
Austin News *Text*

Designed for text sizes, Austin News Text is economical and legible, with a newslike and trustworthy tone. Its large x height, robust serifs, and short ascenders and descenders allow it to maintain comfortable readability down to small sizes on newsprint and on screen. Serious in tone, yet more elegant than most news text faces, nuances like the curved leg on the **k** give the family a subtle warmth and personality.

PUBLISHED

2016

DESIGNED BY

PAUL BARNES

10 STYLES

5 WEIGHTS W/ ITALICS

FEATURES

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE/LINING FIGURES
TABULAR LINING FIGURES
FRACTIONS (PREBUILT AND ARBITRARY)
SUPERSCRIP/T/SUBSCRIPT
SWASH CAPITALS (ITALIC)
SMALL CAPS (ROMAN)
SMALL CAP PROPORTIONAL FIGURES (ROMAN)

Austin News Text features five weights, each with matching italics, from Roman and a slightly heavier Roman No. 2 up to a Fat weight that is well suited for running titles and emphasis in information graphics. The family includes all the necessary accompaniments one expects in a text face, small capitals, and various figure and fraction styles. The italics also feature swash capitals, as Richard Austin's original designs of the eighteenth century did. Though initially designed for newspapers, Austin News Text is equally adept as a book and magazine text face where space is at a premium, and works seamlessly between screen and print.

Austin News Text Roman
Austin News Text Italic
Austin News Text Roman No. 2
Austin News Text Italic No. 2
Austin News Text Semibold
Austin News Text Semibold Italic
Austin News Text Bold
Austin News Text Bold Italic
Austin News Text Fat
Austin News Text Fat Italic

The New York Trilogy
The New York Trilogy

ROMAN & ITALIC, 16 PT

The New York Trilogy
The New York Trilogy

ROMAN NO. 2 & ITALIC NO. 2, 16 PT

Different printing methods – and different taste – make for disparate requirements in the overall color of a block of text, so we have included two different Roman weights in the Austin News Text family. Austin News Text Roman is lighter and airier, working best at slightly larger sizes and on uncoated paper. Austin News Text Roman No. 2 is noticeably darker, giving it a more forceful presence on coated paper and allowing use at smaller sizes.

COMPARISON OF AUSTIN NEWS TEXT & AUSTIN TEXT (REGULAR) AT THE SAME POINT SIZE & LEADING

Kant, Schelling, and Hegel made use of the concept of *the Beautiful* as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as *the philosophy of the Beautiful*, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics “von unten.” The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that *the general aesthetic theories* have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of “the plain man” in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or “Doctrine of Taste,” as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as “the union of the Real and the Ideal” “the expression of the Ideal to Sense,” have done no more than he. No one of *these* aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty.

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT, 9/11 PT

Kant, Schelling, and Hegel made use of the concept of *the Beautiful* as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as *the philosophy of the Beautiful*, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics “von unten.” The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that *the general aesthetic theories* have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of “the plain man” in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or “Doctrine of Taste,” as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as “the union of the Real and the Ideal” “the expression of the Ideal to Sense,” have done no more than he. No one of *these* aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. Granting that the aim of every aesthetics is to determine the Nature of Beauty, and to explain our feelings about it, we may say that the empirical treatments propose to do this either by describing the

AUSTIN TEXT, 9/11 PT

Hinged Hinged

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT, 60 PT

AUSTIN TEXT, 60 PT

Austin Text is designed for book and magazine text, with efficient proportions but a significant amount of air above and below the lowercase thanks to generous ascender and descender lengths. Austin News Text uses typical news proportions, maximizing the space between the baseline and x-height to differentiate lowercase letters from one another at small sizes, and making the details larger and less nuanced, to make them less vulnerable to the rigors of poor reproduction on newsprint or on screen. The end result of this enlargement of the lowercase is a text face that seems much larger and fuller – and more readable – at the same point size. 9pt Austin News Text feels roughly equivalent to 11pt Austin Text.

