt w ciemnych chustkach, z małymi blaszeczkami w ręku przejdzie po trzy, po cztery, do fabryki cygar na robotę; ile kobiet przysta-

Marian Text 1812 56 of 70

## PORTUGUÊS (PORTUGUESE) MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

D. BENEDITA LEVANTOU-SE, no dia seguinte, com a idéia de escrever uma carta ao marido, uma longa carta em que lhe narrasse a festa da véspera, nomeasse os convivas e os pratos, descrevesse a recepção noturna, e, principalmente, desse notícia das novas relações com D. Maria dos Anjos. A mala fechava-se às duas horas da tarde, D. Benedita acordara às nove, e, não morando longe (morava no Campo da Aclamação), um escravo levaria a carta ao correio muito a tempo. Demais, chovia; D. Benedita arredou a cortina da janela, deu com os vidros molhados; era uma chuvinha teimosa, o céu estava todo brochado de uma cor pardo-escura, malhada de grossas nuvens negras. Ao longe, viu flutuar e voar o pano que cobria o balaio que uma preta levava à cabeça: concluiu que ventava. Magnífico dia para não sair, e, portanto, escrever uma carta, duas cartas, todas

#### SUOMI (FINNISH) MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

HE OLIVAT YSTÄVIÄ YSTÄVYYDESSÄ, joka oli läheisempää kuin veljeys. Nello oli pieni Ardennelainen – Patras suuri Flamandilainen. He olivat saman ikäisiä vuosilla mitattuna. mutta kuitenkin toinen oli vielä nuori, toinen oli jo vanha. He olivat asuneet yhdessä koko ikänsä; molemmat he olivat orpoja ja kurjia sekä saivat leipänsä samasta kädestä. Se oli ollut heidän siteensä alku, heidän ensimmäinen sympatian säikeensä; se oli vahvistunut päivä päivältä ja kasvanut heidän mukanaan kiinteänä ja erottamattomana niin, että he alkoivat rakastaa toisiansa erittäin paljon. Heidän kotinsa oli pieni mökki pienen Flamandilaisen kylän reunalla, peninkulman päässä Antverpenistä. Kylä sijaitsi leveiden laidunkaistaleiden ja viljavainioiden välissä, ja sen läpi virtaavan suuren kanavan reunamilla kasvoi pitkät rivit tuulessa taipuvia poppe-

## SVENSKA (SWEDISH) MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

KLOCKAN VAR MELLAN ÅTTA och nio den vackra ma jmorgonen, då Arvid Falk efter scenen hos brodern vandrade gatorna framåt, missnöjd med sig själv, missnöjd med brodern och missnöjd med det hela. Han önskade att det vore mulet och att han hade dåligt sällskap. Att han var en skurk, det trodde han icke fullt på, men han var icke nöjd med sig själv, han var så van att ställa höga fordringar på sig, och han var inlärd att i brodern se ett slags styvfar, för vilken han hyste stor aktning, nästan vördnad. Men även andra tankar döko upp och gjorde honom bekymrad. Han var utan pengar och utan sysselsättning. Detta senare var kanske det värsta ty sysslolösheten var honom en svår fiende, begåvad med en aldrig vilande fantasi som han var. Under ganska obehagliga funderingar hade han kommit ner på Lilla Trädgårdsgatan; han följde vänstra

## TÜRKÇE (TURKISH) MARIAN TEXT 1812 ROMAN, ITALIC, 11/13.5 PT

SADIK GENÇ, ARALADIĞI KAPIYI ÇEKINCE, YINE birden kararan sanduka sükunu içinde, İskender Paşa, galeyansız ibadetine başlardı. Artık dünyaya dair hiçbir ümidi kalmamıştı. İstediği yalnız bir iman selametiydi. Vâkıa korkak bir adam değildi. Ama, muhakkak bir ölümü her gün, her saat, her dakika, hatta her saniye beklemek... Onun cesaretini kırmış, sinirlerini zayıflatmıştı. Düşündükçe, ensesinde soğuk bir satırın sarih temasını duyar gibi oluyordu. Bu sarih temas silinirken karşısına kendi boğuk hayali gelirdi; gözleri patlamış, kavuğu bir tarafa yuvarlanmış, boynu yağlı bir kement ile sıkılmış, ayağından pabuçları çıkmış, ipek kuşağı çözülmüş, karanlık, köpüklü ağzından siyah dili sarkmış bir naaş... İskender Paşa'nın yerde sürünen ölüsü! Titrer, gözlerini oğuşturur, yine salât-ü selamlarını çekmeye başlardı. Yakın akıbetinin bu uzvî hatırası o kadar

