

Identity Letters

Allrounder Grotesk

About the Typeface: Allrounder Grotesk

Designed by

Moritz Kleinsorge

First Release

2020

Current Release

2024

Styles

20

Glyphs

912

OpenType Features

Discretionary Ligatures, Standard Ligatures, Small Capitals, Small Capitals from Capitals, Case-sensitive Forms, Subscript, Superscript, Lining Figures, Old-style Figures, Proportional Figures, Tabular Figures, Slashed Zero, Fractions

Language Support

Afrikaans, Albanian, Azerbaijani, Basque, Bosnian, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Malay, Norwegian Bokmål, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish, Welsh, Zulu

A true workhorse. The only Grotesk you'll ever need.

Allrounder Grotesk is a neutral, powerful neo-grotesk member of the Allrounder superfamily. An unobtrusive teamplayer as well as an excellent soloist, this workhorse is ready for any task you'll throw it at: great for body text; crisp and clean in headlines and display sizes. Use it for annual reports, editorial design, nonfiction books, branding, packaging, large-scale ads, forms, contracts, or posters. Allrounder Grotesk consists of ten weights ranging from a delicate Air to a powerful Black with 900+ glyphs each and hand-corrected obliques. Its vertical metrics and texture match those of the other Allrounder typefaces: Combining fonts was never easier than with the Allrounder type system.

Language Support

Afrikaans, Albanian, Azerbaijani,
Basque, Bosnian, Catalan, Croatian,
Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian,
Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French,
Galician, German, Hungarian, Icelandic,
Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Latvian,
Lithuanian, Malay, Norwegian Bokmål,
Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak,
Slovenian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish,
Turkish, Welsh, Zulu

A B C D E F G H

I J K L M N O P

Q R S T U V W

X Y Z 1 2 3 4 5 6

7 8 9 0 a b c d e

f g h i j k l m n o p

q r s t u v w x y z

Overview of Styles

01 Air

02 Thin

03 XLight

04 Light

05 Book

06 Regular

07 Medium

08 Bold

09 XBold

10 Black

11 *Air*

12 *Thin Italic*

13 *XLight Italic*

14 *Light Italic*

15 *Book Italic*

16 *Regular Italic*

17 *Medium Italic*

18 *Bold Italic*

19 *XBold Italic*

20 *Black Italic*



Actin	Brom	<i>Curium</i>
Alum	<i>Cadm</i>	<i>Darmstadt</i>
Ame	<i>Calciu</i>	<i>Dubnium</i>
Antir	<i>Califo</i>	<i>Dysprosiur</i>
Argo	<i>Carbo</i>	<i>Einsteinium</i>
Arser	<i>Ceriu</i>	<i>Erbium</i>
Asta	<i>Cesiu</i>	Europium
Baric	<i>Chlor</i>	<i>Fermium</i>
Berk	<i>Chror</i>	<i>Flerovium</i>
Bery	<i>Coba</i>	<i>Fluorine</i>
Bism	<i>Cope</i>	<i>Francium</i>
Bohr	<i>Copp</i>	Gadolinium
Boro	<i>Curium</i>	Gallium

Mosc	<i>Phosp</i>	Rubidium
Neoc	<i>Platin</i>	Ruthenium
Neon	<i>Plutor</i>	Rutherford
Nept	<i>Polon</i>	Samarium
Nick	<i>Potas</i>	Scandium
Niho	<i>Prase</i>	Seaborgium
Niob	<i>Prome</i>	Selenium
Nitro	<i>Protac</i>	Silicon
Nobe	Radiu	Silver
Ogar	Rado	Sodium
Osmi	Rhen	Strontium
Oxys	Rhod	Sulfur
<i>Pallad</i>	Roent	<i>Tantalum</i>

24 pt / 10 mm

Se al bene essere del mondo la tenporale monarchia è ordinata. Risummendo quello che da prencipio dicemo, tre cose massimamente si dubitano circha la monarchia tenporale, laquale per comune vocabolo si chiama 'inperio'; e di queste cose col prencipio assegnato et hordine

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Dante Alighieri:
Monarchia – Traduzione dal latino di Marsilio Ficino

11 pt / 5 mm

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9 pt / 3, 75 mm

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6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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Come quella conditione che è la parte al tutto, quella à l'ordine particulare a l'ordine universale.

Quella conditione che ha la parte al tutto, quella ha l'ordine particolare all'ordine huniversale. La parte si diriza al tutto come a 'ffine et hottimo: adunque l'ordine chiè nella parte all'ordine chiè nel tutto come a fine et hottimo si riduce. Di qui è chiaro che—lla bontà dell'ordine particolare none eccede la bontà dello hordine huniversale, ma più tosto pel contrario. Due hordini si truovano nelle cose: l'ordine delle parti intra—ssè medesime, et l'ordine delle parti ad uno che nonn—è parte, come l'ordine delle parti dello exercito intra—ssè medesime, et l'ordine loro al capitano. Certamente l'ordine delle parti a uno è meglio come fine dello altro hordine, perché l'altro è a fine di quello, et non quello a 'ffine di questo. Honde se la forma di questo hordine si ritrova nelle parti della humana moltitudine, molto maggiormente si debba inn—essa moltitudine ritrovare, per la forza della rag[i] one predetta. Adunque tutte le parti che—sono sotto e regni, et essi regni, si debbono a uno precincipato ridurre, et questo è monarcha et monarchia.

Come la università humana è un tutto inverso alcune parti ed è alcuna parte inverso ad alcuno tutto.

Item, l'università humana è hun tutto inverso alcune parti ed è alcuna parte inverso ad alcuno tutto: perche'ella è un tutto rispetto de' regni particolari et varie nationi; et è alcuna parte a rispetto di tutto l'universo. Adunque,

24 pt / 10 mm

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16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Snorri Sturluson:
Snorra-Edda

11 pt / 5 mm

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Þjazi jötunn rænti lðunni.

Hann hóf þar frásögn, at þrír æsir fóru heiman, Óðinn ok Loki ok Hæmir, ok fóru um fjöll ok eyðimerkr, ok var illt til matar. En er þeir koma ofan í dal nakkvarn, sjá þeir öxnaflökk ok taka einn uxann ok snúa til seyðis. En er þeir hyggja, at soðit mun vera, raufa þeir seyðinn, ok var ekki soðit. Ok í annat sinn, er þeir raufa seyðinn, þá er stund var liðin, ok var ekki soðit. Mæla þeir þá sín á milli,

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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Þá heyr þeir mál í eikina upp yfir sik, at sá, er þar sat, kvaðst ráða því, er eigi soðnaði á seyðinum. Þeir litu til, ok sat þar örn ok eigi litill.

Þá mælti örninn: "Vilið þér gefa mér fylli mína af uxanum, þá mun soðna á seyðinum."

Þeir játa því. Þá lætr hann sigast ór trénu ok sezt á seyðinn ok leggur upp þegar it fyrsta lær uxans tvau ok báða bóguna.

Þá varð Loki reiðr ok greip upp mikla stöng ok reiðir af öllu afli ok rekr á kroppinn erminum. Örninn bregzt við höggit ok flýgr upp. Þá var föst stöngin við bak amarinns, en hendir Loka við annan enda stangarinnar. Örninn flýgr hátt svá, at færtr Loka taka niðr grjót ok urðir ok við, en hendir hans, hyggir hann, at slitna munu ór öxlum. Hann kallar ok biðr allþarfliga örninn friðar. En hann segir, at Loki skal aldri lauss verða, nema hann veiti honum swardaga at koma lðunni út of Ásgarð með epli sín, en Loki vill þat. Verðr hann þá lauss ok ferr til lagsmanna sinna, ok er eigi at sinni sögð fleiri tíðendi um þeira ferð, áðr þeir koma heim.

En at ákveðinni stundu teygir Loki lðunni út um Ásgarð í skóg nökkurn ok segir, at hann hefir fundit epli þau, er henni munu gripir í þykkja, ok það, at hon skal hafa með sér sín epli ok bera saman ok hin. Þá kemr þar Þjazi jötunn í amaraham ok tekr lðunni ok flýgr braut með ok í Þrymheim til bús síns.

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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Þá gengu æsir at gildi sínu, ok settust í hásæti tólf æsir, þeir er dómendr skyldu vera ok svá váru nefndir: Þórr, Njörðr, Freyr, Týr, Heimdallr, Bragi, Viðarr, Váli, Ullr, Hæmir, Forseti, Loki. Slíkt sama ásynjur: Frigg, Freyja, Gefjun, Iðunn, Gerðr, Sigyn, Fulla, Nanna. Ægi þótti göfugligt þar um at sjást. Veggþili öll váru þar tjölduð með fögrum skjöldum. Þar var ok áfenginn mjöðr ok mjök drukkit. Næsti maðr Ægi sat Bragi, ok áttust þeir vit drykkju ok orðaskipti. Sagði Bragi Ægi frá mörgum tíðendum, þeim er æsir höfðu átt.

Þjazi jötunn rænti lðunni.

Hann hóf þar frásögn, at þrír æsir fóru heiman, Óðinn ok Loki ok Hæmir, ok fóru um fjöll ok eyðimerkr, ok var illt til matar. En er þeir koma ofan í dal nakkvarn, sjá þeir öxnaflökk ok taka einn uxann ok snúa til seyðis. En er þeir hyggja, at soðit mun vera, raufa þeir seyðinn, ok var ekki soðit. Ok í annat sinn, er þeir raufa seyðinn, þá er stund var liðin, ok var ekki soðit. Mæla þeir þá sín á milli, hverju þetta mun gegna.

Þá heyr þeir mál í eikina upp yfir sik, at sá, er þar sat, kvaðst ráða því, er eigi soðnaði á seyðinum. Þeir litu til, ok sat þar örn ok eigi litill.

Þá mælti örninn: "Vilið þér gefa mér fylli mína af uxanum, þá mun soðna á seyðinum."

Þeir játa því. Þá lætr hann sigast ór trénu ok sezt á seyðinn ok leggur upp þegar it fyrsta lær uxans tvau ok báða bóguna.

Þá varð Loki reiðr ok greip upp mikla stöng ok reiðir af öllu afli ok rekr á kroppinn erminum. Örninn bregzt við höggit ok flýgr upp. Þá var föst stöngin við bak amarinns, en hendir Loka við annan enda stangarinnar. Örninn flýgr hátt svá, at færtr Loka taka niðr grjót ok urðir ok við, en hendir hans, hyggir hann, at slitna munu ór öxlum. Hann kallar ok biðr allþarfliga örninn friðar. En hann segir, at Loki skal aldri lauss verða, nema hann veiti honum swardaga at koma lðunni út of Ásgarð með epli sín, en Loki vill þat. Verðr hann þá lauss ok ferr til lagsmanna sinna, ok er eigi at sinni sögð fleiri tíðendi um þeira ferð, áðr þeir koma heim.

En at ákveðinni stundu teygir Loki lðunni út um Ásgarð í skóg nökkurn ok segir, at hann hefir fundit epli þau, er henni munu gripir í þykkja, ok það, at hon skal hafa með sér sín epli ok bera saman ok hin. Þá kemr þar Þjazi jötunn í amaraham ok tekr lðunni ok flýgr braut með ok í Þrymheim til bús síns.

Loki náði lðunni ok dráp Þjaza.

En æsir urðu illa við hvarf lðunnar, ok gerðust þeir brátt hárir ok gamlir. Þá áttu þeir æsir þing, ok spyrr hverr annan, hvat siðast vissi til lðunnar, en þat var sët siðast, at hon gekk út ór Ásgarði með Loka. Þá var Loki tekinn ok færðr á þingit, ok var honum heitit bana eða þislum. En er hann varð hræddr, þá kvaðst hann mundu sækja eftir lðunni í Jötunheima, ef Freyja vill ljá honum valshams, er hon á.

Ok er hann fær valshaminn, flýgr hann norðr í Jötunheima ok kemr einn dag til Þjaza jötuns. Var hann róinn á sæ, en lðunn var ein heima. Brá Loki henni í hnotarlíki ok hafði í klóm sér ok flýgr sem mest. En er Þjazi kom heim ok saknar lðunnar, tekr hann amarahaminn ok flýgr eftir Loka, ok dró arnsúg í flugnum. En er æsirir sá, er valrinn flaug með hnotina ok hvar örninn flaug, þá gengu þeir út undir Ásgarð ok báru þannig byrðar af lokarspánun. Ok þá er valrinn flaug inn of borgina, lét hann fallast niðr við borgarveggin. Þá slógu æsirir eldi í lokarspánuna, en örninn mátti eigi stöðva sik, er hann missti valsins. Laust þá eldinum í fíðri amarinns, ok tók þá af fluginn. Þá váru æsirir nær ok drápu Þjaza jötun fyrir innan ásgindr, ok er þat víg allfægt.

En Skaði dóttir Þjaza jötuns, tók hjálm ok brynju ok öll hervápn ok ferr til Ásgarðs at hefna föður síns. En æsir buðu henni sætt ok yfirbætr ok it fyrsta, at hon skal kjósa sér mann af ásum ok kjósa at fótum ok sjá ekki fleira af.

Þá sá hon eins manns færtr forkunnarfagra ok mælti: "Þenna kys ek. Fátt mun ljótt á Baldri."