RECOMMENDED MINIMUM & MAXIMUM SIZES

TEXT, 6-18 PT

THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY was established in 1600 and granted the Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth. These first several voyages which they had fitted out for India, centred mainly around silk cotton, rum, and opium. In 1612 they banded

DECK, 18-48 PT

Through the enmities of the Dutch India Co
Several mishaps befell their crew
During critical voyage

HEADLINE, 48 PT+

Endured through
The utmost
KNOWS

HEADLINE CONDENSED, 48 PT+

Successfully Conduct
Instigate from
QUARTER

MALAKKASUND ER MJÓTT OG GRUNNT 85KM
 Talijanska strana je svoju želju za pripajanje Rijeke
SI DIVIDONO IN 25 DISTRETTI, TUTTI SITUATI
The name is derived from the Old English north yard

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 18 PT

AFFECTING CLOSE TO 24% OF THE COUNTRY
 In 1930 he drew the modern boundaries between
IL A PRIS UNE IMPORTANCE STRATÉGIQUE
Der Vater nannte sich „von Neidhardt“; erst in den

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN NO. 2, ITALIC NO. 2, 18 PT [SWASH ITALIC CAPITALS]

KEDAH SIRVIÓ COMO PUERTO OCCIDENTAL
 The Zrinski & Frankopan families had close ties
NIET ALLEEN VANWEGE DE STRANDEN MET
Cechą wyróżniająca francuski jest też zjawisko

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT SEMIBOLD, SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 18 PT [ALTERNATE K k, ITALIC A V W w]

FROM VÁGSEIDI'S STEEP VERTICAL CLIFFS
 Tributaries joining at the Ledava and Ščavnica
11,750 SCHOLARLY GOVERNMENT REPORTS
Yhdistynyt kuningaskunta alkoi ottaa saaria

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 18 PT [ALTERNATE ITALIC g y]

FORM ENDURED COMPLEX DEFORMATION
 At depths ranging from 150 to nearly 5,317 feet
NAMED AFTER CAPE DORSET IN NUNAVUT
The ocean's narrow continental shelves had

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT FAT, FAT ITALIC, 18 PT [PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE FIGURES]

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, BOLD, 14/17 PT

ROMAN SMALL CAPS

ROMAN

BOLD

PROPORTIONAL
LINING FIGURES

ITALIC NO. 2

PROPORTIONAL
OLDSTYLE FIGURESPROPORTIONAL LINING
FIGURES [CAP-HEIGHT]

ITALIC

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 1763, 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 1763, therefore, the public debt of Great Britain, funded and unfunded together, amounted, according to this author,

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN NO. 2, ITALIC NO. 2, BOLD, 14/16 PT

ROMAN NO. 2 SMALL CAPS

ROMAN NO. 2

BOLD

PROPORTIONAL
LINING FIGURES

ITALIC NO. 2

PROPORTIONAL
OLDSTYLE FIGURESPROPORTIONAL LINING
FIGURES [CAP-HEIGHT]

ITALIC NO. 2

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 1763, 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 1763, therefore, the public debt of Great Britain, funded and unfunded together, amounted, according

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT SEMIBOLD, SEMIBOLD ITALIC, FAT, 14/16 PT

SEMIBOLD SMALL CAPS

SEMIBOLD

FAT

PROPORTIONAL
LINING FIGURES

ITALIC NO. 2

PROPORTIONAL
OLDSTYLE FIGURESPROPORTIONAL LINING
FIGURES [CAP-HEIGHT]

ITALIC NO. 2

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 1763, 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 1763, therefore, the public debt of Great Britain, funded and unfunded together, amounted, according to this author,

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, BOLD, 10/12 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general, philosophical, deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical, or inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner’s “aesthetics from above and below.”

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his “architectonic” of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of “clear,” logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of *the Beautiful* as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics “von unten.” The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that *the general aesthetic theories* have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of “the plain man” in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or “Doctrine of Taste,” as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as “the union of the Real and the Ideal” “the expression of the Ideal to Sense,” have done no more than he. No one of *these* aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his “Vorschule der Aesthetik,” to the effect that the philosophical path leaves one in conceptions that, by reason of their generality, *do not well fit* the particular cases. And so it was that empirical aesthetics arose, which

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN NO. 2, ITALIC NO. 2, BOLD, 10/12 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general, philosophical, deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical, or inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner’s “aesthetics from above and below.”

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his “architectonic” of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of “clear,” logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of *the Beautiful* as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics “von unten.” The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that *the general aesthetic theories* have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of “the plain man” in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or “Doctrine of Taste,” as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as “the union of the Real and the Ideal” “the expression of the Ideal to Sense,” have done no more than he. No one of *these* aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his “Vorschule der Aesthetik,” to the effect that the philosophical path leaves one in conceptions that, by reason of their generality, *do not well fit* the particular cases. And so it was that empiri-

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT SEMIBOLD, SEMIBOLD ITALIC, FAT, 10/12 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general, philosophical, deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical, or inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner’s “aesthetics from above and below.”