Marian Text 1812 57 of 70

UPPERCASE	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ	
LOWERCASE	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	
SMALL CAPS	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ	
STANDARD PUNCTUATION	;;?.,:;()[]{}/  \&@*«»‹›\\\¶†‡©®™	
ALL CAP PUNCTUATION	iċ()[]{}/ \@«»<>	
SMALL CAP PUNCTUATION	P''' @%/ \{}[]()?5!i	
LIGATURES	fb ff fh fi fj fk fl ffb ffh ffi ffj ffk ffl	
PROPORTIONAL ¾ HEIGHT default figures	$\pounds \in 1234567890 + \%$ **********************************	
PROPORTIONAL LINING	\$£€¥1234567890%‰#°<+=-×÷>	
PROPORTIONAL LINING SMALL CAPS	\$£€¥1234567890%‰#	
PREBUILT FRACTIONS	$\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{8} \ \frac{2}{8} \ \frac{1}{4} \ \frac{3}{4} \ \frac{1}{8} \ \frac{3}{8} \ \frac{5}{8} \ \frac{7}{8}$	
NUMERATORS & DENOMINATORS	$H^{1234567890}/_{1234567890}$	
STYLISTIC ALTERNATES	JK jĸ ĴĶ ĵĸ	
DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES	A St	
MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS	$\Omega \Delta \Sigma \Pi \pi \mu \partial f \leq \pm \approx \neq \neg \geq \sqrt{\diamond \infty}$	
ACCENTED UPPERCASE	ÁÂÀÄÅÃĀĀÅÆÆÇĆČĈĊĎÐÉÊÈËĚĖĒĘĞ ĜĢĠĦĤÍÎÌÏİĪĮĨĬĴĶŁĹĽĻĿÑŃŇŅŊÓÔÒÖŐŐ ŌØØŒŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞÞŤŢŦÚÛÙÜŬŰŪŲŮŨW ŴŴWÝŶŶŸIJŽŹŻ	
ACCENTED LOWER CASE	áâàäåããāąấææçćčĉċdďðéêèëěėēęğĝġġħĥıíîìïiījĩĭiĵj ķłĺľļŀñńň'n'nŋóôòöõőōøøœŕřŗßšśşŝşþťţŧúûùüŭűūų ůũẃŵẁẅýŷÿÿjžźż	
ACCENTED SMALL CAPS	ÁÂÀÄÅÃĂĀĄÅÆÁÇĆČĈĊĎÐÉÊÈËĚĖĒĘĞĜĢĠĦĤÍÎÌÏĪĮĨĬĴ ĶŁĹĽĻĿÑŃŇŅŊÓÔÒÖŐŐØØŒŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞÞŤŢŦÚÛÙÜŬŰŨ ŲŮŨWŴWŸŶŶŸIJŽŹŻ	

Marian Text 1812 58 of 70

UPPERCASE ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LOWERCASE abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

 $\overline{\phantom{a}}_{\text{STANDARD PUNCTUATION}} //\dot{z}^{2}..... --- ()[]{}/|| & @^{*(")}("), (")} (") & .... + & .... + & ... + &$ 

all cap punctuation  $i\dot{z}$  ---()[]{}/|\&\@\\\%\\\\

PROPORTIONAL % HEIGHT  $\$\pounds \xi = 1234567890 cf\%\%$   $^{ao}\#^{\circ} < + = - \times \div > '''$ 

PROPORTIONAL LINING  $\$\pounds \in \$1234567890\%\%$  +=-x÷>

PREBUILT FRACTIONS  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{8} \frac{3}{8} \frac{5}{8} \frac{7}{8}$ 