En þat var Njörðr ór Nóatúnum.

Þat hafði hon ok í sættargetri sinni, at æsir skyldu þat

24 pt / 10 mm

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16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Hans Christian Andersen:
Keiserens nye Klæder

11 pt / 5 mm

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"Det var jo nogle deilige Klæder," tænkte Keiseren; "ved at have dem paa, kunde jeg komme efter, hvilke Mænd i mit Rige der ikke due til det Embede de have, jeg kan kjende de kloge fra de dumme! ja det Tøi maa strax væves til mig!" og han gav de to Bedragere mange Penge paa Haanden, for at de skulde begynde paa deres Arbeide.

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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De satte ogsaa to Væverstole op, lode som om de arbeidede, men de havde ikke det mindste paa Væven. Rask væk forlangte de den fineste Silke, og det prægtigste Guld; det puttede de i deres egen Pose og arbeidede med de tomme Væve, og det til langt ud paa Natten.

"Nu gad jeg dog nok vide, hvor vidt de ere med Tøiet!" tænkte Keiseren, men han var ordenligt lidt underlig om Hjertet ved at tænke paa, at den, som var dum, eller slet passede til sit Embede, ikke kunde see det, nu troede han nok, at han ikke behøvede at være bange for sig selv, men han vilde dog sende nogen først for at see, hvorledes det stod sig. Alle Mennesker i hele Byen vidste, hvilken forunderlig Kraft Tøiet havde, og alle vare begjærlige efter at see, hvor daarlig eller dum hans Naboe var.

"Jeg vil sende min gamle ærlige Minister hen til Væverne!" tænkte Keiseren, "han kan bedst see, hvorledes Tøiet tager sig ud, for han har Forstand, og ingen passer sit Embede bedre end han!" —

Nu gik den gamle skikkelige Minister ind i Salen, hvor de to Bedragere sad og arbeidede med de tomme Væve. "Gud bevar os!" tænkte den gamle Minister og spilede Øinene op! "jeg kan jo ikke se noget!" Men det sagde han ikke.

Begge Bedragerne bad ham være saa god at træde nærmere og spurgte, om det

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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Begge Bedragerne bad ham være saa god at træde nærmere og spurgte, om det ikke var et smukt Mønster og deilige Farver. Saa pegede de paa den tomme Væv, og den stakkels gamle Minister blev ved at spille Øinene op, men han kunde ikke see noget, for der var ingen Ting. "Herre Gud!" tænkte han, "skulde jeg være dum! Det har jeg aldrig troet, og det maa ingen Mennesker vide! skulde jeg ikke due til mit Embede? Nej det gaar ikke an, at jeg fortæller, jeg ikke kan see Tøiet!"

"Naa, de siger ikke noget om det!" sagde den ene, som vævede!

"O det er nydeligt! ganske allerkjærestel!" sagde den gamle Minister og saae igjennem sine Briller, "dette Mønster og disse Farver! — ja, jeg skal sige Keiseren, at det behager mig særdeles!"

"Naa det fornøier os!" sagde begge Væverne, og nu nævnede de Farverne ved Navn og det sælsomme Mønster. Den gamle Minister hørte godt efter, for at han kunde sige det samme, naar han kom hjem til Keiseren, og det gjorde han.

Nu forlangte Bedragerne flere Penge, mere Silke og Guld, det skulde de bruge til Vævning. De stak Alt i deres egne Lommer, paa Væven kom ikke en Trevl, men de bleve ved, som før, at væve paa den tomme Væv.

Keiseren sendte snart igen en anden skikkelig Embedsmand hen for at see, hvorledes det gik med Vævningen, og om Tøiet snart var færdigt. Det gik ham ligesom den anden, han saae og saae, men da der ikke var noget uden de tomme Væve, kunde han ingen Ting see.

"Ja, er det ikke et smukt Stykke Tøi!" sagde begge

24 pt / 10 mm

Babička měla syna a dvě dcery. Nejstarší žila mnoho let ve Vídni u přátel, od nichž se vdala. Druhá dcera šla pak na její místo. Syn, řemeslník, též byl samostatným a přišel se do městského domku. Babička bydlela v pohorské vesničce, na slezských hranicích; žila spokojeně v malé

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Nežila osamotnělá ve své chaloupce; všichni obyvatelé vesničky byli bratřími jí a sestrami, ona jim byla matkou, rádkyní, bez ní se neskončil ani křest, ani svatba, ani pohřeb.

Tu najednou přišel babičce list z Vídne od nejstarší dcery, v němž jí vědomost dávala, že manžel její službu přijal u jedné kněžny, která má velké panství v Čechách, a sice jen několik mil vzdálenosti od pohorské vesničky, kde babička

Božena Němcová:
Babička

11 pt / 5 mm

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9 pt / 3,75 mm

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Tu najednou přišel babičce list z Vídne od nejstarší dcery, v němž jí vědomost dávala, že manžel její službu přijal u jedné kněžny, která má velké panství v Čechách, a sice jen několik mil vzdálenosti od pohorské vesničky, kde babička bydlí. Tam že se nyní s rodinou odstěhuje, manžel pak vždy jen přes léto že tam bude, když i paní kněžna se tam zdržuje. Ke konci listu stála vroucí prosba, aby babička k nim se odebrala navždy a živobytí svoje u dcery a vnoučat strávila, kteří se již na ni těší. Babička se rozplakala; nevěděla, co má dělat! Srdce ji táhlo k dceři a k vnoučátkům, jichž neznala ještě, dávný zvyk poutal ji k malé chaloupce a k dobrým přátelům! Ale krev není voda, touha přemohla dávný zvyk, babička se rozmyslila, že pojede. Chaloupku se všim, co v ní, odevzdala staré Bětce s doložením: „Nevím, jak se mi tam líbit bude, a jestli přece zde neumru mezi vámi.“ Když jednoho dne vozík u chaloupky se zastavil, naložil naň kočí Václav babiččinu malovanou truhlu, kolovrat, bez něhož byt nemohla, košík, v němž byla čtyři chocholátá kuřátka, pytlík s dvěma čtverbarevnými kotaty, a pak babičku, která pro pláč ani neviděla před sebe. Požeháním přátel provázena odejela k novému domovu.

Jakého to očekávání, jakého radování na Starém bělidle! Tak totiž nazýval lid osamělé stavení v rozkošném údolíčku, jež paní Proškové, babiččině to dceři, za byt vykázano bylo. Děti vybíhaly každou chvíli na cestu, dívat se, nejede-li už Václav, a každému, kdo šel kolem, vypravovaly: „Dnes přijede naše babička!“ Samy pak mezi sebou si ustavičně povídaly: „Jaká pak asi ta babička bude?“ Ony znaly více babiček, podoby jejich se jim v hlavě pletly, nevěděly však, ke které tu svou babičku připodobnit. Tu konečně přijíždí k stavení vozík! „Babička už jede!“ rozleho se po domě; pan Prošek, paní, Bětka nesouc na ruce kojence, děti i dva velcí psové, Sultan a Tyrl, všecko vyběhlo přede dvěře, vítat babičku.

S vozu slézá žena v bílé plachtě, v selském obleku. Děti zůstaly stát, všechny tři vedle sebe, ani s babičky oka nespustily! Tatínek jí tiskl ruku, maminka ji plačíc objímala, ona pak je plačíc též líbala na obě líce. Bětka přistřčila ji malého kojence, boubelatou

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

Babička měla syna a dvě dcery. Nejstarší žila mnoho let ve Vídni u přátel, od nichž se vdala. Druhá dcera šla pak na její místo. Syn, řemeslník, též byl samostatným a přičlenil se do městského domku. Babička bydlela v pohorské vesničce, na slezských hranicích; žila spokojeně v malé chaloupce se starou Bětkou, která byla její vrstevnice a již u rodičů sloužila.

Nežila osamotnělá ve své chaloupce; všichni obyvatelé vesničtí byli bratřími jí a sestrami, ona jim byla matkou, rádkyní, bez ní se neskončil ani křest, ani svatba, ani pohřeb.

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Obdivují tmavý kožíšek s dlouhými varhánkami vzadu, řasnou zelenou mezulánku, lemovanou širokou pentlí; líbí se jim červený květovaný šátek, jež babička na placku vázaný má pod bílou plachtou; posedují na zem, aby dobře prohlédnout mohly červený cvikel na bílých punčochách a černé pantoflíčky. Vilímek pošukuje barevné klůčky na rohožové mošince, kterou babička drží na ruce, a Jan, starší z dvou chlapců, zpolehounka zdvihá babičce bílý, červeně pasovaný fěrtoch, neboť nahnatal pod ním cosi tvrdého. Byl tam veliký kapsář. Jan by byl také rád věděl, co v něm je, ale nejstarší z dětí, Barunka, odstrčila ho, šeptajíc mu: „Počkej, já to povím, že chceš sahat babičce do kapsáře!“ To šeptnutí bylo ale trochu hlasité — bylo je slyšet za devátou stěnou. Babička si toho všimla, nechala řeči s dcerou, sáhla do kapsáře, řkouc: „No podívejte se, co tu všechno mám!“ A na klín vykládala růženc, kudlu, několik chlebových kůrek, kousek tkanice, dva marcipánové koníčky a dvě panenky. Poslední věci byly pro děti; když jim to babička

24 pt / 10 mm

Mit den Flügelthüren des Speisesaales und dem ersten Blick, den er hineinwarf, hatte sich übrigens dem Gast aus Brandenburg ein weites Feld der Erinnerung geöffnet. Von diesem gemalten Plafond, der die Erschaffung der Welt vorstellte, von dem schweren Kronleuchter,

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Wilhelm Hauff:
Das Bild des Kaisers

11 pt / 5 mm

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„Das ist der Familiensaal“, sagte während der Tafel der alte Thierberg, als er die neugierigen Blicke sah, womit sein Neffe dieses Gemach musterte. „Vorzeiten soll man es die Laube genannt haben, und meine Ahnherrn pflegten hier zu trinken. Mein Großvater selig ließ es aber also einrichten und schmücken; er war ein Mann von vielem Geschmack und hatte in seiner

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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„Am Hofe Ludwigs XIV.“ rief der junge Mann mit Staunen. „Das ist eine schöne Zeit her; wie mancherlei Gäste mag dieser Saal seit jener Zeit gesehen haben!“

„Viele Menschen und wunderbare Zeiten“, erwiderte der alte Herr. „Ja, es ging einst glänzend zu auf Thierberg, und unsere Gäste befanden sich bei uns nicht schlimmer, als bei jedem Fürsten des Reichs. Man konnte kein fröhlicheres Leben finden, als das auf diesen Schlössern, solange unsere Ritterschaft noch blühte. Da galt noch unser Ansehen, unsere Stimme; man war ein Edelmann so gut als der König von Frankreich, und ein Freiherr war ein freier Mann, der nichts über sich kannte als seinen gnädigen Herrn, den Kaiser, und Gott; jetzt –“

„Vater!“ unterbrach ihn Anna, als sie sah, wie die Ader auf seiner Stirne anschwell, und wie eine dunkle Röte, ein Vorbote nahenden Sturmes, auf seinen Wangen aufzog. „Vater!“ rief sie mit zärtlichen Tönen, indem sie seine Hand ergriff, „nichts mehr über dies Thema; Sie wissen, wie es Sie immer angreift!“

„Thörichtes Mädchen!“ erwiderte der alte Herr, halb unwillig, halb gerührt von der bittenden Stimme seiner schönen Tochter;

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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„Thörichtes Mädchen!“ erwiderte der alte Herr, halb unwillig, halb gerührt von der bittenden Stimme seiner schönen Tochter. „warum sollte ein Mann nicht stark genug sein, nach Jahren von dem zu sprechen, was er zu dulden und zu tragen stark genug war? Der Vetter kennt nur unsere Verhältnisse, wie sie jetzt sind. Er ist geboren zu einer Zeit, wo diese Stürme gerade am heftigsten wüteten, und aufgewachsen in einem Lande, wo die Ordnung der Dinge längst schon anders war; er kann sich also nicht so recht denken, was die Vorfahren seiner Mutter waren, und deshalb will ich ihn belehren.“

Der Freiherr nahm nach diesen Worten sein großes Glas, auf dessen Deckel die sechzehn Wappenschilder seines Hauses, aus Silber getrieben, angebracht waren, und trank, um Kraft zu seiner Belehrung zu sammeln, einen langen, tüchtigen Zug. Doch Fräulein Anna sah an ihm vorüber den Gast mit besorglichen, bittenden Blicken an; er verstand diesen Wink und suchte den Oheim von dieser Materie abzubringen.