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his “architectonic” of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of “clear,” logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of *the Beautiful* as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics “von unten.” The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that *the general aesthetic theories* have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of “the plain man” in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or “Doctrine of Taste,” as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as “the union of the Real and the Ideal” “the expression of the Ideal to Sense,” have done no more than he. No one of *these* aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his “Vorschule der Aesthetik,”

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 10/12 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general, philosophical, deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical, or inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner’s “aesthetics from above and below.”

METHODOLOGIES OF AESTHETICS

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his “architectonic” of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of “clear,” logical

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT FAT, FAT ITALIC, 10/12 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general, philosophical, deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical, or inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner’s “aesthetics from above and below.”

METHODOLOGIES OF AESTHETICS

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his “architectonic” of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of “clear,” logical thought. Kant, Schelling,

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, SEMIBOLD, 9/11 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general, philosophical, deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical, or inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner’s “aesthetics from above and below.”

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his “architectonic” of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of “clear,” logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of *the Beautiful* as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics “von unten.”

The State of Criticism

The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that *the general aesthetic theories* have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of “the plain man” in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or “Doctrine of Taste,” as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as “the union of the Real and the Ideal” “the expression of the Ideal to Sense,” have done no more than he. No one of *these* aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his “Vorschule der Aesthetik,” to the effect that the philosophical path leaves one in conceptions that, by reason of their generality, *do not well fit* the particular cases. And so it was that empirical aesthetics arose, which does not seek to answer those plain questions as to the enjoyment of concrete beauty down to its simplest forms, to which philosophical aesthetics had been inadequate. But it is clear that neither has empirical aesthetics said the last word concerning beauty. Criticism is still in a chaotic state

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN NO. 2, ITALIC NO. 2, BOLD, 9/11 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general, philosophical, deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical, or inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner’s “aesthetics from above and below.”

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his “architectonic” of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of “clear,” logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of *the Beautiful* as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics “von unten.”

The State of Criticism

The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that *the general aesthetic theories* have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of “the plain man” in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or “Doctrine of Taste,” as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as “the union of the Real and the Ideal” “the expression of the Ideal to Sense,” have done no more than he. No one of *these* aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his “Vorschule der Aesthetik,” to the effect that the philosophical path leaves one in conceptions that, by reason of their generality, *do not well fit* the particular cases. And so it was that empirical aesthetics arose, which does not seek to answer those plain questions as to the enjoyment of concrete beauty down to its simplest forms, to which philosophical aesthetics had been inadequate. But it is clear that neither has empirical aesthetics said the last word concerning beauty. Criticism is still in a chaotic state that would be impossible

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, SEMIBOLD, 9/11 PT
[NO ALTERNATES, DEFAULT FIGURES]

With the increase of stock comes lower profit. Knowing that when the stocks of many merchants are turned into the same trade, their mutual competition naturally tends to lower its profit towards zero & when there is a like increase of stock in all the different trades carried on in the same society, the same competition must produce the same realized effect in them all. Quick acting merchants—such as those in Yearly Joint Accords—are able to alleviate such issues through Annualized Bond Transfers.

Rate of French Interest

The legal rate of interest in France has not, during the course of the present century, been always regulated by the market rate. In 1720 interest was reduced from the twentieth to the fiftieth penny, or from five to two per cent. In 1724 it was raised to the *eighteenth penny*, or to 3½ per cent. In 1725 it was again raised to the *twentieth penny*, or to five per cent. In 1768 (during the administration of Mr. Laverdy) it was reduced to the twenty-fifth penny, or to four per cent. *The Abbe Terray* raised it afterwards to the old rate of five per cent. The supposed purpose of many of those violent reductions of interest was to prepare the way for reducing that of the public debts; a purpose which has sometimes been executed. France is perhaps in the present times not so rich a country as England; and though the legal rate of interest has in France frequently been lower than in England, the market rate has generally been higher; for there, as in other countries, they have several very safe and easy methods of evading the law.