NUMERATORS & H1234567890/1234567890

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES / / Q ÎÑŃŇŊ ĝġġġ

SWASHES AND DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

AKMNVWY

ÁÂÀÄÅÃÃĀĀÁÆÆĶÑŃŇŅŴŴŴŴŸŶŶŸ

ŴŶŶŸIJŽŹ

ũwŵwwyŷyÿijžźż

Marian Text 1812 59 of 70

OPENTYPE FEATURES FAMILY WIDE	DEACTIVATED	ACTIVATED
ALL CAPS opens up spacing, moves punctuation up	Quilts & [Covers] @ \$24	QUILTS & [COVERS] @ \$24
PROPORTIONAL ¾ HEIGHT default figures	\$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627	\$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627
PROPORTIONAL LINING	\$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627	\$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627
FRACTIONS ignores numeric date format	21/03/10 and 2 1/18 460/920	21/03/10 and 2½18 460/920
DENOMINATOR for making arbitrary fractions	0123456789 0123456789	0123456789 0123456789
NUMERATOR for making arbitrary fractions	0123456789 0123456789	0123456789 0123456789
DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES ct st	Hasten fact yesterday's inactivity	Hasten fact yesterday's inactivity
LANGUAGE FEATURE Polski (Polish) kreska accent	ŚLADY możliwość rozliczeń	ŚLADY możliwość rozliczeń
LANGUAGE FEATURE Română (Romanian) s accent	ÎNSUŞI conştiința științifice	ÎNSUȘI conștiința științifice
OPENTYPE FEATURES ROMAN	DEACTIVATED	ACTIVATED
SMALL CAPS	Ham & "Eggs" for [only] £8?	Ham & "Eggs" for [only] £8?
ALL SMALL CAPS includes punctuation & figures	Ham & "Eggs" for [only] £8?	HAM & "EGGS" FOR [ONLY] £8?
PROPORTIONAL LINING SMALL CAP	\$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627	\$2850 €4109 ¥2374 £9627
STYLISTIC SET 01 alternate J	REJOINED JURY's Justifications	REJOINED jury's Justifications
STYLISTIC SET 02 alternate K	SACKS knackered Krautrockers	SACKS knackered Krautrockers
STYLISTIC ALTERNATES Illustrator/Photoshop	JOKERS Karstifed Jabberwocky	JOKERS Karstifed Jabberwocky
OPENTYPE FEATURES	DEACTIVATED	ACTIVATED
SWASH A K M N V W Y	YET, KNEW IT WAS MOVED	YET, KNEW IT WAS MOVED
STYLISTIC SET 01 alternate J	ADJOURN Jazz & Blues Junkies	ADJOURN Jazz & Blues Junkies
STYLISTIC SET 02 alternate g	Figurative saying urges sovereignty	Figurative saying urges sovereignty
SWASH + STYLISTIC SET 3 alternate swash N (contextual)	Nhulunbuy's Nine New Nightspots	Nhulunbuy's Nine New Nightspots

Commercial commercialtype.com

Just bring eighty-eight greenhouses

Just bring eighty-eight greenhouses

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES Illustrator/Photoshop

# Parían Text Black

MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 14/17 PT

BLACK

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE FIGURES

PROPORTIONAL

THE SHALLISH WALK, which began in 1739, and the Prench war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after it had been concluded by the Treaty of Alix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313, The most profound peace of the genenteen pears of continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354 from it, 21 war of legg than nine pearg' continuance added £31,338,689 to it (Refer to James Postlethmaite's History of the Public Revenue), During the administration of Apr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced from 4% to 3%; or at least measures were taken for reducina it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the breaking out of the late war, the funded debt of Great Britain amounted to £72,289,673, On the 5th of January 1763, at the conclusion of the peace, the funded debt amounted to £122,603,336, The unfunded debt has been stated at £13,927,589, But the expense occasioned by the war did not end with the conclusion of the peace, so that though, on the 5th of January 1764, the funded debt was increased (partly by a new loan, and partly by funding a part of the unfunded debt) to £129,586,782, there still remained (according to the berp well informed author of Considerations on the Trade and Finances of Great Britain) an unfunded debt which was brought to account in that and the following pear of £975,017; revenues far exceeded this, however,

In 1764, therefore, the public debt of Great Britain, funded and unfunded together, amounted, according to this author, to £139,516,807. The annuities for libes,

Marian Text Black 61 of 70

MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 12/14 PT

ARCER CIZABCTH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve boyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea & opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many pears, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensibe, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profugion, or a cober to gross malbersation. Potwithstanding some extraordinary logges, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Companp, and partly by other accidents, thep carried on for many pears a successful trade, But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convep an exclusive privilege.

Apon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but baried with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two mils

MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 12/14 PT

Bueen Elizabeth Established and Branted a Royal Charter to the Old English East India Company in 1600. In the Pirst Twelve Doyages in Which They Pitted out for India, They Appear to Pave Traded Painly in Cotton, Silk, Indigo Dye, Salt, Saltpetre, Tea & Opium, In 1612, They United into a Hoint Stock, Their Charter Was Exclusive, and Though Pot Confirmed by Act of Parliament, Was in Those Days Supposed to Convey a Real Exclusive Privilege.

For Many Hears, Therefore, They Mere Rot Auch Disturbed by Interlopers, Their Capital, Which Dever Exceeded £744,000, and of Which £50 Mag a Share, Mag Pot go Exorbitant, nor Their Dealings That Extensive, as to Afford Either a Pretext for Gross Dealigence and Profusion, or a Cober to Gross Dalbergation, Potwithstanding Some Extraordinary Losses, Occasioned Partly by the Palice of the Dutch East India Company, and Partly by Other Accidents, They Carried on for Many Years a Successful Trade, But in Process of Time, When the Principles of Liberty Were 28etter Anderstood, At Became Every Day Apore and Apore Doubtful How Par a Ropal Charter, Pot Confirmed by Act of Parliament, Could Conbep an Exclusive Privilege,

Apon All These Questions the Decisions of the Courts of Justice Were Not Aniform, but Daried with the Authority of Government and the Humours of the Times, Interlopers Pultiplied upon Them, and towards the End of the Reign of Charles II, through the Whole of That of James II