„Es ist wahr“, fiel er ein, noch ehe jener das Glas wieder auf den Tisch gesetzt hatte, „in Preußen sind die Verhältnisse anders und sind seit langer Zeit anders gewesen. Aber sagen Sie selbst, kann man ein Land in Europa finden, das meinem Vaterland gleiche? Ich gebe zu, daß andere Länder an Flächeninhalt, an Seelenzahl uns bei weitem überwiegen, aber nirgends trifft man auf so kleinem Raum eine so kräftige, durch innere Tugend imponierende Macht: es ist das Sparta der neuen Zeit. Und nicht ein glücklicher Boden oder ein milder Himmel bewirkten so Großes, sondern der Genius großer Männer hat ein Preußen geschaffen, weil sie es verstanden, die schlummernden Kräfte zu wecken, dem Volke selbst zeigten, welche Stellung es einnehmen müsse; weil sie Preußen geworden sind, ist auch ein Preußen erstanden.“

24 pt / 10 mm

*'t Geen dat ik lange gevreesd heb en U.E. (helaas!)
altijd ijn den wind geslagen, daar is het nu toe
gekomen. Want het gaat zeker dat ik mij in
staat vinde van niet te kunnen gaan tot UE.
woonplaats toe zonder mijn leven te wagen, en
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16 pt / 7,5 mm

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en mij met den dood op de lippen vindende,
ver van de ooren die haar nabij zijnde zoo
luttel gehoors gaven, zoo komt, nadat ze mijn*

Pieter Corneliszoon Hooft:
Brief aan de Weduwe Bartelotti

Allrounder Grotesk *XLight Italic*

11 pt / 5 mm

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Ik zal U.E. dat niet meer vergen in de weegschaal te leggen de redenen die U.E. het trouwen aan- of afraden; maar bidde, U.E. gelieve een- en

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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Met een hart dus opgestoot met minne, dus opgevuld met hope, keer ik 's anderen daags weerom, en vond U.E. gemoed meer verstokt, U.E. gelaat meer berveremd, als ooit mijn leven. En voor alle redenen van weigering moet ik aannemen, niet de ongelijkheid van U.E. en mijne zinnen in 't stuk van den godsdienst of den staat; op welke punten U.E. mij al den boezem geboord en uitgevischt had; maar dat mijne vrienden daarin met U.E. van gevoelen verschillen: 'twelk U.E. over

24 pt / 10 mm

It was precisely twelve o'clock; twelve by Big Ben; whose stroke was wafted over the northern part of London; blent with that of other clocks, mixed in a thin ethereal way with the clouds and wisps of smoke, and died up there among the seagulls—twelve o'clock struck as Clarissa

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Virginia Woolf:
Mrs. Dalloway

Allrounder Grotesk Light

11 pt / 5 mm

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9 pt / 3, 75 mm

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Sir William himself was no longer young. He had worked very hard; he had won his position by sheer ability (being the son of a shopkeeper); loved his profession; made a fine figurehead at ceremonies and spoke well—all of which had by the time he was knighted given him a heavy look, a weary look (the stream of patients being so incessant, the responsibilities and privileges of his profession so onerous), which weariness,

6.5 pt / 2, 5 mm

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How long had Dr. Holmes been attending him?

Six weeks.

Prescribed a little bromide? Said there was nothing the matter? Ah yes (those general practitioners! thought Sir William. It took half his time to undo their blunders. Some were irreparable).

"You served with great distinction in the War?"

The patient repeated the word "war" interrogatively.

He was attaching meanings to words of a symbolical kind. A serious symptom, to be noted on the card.

"The War?" the patient asked. The European War—that little shindy of schoolboys with gunpowder? Had he served with distinction? He really forgot. In the War itself he had failed.

"Yes, he served with the greatest distinction," Rezia assured the doctor; "he was promoted."

"And they have the very highest opinion of you at your office?" Sir William murmured, glancing at Mr. Brewer's

24 pt / 10 mm

I sat one evening in my laboratory; the sun had set, and the moon was just rising from the sea; I had not sufficient light for my employment, and I remained idle, in a pause of consideration of whether I should leave my labour for the night, or hasten its conclusion by an unrelenting

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley:
Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus

Allrounder Grotesk *Light Italic*

11 pt / 5 mm

I sat one evening in my laboratory; the sun had set, and the moon was just rising from the sea; I had not sufficient light for my employment, and I remained idle, in a pause of consideration of whether I should leave my labour for the night, or hasten its conclusion by an unremitting attention to it. As I sat, a train of reflection occurred to me, which led me to consider the effects of what I was now doing. Three years before I was engaged in the same manner, and had created a fiend whose unparalleled barbarity had desolated my heart, and filled it for ever with the bitterest remorse. I was now about to form another being, of whose dispositions I was alike ignorant; she might become ten thousand times more malignant than her mate, and delight, for its own sake, in murder and wretchedness. He had sworn to quit the neighbourhood of man, and hide himself in deserts; but she had not; and she, who in all probability was to become a thinking and reasoning animal, might refuse to comply with a compact made before her creation. They might even hate each other; the creature who already lived loathed his own deformity, and might he not conceive a greater abhorrence for it when it came before his eyes in the female form? She also might turn with disgust from him to the superior beauty of man; she might quit him, and he be again alone, exasperated by the fresh provocation of being deserted by one of his own species.

Even if they were to leave Europe, and inhabit the deserts of the new world, yet one of the first results of those sympathies for which the daemon thirsted would be children, and a race of devils would be propagated upon the earth, who might make the very existence of the species of man a condition precarious and full of terror. Had I right, for my own benefit, to inflict this curse upon everlasting generations? I had before been moved by the sophisms of the being I had created; I had been struck senseless by his fiendish threats: but now, for the first time, the wickedness of my promise burst upon me; I shuddered to think that future ages might curse me as their pest, whose selfishness had not hesitated to buy its own peace at the price, perhaps, of the existence of the whole human race.

I trembled, and my heart failed within me; when, on looking up, I saw, by the light of the moon, the daemon at the casement. A ghastly grin wrinkled his lips as he gazed on me, where I sat fulfilling the task which he had allotted to me. Yes, he had followed me in my travels; he had loitered in forests, hid himself in caves, or taken refuge in wide and desert heaths; and he now came to mark

9 pt / 3, 75 mm

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As I looked on him, his countenance expressed the utmost extent of malice and treachery. I thought with a sensation of madness on my promise of creating another like to him, and trembling with passion, tore to pieces the thing on which I was engaged. The wretch saw me destroy the creature on whose future existence he depended for happiness, and, with a howl of devilish despair and revenge, withdrew.

I left the room, and, locking the door, made a solemn vow in my own heart never to resume my labours; and then, with trembling steps, I sought my own apartment. I was alone; none were near me to dissipate the gloom, and relieve me from the sickening oppression of the most terrible reveries.

Several hours passed, and I remained near my window gazing on the sea; it was almost motionless, for the winds were hushed, and all nature reposed under the eye of the quiet moon. A few fishing vessels alone speckled the water, and now and then the gentle breeze wafted the sound of voices, as the fishermen called to one another. I felt the silence, although I was hardly conscious of its extreme profundity, until my ear was suddenly arrested by the paddling of oars near the shore, and a person landed close to my house.

In a few minutes after, I heard the creaking of my door, as if some one endeavoured to open it softly. I trembled from head to foot; I felt a presentiment of who it was, and wished to rouse one of the peasants who dwelt in a cottage not far from mine; but I was overcome by

24 pt / 10 mm

Je suppose les hommes parvenus à ce point où les obstacles qui nuisent à leur conservation dans l'état de nature, l'emportent par leur résistance sur les forces que chaque individu peut employer pour se maintenir dans cet état. Alors cet état primitif ne peut plus subsister,

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Jean-Jacques Rousseau:
Du contrat social ou Principes du droit politique

11 pt / 5 mm

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Cette somme de forces ne peut naitre que du concours de plusieurs : mais la force & la liberté de chaque homme étant les premiers instrumens de sa conservation, comment les engagera-t-il sans se nuire, & sans négliger les soins qu'il se doit ? Cette difficulté ramenée à mon sujet peut s'énoncer en ces termes.

« Trouver une forme d'association qui défende & protege de toute la force commune la personne & les biens de chaque associé, & par laquelle chacun s'unissant à tous n'obéisse pourtant qu'à

9 pt / 3, 75 mm

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Les clauses de ce contract sont tellement déterminées par la nature de l'acte, que la moindre modification les rendroit vaines & de nul effet ; en sorte que, bien qu'elles n'aient peut-être jamais été formellement énoncées, elles sont par-tout les mêmes, par-tout tacitement admises & reconnues ; jusqu'à ce que, le pacte social étant violé, chacun rentre alors dans ses premiers droits & reprenne sa liberté naturelle, en perdant la liberté conventionnelle pour laquelle il y renonça.

Ces clauses bien entendues se réduisent toutes à une seule, savoir l'aliénation totale de chaque associé avec tous ses droits à toute la communauté : Car premierement, chacun se donnant tout entier, la condition est égale pour tous, & la condition étant égale pour tous, nul n'a intérêt de la rendre onéreuse aux autres.

De plus, l'aliénation se faisant sans reserve, l'union est aussi parfaite qu'elle peut l'être & nul associé n'a plus rien à réclamer : Car s'il restoit quelques droits aux particuliers, comme il n'y auroit aucun supérieur commun qui put prononcer entre eux & le public, chacun étant en quelque point son propre juge prétendrait bientôt l'être en tous, l'état de nature subsisteroit, & l'association deviendrait nécessairement tyrannique ou

6.5 pt / 2, 5 mm

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Enfin chacun se donnant à tous ne se donne à personne, & comme il n'y a pas un associé sur lequel on n'acquiere le même droit qu'on lui cede sur soi, on gagne l'équivalent de tout ce qu'on perd, & plus de force pour conserver ce qu'on a.

Si donc on écarte du pacte social ce qui n'est pas de son essence, on trouvera qu'il se réduit aux termes suivans. Chacun de nous met en commun sa personne & toute sa puissance sous la suprême direction de la volonté générale ; & nous recevons en corps chaque membre comme partie indivisible du tout.

A l'instant, au lieu de la personne particuliere de chaque contractant, cet acte d'association produit un corps moral & collectif composé d'autant de membres que l'assemblée a de voix, lequel reçoit de ce même acte son unité, son moi commun, sa vie & sa volonté. Cette personne publique qui se forme ainsi par l'union de toutes les autres prenoit autrefois le nom de Cité [1], & prend maintenant celui de République ou de corps politique, lequel est appelé par ses membres État quand il est passif, Souverain quand il est actif, Puissance en le comparant à ses semblables. À l'égard des associés ils prennent collectivement le nom de peuple, & s'appellent en particulier Citoyens comme participants à l'autorité souveraine, & Sujets comme soumis aux loix de l'Etat. Mais ces termes se confondent souvent & se prennent l'un pour l'autre ; il suffit de les savoir distinguer quand ils sont employés dans toute leur précision.

24 pt / 10 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Immanuel Kant:
Beantwortung der Frage: Was ist Aufklärung?

11 pt / 5 mm

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Es ist also für jeden einzelnen Menschen schwer, sich aus der ihm beinahe zur Natur gewordenen Unmündigkeit herauszuarbeiten. Er hat sie sogar lieb gewonnen, und ist vor der Hand wirklich unfähig, sich seines eigenen Verstandes zu bedienen, weil man ihn niemals den Versuch davon machen ließ. Satzungen und Formeln, diese mechanischen Werkzeuge eines vernünftigen Gebrauchs oder vielmehr Mißbrauchs seiner Naturgaben, sind die Fußschellen einer immerwährenden Unmündigkeit. Wer sie auch abwürfe, würde dennoch auch über den schmalesten Graben

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Daß aber ein Publikum sich selbst aufkläre, ist eher möglich; ja es ist, wenn man ihm nur Freiheit läßt, beinahe unausbleiblich. Denn da werden sich immer einige Selbstdenkende, sogar unter den eingesetzten Vormündern des großen Haufens, finden, welche, nachdem sie das Joch der Unmündigkeit selbst abgeworfen haben, den Geist einer vernünftigen Schätzung des eigenen Werthes und des Berufs jedes Menschen selbst zu denken um sich verbreiten werden. Besonders ist hiebei: daß das Publikum, welches zuvor von ihnen unter dieses Joch gebracht worden, sie hernach selbst zwingt darunter zu bleiben, wenn es von einigen seiner Vormünder, die selbst aller Aufklärung unfähig sind, dazu aufgewiegelt worden; so schädlich ist es Vorurtheile zu pflanzen, weil sie sich zuletzt an denen selbst rächen, die, oder deren Vorgänger, ihre Urheber gewesen sind. Daher kann ein Publikum nur langsam zur Aufklärung gelangen. Durch eine Revolution wird vielleicht wohl ein Abfall von persönlichem Despotismus und gewinnsüchtiger oder herrschsüchtiger Bedrückung, aber niemals wahre Reform der Denkungsart zu Stande kommen; sondern neue Vorurtheile werden, eben sowohl als die alten, zum Leitbande des gedankenlosen großen Haufens dienen.

Zu dieser Aufklärung aber wird nichts erfordert als

24 pt / 10 mm

That evening, Mr. Utterson came home to his bachelor house in sombre spirits and sat down to dinner without relish. It was his custom of a Sunday, when this meal was over, to sit close by the fire, a volume of some dry divinity on his reading desk, until the clock of the neighbouring

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Robert Louis Stevenson:
Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

11 pt / 5 mm

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'I thought it was madness,' he said, as he replaced the obnoxious paper in the safe, 'and now I begin to fear it is disgrace.'