A Word on Public Debts

In 1693, during the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, an act was passed for borrowing one million upon an annuity of fourteen per cent, or of £140,000 a year for sixteen years. In 1691, an act was passed for borrowing a million upon annuities for lives, upon terms which in the present times would appear very advantageous. In 1695, the persons who had purchased those annuities were allowed to exchange them for others of ninety-six years upon paying into the Exchequer sixty-three pounds in the hundred. In 1720, the greater part of the other annuities for terms of years both long and short were subscribed into the same fund. The long annuities at that time amounted to £666,821.8s.3½d. a year. On the 5th of January 1775, the remainder of them, or what was not subscribed at that time, amounted only to £136,453.12s.8d. During the two wars which began in 1739 and in 1755, little money was bor-

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, SEMIBOLD, 9/11 PT
[OLDSTYLE FIGURES, ALL ROMAN & ITALIC ALTERNATES]

With the increase of stock comes lower profit. Knowing that when the stocks of many merchants are turned into the same trade, their mutual competition naturally tends to lower its profit towards zero & when there is a like increase of stock in all the different trades carried on in the same society, the same competition must produce the same realized effect in them all. Quick acting merchants—such as those in Yearly Joint Accords—are able to alleviate such issues through Annualized Bond Transfers.

Rate of French Interest

The legal rate of interest in France has not, during the course of the present century, been always regulated by the market rate. In 1720 interest was reduced from the twentieth to the fiftieth penny, or from five to two per cent. In 1724 it was raised to the *eighteenth penny*, or to 3½ per cent. In 1725 it was again raised to the *twentieth penny*, or to five per cent. In 1768 (during the administration of Mr. Laverdy) it was reduced to the twenty-fifth penny, or to four per cent. *The Abbe Terray* raised it afterwards to the old rate of five per cent. The supposed purpose of many of those violent reductions of interest was to prepare the way for reducing that of the public debts; a purpose which has sometimes been executed. France is perhaps in the present times not so rich a country as England; and though the legal rate of interest has in France frequently been lower than in England, the market rate has generally been higher; for there, as in other countries, they have several very safe and easy methods of evading the law.

A Word on Public Debts

In 1693, during the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, an act was passed for borrowing one million upon an annuity of fourteen per cent, or of £140,000 a year for sixteen years. In 1691, an act was passed for borrowing a million upon annuities for lives, upon terms which in the present times would appear very advantageous. In 1695, the persons who had purchased those annuities were allowed to exchange them for others of ninety-six years upon paying into the Exchequer sixty-three pounds in the hundred. In 1720, the greater part of the other annuities for terms of years both long and short were subscribed into the same fund. The long annuities at that time amounted to £666,821.8s.3½d. a year. On the 5th of January 1775, the remainder of them, or what was not subscribed at that time, amounted only to £136,453.12s.8d. During the two wars which began in 1739 and in 1755, little money was bor-

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 8/10 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general, philosophical, deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical, or inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner’s “aesthetics from above and below.”

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his “architectonic” of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of “clear,” logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of *the Beautiful* as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics “von unten.”

The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that *the general aesthetic theories* have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of “the plain man” in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or “Doctrine of Taste,” as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as “the union of the Real and the Ideal” “the expression of the Ideal to Sense,” have done no more than he. No one of *these* aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty.

The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his “Vorschule der Aesthetik,” to the effect that the philosophical path leaves one in conceptions that, by reason of their generality, *do not well fit* the particular cases. And so it was that empirical aesthetics arose, which does not seek to answer those plain questions as to the enjoyment of concrete beauty down to its simplest forms, to which philosophical aesthetics had been inadequate. But it is clear that neither has empirical aesthetics said the last word concerning beauty. Criticism is still in a chaotic state that would be impossible if aesthetic theory were firmly grounded.

This situation appears to me to be due to the inherent inadequacy and inconclusiveness of empirical aesthetics when it stands alone; the

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, SEMIBOLD, 8/10 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general, philosophical, deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical, or inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner’s “aesthetics from above and below.”

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his “architectonic” of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of “clear,” logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of *the Beautiful* as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics “von unten.”

The State of Criticism

The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that *the general aesthetic theories* have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of “the plain man” in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or “Doctrine of Taste,” as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as “the union of the Real and the Ideal” “the expression of the Ideal to Sense,” have done no more than he. No one of *these* aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his “Vorschule der Aesthetik,” to the effect that the philosophical path leaves one in conceptions that, by reason of their generality, *do not well fit* the particular cases. And so it was that empirical aesthetics arose, which does not seek to answer those plain questions as to the enjoyment of concrete beauty down to its simplest forms, to which philosophical aesthetics had been inadequate. But it is clear that neither has empirical aesthetics said the last word concerning beauty. Criticism is still in a chaotic state that would be impossible if aesthetic theory were firmly grounded. This situation appears to me to be due to the inherent inadequacy and inconclusiveness of empirical aesthetics when it stands alone; the grounds of this inadequacy I shall seek to establish in the following. Granting that the aim of every aesthetics is to determine the Nature of Beauty, and to explain our feelings about it, we may say that the empirical treatments propose to do this either by describing the aesthetic object and extracting the essential elements of Beauty, or by describing the aesthetic experience and extracting the essential elements

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN NO. 2, ITALIC NO. 2, 8/10 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general, philosophical, deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical, or inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner’s “aesthetics from above and below.”