Marian Text Black 62 of 70

MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 10/12 PT

AREB ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea & opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

For many pears, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers, Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensibe, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cober to gross malbergation. Potmithstanding some extraordinary logges, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade, But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every dap more and more doubtful how far a Ropal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could conbep an exclusive privilege,

Apon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but paried with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of Milliam TTA, reduced them to great distress. In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions, But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more conbenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than geben hundred thougand pounds at four,

The proposal of the new gubscribers was accepted, and a new East India Company established in consequence. The old East India

MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 10/12 PT

Aueen Elizabeth Established and Branted a Royal Charter to the Old English East India Company in 1600. In the First Twelve Dopsages in Which They Pitted out for India, They Appear to Have Traded Hainly in Cotton, Silk, Indigo Dye, Salt, Saltpetre, Tea & Opisum. In 1612, They United into a Joint Stock, Their Charter Was Exclusive, and Though Bot Confirmed by Act of Parliament, Was in Those Days Supposed to Convey a Real Exclusive Privilege.

For Many Hears, Therefore, They Mere Pot Puch Disturbed by Interlopers, Their Capital, Which Rever Exceeded £744,000, and of Which L50 Was a Share, Was Not so Exorbitant, nor Their Dealings That Extensive, as to Afford Either a Pretext for Gross Degligence and Profusion, or a Cober to Gross Dalversation, Potwithstanding Some Extraordinary Losses, Occasioned Partly by the Malice of the Dutch East India Company, and Partly by Other Accidents, They Carried on for Many Years a Successful Trade, But in Process of Time, When the Principles of Liberty Were Better Anderstood, It Became Every Day Apore and Apore Doubtful How Far a Royal Charter, Pot Confirmed by Act of Parliament, Could Conbep an Exclusibe Pribilege,

Apon All These Questions the Decisions of the Courts of Justice Were Not Uniform, but Daried with the Authority of Government and the Humours of the Times, Interlopers Multiplied upon Them, and towards the End of the Reign of Charles II, through the Phole of That of James II and during a Part of That of Milliam III, Reduced Them to Breat Distress, In 1698, a Proposal Was Pade to Parliament of Advancing Two Hillions to Covernment at Eight per Cent, Provided the Subscribers Were Erected into a Dew East India Company with Exclusive Privileges, The Old East India Company Offered Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds, Pearly the Amount of Their Capital, at Four per Cent upon the Same Conditions, But Such Was at That Time the State of Public Credit, That It Was More Convenient for Government to Borrow Two Williams at Eight per Cent than Seven Hundred Thousand Hounds at Four,

Marian Text Black 63 of 70

MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 9/11 PT [TRACKING +6]

EACED ELIZABETH established and granted a Royal Charter to the old English East India Company in 1600. In the first twelve voyages in which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltepetre, tea & opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to comber a real exclusive privilege.

For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malbersation. Potwithstanding some extraordianary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege.

Apon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but baried with the authority of government and the humours of the times, Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reian of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of Milliam III, reduced them to great distress, In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of adbancing two millions to government at eight per cent, probided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusibe pribileges, The old East India Company offered seben hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions, But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more conbenient for gobernment to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seben hundred thousand pounds at four per cent,

The proposal of the new subscribers was accepted, and a new East India Company established in consequence. The old East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds into the stock of the new. By a negligence in the expression of the Act of Parliament which vested the East India trade in the subscribers to this loan of two millions, it did not appear evident that they were

MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 9/11 PT [TRACKING +6]

Aueen Elizabeth Established and Granted a Royal Charter to the Old English East India Company in 1600. In the Pirst Twelve Boyages in Which They Pitted out for India, They Appear to Have Traded Mainly in Cotton, Silk, Indigo Dye, Salt, Saltpetre, Tea & Opium. In 1612, They United into a Joint Stock. Their Charter Was Exclusive, and Though Not Confirmed by Act of Parliament, Was in Those Days Supposed to Convey a Real Exclusive Privilege.

For Hanp Hears, Therefore, Thep Were Not Duch Disturbed by Interlopers, Their Capital, Which Dever Exceeded £744,000, and of Which £50 Mas a Share, Mas Not so Exorbitant, nor Their Dealings That Extensive, as to Afford Either a Pretert for Gross Degligence and Profusion, or a Cober to Gross Palbersation, Potwithstanding Some Extraordinary Losses, Occasioned Partly by the Palice of the Dutch East India Company, and Partly by Other Accidents, They Carried on for Hanp Hears a Successful Trade, But in Process of Time, When the Principles of Libertp Were Better Anderstood, At Became Every Day Dore and Dore Doubtful Dow Par a Royal Char ter, Pot Confirmed by Act of Parliament, Could Conbep an Exclusibe Pribilege,