With that he blew out his candle, put on a great coat and set forth in the direction of Cavendish Square, that citadel of medicine, where his friend, the great Dr. Lanyon, had his house and received his crowding patients. 'If anyone knows, it will be Lanyon,' he had thought.

The solemn butler knew and welcomed him; he was subjected to no stage of delay, but ushered direct from the door to the dining-room where Dr. Lanyon sat alone over his wine. This was a hearty, healthy, dapper, red-faced gentleman, with a shock of hair prematurely white, and a boisterous and decided manner. At sight of Mr. Utterson, he sprang up from his chair and welcomed him with both hands. The geniality, as was the way of the man, was somewhat theatrical to the eye; but it reposed on genuine feeling. For these two were old friends, old mates both at school and college, both thorough respecters of themselves and of each other, and, what does not always follow, men who thoroughly enjoyed each other's company.

After a little rambling talk, the lawyer led up to the subject which so disagreeably preoccupied his mind. 'I suppose, Lanyon,' said he, 'you and I must be the two oldest friends that Henry Jekyll has?'

'I wish the friends were younger,' chuckled Dr. Lanyon. 'But I suppose we are. And what of that? I see little of him now.'

'Indeed?' said Utterson. 'I thought you had a bond of common interest.'

'We had,' was the reply. 'But it is more than ten years since Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me. He began to go wrong, wrong in mind; and though of course I continue to take an interest in him for old sake's sake as they say, I see and I have seen devilish little of the man. Such unscientific balderdash,' added the doctor, flushing suddenly purple, 'would have estranged Damon and Pythias.'

This little spurt of temper was somewhat of a relief to Mr. Utterson. 'They have only differed on some point of science,' he thought; and being a man of no scientific passions (except in the matter of conveyancing) he

9 pt / 3, 75 mm

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After a little rambling talk, the lawyer led up to the subject which so disagreeably preoccupied his mind.

'I suppose, Lanyon,' said he, 'you and I must be the two oldest friends that Henry Jekyll has?'

'I wish the friends were younger,' chuckled Dr. Lanyon. 'But I suppose we are. And what of that? I see little of him now.'

'Indeed?' said Utterson. 'I thought you had a bond of common interest.'

'We had,' was the reply. 'But it is more than ten years since Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me. He began to go wrong, wrong in mind; and though of course I continue to take an interest in him for old sake's sake as they say, I see and I have seen devilish little of the man. Such unscientific balderdash,' added the doctor, flushing suddenly purple, 'would have estranged Damon and Pythias.'

This little spurt of temper was somewhat of a relief to Mr. Utterson. 'They have only differed on some point of science,' he thought; and being a man of no scientific passions (except in the matter of conveyancing) he

24 pt / 10 mm

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16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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En effet, depuis quelque temps, plusieurs navires s'étaient rencontrés sur mer avec « une chose énorme, » un objet long, fusiforme, parfois phosphorescent, infiniment plus vaste et plus rapide qu'une baleine.

*Jules Verne:
Vingt mille lieues sous les mers*

Allrounder Grotesk *Regular Italic*

11 pt / 5 mm

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Les faits relatifs à cette apparition, consignés aux divers livres de bord, s'accordaient assez exactement sur la structure de l'objet ou de l'être en question, la vitesse inouïe de ses mouvements, la puissance surprenante de sa locomotion, la vie particulière dont il semblait doué. Si c'était un cétacé, il surpassait en volume tous ceux que la science avait classés jusqu'alors. Ni Cuvier, ni Lacépède, ni M. Dumeril, ni M. de Quatrefages n'eussent admis l'existence d'un tel monstre — à moins de l'avoir vu, ce qui s'appelle vu de leurs propres yeux de savants.

9 pt / 3, 75 mm

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À prendre la moyenne des observations faites à diverses reprises, — en rejetant les évaluations timides qui assignaient à cet objet une longueur de deux cents pieds, et en repoussant les opinions exagérées qui le disaient large d'un mille et long de trois, — on pouvait affirmer, cependant, que cet être phénoménal dépassait de beaucoup toutes les dimensions admises jusqu'à ce jour par les ichthyologistes, — s'il existait toutefois.

Or, il existait, le fait en lui-même n'était plus niable, et, avec ce penchant qui pousse au merveilleux la cervelle humaine, on comprendra l'émotion produite dans le monde entier par cette surnaturelle apparition. Quant à la rejeter au rang des fables, il fallait y renoncer.

En effet, le 20 juillet 1866, le steamer Governor-Higginson, de Calcutta and Burnach steam navigation Company, avait rencontré cette masse mouvante à cinq milles dans l'est des côtes de l'Australie. Le capitaine Baker se crut, tout d'abord, en présence d'un écueil inconnu ; il se disposait même à en déterminer la situation exacte, quand deux colonnes d'eau, projetées par l'inexplicable objet, s'élancèrent en sifflant à cent cinquante pieds dans l'air. Donc, à

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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Pareil fait fut également observé le 23 juillet de la même année, dans les mers du Pacifique, par le Cristobal-Colon, de West India and Pacific steam navigation Company. Donc, ce cétacé extraordinaire pouvait se transporter d'un endroit à un autre avec une vitesse surprenante, puisque à trois jours d'intervalle, le Governor-Higginson et le Cristobal-Colon l'avaient observé en deux points de la carte séparés par une distance de plus de sept cents lieues marines.

Quinze jours plus tard, à deux mille lieues de là, l'Helvetia, de la Compagnie Nationale, et le Shannon, du Royal-Mail, marchant à contre-bord dans cette portion de l'Atlantique comprise entre les États-Unis et l'Europe, se signalèrent respectivement le monstre par 42° 15' de latitude nord, et 60° 35' de longitude à l'ouest du méridien de Greenwich. Dans cette observation simultanée, on crut pouvoir évaluer la longueur minimum du mammifère à plus de trois cent cinquante pieds anglais [1], puisque le Shannon et l'Helvetia étaient de dimension inférieure à lui, bien qu'ils mesurassent cent mètres de l'étrave à l'étambot. Or, les plus vastes baleines, celles qui fréquentent les parages des îles Aléoutiennes, le Kulammak et l'Umgullick, n'ont jamais dépassé la longueur de cinquante-six mètres, — si même elles l'atteignent.

Ces rapports arrivés coup sur coup, de nouvelles

24 pt / 10 mm

O ferimento de Simão Botelho era melindroso de mais para obedecer promptamente ao curativo do ferrador, enfronhado em aphorismos de alveitaria. A bala passáralhe de revez a porção muscular do braço esquerdo; mas algum vaso importante

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Camilo Castelo Branco:
Amor de Perdição

11 pt / 5 mm

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Mais que as dôres e os receios da amputação, o mortificava a ancia de saber novas de Thereza. João da Cruz estava sempre de sobre-rolda, precavido contra algum procedimento judicial por suspeitas d'elle. As pessoas que vinham de feirar na cidade contavam todas que dois homens tinham apparecido mortos, e constava serem criados d'um fidalgo de Gastro-d'Aire. Ninguém, porém, ouvira imputar o assassinio a determinadas pessoas.

Na tarde d'esse dia recebeu Simão a seguinte carta de Thereza:

«Deus permitia que tenhas chegado sem perigo a casa d'essa boa gente. Eu não sei o que se passa, mas ha coisa

9 pt / 3, 75 mm

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Disse-me tua mana que os moços de meu primo tinham apparecido mortos perto da estrada. Agora já sei tudo. Estive para lhe dizer que tu ahi estás; mas não me deram tempo. Meu pae de hora a hora dá passeios no corredor, e solta uns ais muito altos.

Ó meu querido Simão, que será feito de ti?... Estarás tu ferido? Serei eu a causa da tua morte?

Diz-me o que souberes. Eu já não peço a Deus senão a tua vida. Foge d'esses sitios; vai para Coimbra, e espera que o tempo melhore a nossa situação.

Tem confiança n'esta desgraçada, que é digna da tua dedicação.... Chega a pobre: não quero demoral-a mais... Perguntei-lhe se se dizia de ti alguma coisa, e ella respondeu que não. Deus o queira.»

Respondeu Simão a querer tranquillisar o animo de Thereza. Do seu ferimento fallava

6.5 pt / 2, 5 mm

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Respondeu Simão a querer tranquillisar o animo de Thereza. Do seu ferimento fallava tão de passagem, que dava a suppôr que nem o curativo era necessario. Promettia partir para Coimbra logo que o podesse fazer sem receio de Thereza soffrer na sua ausencia. Animava-a a chamar-o, assim que as ameaças de convento passassem a ser realisadas.

Entretanto Balthazar Coutinho, chamado ás autoridades judicias para esclarecer a devassa instaurada, respondeu que effectivamente os homens mortos eram seus criados, de quem elle e sua familia se acompanhára de Castro-d'Aire. Accrescentou que não sabia que elles tivessem inimigos em Vizeu, nem tinha contra algum as mais leves presumpções.

Os mais proximos visinhos da localidade, onde os cadaveres tinham apparecido, apenas depunham que, alta noite, tinham ouvido dois tiros ao mesmo tempo, e outro, pouco depois. Um apenas adiantava coisa que não podia alumiar a justiça, e vinha a ser que o mato, nas visinhanças do local, fôra chapotado. N'esta escuridade a justiça não podia dar passo algum.

Thadeu de Albuquerque era connivente no attentado contra a vida de Simão Botelho. Fôra seu o alvitre, quando o sobrinho denunciou a causa das sahidas frequentes de Thereza, na noite do baile. Tanto ao velho como ao morgado convinha apagar algum indício que podesse envolvê-los no mysterio d'aquellas duas mortes. Os criados não mereciam a pena d'um desforço que implicasse o desdouro de seus amos. Provas contra Simão Botelho não podiam adduzil-as. Áquella hora o suppunham elles a caminho de Coimbra, ou refugiado em casa de seu pae. Restava-lhes ainda a esperanza de que elle tivesse sido ferido, e fosse

24 pt / 10 mm

Parę miesięcy minęło. Ciepły dzień majowy kończył się wieczorem wonnym i pogodnym. Niewiele przed zachodem słońca, brzegiem wąskiej uliczki, najuboższymi z pomiędzy wszystkich domowstwami ostawionój, postępowały zwolna dwie istoty. Jedną z nich

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Eliza Orzeszkowa:
Meir Ezołowicz

11 pt / 5 mm

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9 pt / 3, 75 mm

Parę miesięcy minęło. Ciepły dzień majowy kończył się wieczorem wonnym i pogodnym.

Niewiele przed zachodem słońca, brzegiem wąskiej uliczki, najuboższymi z pomiędzy wszystkich domowstwami ostawioną, postępowały zwolna dwie istoty. Jedną z nich była koza, biała jak śnieg, drugą, — dziewczyna wysmukła i chuda. Koza szła naprzód, podskakiwała co chwila, aby ucześcić się gałęzi drzew, rosnących tu i ówdzie. Wydawała się zwinną, swawolną i szczęśliwą. Idąca za nią dziewczyna poważną była i zamyśloną. Wiek jej trudnoby określić. Mogła mieć lat trzynaście, albo siedmnaście. Jakkolwiek bowiem wysoką była, kształty ciała jej drobne, suche, z powstrzymanym może rozrostem, wydawały się dziecinnymi. Ale chód jej i wyraz twarzy posiadały powagę i smutek wczesnej dojrzałości. Na pierwszy rzut oka wydawała się brzydką. Nie przyozdabiała jej wcale, wdzięków jej, jeżeli miała jakie, nie udwydatniał strój ubogi, złożony ze spłowiałej perkalikowej sukni, z pod której wąskich fałd ukazywały się stopy, nawpół tylko okryte obuwiem grubym i płytkim, a której stanik luźny i obwisły krył się u szyi pod kilku sznurami drobnych, w różne kształty połamanych, koralu. Od czerwoności jedynej tej, zbytkownej ozdoby jej stroju, żywo odbijała głęboka śniadość, okrywająca chude i zapadłe nieco jej policzki; pod gęstymi brwiami wielkie, głęboko osadzone oczy patrzyły czarną jak aksamit żrenicą, a nad wązkiem, ciemnym czołem, wiły się, spletanymi kędziory, włosy hebanowej czarności.

W całej postaci dziecka tego, czy tej kobiety, było coś dumnego i dzikiego zarazem. Szła wyprostowana, poważna, zamyślonym wzrokiem śmiało patrząca kędyś w dal; lecz przy każdym żywszym usłyszonym szmerze ludzkich głosów, przystawała i, przycisnąwszy się do płotu albo ściany, spuszczała oczy, nie trwóźnie, posępnie raczej i niechętnie, tak, jakby wszelkie spotkanie się z ludźmi przykrém jej być musiało. Jedna tylko biała koza nie sprawiała jej obecnością swą żadnej przykrości. Owszem, dziewczyna wiodła za nią od chwili do chwili baczne wejrzeniem, a gdy zwinne stworzenie oddalało się od niej zbyt szybko, przywoływała je ku sobie przyciszonymi, krótkimi wykrzyki. Wzajemnie koza rozumiała ją snadź dobrze i, wołaniu jej posłuszna, wracała ku niej, z pytającym jakby beczaniem. U końca ciasnej, biednej uliczki błysnęła świeża, majowa, rosą operlona i słońcem pożłociona, zieloność. Była to łączka niewielka, tuż za miasteczkiem leżąca, z jednej strony otoczona gęstym brzoźowym gajem, z drugiej otwierająca się na ogromne rozłogi pól, za którymi w głębokiej dali siniął długi pas wielkich borów.