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his “architectonic” of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of “clear,” logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of *the Beautiful* as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics “von unten.”

The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that *the general aesthetic theories* have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of “the plain man” in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or “Doctrine of Taste,” as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as “the union of the Real and the Ideal” “the expression of the Ideal to Sense,” have done no more than he. No one of *these* aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty.

The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his “Vorschule der Aesthetik,” to the effect that the philosophical path leaves one in conceptions that, by reason of their generality, *do not well fit* the particular cases. And so it was that empirical aesthetics arose, which does not seek to answer those plain questions as to the enjoyment of concrete beauty down to its simplest forms, to which philosophical aesthetics had been inadequate. But it is clear that neither has empirical aesthetics said the last word concerning beauty. Criticism is still in a chaotic state that would be impossible if aesthetic theory were firmly grounded.

This situation appears to me to be due to

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN NO. 2, ITALIC NO. 2, BOLD, 8/10 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general, philosophical, deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical, or inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner’s “aesthetics from above and below.”

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his “architectonic” of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of “clear,” logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of *the Beautiful* as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics “von unten.”

The State of Criticism

The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that *the general aesthetic theories* have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of “the plain man” in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or “Doctrine of Taste,” as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as “the union of the Real and the Ideal” “the expression of the Ideal to Sense,” have done no more than he. No one of *these* aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his “Vorschule der Aesthetik,” to the effect that the philosophical path leaves one in conceptions that, by reason of their generality, *do not well fit* the particular cases. And so it was that empirical aesthetics arose, which does not seek to answer those plain questions as to the enjoyment of concrete beauty down to its simplest forms, to which philosophical aesthetics had been inadequate. But it is clear that neither has empirical aesthetics said the last word concerning beauty. Criticism is still in a chaotic state that would be impossible if aesthetic theory were firmly grounded. This situation appears to me to be due to the inherent inadequacy and inconclusiveness of empirical aesthetics when it stands alone; the grounds of this inadequacy I shall seek to establish in the following. Granting that the aim of every aesthetics is to determine the Nature of Beauty, and to explain our feelings about it, we may say that the empirical treatments propose to do this either by describing the aesthetic object and extracting the essential elements

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, 7/8.5 PT
[TRACKING +4]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From *Internationale Situationiste #1*: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new desires whose material roots will be precisely the new reality engendered by situationist constructions. We must thus envisage a sort of situationist-ori-

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, 6/7 PT
[TRACKING +6]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From *Internationale Situationiste #1*: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new desires whose material roots will be precisely the new reality engendered by situationist constructions. We must thus envisage a sort of situationist-oriented psychoanalysis in which, in contrast to the goals pursued by the various currents stemming from Freudianism, each of the participants in this adventure would discover desires for specific ambiances in order to fulfill them. Each person must seek what he loves, what attracts him. Through this method one can tabulate elements out of which situations can be constructed, along with projects to dynamize these elements."

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN NO. 2, 7/8.5 PT
[TRACKING +4]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From *Internationale Situationiste #1*: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new desires whose material roots will be precisely the new reality engendered by situationist construc-

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN NO. 2, 6/7 PT
[TRACKING +6]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From *Internationale Situationiste #1*: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new desires whose material roots will be precisely the new reality engendered by situationist constructions. We must thus envisage a sort of situationist-oriented psychoanalysis in which, in contrast to the goals pursued by the various currents stemming from Freudianism, each of the participants in this adventure would discover desires for specific ambiances in order to fulfill them. Each person must seek what he loves, what attracts him. Through this method one can tabulate elements out of which situations can be constructed, along with projects to dynamize these elements."

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT SEMIBOLD, 7/8.5 PT
[TRACKING +4]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From *Internationale Situationiste #1*: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new desires whose material roots will be precisely the new

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT SEMIBOLD, 6/7 PT
[TRACKING +6]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From *Internationale Situationiste #1*: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new desires whose material roots will be precisely the new reality engendered by situationist constructions. We must thus envisage a sort of situationist-oriented psychoanalysis in which, in contrast to the goals pursued by the various currents stemming from Freudianism, each of the participants in this adventure would discover desires for specific ambiances in order to fulfill them. Each person must seek what he loves, what attracts him. Through this method one can tabulate elements out of which situations

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/10 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 seven-teen 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 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.