Apon All These Questions the Decisions of the Courts of Justice Were Not Aniform, but Daried with the Authority of Government and the Humours of the Times, Interlopers Hultiplied upon Them, and towards the End of the Reign of Charles II, through the Phole of That of James II and during a Part of That of William III, Reduced Them to Breat Distress, In 1698, a Proposal Mas Hade to Parliament of Advancing Two Hillions to Bobernment at Eight per Cent, Probided the Subscribers Were Erected into a New East India Company with Exclusive Privileges, The Old East India Company Offered Seven Hundred Thousand Bounds, Dearly the Amount of Their Capital, at Pour per Cent upon the Same Conditions, But Such Was at That Time the State of Public Credit, That At Was Apore Conbenient for Cobernment to Borrow Two Hillians at Eight per Cent than Seven Hundred Thousand Bounds at Four per Cent.

The Proposal of the New Subscribers Was Alscepted, and a New East India Company Established in Consequence. The Old East India Company, However, Had a Right to Continue Their Trade till 1701. They Had, at the Same Time, in the Name of Their Treasurer, Subscribed, Dery Artfully, Three Hundred and Pifteen Thousand

Marian Text Black 64 of 70

MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 12/13 PT

THE SPARISH WAIR, which began in 1739, and the French war which goon followed it occasioned further increage of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aixla-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313, The most profound peace of seventeen pears continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354, from it, 21 war of legg than nine pears' continuance added £31,338,689 to it, (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The Pistorp of the Bublic Revenue,) Durina the adminis= tration of APr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least

MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 12/14 PT

THE SPARISH WAIR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increage of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aixla-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313, The most profound peace of seventeen pearg continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354, from it, 21 war of legs than nine pears' continuance added £31,338,689 to it, (Refer to James Postlethmaite's The History of the Dublic Revenue.) During the administration of ADr. Delham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least

MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 12/15 PT

THE SHURISH WHICH began in 1739, and the French war which goon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aixla-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313, The most profound peace of sebenteen pears continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354, from it, 21 war of legg than nine pears' continuance added £31,338,689 to it, (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The Pistory of the Dublic Revenue,) During the administration of APr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least

MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 12/16 PT

THE SPARISH WAIR, which began in 1739, and the French war which goon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 21st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aixla-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313, The most profound peace of seventeen pears continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354, from it, 21 war of legs than nine pears' continuance added £31,338,689 to it, (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The Historp of the Bublic Revenue,) During the administration of Dr. Delham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least

Marian Text Black 65 of 70

ČESKÝ (CZECH) MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 12/14 PT

AČKOLI KLIDŠODA nenapsala kníh mnoho, přece zná jí ta naže čet= bpchtíbá mládež tuze dobře, Zná jí zeiména z knih: Z iara do léta, Kniha báchorek, Paleček a Palenka, Z ráje, Rodinná skřínka a j., a pak z různých časopisů pro mládež, do nichž belice pílně příspíbá. Její práce besměs dětí naše rády čítají, poněbadž skutečně byníkají bžím, čeho se na dobré četbě žádá, Dšak Klimšoba také pracuje s láskou, pracuje oprabdobě bážně a nebpdá níc na spětlo, co bp důkladně nepodrobíla soudu spému í soudu jiných. A to prábě dodábá jejím prácem té prabé cenp. Puže geznammež ge ge žíbotem této tiché a skromné pracobnice, seznam= mež se i s jejími pěknými spisp, Klimšoba narodila se 7, dne měsice prosince

DANSK (DANISH) MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 12/14 PT

DER BAR ER LILLE havfisk af god familie, nabnet husker jeg ikke, det må de lærde sige dig, Den lille fisk habde attenhundrede søskende, alle liae aamle; de kendte ikke deres fader eller moder, de måtte straks skøtte sía gelb og spømme om, men det bar en stor fornøjelse; band habde de nok at drikke, hele berdenghabet, føden tænkte de ikke på, den kom nok; hver ville følge sin Ipst, hber bille få sin egen historie, ja det tænkte heller ingen af dem på, 50= Ien skinnede ned i bandet, det Ipste om dem, det bar så klart, det bar en berden med de forunderligste skabninger, og nogle så gruelig store, med boldsomme aab, de kunne sluge de attenhundrede gøgkende, men det tænkte de heller ikke på, for ingen af dem bar endnu blebet

DEUTSCH (GERMAN)

MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 12/14 PT

SCHOOL WIR DUS BESUNGTIID unseres heutigen Lebens nur mit unseren Augen an, so können wir die Polgerung ziehen, daß dieses Gebilde einen chaotischen Charakter trägt, und es kann ung nicht wundern, daß diejenigen, welche sich in diesem scheinbaren Chaos unmohl fühlen, der Welt entfliehen oder sich in geistigen Abstraktio= nen berlieren wollen, Doch jedenfalls muß es uns klar sein, daß diese Plucht bor der Wirklichkeit ein ebenso großer Arrtum ist wie jene Anlehnung an den reinsten Daterialismus, Weder die Plucht in das Dittelalter, noch der bon bergchiedenen Kungthistorikern empfohlene Miederaufbau des Olpmpog kann und die Lögung bringen, Angere Zeit hat eine andere Diggion