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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Na widok łaczki, dziewczyna nie przyspieszyła kroku, owszem zwolniła go, a po chwili, przywoławszy ku sobie kózę swą i ręką ująwszy jeden z małych jej różków, stanęła. Stanęła i patrzyła na ruchliwą scenę, która odbywała się na łączce i od której dolatywał uszu jej gwar zmieszany z dziecięcymi śmiechów, krzyków i ze zwierzęcych beczeń. Zrazu scena ta wydawała się tylko tłumnym i chaotycznym migotaniem stworzeń mlecznej białości i pstrokatej postaci dziecinnych po zielonym tle. Po dłuższym dopiero patrzeniu, rozeznać było można kilkanaście małych dziewcząt, spędzających z pastwiska kilkadziesiąt kóz.

Dziewczęta były swawolne i śpieszyły się do domów. Kozy były uparte i chciały pozostać na łące. Pomiędzy jednymi zawiązywały się uporne walki, w których zwierzęta odnosiły nad dziećmi najczęstsze zwycięstwa. Wynikały się one z rąk przewodniczek swych i w zwinnych podskokach biegły ku porastającym gdzieniedzie łąkę krzaczystym leszczynom. Dziewczęta goniły je, a dogoniwszy i pochwyciwszy obu rękoma długie pasmo szorstkiej ich sierści, nie wiedziały co czynić dalej. Jedne przyzywały na pomoc towarzyszek swe, również jak one zajęte i zakłopotane; inne zabiegały drogę nieposłusznym pupilkom i, gdy już znajdowały się naprzeciw nich, wyciągały przed siebie oba ramiona obrończym gestem; inne jeszcze topiły obie ręce w kędziarach swych włosów i wydawały rozgłośnie

24 pt / 10 mm

Our friends at home may well rejoice with us, for we are at our goal, and up to a point, at least, we have shown that the statement of Professor Challenger can be verified. We have not, it is true, ascended the plateau, but it lies before us, and even Professor Summerlee is

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Arthur Conan Doyle:
The Lost World

11 pt / 5 mm

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When I wrote last we were about to leave the Indian village where we had been deposited by the Esmeralda. I have to begin my report by bad news, for the first serious personal trouble (I pass over the incessant bickerings between the Professors) occurred this evening, and might have had a tragic ending. I have spoken of our English-speaking half-breed, Gomez—a fine worker and a willing fellow, but afflicted, I fancy, with the vice

9 pt / 3, 75 mm

of curiosity, which is common enough among such men. On the last evening he seems to have hid himself near the hut in which we were discussing our plans, and, being observed by our huge negro Zambo, who is as faithful as a dog and has the hatred which all his race bear to the half-breeds, he was dragged out and carried into our presence. Gomez whipped out his knife, however, and but for the huge strength of his captor, which enabled him to disarm him with one hand, he would certainly have stabbed him. The matter has ended in reprimands, the opponents have been compelled to shake hands, and there is every hope that all will be well. As to the feuds of the two learned men, they are continuous and bitter. It must be admitted that Challenger is provocative in the last degree, but Summerlee has an acid tongue, which makes matters worse. Last night Challenger said that he never cared to walk on the Thames Embankment and look up the river, as it was always sad to see one's own eventual goal. He is convinced, of course, that he is destined for Westminster Abbey. Summerlee rejoined, however, with a sour smile, by saying that he understood that Millbank Prison had been pulled down. Challenger's conceit is too colossal to allow him to be really annoyed. He only smiled in his beard and repeated "Really! Really!" in the pitying tone one would use to a child. Indeed, they are children both—the one wizened and cantankerous, the other formidable and overbearing, yet each with a brain which has put him in the front rank of his scientific age. Brain, character, soul—only as one sees more of life does one understand how distinct is each.

The very next day we did actually make our start upon this remarkable expedition. We found that all our possessions fitted very easily into the two canoes, and we divided our personnel, six in each, taking the obvious precaution in the interests of peace of putting one Professor into each canoe. Personally, I was with Challenger, who was in a beatific humour, moving about as one in a silent ecstasy and beaming benevolence from every feature. I have had some experience of him in other moods, however, and shall be the less surprised when the thunderstorms suddenly come up amidst the sunshine. If it is impossible to be at your ease, it is equally impossible to be dull in his company, for one is always in a state of half-tremulous doubt as to what sudden turn his formidable temper may take.

For two days we made our way up a good-sized river, some hundreds of yards broad, and dark in colour, but transparent, so that one could usually see the bottom. The affluents of the Amazon are, half of them, of this nature, while the other half are whitish and opaque, the difference depending upon the class of country through which they have flowed. The dark indicate vegetable decay, while the others point to clayey soil. Twice we came across rapids, and in each case made a

6.5 pt / 2, 5 mm

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24 pt / 10 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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***Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra:
El ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha***

Allrounder Grotesk **Bold Italic**

11 pt / 5 mm

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9 pt / 3,75 mm

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Es, pues, de saber que este sobredicho hidalgo, los ratos que estaba ocioso, que eran los más del año, se daba a leer libros de caballerías, con tanta afición y gusto, que olvidó casi de todo punto el ejercicio de la caza, y aun la administración de su hacienda. Y llegó a tanto su curiosidad y desatino en esto, que vendió muchas hanegas de tierra de sembradura para comprar libros de caballerías en que leer, y así, llevó a su casa todos cuantos pudo haber dellos; y de todos, ningunos le parecían tan bien como los que compuso el famoso Feliciano de Silva, porque la claridad de su prosa y aquellas enricadas razones suyas le parecían de perlas, y más cuando llegaba a leer aquellos requiebros y cartas de desafíos, donde en muchas partes hallaba escrito: La razón de la sinrazón que a mi razón se hace, de tal manera mi razón enflaquece, que con razón me quejo de la vuestra ferrosura. Y también cuando leía: ...los altos cielos que de vuestra divinidad divinamente con las estrellas os fortifican, y os hacen merecedora del merecimiento que merece la vuestra grandeza.

Con estas razones perdía el pobre caballero el juicio, y desvelábase por entenderlas y desentrañarles el sentido, que no se lo sacara ni las entendiera el

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

En un lugar de la Mancha, de cuyo nombre no quiero acordarme, no ha mucho tiempo que vivía un hidalgo de los de lanza en astillero, adarga antigua, rocín flaco y galgo corredor. Una olla de algo más vaca que carnero, salpicón las más noches, duelos y quebrantos los sábados, lantejas los viernes, algún palomino de añadidura los domingos, consumían las tres cuartas partes de su hacienda. El resto della concluían sayo de velarte, calzas de velludo para las fiestas, con sus pantuflos de lo mismo, y los días de entresemana se honraba con su vellorí de lo más fino. Tenía en su casa una ama que pasaba de los cuarenta, y una sobrina que no llegaba a los veinte, y un mozo de campo y plaza, que así ensillaba el rocín como tomaba la podadera. Frisaba la edad de nuestro hidalgo con los cincuenta años; era de complexión recia, seco de carnes, enjuto de rostro, gran madrugador y amigo de la caza. Quieren decir que tenía el sobrenombre de Quijada, o Quesada, que en esto hay alguna diferencia en los autores que deste caso escriben; aunque, por conjeturas verosímiles, se deja entender que se llamaba Quejana. Pero esto importa poco a nuestro cuento; basta que en la narración dél no se salga un punto de la verdad.

Es, pues, de saber que este sobredicho hidalgo, los ratos que estaba ocioso, que eran los más del año, se daba a leer libros de caballerías, con tanta afición y gusto, que olvidó casi de todo punto el ejercicio de la caza, y aun la administración de su hacienda. Y llegó a tanto su curiosidad y desatino en esto, que vendió muchas hanegas de tierra de sembradura para comprar libros de caballerías en que leer, y así, llevó a su casa todos cuantos pudo haber dellos; y de todos, ningunos le parecían tan bien como los que compuso el famoso Feliciano de Silva, porque la claridad de su prosa y aquellas enricadas razones suyas le parecían de perlas, y más cuando llegaba a leer aquellos requiebros y cartas de desafíos, donde en muchas partes hallaba escrito: La razón de la sinrazón que a mi razón se hace, de tal manera mi razón enflaquece, que con razón me quejo de la vuestra ferrosura. Y también cuando leía: ...los altos cielos que de vuestra divinidad divinamente con las estrellas os fortifican, y os hacen merecedora del merecimiento que merece la vuestra grandeza.

Con estas razones perdía el pobre caballero el juicio, y desvelábase por entenderlas y desentrañarles el sentido, que no se lo sacara ni las entendiera el mismo Aristóteles, si resucitara para sólo ello. No estaba muy bien con las heridas que don Belianís daba y recebía, porque se imaginaba que, por grandes maestros que le hubiesen curado, no dejaría de tener el rostro y todo el cuerpo lleno de cicatrices y señales. Pero, con todo, alababa en su autor aquel acabar su libro con la promesa de aquella inacabable aventura, y muchas veces le vino deseo de tomar la pluma y dale fin al pie de la letra, como allí se promete; y sin duda alguna lo hiciera, y aun saliera con ello, si otros mayores y continuos pensamientos no se lo estorbaran. Tuvo muchas veces competencia con el cura de su lugar - que era hombre docto, graduado en Sigüenza -, sobre cuál había sido mejor caballero: Palmerín de Inglaterra o Amadís de Gaula; mas maese Nicolás, barbero del mismo pueblo, decía que ninguno llegaba al Caballero del Febo, y que si alguno se le podía comparar, era don Galaor, hermano de Amadís de Gaula, porque tenía muy acomodada condición para todo; que no era caballero melindroso, ni tan llorón como su hermano, y que en lo de la valentía no le iba en zaga.

En resolución, él se enfrascó tanto en su lectura, que se le pasaban las noches leyendo de claro en claro, y los días de turbio en turbio; y así, del poco dormir y del mucho leer, se le secó el cerebro, de manera que vino a perder el juicio. Llenósele la fantasía de todo aquello que leía en los libros, así de encantamientos como de pendencias, batallas, desafíos, heridas, requiebros, amores, tormentas y disparates imposibles; y asentósele de tal modo en la imaginación que era verdad toda aquella máquina

24 pt / 10 mm

The summer evening had begun to fold the world in its mysterious embrace. Far away in the west the sun was setting and the last glow of all too fleeting day lingered lovingly on sea and strand, on the proud promontory of dear old Howth guarding as ever the

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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James Joyce:
Ulysses

Allrounder Grotesk **XBold**

11 pt / 5 mm

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The three girl friends were seated on the rocks, enjoying the evening scene and the air which was fresh but not too chilly. Many a time and oft were they wont to come there to that favourite nook to have a cosy chat beside the sparkling waves and discuss matters feminine, Cissy Caffrey and Edy Boardman with the baby in the pushcar and Tommy and Jacky Caffrey, two little curlyheaded boys, dressed in sailor suits with caps to match and the name H. M. S. Belleisle printed on both. For Tommy and Jacky Caffrey were twins, scarce four years old and very noisy and spoiled twins sometimes but for all that darling little fellows with bright merry faces and endearing ways about them. They were dabbling in the sand with their spades and buckets, building castles as children do, or playing with their big coloured ball, happy as the day was long. And Edy Boardman was rocking the chubby baby to and fro in the pushcar while that young gentleman fairly chuckled with delight. He was but eleven months and nine days old and, though still a tiny toddler, was just beginning to lisp his first babyish words. Cissy Caffrey bent over him to tease his fat little plucks and the dainty dimple in his chin.

—Now, baby, Cissy Caffrey said. Say out big, big. I want a drink of water.

And baby prattled after her:

—A jink a jink a jawbo.

Cissy Caffrey cuddled the wee chap for she was awfully fond of children, so patient with little sufferers and Tommy Caffrey could never be got to take his castor oil unless it was Cissy Caffrey that held his nose and promised him the scatty heel of the loaf of brown bread with golden syrup on. What a persuasive power that girl had! But to be sure baby was as good as gold, a perfect little dote in his new fancy bib. None of your spoilt beauties, Flora Mac Flimsy sort, was Cissy Caffrey. A truerhearted lass never drew the

9 pt / 3, 75 mm

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6.5 pt / 2, 5 mm

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But just then there was a slight altercation between Master Tommy and Master Jacky. Boys will be boys and our two twins were no exception to this golden rule. The apple of discord was a certain castle of sand which Master Jacky had built and Master Tommy would have it right go wrong that it was to be architecturally improved by a frontdoor like the Martello tower had. But if Master Tommy was headstrong Master Jacky was selfwilled too and, true to the maxim that every little Irishman's house is his castle, he fell upon his hated rival and to such purpose that the wouldbe assailant came to grief and (alas to relate!) the coveted castle too. Needless to say the cries of discomfited Master Tommy drew the attention of the girl friends.

—Come here, Tommy, his sister called imperatively, at once! And you, Jacky, for shame to throw poor Tommy in the dirty sand. Wait till I catch you for that.