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 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 seven-teen 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 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.

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/12 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 seven-teen 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 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.

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/13 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 seven-teen 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 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.

ČESKÝ (CZECH)
AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 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 báčorek, Paleček a Malenka, Z ráje, Rodinná skříňka 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 pracem té pravé ceny. Nuže seznámež se se životem této tiché a skromné pracovnice, seznámež 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 radním. *Při domě měli Klimšovi zahrádku.* Něžná matka Bohumilčina milovala totiž velice květiny a při tom lnula také velikou láskou ku zvířatům. Byla dobrá, o vše, ale zvláště o děti své starostliva, při tom pilna, šetrna a skoro až příliš skromna. Podobala se, zvláště v pozdějším svém věku, na vlas těm prostosrdečným a milým

DEUTSCH (GERMAN)
AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 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 Augen, sondern vielmehr mit unseren innerlichen Sinnesorganen die Lebensstruktur erfassen. Haben wir einmal die Synthese des Lebens aus der Tiefe unseres Wesens gewonnen und als Inhalt von Kultur und Kunst anerkannt, so wird es uns nicht schwer fallen an Hand von Dokumenten, die uns die Tradition liefert, der

DANSK (DANISH)
AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 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 vandet og tænkte på ingenting, sank, med forfærdelig lyd, ovenfra, midt ned imellem dem, en lang, tung ting, der slet ikke ville holde op; længere og længere strakte den sig, og hver af småfiskene, som den ramte, blev kvast eller fik et knæk, som de ikke kunne forvinde. Alle småfisk, de store med, lige oppe fra havets flade og ned til dets

ESPAÑOL (SPANISH)
AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 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 que Rodrigo Caro llamó "reverendas madres de todos los cantares". Por todos los sitios donde se abre la tierna orejita rosa del niño o la blanca orejita de la niña que espera, llena de miedo, el alfiler que abra el agujero para la arracada. En todos los paseos que yo he dado por España, un poco cansado de catedrales, de piedras muertas, de paisajes con alma,

FRANÇAIS (FRENCH)
AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 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 brouillardieuses, 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 poètes, très estimés fabricateurs et évangélistes Dada Tzara, Dada Huelsenbeck, Dada m'dada, Dada m'dada, Dada mhm, dada dera dada, Dada Hue, Dada Tza. Comment obtenir la béatitude ? En disant Dada. Comment devenir célèbre ? En disant Dada. D'un geste noble et avec des manières raffinées. Jusqu'à la folie. Jusqu'à l'éva-

MAGYAR (HUNGARIAN)
AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 PT

HAJNALI KÉT ÓRAKOR A SEGÉDTISZT belépett a tábornok szobájába és jelentette, hogy a járőrök elindultak a hodricsi úton. Az asztalra állított petróleumlámpa körül szétteregtett tereprajzok és jelentések heverték, 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 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 fáradságot vagy inkább fásultságot árultak volna el mozdulatai. Némán bölintott s mikor a segédtiszt mögött becsukódott az ajtó, kimerülten dobta magát a kopott díványra. Két nap óta mindig talpon volt s egyik izgalom a másik után érte. A Szélakna irányában fekvő főcsapat felé haladó ellenség már egy napi előnyt nyert a Zsarnócra kirendelt zászlóalj parancsnokának ügyetlensége folytán. Első felindulásában maga vette át a zászlóalj vezényletét s negyvennyolc óra óta egy percre le nem hunyta a szemét. Izgatta az is, hogy esetleg elvágják a

ITALIANO (ITALIAN)
AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 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 credea. 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 mosca". Con tale sistema *era facile di avere ogni giorno* la favola pronta col caffè del mattino. Doveva venire la guerra ad insegnargli che la favola poteva divenire un'espressione del proprio animo, il quale così inseriva la mummietta nella macchina della vita, quale un suo organo. Ed ecco come avvenne. Allo scoppio della guerra italiana, Mario

POLSKI (POLISH)
AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 PT

OD W CZORAJ 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, smokząc mały, silnie wygięty wiśniowy cybuszek. *On zna tak dobrze tę uliczkę cichą. Jej fizjonomię, 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 rękę przejdzie po trzy, po cztery, do fabryki cygar na robotę; ile kobiet przystanie z koszami na starym, wytartym chodniku, pokazując sobie zakupione jarzyny, skarżąc się na drogość jaj, mięsa i masła; ilu wyrobników przeclapie środkiem bruku, ciężkim chodem nóg obutych w trepy, niosąc pod pachą wężełki, a w rękę cebrzyki, kielnie, liny, siekiery, piły. Ba, on i to nawet wie może. ile wróbli gnieżdzi się w gym-