ESPAÑOL (SPANISH) MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 12/14 PT

ER ESTA CORPEREDCIA NO pretendo, como en anteriores, definir, sino subrapar; no quiero dibujar, sino guaerír, Animar, en su exacto sentido, Herir pájarog goñolientog, Donde hapa un rincón ogcuro, poner un reflejo de nube alargada p regalar unos cuantos espejos de bolsillo a las señoras que agisten. De querido bajar a la ribera de log juncog. Por debajo de lag tejag amarillag, A la galida de lag aldeag, donde el tígre se come a los niños. Estop en este momento lejos del poeta que mira el reloj, lejog del poeta que lucha con la estatua, que lucha con el sueño, que lucha con la anatomía; he huido de todos mis amigos y me boy con aquel muchacho que se come la fruta berde p mira cómo las hormigas deboran al pá-

Marian Text Black 66 of 70

FRANÇAIS (FRENCH) MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 12/14 PT

DADA A SOR ORIGIRE dans le dictionnaire, C'est terriblement simple, En français cela signifie «chebal de bois», En allemand «ba te faire, au reboir, à la prochaine», En roumain «oui en effet, boug abez raigon, c'est ça, d'accord, braiment, on g'en occupe», etc. C'est un mot international, Seulement un mot et ce mot comme moubement, Très facile à comprendre, Lorsqu'on en fait une tendance artigtique, cela rebient à bouloir supprimer les complications, Ospchologie Dada, Allemagne Dada p compris indigestions et crampes brouillardeuses, littérature Dada, bourgeoigie Dada et boug, trèg bénérés poètes, bous qui abez toujours fait de la poégie abec deg motg, maig qui n'en faites jamais du mot lui-même, ITALIANO (ITALIAN) MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 12/14 PT

DAPPRIMA, RIPETERDERDO l'errore commesso in aiobentù, scrisge di animali che conogceba poco, e le sue fabole risonarono di ruqqiti e barriti. Poi și fece più umano, șe coși și può dire, scribendo degli animali che credeba di conogcere, Cogì la mogca gli regalò una gran quantità di fabole dimostrandosi un animale più utile di quanto si creda. In una di quelle fabole ammiraba la belocità del dittero, belo= cità sprecata perchè non gli serbiba nè a raquiungere la preda nè a garantire la sua incolumità, Qui faceba la morale una testuggine, An'altra fabola esaltaba la mogca che distruggeba le cose gozze da egga tanto amate, Ana terza gí merabigliaba che la mosca, l'animale più ricco d'occhi, beda tanto imperfet-

MAGYAR (HUNGARIAN) MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 12/14 PT

BUTBULT KÉT ÓKUKOK A SEGÉDtígzt belépett a tábornok gzobájába ég jelentette, hogp a járőrők elindultak a hodrícsí úton, Az asztalra állított petróleumlámpa kőrűl szétteregetett tereprajzok ég jelentégek hebertek, rajtuk keregatbe dobba egp ezűgtgombos lobaglópálca, A tábornok a szoba kőzepén állt és hídeg arccal hallgatta a gegédtígzt gzabaít, Burtára npírt gzakála rőtegen cgillogott a lámpafénpben, Aranpkeretes szeműbege mőgűl jeges npugalommal csillámlottak elő kék szemei, Csupa energia bolt ez a hat láb magas, karcsú ember, akí egp hónap előtt bette át a feldunaí hadtegt parancsnokságát, De most mégis, mintha balami fáradtgágot bagy inkább fágultgágot árultak bolna el mozdulatai,

POLSKI (POLISH) MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 12/14 PT

OD WCZORAJ JAKIŚ PICHOKÓJ panuje w uliczce, Starp Dendel dziwi gię i częściej niż zwykle nakłada krótka łaike patrzac w okno, Tpch ludzi nie widział on tu jegzcze, Odzie ida? Po co przpstają z robotnikami, śpieszacpmi do kopania fundamentów pod nowy dom niciarza Greulicha? Zkad się tu wzięłp te obszarpane wprostki? Dlaczego patrza tak po gieniach? Skad maja pieniadze, że ida w pięciu do gzpnku? Starp Mendel kręci głową, smokcząc małp, silnie wpaietp wiśniowp cpbugzek, On zna tak dobrze te uliczkę cicha, Jej fizjonomie, jej ruch, jej głosp, jej tetno. Mie, kiedp 33a którego węgła mpirzy w dzień pogodny głońce; ile dzieci przebiegnie rankiem, drepcąc do ochronki, do gzkołp; ile zwiedłpch dziewczat w