His eyes misty with unshed tears Master Tommy came at her call for their big sister's word was law with the twins. And in a sad plight he was after his misadventure. His little man-o'-war top and unmentionables were full of sand but Cissy was a past mistress in the art of smoothing over life's tiny troubles and and very quickly not one speck of sand was to be seen on his smart little suit. Still the

24 pt / 10 mm

Ma venendo all'altra parte quando un Principe cittadino, non per scelleratezza o altra intollerabile violenza, ma con il favore degli altri suoi cittadini diventa Principe della sua patria, il qual si può chiamare Principato civile, nè al pervenirvi è necessario o tutta

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Niccolò Machiavelli:
Il Principe

Allrounder Grotesk **XBold Italic**

11 pt / 5 mm

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Il peggio che possa aspettare un Principe dal popolo nimico, è l'essere abbandonato da lui; ma da' grandi nimici non solo debbe temere di essere abbandonato, ma che ancor loro gli venghino contro; perchè essendo in quelli più vedere e più astuzia, avanzano sempre tempo per salvarsi, e cercano gradi con quello che sperano che vinca. È necessitato ancora il Principe vivere sempre con quel medesimo popolo, ma può ben fare senza quelli medesimi grandi, potendo farne e disfarne ogni dì, e torre

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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Concluderò solo che ad un Principe è necessario

24 pt / 10 mm

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was

16 pt / 7,5 mm

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going

12 pt / 5 mm

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way—in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only. There were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a plain face, on the throne of England; there were a king with a large jaw and a queen

Charles Dickens:
A Tale of Two Cities

11 pt / 5 mm

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way—in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.

There were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a plain face, on the throne of England; there were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a fair face, on the throne of France. In both countries it was clearer than crystal to the lords of the State preserves of loaves and fishes, that things in general were settled for ever.

It was the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five. Spiritual revelations were conceded to England at that favoured period, as at this. Mrs. Southcott had recently attained her five-and-twentieth blessed birthday, of

9 pt / 3, 75 mm

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way—in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.

There were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a plain face, on the throne of England; there were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a fair face, on the throne of France. In both countries it was clearer than crystal to the lords of the State preserves of loaves and fishes, that things in general were settled for ever.

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France, less favoured on the whole as to matters spiritual than her sister of the shield and trident, rolled with exceeding smoothness down hill, making paper money and spending it. Under the guidance of her Christian pastors, she entertained herself, besides, with such humane achievements as sentencing a youth to have his hands cut off, his tongue torn out with pincers, and his body burned alive, because he had not kneeled down in the rain to do honour to a dirty procession of monks which passed within his view, at a distance of some fifty or sixty yards. It

6.5 pt / 2, 5 mm

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In England, there was scarcely an amount of order and protection to justify much national boasting. Boxing burglaries by armed men, and highway robberies, took place in the capital itself every night; families were publicly cautioned not to go out of town without removing their furniture to upholsterers' warehouses for security; the highwayman in the dark was a City tradesman in the light, and, being recognised and challenged by his fellow-tradesman whom he stopped in his character of "the Captain," gallantly shot him through the head and rode away; the mail was waylaid by seven robbers, and the guard shot three dead, and then got

24 pt / 10 mm

The market price of every particular commodity is regulated by the proportion between the quantity which is actually brought to market, and the demand of those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity, or the whole value of the

16 pt / 7,5 mm

The market price of every particular commodity is regulated by the proportion between the quantity which is actually brought to market, and the demand of those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity, or the whole value of the rent, labor, and profit, which must be paid in order to bring it thither. Such people may be called the

12 pt / 5 mm

The market price of every particular commodity is regulated by the proportion between the quantity which is actually brought to market, and the demand of those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity, or the whole value of the rent, labor, and profit, which must be paid in order to bring it thither. Such people may be called the effectual demanders, and their demand the effectual demand; since it may be sufficient to effectuate the bringing of the commodity to market. It is different from the absolute demand. A very poor man may be said in some sense to have a demand for a coach and six; he might like to have it; but his demand is not an effectual demand, as the commodity can never be brought to market in order to satisfy

Adam Smith:
An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations

Allrounder Grotesk *Black Italic*

11 pt / 5 mm

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When the quantity of any commodity which is brought to market falls short of the effectual demand, all those who are willing to pay the whole value of the rent, wages, and profit, which must be paid in order to bring it thither, cannot be supplied with the quantity which they want. Rather than want it altogether, some of them will be willing to give more. A competition will immediately begin among them, and the

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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When the quantity brought to market exceeds the effectual demand, it cannot be all sold to those who are willing to pay the whole value of the rent, wages, and profit, which must be paid in order to bring it thither. Some part must be sold to those who are willing to pay less, and the low price which they give for it must reduce the price of the whole. The market price will sink more or less below the natural price, according as the greatness of the excess increases more or less the competition of the sellers, or according as it happens to be more or less important to them to get immediately rid of the commodity. The same excess in the

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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When the quantity brought to market is just sufficient to supply the effectual demand and no more, the market price naturally comes to be either exactly, or as nearly as can be judged of, the same with the natural price. The whole quantity upon hand can be disposed of for this price, and cannot be disposed of for more. The competition of the different dealers obliges them all to accept of this price, but does not oblige them to accept of less.

The quantity of every commodity brought to market naturally suits itself to the effectual demand. It is the interest of all those who employ their land, labor, or stock, in bringing any commodity to market, that the quantity never should exceed the effectual demand and it is the interest of all other people that it never should fall short of that demand.

If at any time it exceeds the effectual demand, some of the component parts of its price must be paid below their natural rate. If it is rent, the interest of the landlords will immediately prompt them to withdraw a part of their land; and if it is wages or profit, the interest of the laborers in the one case, and of their employers in the other, will prompt them to withdraw a part of their labor or stock from this employment. The quantity brought to market will soon be no more than sufficient to supply the effectual demand. All the different parts of its price



How to Become A Millionaire By Selling ... Philosophy Books

The unlikely story of an obscure Delaware publishing house that won over the hearts (and wallets) of the web's most influential philosophy geeks

BY ROSE GUATTARI

READING TIME: 18 MINUTES

BOOKSELLING IS PROBABLY not the most surefire way to amass a fortune these times (if your last name is not Bezos, that is). Yet, it's a feat that *Spinozazz*, a small publishing house based out of a sleepy Delaware town, has successfully pulled off—in a mere 19 months.

But wait, it gets better: instead of ebook-focused sales of well-established neopulp genres, this startup has dedicated itself to a

FALLINGWATER & GOLDSTEIN

F

We believe in three things:
quality, reliability, and a good
client relationship. We won't
settle for less. In our world,
kindness is king while coolness
is overrated. Sounds good?
Come on in, then. Let's create
something spectacular.

G

Character Set & OpenType Features / 1

Basic Character Set	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
Small Caps	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
Extended Language	A Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ BCĆČĈÇĊĐÐǷEÉÊËẼÊËḘFGĞG̃ĜĞȢH ĤİıÍîĨĩ ì ï jJkꞀĽŁłŁŁℓLMNÑŇňņñŅOÓÔÕQōŎôQØøœPþQRŘRŠSŚšŜŞßΘΤϚͲʹUÚÜûÙüVvWwXxYyZzŽž a á â ã ä å æ bcćčĉçċđðƿeéêëẽēėęèéfğgǧġghĥhiíîĩīlīlijjjkklll̄ll̕lmnnńňņñņoóôõqōöqøøœppqrřrşssśșşßtțttuuũűüüùúuvvwxyzzyzzżž A Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ BCĆČĈÇĊĐÐǷEÉÊËẼÊËḘFGĞG̃ĜĞȢH ĤIıÍîĨĩ ì ï jJkꞀĽŁłŁŁℓLMNÑŇňņñŅOÓÔÕQōŎôQØøœPþQRŘRŠSŚšŜŞßΘΤϚͲʹUÚÜûÙüVvWwXxYyZzŽžŻż
Ligatures	fj ffk fj fk tt ff ffi ffi fi fl
Tabular Figures (default) (+ currency) (+ math)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ∅ ¢ ₪ \$ € £ ¥ + − × ÷ = ≠ > < ≥ ≤ ± ≈ ~ ⁂
Lining Figures (+ currency) (+ math)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ∅ ¢ ₪ \$ € £ ¥ + − × ÷ = ≠ > < ≥ ≤ ± ≈ ~ ⁂
Oldstyle Figures (+ currency) (+ math)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ∅ ¢ ₪ \$ € £ ¥ + − × ÷ = ≠ > < ≥ ≤ ± ≈ ~ ⁂
Small Cap Figures (+ currency) (+ math)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ∅ ¢ ₪ \$ € £ ¥ + − × ÷ = ≠ > < ≥ ≤ ± ≈ ~ ⁂

Character Set & OpenType Features / 2

[illegible]

Thank you for taking a look at Allrounder Grotesk.

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Tipogris Books and Brands

Additional Illustrations

Atipo

Literature Excerpts

wikisource.org

Identity Letters

Allrounder Grotesk Condensed

About the Typeface: Allrounder Grotesk Condensed

Designed by

Moritz Kleinsorge

First Release

2020

Current Release

2024

Styles

20

Glyphs

912

OpenType Features

Discretionary Ligatures,
Standard Ligatures, Small
Capitals, Small Capitals from
Capitals, Case-sensitive Forms,
Subscript, Superscript, Lining
Figures, Old-style Figures,
Proportional Figures, Tabular
Figures, Slashed Zero, Fractions

Language Support

Afrikaans, Albanian, Azerbaijani,
Basque, Bosnian, Catalan,
Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch,
English, Estonian, Faroese,
Filipino, Finnish, French, Galician,
German, Hungarian, Icelandic,
Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Latvian,
Lithuanian, Malay, Norwegian
Bokmål, Polish, Portuguese,
Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian,
Spanish, Swahili, Swedish,
Turkish, Welsh, Zulu

A true workhorse. The only Grotesk you'll ever need.

Allrounder Grotesk is a neutral, powerful neo-grotesk member of the Allrounder superfamily. An unobtrusive teamplayer as well as an excellent soloist, this workhorse is ready for any task you'll throw it at: great for body text; crisp and clean in headlines and display sizes. Use it for annual reports, editorial design, nonfiction books, branding, packaging, large-scale ads, forms, contracts, or posters. Allrounder Grotesk consists of ten weights ranging from a delicate Air to a powerful Black with 900+ glyphs each and hand-corrected obliques. Its vertical metrics and texture match those of the other Allrounder typefaces: Combining fonts was never easier than with the Allrounder type system.

Language Support

Afrikaans, Albanian, Azerbaijani, Basque, Bosnian, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Malay, Norwegian Bokmål, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish, Welsh, Zulu

A B C D E F G H

I J K L M N O P

Q R S T U V W

X Y Z 1 2 3 4 5 6

7 8 9 0 a b c d e f

g h i j k l m n o p q

r s t u v w x y z

Overview of Styles

01 Air

02 Thin

03 XLight

04 Light

05 Book

06 Regular

07 Medium

08 Bold

09 XBold

10 Black

11 *Air*

12 *Thin Italic*

13 *XLight Italic*

14 *Light Italic*

15 *Book Italic*

16 *Regular Italic*

17 *Medium Italic*

18 *Bold Italic*

19 *XBold Italic*

20 *Black Italic*



Actin	Bromi	<i>Curium</i>
Alum	<i>Cadm</i>	Darmstadt
Amer	<i>Calciu</i>	Dubnium
Antim	<i>Califo</i>	Dysprosium
Argon	<i>Carbo</i>	Einsteinium
Arser	<i>Ceriu</i>	Erbium
Astat	<i>Cesiu</i>	Europium
Bariu	<i>Chlori</i>	<i>Fermium</i>
Berke	<i>Chron</i>	<i>Flerovium</i>
Beryl	<i>Cobal</i>	<i>Fluorine</i>
Bism	<i>Coper</i>	<i>Francium</i>
Bohri	<i>Coppe</i>	Gadolinium
Boro	<i>Curiu</i>	Gallium

Mosc	<i>Phosp</i>	Rubidium
Neod	<i>Platin</i>	Ruthenium
Neon	<i>Pluton</i>	Rutherford
Nept	<i>Poloni</i>	Samarium
Nicke	<i>Potass</i>	Scandium
Nihol	<i>Prasee</i>	Seaborgium
Niobi	<i>Prome</i>	Selenium
Nitro	<i>Protac</i>	Silicon
Nobe	Radiu	Silver
Ogan	Rado	Sodium
Osmi	Rheni	Strontium
Oxyg	Rhodi	Sulfur
<i>Pallad</i>	Roent	<i>Tantalum</i>

24 pt / 10 mm

Se al bene essere del mondo la tenporale monarchia è ordinata. Risummendo quello che da prencipio dicemo, tre cose massimamente si dubitano circha la monarchia tenporale, laquale per comune vocabolo si chiama 'inperio'; e di queste cose col prencipio assegnato et hordine dato vogliamo tractare. La prima quistione è questa: se al bene essere del

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Dante Alighieri:
Monarchia – Traduzione dal latino di Marsilio Ficino

11 pt / 5 mm

Se al bene essere del mondo la tenporale monarchia è ordinata.

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9 pt / 3,75 mm

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6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

Se al bene essere del mondo la tenporale monarchia è ordinata.