PORTUGUÉS (PORTUGUESE)
AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 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-escuro, 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 as cartas de uma esposa ao marido ausente. Ninguém viria tentá-la. Enquanto ela compõe os babadinhos e rendas do roupão branco, um roupão de cambraia que o desembargador lhe dera em 1862, no mesmo dia aniversário, 19 de setembro, convidou a leitora a observar-lhe as feições. Vê que não lhe dou Vênus; também não lhe dou Medu-

SVENSKA (SWEDISH)
AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 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 styvför, för vilken han hyste stor aktning, nästan vördnad. Men även andra tankar dök 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 trottoaren utanför Dramatiska Teatern och befann sig snart inne på Norrlandsgatan; han vandrade utan mål och gick rätt fram; snart började stenläggningen bli ojämn, tråkåkar efterträdde stenhusen, illa klädda människor kastade miss-tänksamma blickar på den snyggt klädda personen som så tidigt besökte deras kvarter och utsvalt*

SUOMI (FINNISH)
AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 PT

HE OLIVAT YSTÄVIÄ YSTÄVYYDESSÄ, joka oli läheisempää kuin veljeys. Nello oli pieni Ardenne-lainen — Patras suuri Flamantilainen. 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 *Flamantilaisen kylän reunalla*, peninkulman päässä Antwerpenistä. Kylä sijaitsi leveiden laidunkaistaleiden ja viljavainioiden välissä, ja sen läpi virtaavan suuren kanavan reunamilla kasvoi pitkät rivit tuulessa taipuvia poppeleita ja tervaleppiä. Siinä oli parikymmentä maatilaa ja taloa, joiden ikkunaluukut olivat kirkkaan vihreät tai taivaansiniset ja katot ruusunpunaiset tai mustavalkoiset sekä seinät niin valkoisiksi maalatut, että ne loistivat auringossa kuin puhdas lumi. Kylän keskustassa oli tuulimylly pienellä sammalta kasvavalla rinteellä, se oli maamerkinä kaikelle

TÜRKÇE (TURKISH)
AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 9/11 PT

SADIK GENÇ, ARALADIĞI KAPIYI ÇEKİNCE, yine birden kararan sanduka sükunu içinde, İskender Paşa, galeyansız ibadetine başlardı. Artık dünyaya dair hiçbir ümidi kalmamıştı. İstediyi yalnız bir iman selameti idi. Vâkıa korkak bir adam değildi. Ama, muhakkak bir ölümü her gün, her saat, her dakika, hatta her saniye beklemek... Onun cesaretini kırmış, sinirlerini zayıflatmıştı. Evet, ya kafası kesilecek, ya boğulacaktı! Düşündükçe, ensesinde soğuk bir satırın sarıh temasını duyar gibi oluyordu. Bu sarıh 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 oğusturur, yine salât-ü selamlarını çekmeye başlardı.* Yakın akıbetinin bu uzvî hatırası o kadar bariz, o kadar kuvvetliydi ki... Çocukluğunun saf muhayyilesini süsleyen cennet bahçelerini, hürri, gılman alaylarını, Tuba ağacını, Sırat köprüsünü şimdi düşünemiyordu bile... Zihni durmuştu. Sinirleri, beyni pek yorgundu. Yemek yiyemiyordu. Boğazına kurşundan bir yumruk tıkanmıştı. Yalnız

OPENTYPE FEATURES
FAMILY WIDE

ALL CAPS
opens up spacing, moves up
punctuation, cap-height figures

SMALL CAPS

ALL SMALL CAPS
includes punctuation & figures

PROPORTIONAL LINING
default figures

PROPORTIONAL LINING
cap-height

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE

TABULAR LINING

PROPORTIONAL SMALL CAP

ARBITRARY FRACTIONS
ignores numeric date format

SUPERSCRIPT/SUPERIOR

SUBSCRIPT/INFERIOR

DENOMINATOR
for making arbitrary fractions

NUMERATOR
for making arbitrary fractions

LANGUAGE FEATURE
Română ș accent

DEACTIVATED

Belts & [Socks] @ £9.70

(Mayo) & ‘Ketchup’ @ €18?