Marian Text Black 67 of 70

PORTUGUÊS (PORTUGUESE) MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 12/14 PT

D. BEREDICA LEBARCOR-SE, no dia gequinte, com a idéia de egcreber uma carta ao marído, uma longa carta em que lhe narragge a fegta da bégpera, nomeagge og conbibag e og pratog, descrebesse a recepção noturna, e, principalmente, desse noticia das nobas relações com D. Daría dos Unjos. U mala fechaba-ge às duas horas da tarde, D, Benedita acordara às nove, e, não morando longe (moraba no Campo da Aclamação), um escrabo lebaría a carta ao correio muito a tempo, Demais, chobía; D. Benedíta arredou a cortina da janela, deu com og bidrog molhadog; era uma chubinha teimoga, o céu egtaba todo brochado de uma cor pardo-escura, malhada de grossas nubens negras. Mo longe, biu flutuar e boar o pano que

SUOMI (FINNISH) MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 12/14 PT

BE OLIDAC BSCÄDIÄ pstäppdessä, joka oli läheisempää kuin beljeps, Bello oli pieni Ardennelainen — Batrag suuri Plamandilainen, De olibat saman ikäisiä buosilla mitattuna, mutta kuitenkin toinen oli bielä nuori, toinen oli jo banha. De olibat aguneet phdessä koko ikänsä; molemmat he olibat orpoja ja kurjia sekä saibat leipänsä samasta kädestä, Se oli ollut heidän siteensä alku, heidän ensimmäinen sympatian gäikeengä; ge oli bahbigtunut päibä päíbältä ja kasbanut heidän mukanaan kiinteänä ja erottamattomana niin, että he alkoibat rakagtaa toigianga erittäin paljon, Deidän kotinga oli pieni mőkki pienen Plamandilaisen kplän reunalla, peninkulman pääggä Antberpenistä, Kplä sijaitsi lebeiden

SVENSKA (SWEDISH)
MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 12/14 PT

KIDOKAR BELLUR BEKADOLK och nio den backra maimorgonen, då Arbid Palk efter geenen hog brodern bandrade gatorna framåt, miggnőjd med sig själb, missnöjd med brodern och miggnöjd med det hela. Han öngkade att det bore mulet och att han hade dåligt sällskap, Altt han bar en skurk, det trodde han icke fullt på, men han bar icke nőjd med sig sjálb, han bar gå ban att gtälla höga fordringar på gig, och han bar inlärd att i brodern ge ett glagg stybfar, för bilken han hyste stor aktning, nästan bördnad, Den áben andra tankar dőko upp och gjorde honom bekpmrad. Þan bar utan pengar och utan spsselsättnina. Detta senare bar kanske det bärsta tp spsslolösheten bar honom en spår flende, begåbad med

TÜRKÇE (TURKISH) MARIAN TEXT BLACK, 12/14 PT

SADIK GERC, araladığı kapıpı çekin= ce, pine birden kararan sanduka sükunu içinde, İşkender Paşa, galepansız ibadetine başlardı, Artık dünpapa dair hiçbir ümidi kalmamıştı, İştediği palnız bir iman gelametipdi, Dâkıa korkak bir adam değildi, Alma, muhakkak bir őlümű her gűn, her saat, her dakika, hatta her sanipe beklemek... Onun cesaretini kırmış, şinirlerini zapıflatmıştı, Ebet, pa kafagi kegilecek, pa boğulacaktı! Düşündükçe, ensesinde soğuk bir gatırın garih temagını dupar gibi olupordu, Bu sarih temas silinirken karsıgına kendi boğuk hapali gelirdi; gözleri patlamış, kabuğu bir tarafa pubarlanmış, bopnu pağlı bir kement ile şıkılmış, apağından pabuçları çıkmış, ipek kuşağı çözülmüş, karanlık, köpüklü ağ-

**Marian Text Black** 68 of 70

NOCDEPOHITHE WHO BE STEPHINE UPPERCASE

abcdefghijklmnopgrøtubwfp3 LOWERCASE

STANDARD PUNCTUATION

/;'=--()[]{}/|\@«»<> ALL CAP PUNCTUATION

th at th a fi th a m m m m m m m LIGATURES

\$£€\$1234567890¢f%‰<sup>&の</sup>#°<+=-×+>'" PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE

\$£€\$1234567890%%#°<+=-×+> PROPORTIONAL LINING

 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{2}{3}$   $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{1}{8}$   $\frac{3}{8}$   $\frac{5}{8}$   $\frac{7}{8}$ PREBUILT FRACTIONS

1234567890/1234567890

 $\Omega\Delta\Sigma\Pi\Pi\Pi\partial\int\leq\pm\approx\neq\neg\geq\sqrt{\diamond}$ MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS

ACCENTED UPPERCASE ÖŌÓÓØŒĸĸĸŚŚŚŚÞŎŢŒŔŔĊŰŎŐŎ ĄŮÃŴŴŴŰŶŶŶŢŢ

áâàáååãåąåææçćčĉćďďďeèèěěěěěĕðgĝģģĎfiíììíííįįĨĭ iĵjķtĺľĮŀñ'nň'n'nnoôòöőőőøøæŕřŗßžźgŝgþťţŧúûùű

ŭűūųůűmmmppppijžźź

NUMERATORS &

ACCENTED LOWER CASE

Commercial

Marian Text Black 69 of 70

OPENTYPE FEATURES FAMILY WIDE	DEACTIVATED	ACTIVATED
ALL CAPS opens up spacing, moves punctuation up	Quilts & [Covers] a \$1	CAILAS E [CODERS] a \$1
PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE default figures	\$2850 €4109 £2374 £9627	\$2850 €4109 \$2374 £9627
PROPORTIONAL LINING	\$2850 €4109 №2374 ₤9627	\$2850 €4109 \$2374
FRACTIONS ignores numeric date format	21/03/10 and 2 1/18 460/920	21/03/10 and 21/8 46%20
DENOMINATOR for making arbitrary fractions	0123456789 0123456789	0123456789 0123456789
NUMERATOR for making arbitrary fractions	0123456789 0123456789	0123456789 0123456789
STYLISTIC SET 05 historical long s	Cross Accessible Brasseries	Cross Accessible Brasseries
LANGUAGE FEATURE Română (Romanian) s accent	ÎDSUŞI conştiința științifice	ÎBSUȘI conștiința științifice

Marian Text 70 of 70

#### STYLES INCLUDED IN COMPLETE FAMILY

Marian Text 1554 Roman Marian Text 1554 Italic Marian Text 1757 Roman Marian Text 1757 Italic Marian Text 1800 Roman Marian Text 1800 Italic Marian Text 1812 Roman Marian Text 1812 Italic Marian Text 1812 Italic Marian Text Black

#### SUPPORTED LANGUAGES

Afrikaans, Albanian, Asturian, Basque, Breton, Bosnian, Catalan, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Greenlandic, Guarani, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Ibo, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Gaelic, Italian, Kurdish, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Livonian, Malagasy, Maltese, Maori, Moldavian, Norwegian, Occitan, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Romansch, Saami, Samoan, Scots, Scottish Gaelic, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish (Castillian), Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Turkish, Walloon, Welsh, Wolof

## CONTACT

Commercial Type 110 Lafayette Street, #203 New York, New York 10013

office 212 604-0955 fax 212 925-2701 www.commercialtype.com

## COPYRIGHT

© 2016 Commercial Type. All rights reserved. Commercial® & Marian® are registered trademarks of Schwartzco Inc., *dba* Commercial Type.

This file may be used for evaluation purposes only.

#### ABOUT THE DESIGNERS

PAUL BARNES (born 1970) is a graphic designer specializing in the fields of lettering, typography, type design, and publication design. In the early 1990s he worked for Roger Black in New York where he was involved in redesigns of *Newsweek*, US and British *Esquire* and *Foreign Affairs*. During this time he art directed *Esquire Gentleman* and *U&lc*. He later returned to America to be art director of the music magazine *Spin*. Since 1995 he has lived and worked in London. He has formed a long term collaboration with Peter Saville, which has resulted in such diverse work as identities for Givenchy, 'Original Modern' for Manchester and numerous music based projects.

Barnes has also been an advisor and consultant on numerous publications, notably *The Sunday Times Magazine, The Guardian* and *The Observer* Newspapers, *GQ, Wallpaper\**, *Harper's Bazaar* and *frieze*. He has designed many books for publishers all over Europe including Schirmer Mosel, Oxford University Press, the Tate, and the iconic Schirmer Graf series. Barnes has been named one of the 40 most influential designers under 40 by *Wallpaper\** and as one of the 50 best designers in Britain by *The Guardian*.

MIGUEL REYES (born 1984), originally from Puebla, Mexico, studied graphic design at Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla before working as a type designer, graphic designer, and publication designer in Barcelona and Mexico City. He then studied type design at CEGestalt, School of Design in Mexico City and later attended the Type and Media Masters course at KABK in the Hague. Miguel joined the design staff of Commercial Type in 2013. His work has been honored by the Latin American Biennial of Typography, the New York Type Directors Club, and by the Fine Press Book Association.

SANDRA CARRERA (born 1986), originally from Spain and Switzerland, obtained a Master in Art Direction Type Design at ÉCAL in Lausanne, Switzerland, and holds a BA in Visual Communication from HEAD, Geneva. Sandra interned at Commercial Type during the summer of 2013, where she worked on Marian Text 1554 and Marian Text 1880. Her degree project was a typeface called Picara, a personal interpretation of Baroque Spanish types.