Risummando quello che da principio dicemo, tre cose massimamente si dubitano circha la monarchia tenporale, laquale per comune vocabolo si chiama 'inperio'; e di queste cose col principio assegnato et hordine dato vogliamo tractare. La prima quistione è questa: se al bene essere del mondo la tenporale monarchia è necessaria. Questo, non ostante alcuna forza di rag[i]one o d'alturità, con potentissimi et validissimi argomenti si può mostrare; el principio de' quali si può asummere nella Politicha d'Aristotile; hove e' dicie che quando più cose a uno sono hordinate, conviene che una di loro regoli et reggha, et l'altre cose sieno regholate et rette. A questa sentenza dà fede non solamente l'autorità dello autore, ma etiandio la rag[i]one per c[i]aschedune cose discrente. Considera questo nello huomo, nel quale tutte le forze sue sono alla felicità hordinate, et la forza intellettuale di tutte l'altre è regulatrice et regina: altrimenti non potrebbe alla felicità pervenire. Ancora, nella casa el fine è preparare la famiglia al bene vivere. Huno bisogna che vi sia che regoli et regha, el quale padre di famiglia si chiama; hovoero bisogna che in luogho suo sia hun altro, secondo la sententia d'Aristotile: «Hogni chasa è dal più antico governata»; l'uficio del quale, secondo Homero, è dare reghola agli altri et leggie. Di qui è huno proverbio che quasi bestemmiamo dicie: «Abbi pari in chasa». Se noi consideriamo un borgho di case, el fine del quale è hun comodo soccorso di cose et di persone, conviene che uno vi sia regolatore degli altri, o preposto ivi da altri, o, con loro consentimento, come più preeminente eletto. Altrimenti non solo a quella mutua sufficientia non si perviene, ma alcuna volta, contendendo molti di soprastare, la vicinanza tutta si perverte. Similmente inn-una ciptà, della quale è fine bene et sufficientemente vivere, bisogna che -ssia uno reggimento, e questo bisogna non solo nel governo diritto, ma etiandio nel perverso; et se questo non si fa, non solamente non si conseguita el fine della vita, ma etiandio la ciptà non è più quello chell'era. Etiandio el regno particulare, el fine del quale è tutto huno con quello della ciptà con mag[i]ore fidanza di sua tranquillità, conviene che -ssia huno re che regha et governi; altrimenti et subditi nonn-aquisterebbono el debito fine et il regno perirebbe, secondo che -lla inneffabile Verità dicie: «Hogni regno in sé medesimo diviso sarà disolato». In questo medesimo modo in tutte le cose che a uno si dirizano si debbe g[i]udicare. E perche'gli è manifesto che tutta la generatione humana è ordinata a uno, come sopra è mostro, bisogna che -ssia uno che regoli et regha, et costui si debba chiamare 'monarcha' et 'inperadore'. Così è chiaro che al bene essere del mondo è necessario che la monarchia e lo 'nperio sia.

Come quella conditione che è la parte al tutto, quella à l'ordine particulare a l'ordine universale.

Quella conditione che ha la parte al tutto, quella ha l'ordine particolare all'ordine universale. La parte si diriza al tutto come a -ffine et hottimo: adunque l'ordine ch'è nella parte all'ordine ch'è nel tutto come a fine et hottimo si riduce. Di qui è chiaro che -lla bontà dell'ordine particulare none eccede la bontà dello hordine huniversale, ma più tosto pel contrario. Due hordini si trovano nelle cose: l'ordine delle parti intra -ssé medesime, et l'ordine delle parti ad uno che nonn-è parte, come l'ordine delle parti dello exercito intra -ssé medesime, et l'ordine loro al capitano. Certamente l'ordine delle parti a uno è meglio come fine dello altro hordine, perché l'altro è a fine di quello, et non quello a -ffine di questo. Honde se la di questo hordine si ritruova nelle parti della humana moltitudine, molto magiamente si debba inn-essa moltitudine ritrovare, per la forza della rag[i]one predetta. Adunque tutte le parti che -ssono sotto e regni, et essi regni, si debbono a uno principato ridurre, et questo è monarcha et monarchia.

Come la università humana è un tutto inverso alcune parti ed è alcuna parte inverso ad alcuno tutto.

Item, l'università humana è hun tutto inverso alcune parti ed è alcuna parte inverso ad alcuno tutto: perche'ella è un tutto rispetto de' regni particolari et varie nationi; et è alcuna parte a rispetto di tutto l'universo. Adunque, come le cose inferiori alla università humana gli rispondono bene, così essa risponde bene al suo tutto. Le parti sue gli rispondono bene per un solo principio, adunque ella a l'universo et al principio suo, ch'è lddio, bene risponde per un solo principio, e questo è el monarcha.

24 pt / 10 mm

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16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Snorri Sturluson:
Snorra-Edda

Allrounder Grotesk Condensed *Air Italic*

11 pt / 5 mm

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9 pt / 3,75 mm

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Þá varð Loki reiðr ok greip upp mikla stöng ok reiðir af öllu afli ok rekr á kroppinn erinum. Örninn bregzt við höggit ok flýgur upp. Þá var föst stöngin við bak amarins, en hendr Loka við annan enda stangarinnar. Örninn flýgr hátt svá, at færtr Loka taka niðr grjót ok urðir ok við, en hendr hans, hyggir hann, at slitna munu ór öxlum. Hann kallar ok biðr allþarfliga örninn friðar. En hann segir, at Loki skal aldri lauss verða, nema hann veiti honum sverdaga at koma lðunni út of Ásgarð með epli sín, en Loki vill þat. Verðr hann þá lauss ok ferr til lagsmanna sinna, ok er eigi at sinni sögð fleiri tíðendi um þeira ferð, áðr þeir koma heim.

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6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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Ok er hann fær valshaminn, flýgr hann norðr í Jötunheima ok kemr einn dag til Þjaza jötuns. Var hann róinn á sæ, en lðunn var ein heima. Brá Loki henni í hnotarlíki ok hafði í klóm sér ok flýgr sem mest. En er Þjazi kom heim ok saknar lðunnar, tekr hann amarahaminn ok flýgr eftir Loka, ok dró ársúg í flugnum. En er æsiririr sá, er valinn flaug með hnotina ok hvar örninn flaug, þá gengu þeir út undir Ásgarð ok báru þannig byrðar af lokarspánunum. Ok þá er valinn flaug inn of borgina, lét hann fallast niðr við borgarvegginn. Þá slógu æsiririr eldi í lokarspánuna, en örninn mátti eigi stöðva sik, er hann missti valsins. Laust þá eldinum í fiðr amarins, ok tók þá af fluginn. Þá váru æsiririr nær ok drápu Þjaza jötun fyrir innan ásgrindr, ok er þat vig allfrægt.

En Skaði dóttir Þjaza jötuns, tók hjálm ok brynju ok öll hervápn ok ferr til Ásgarðs at hefna föður síns. En æsir buðu henni sætt ok yfirbætt ok it fyrsta, at hon skal kjósa sér mann af ásum ok kjósa at fötum ok sjá ekki fleira af.

Þá sá hon eins manns færtr forkunnarfagra ok mælti: "Þenna kys ek. Fátt mun ljótt á Baldri."

En þat var Njörðr ór Nóatúnum.

Þat hafði hon ok í sættargerð sinni, at æsir skyldu þat gera, er hon hugði, at þeir skyldu eigi mega, at hlægja hana. Þá gerði Loki þat, at hann batt um skegg geitar nökkurur ok öðrum enda um hreðjar sér, ok létu þau ymsi eftir ok skrákði hávrt tveggja hátt. Þá lét Loki fallast í kné Skaða, ok þá hló hon. Var þá ger sætt af ásanna hendi við hana.

24 pt / 10 mm

For mange Aar siden levede en Keiser, som holdt saa uhyre meget af smukke nye Klæder, at han gav alle sine Penge ud for ret at blive pyntet. Han brød sig ikke om sine Soldater, brød sig ei om Comedie eller om at kjøre i Skoven, uden alene for at vise sine nye Klæder. Han havde en Kjole for hver Time paa Dagen, og ligesom man siger om en Konge, han er i Raadet,

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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I den store Stad, hvor han boede, gik det meget fornøieligt til, hver Dag kom der mange Fremmede, een Dag kom der to Bedragere; de gave sig ud for at være Vævere og sagde, at de forstode at væve det deiligste Tøi, man kunde tænke sig. Ikke alene Farverne og Mønstret var noget usædvanligt smukt, men de Klæder, som bleve syede af Tøiet, havde den forunderlige Egenskab at de bleve usynlige for ethvert Menneske, som ikke duede i sit

Hans Christian Andersen:
Keiserens nye Klæder

Allrounder Grotesk Condensed Thin

11 pt / 5 mm

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"Det var jo nogle deilige Klæder," tænkte Keiseren; "ved at have dem paa, kunde jeg komme efter, hvilke Mænd i mit Rige der ikke due til det Embede de have, jeg kan kjende de kloge fra de dumme! ja det Tøi maa strax væves til mig!" og han gav de to Bedragere mange Penge paa Haanden, for at de skulde begynde paa deres Arbeide.

De satte ogsaa to Væverstole op, lode som om de arbeidede, men de havde ikke det mindste paa

9 pt / 3,75 mm

For mange Aar siden levede en Keiser, som holdt saa uhyre meget af smukke nye Klæder, at han gav alle sine Penge ud for ret at blive pyntet. Han brød sig ikke om sine Soldater, brød sig ei om Comedie eller om at kjøre i Skoven, uden alene for at vise sine nye Klæder. Han havde en Kjole for hver Time paa Dagen, og ligesom man siger om en Konge, han er i Raadet, saa sagde man altid her: "Keiseren er i Garderoben!" —

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"Jeg vil sende min gamle ærlige Minister hen til Væverne!" tænkte Keiseren, "han kan bedst see, hvorledes Tøiet tager sig ud, for han har Forstand, og ingen passer sit Embede bedre end han!" —

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"Naa, de siger ikke noget om det!" sagde den ene, som vævede!

"O det er nydeligt! ganske allerkjærestel!" sagde den gamle Minister og saae igjennem sine Brillen, "dette Mønster og disse Farver! — ja, jeg skal sige Keiseren, at det behager mig særdeles!"

"Naa det fornøier os!" sagde begge Væverne, og nu nævnede de Farverne ved Navn og det sælsomme Mønster. Den gamle Minister hørte godt efter, for at han kunde sige det samme, naar han kom hjem til Keiseren, og det gjorde han.

Nu forlangte Bedragerne flere Penge, mere Silke og Guld, det skulde de bruge til Vævning. De stak Alt i deres egne Lommer, paa Væven kom ikke en Trevl, men de bleve ved, som før, at væve paa den tomme Væv.

Keiseren sendte snart igjen en anden skikkelig Embedsmand hen for at see, hvorledes det gik med Vævningen, og om Tøiet snart var færdigt. Det gik ham ligesom den anden, han saae og saae, men da der ikke var noget uden de tomme Væve, kunde han ingen Ting see.

"Ja, er det ikke et smukt Stykke Tøi!" sagde begge Bedragerne og viste og forklarede det deilige Mønster, som der slet ikke var.

"Dum er jeg ikke!" tænkte Manden, "det er altsaa mit gode Embede, jeg ikke duer til? Det var løjerligt nok! men det maa man ikke lade sig mærke med!" og saa roste han Tøiet, han ikke saae, og forsikrede dem sin Glæde over de skønne Couleurer og det deilige Mønster. "Ja det er ganske

24 pt / 10 mm

Babička měla syna a dvě dcery. Nejstarší žila mnoho let ve Vídni u přátel, od nichž se vdala. Druhá dcera šla pak na její místo. Syn, řemeslník, též byl samostatným a přišel se do městského domku. Babička bydlela v pohorské vesničce, na slezských hranicích; žila spokojeně v malé chaloupce se starou Bětkou, která byla její vrstevnice a již u rodičů sloužila.