(Mayo) & ‘Ketchup’ @ €18?

March: \$32,460 €11,895
April: ¥70,031 £97,215

March: \$32,460 €11,895
April: ¥70,031 £97,215

March: \$32,460 €11,895
April: ¥70,031 £97,215

March: \$32,460 €11,895
April: ¥70,031 £97,215

March: \$32,460 €11,895
April: ¥70,031 £97,215

21/03/15 & 2 91/118 46/923

x¹⁵⁸ + y²³ × z¹⁸ - a⁴²⁶⁰

x₁₅₈ ÷ y₂₃ × z₁₈ - a₄₂₆₀

0123456789 0123456789

0123456789 0123456789

FAIMOȘI CONȘTIINȚA artiști

ACTIVATED

BELTS & [SOCKS] @ £9.70

(MAYO) & ‘KETCHUP’ @ €18?

(MAYO) & ‘KETCHUP’ @ €18?

March: \$32,460 €11,895
April: ¥70,031 £97,215

March: \$32,460 €11,895
April: ¥70,031 £97,215

March: \$32,460 €11,895
April: ¥70,031 £97,215

March: \$32,460 €11,895
April: ¥70,031 £97,215

MARCH: \$32,460 €11,895
APRIL: ¥70,031 £97,215

21/03/15 & 2^{91/118} 46/923

x¹⁵⁸ + y²³ × z¹⁸ - a⁴²⁶⁰

X₁₅₈ ÷ Y₂₃ × Z₁₈ - a₄₂₆₀

0123456789 0123456789

0123456789 0123456789

FAIMOȘI CONȘTIINȚA artiști

OPENTYPE FEATURES
ROMAN

STYLISTIC SET 01
alternate K k

DEACTIVATED

SKILLS KNEADING risky bricks

ACTIVATED

SKILLS KNEADING risky bricks

OPENTYPE FEATURES
ITALIC

SWASH
A J M N Q T V W Y &

STYLISTIC SET 01
alternate K

STYLISTIC SET 02
alternate g y

STYLISTIC SET 03
alternate g

STYLISTIC SET 04
alternate w

STYLISTIC SET 05
alternate &

STYLISTIC SET 06
swash J Q Y

STYLISTIC SET 07
steeper angle on A V W

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES
Illustrator/Photoshop

DEACTIVATED

REQUEST WAVES & ENJOY

QUICKLY BREAK Knackwurst

Chicago's wayward yarn figure

Sunlight dodging groggy groves

Awards wavy drawing winners

John & Paul & George & Ringo!?

Quiet Jacobins Yawning Justly

WAVES Won Varied Advantage

Knockout Night & Nasty Knaves

ACTIVATED

REQUEST WAVES & ENJOY

QUICKLY BREAK Knackwurst

Chicago's wayward yarn figure

Sunlight dodging groggy groves

Awards wavy drawing winners

John & Paul & George & Ringo!?

Quiet Jacobins Yawning Justly

WAVES Won Varied Advantage

Knockout Night & Nasty Knaves

STYLES INCLUDED IN COMPLETE FAMILY

Austin News Text Roman
 Austin News Text Italic
 Austin News Text Roman No. 2
 Austin News Text Italic No. 2
 Austin News Text Semibold
 Austin News Text Semibold Italic
 Austin News Text Bold
 Austin News Text Bold Italic
 Austin News Text Fat
 Austin News Text Fat Italic

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, Romansh, Saami, Samoan, Scots, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian (Latin), Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish (Castilian), 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® is a registered trademark & Austin™ is a trademark of Schwartzco Inc., dba Commercial Type.

This file may be used for evaluation purposes only.

ABOUT THE DESIGNER

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&Ic*. 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, such as Gay Dad, New Order, Joy Division and Electronic. Independently he has created identities for luxury Italian shoe manufacturer Gianvito Rossi, and German publisher Schirmer Graf. 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.

His interest in the modern and vernacular is encompassed in his type design ranging from the contemporary such as for Björk, through to the extensive traditional British modern Brunel as seen in *Condé Nast Portfolio*. Whilst consultant to *The Guardian* he designed Guardian Egyptian with Christian Schwartz. Following the redesign of *The Guardian*, as part of the team headed by Mark Porter, Barnes was awarded the Black Pencil from the D&AD. They were also nominated for the Design Museum 'Designer of the Year'. In September 2006, with Schwartz he was named one of the 40 most influential designers under 40 in *Wallpaper**. A year later *The Guardian* named him as one of the 50 best designers in Britain.