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Tu najednou přišel babičce list z Vídně od nejstarší dcery, v němž jí vědomost dávala, že manžel její službu přijal u jedné kněžny, která má velké panství v Čechách, a sice jen několik mil vzdálenosti od pohorské vesničky, kde babička bydlí. Tam že se nyní s rodinou odstěhuje, manžel pak vždy jen přes

Božena Němcová:
Babička

24 pt / 10 mm

Mit den Flügelthüren des Speisesaales und dem ersten Blick, den er hineinwarf, hatte sich übrigens dem Gast aus Brandenburg ein weites Feld der Erinnerung geöffnet. Von diesem gemalten Plafond, der die Erschaffung der Welt vorstellte, von dem schweren Kronleuchter, den der Engel Gabriel als Sonne aus den Wolken herabhängen ließ, von

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Wilhelm Hauff:
Das Bild des Kaisers

Allrounder Grotesk Condensed XLight

11 pt / 5 mm

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„Das ist der Familiensaal“, sagte während der Tafel der alte Thierberg, als er die neugierigen Blicke sah, womit sein Neffe dieses Gemach musterte. „Vorzeiten soll man es die Laube genannt haben, und meine Ahnherrn pflegten hier zu trinken. Mein Großvater selig ließ es aber also einrichten und schmücken; er war ein Mann von vielem Geschmack und hatte in seiner Jugend mehrere Jahre am Hof Ludwigs XIV. zugebracht. Auch

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„Viele Menschen und wunderbare Zeiten“, erwiderte der alte Herr. „Ja, es ging einst glänzend zu auf Thierberg, und unsere Gäste befanden sich bei uns nicht schlimmer, als bei jedem Fürsten des Reichs. Man konnte kein fröhlicheres Leben finden, als das auf diesen Schlössern, solange unsere Ritterschaft noch blühte. Da galt noch unser Ansehen, unsere Stimme; man war ein Edelmann so gut als der König von Frankreich, und ein Freiherr war ein freier Mann, der nichts über sich kannte als seinen gnädigen Herrn, den Kaiser, und Gott; jetzt –“

„Vater!“ unterbrach ihn Anna, als sie sah, wie die Ader auf seiner Stirne anschwell, und wie eine dunkle Röte, ein Vorbote nahenden Sturmes, auf seinen Wangen aufzog. „Vater!“ rief sie mit zärtlichen Tönen, indem sie seine Hand ergriff, „nichts mehr über dies Thema; Sie wissen, wie es Sie immer angreift!“

„Thörichtes Mädchen!“ erwiderte der alte Herr, halb unwillig, halb gerührt von der bittenden Stimme seiner schönen Tochter; „warum sollte ein Mann nicht stark genug sein, nach Jahren von dem zu sprechen, was er zu dulden und zu tragen stark genug war? Der Vetter kennt nur unsere Verhältnisse, wie sie jetzt sind. Er ist geboren zu

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Der Freiherr nahm nach diesen Worten sein großes Glas, auf dessen Deckel die sechzehn Wappenschilder seines Hauses, aus Silber getrieben, angebracht waren, und trank, um Kraft zu seiner Belehrung zu sammeln, einen langen, tüchtigen Zug. Doch Fräulein Anna sah an ihm vorüber den Gast mit besorglichen, bittenden Blicken an; er verstand diesen Wink und suchte den Oheim von dieser Materie abzubringen.

„Es ist wahr“, fiel er ein, noch ehe jener das Glas wieder auf den Tisch gesetzt hatte, „in Preußen sind die Verhältnisse anders und sind seit langer Zeit anders gewesen. Aber sagen Sie selbst, kann man ein Land in Europa finden, das meinem Vaterland gleiche? Ich gebe zu, daß andere Länder an Flächeninhalt, an Seelenzahl uns bei weitem überwiegen, aber nirgends trifft man auf so kleinem Raum eine so kräftige, durch innere Tugend imponierende Macht: es ist das Sparta der neuen Zeit. Und nicht ein glücklicher Boden oder ein milder Himmel bewirkten so Großes, sondern der Genius großer Männer hat ein Preußen geschaffen, weil sie es verstanden, die schlummernden Kräfte zu wecken, dem Volke selbst zeigten, welche Stellung es einnehmen müsse; weil sie Preußen geworden sind, ist auch ein Preußen erstanden.“

Der alte Herr hatte seinem Neffen ruhig zugehört, bei den letzten Worten aber zog sich sein Gesicht zu solcher Ironie zusammen, daß der Brandenburger erröthete. „Der

24 pt / 10 mm

*'t Geen dat ik lange gevreesd heb en U.E. (helaas!)
altijd ijn den wind geslagen, daar is het nu toe
gekomen. Want het gaat zeker dat ik mij in staat
vinde van niet te kunnen gaan tot UE. woonplaats
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mij met den dood op de lippen vindende, ver van
de ooren die haar nabij zijnde zoo luttel gehoors
gaven, zoo komt, nadat ze mijn uitersten wille
ontworpen heeft, mijne pen op dit papier mijne
uitersten gebeden voor UE. uitstorten; opdat, indien*

Pieter Corneliszoon Hooft:
Brief aan de Weduwe Bartelotti

Allrounder Grotesk Condensed *XL*Light Italic

11 pt / 5 mm

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Ik zal U.E. dat niet meer vergen in de weegschaal te leggen de redenen die U.E. het trouwen aan- of afraden; maar bidde, U.E. gelieve een- en andermaal te overleggen 't geen zich in onze laatste oinderhandeling heeft toegedragen.

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Met een hart dus opgestoot met minne, dus opgevuld met hope, keer ik 's anderen daags weerom, en vond U.E. gemoed meer verstokt, U.E. gelaat meer bervreemd, als ooit mijn leven. En voor alle redenen van weigering moet ik aannemen, niet de ongelijkheid van U.E. en mijne zinnen in 't stuk van den godsdienst of den staat; op welke punten U.E. mij al den boezem geboord en uitgevischt had; maar dat mijne vrienden daarin met U.E. van gevoelen verschillen: twelk U.E. over jaar en dag geweten en nooit voorgewend had, wezende immers al te blaauw van bescheid om een goed huwelijk om te laten. Van gebrek van genegenheid niet een woord. 's Maandags stelt U.E. het ja zeggen uit, om de ongelukigheid van dien dag; en dingsdag zeit U.E. neen, omdat mijne vrienden niet kerksch en zijn! Ik gedrage mij tot het oordeel van al zulke onpartijdigen als U.E. zelve gelieve zal

24 pt / 10 mm

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16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Virginia Woolf:
Mrs. Dalloway

Allrounder Grotesk Condensed Light

11 pt / 5 mm

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9 pt / 3,75 mm

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Sir William himself was no longer young. He had worked very hard; he had won his position by sheer ability (being the son of a shopkeeper); loved his profession; made a fine figurehead at ceremonies and spoke well—all of which had by the time he was knighted given him a heavy look, a weary look (the stream of patients being so incessant, the responsibilities and privileges of his profession so onerous), which weariness, together with his grey hairs, increased the extraordinary distinction of his presence and gave him the reputation (of the utmost importance in dealing with nerve cases) not

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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How long had Dr. Holmes been attending him?

Six weeks.

Prescribed a little bromide? Said there was nothing the matter? Ah yes (those general practitioners! thought Sir William. It took half his time to undo their blunders. Some were irreparable).

"You served with great distinction in the War?"

The patient repeated the word "war" interrogatively.

He was attaching meanings to words of a symbolical kind. A serious symptom, to be noted on the card.

"The War?" the patient asked. The European War—that little shindy of schoolboys with gunpowder? Had he served with distinction? He really forgot. In the War itself he had failed.

"Yes, he served with the greatest distinction," Rezia assured the doctor; "he was promoted."

"And they have the very highest opinion of you at your office?" Sir William murmured, glancing at Mr. Brewer's very generously worded letter. "So that you have nothing to worry you, no financial anxiety, nothing?"

He had committed an appalling crime and been condemned to death by human nature.

"I have—I have," he began, "committed a crime—"

24 pt / 10 mm

I sat one evening in my laboratory; the sun had set, and the moon was just rising from the sea; I had not sufficient light for my employment, and I remained idle, in a pause of consideration of whether I should leave my labour for the night, or hasten its conclusion by an unremitting attention to it. As I sat, a train of reflection occurred to me,

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley:
Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus

Allrounder Grotesk Condensed *Light Italic*

11 pt / 5 mm

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Even if they were to leave Europe, and inhabit the deserts of the new world, yet one of the first results of those sympathies for which the daemon thirsted would be children, and a race of devils would be propagated upon the earth, who might make the very existence of the species of man a condition precarious and full of terror. Had I right, for my own benefit, to inflict this curse upon everlasting generations? I had before been moved by the sophisms of the being I had created; I had been struck senseless by his fiendish threats: but now, for the first time, the wickedness of my promise burst upon me; I shuddered to think that future ages might curse me as their pest, whose selfishness had not hesitated to buy its own peace at the price, perhaps, of the existence of the whole human race.

I trembled, and my heart failed within me; when, on looking up, I saw, by the light of the moon, the daemon at the casement. A ghastly grin wrinkled his lips as he gazed on me, where I sat fulfilling the task which he had allotted to me. Yes, he had followed me in my travels; he had loitered in forests, hid himself in caves, or taken refuge in wide and desert heaths; and he now came to mark my progress, and claim the fulfilment of my promise.

As I looked on him, his countenance expressed the utmost extent of malice and

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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As I looked on him, his countenance expressed the utmost extent of malice and treachery. I thought with a sensation of madness on my promise of creating another like to him, and trembling with passion, tore to pieces the thing on which I was engaged. The wretch saw me destroy the creature on whose future existence he depended for happiness, and, with a howl of devilish despair and revenge, withdrew.

I left the room, and, locking the door, made a solemn vow in my own heart never to resume my labours; and then, with trembling steps, I sought my own apartment. I was alone; none were near me to dissipate the gloom, and relieve me from the sickening oppression of the most terrible reveries.

Several hours passed, and I remained near my window gazing on the sea; it was almost motionless, for the winds were hushed, and all nature reposed under the eye of the quiet moon. A few fishing vessels alone specked the water, and now and then the gentle breeze wafted the sound of voices, as the fishermen called to one another. I felt the silence, although I was hardly conscious of its extreme profundity, until my ear was suddenly arrested by the paddling of oars near the shore, and a person landed close to my house.

In a few minutes after, I heard the creaking of my door, as if some one endeavoured to open it softly. I trembled from head to foot; I felt a presentiment of who it was, and wished to rouse one of the peasants who dwelt in a cottage not far from mine; but I was overcome by the sensation of helplessness, so often felt in frightful dreams, when you in vain endeavour to fly from an impending danger, and was rooted to the spot.

Presently I heard the sound of footsteps along the passage; the door opened, and the wretch whom I dreaded appeared. Shutting the door, he approached me, and said, in a smothered voice—

24 pt / 10 mm

Je suppose les hommes parvenus à ce point où les obstacles qui nuisent à leur conservation dans l'état de nature, l'emportent par leur résistance sur les forces que chaque individu peut employer pour se maintenir dans cet état. Alors cet état primitif ne peut plus subsister, & le genre humain périroit s'il ne changeoit sa maniere d'être.

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Jean-Jacques Rousseau:
Du contrat social ou Principes du droit politique

11 pt / 5 mm

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« Trouver une forme d'association qui défende & protège de toute la force commune la personne & les biens de chaque associé, & par laquelle chacun s'unissant à tous n'obéisse pourtant qu'à lui-même & reste aussi libre qu'auparavant ? » Tel est le problème fondamental dont le

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Les clauses de ce contract sont tellement déterminées par la nature de l'acte, que la moindre modification les rendroit vaines & de nul effet ; en sorte que, bien qu'elles n'aient peut-être jamais été formellement énoncées, elles sont par-tout les mêmes, par-tout tacitement admises & reconnues ; jusqu'à ce que, le pacte social étant violé, chacun rentre alors dans ses premiers droits & reprenne sa liberté naturelle, en perdant la liberté conventionnelle pour laquelle il y renonça.

Ces clauses bien entendues se réduisent toutes à une seule, savoir l'aliénation totale de chaque associé avec tous ses droits à toute la communauté : Car premierement, chacun se donnant tout entier, la condition est égale pour tous, & la condition étant égale pour tous, nul n'a intérêt de la rendre onéreuse aux autres.

De plus, l'aliénation se faisant sans reserve, l'union est aussi parfaite qu'elle peut l'être & nul associé n'a plus rien à réclamer : Car s'il restoit quelques droits aux particuliers, comme il n'y auroit aucun supérieur commun qui put prononcer entre eux & le public, chacun étant en quelque point son propre juge prétendrait bientôt l'être en tous, l'état de nature subsisteroit, & l'association deviendrait nécessairement tyrannique ou vaine.

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Enfin chacun se donnant à tous ne se donne à personne, & comme il n'y a pas un associé sur lequel on n'acquiere le même droit qu'on lui cede sur soi, on gagne l'équivalent de tout ce qu'on perd, & plus de force pour conserver ce qu'on a.

Si donc on écarte du pacte social ce qui n'est pas de son essence, on trouvera qu'il se réduit aux termes suivans. Chacun de nous met en commun sa personne & toute sa puissance sous la suprême direction de la volonté générale ; & nous recevons en corps chaque membre comme partie indivisible du tout.

A l'instant, au lieu de la personne particuliere de chaque contractant, cet acte d'association produit un corps moral & collectif composé d'autant de membres que l'assemblée a de voix, lequel reçoit de ce même acte son unité, son moi commun, sa vie & sa volonté. Cette personne publique qui se forme ainsi par l'union de toutes les autres prenoit autrefois le nom de Cité [1], & prend maintenant celui de République ou de corps politique, lequel est appelé par ses membres État quand il est passif, Souverain quand il est actif, Puissance en le comparant à ses semblables. À l'égard des associés ils prennent collectivement le nom de peuple, & s'appellent en particulier Citoyens comme participants à l'autorité souveraine, & Sujets comme soumis aux loix de l'Etat. Mais ces termes se confondent souvent & se prennent l'un pour l'autre ; il suffit de les savoir distinguer quand ils sont employés dans toute leur précision.

24 pt / 10 mm

Aufklärung ist der Ausgang des Menschen aus seiner selbst verschuldeten Unmündigkeit. Unmündigkeit ist das Unvermögen, sich seines Verstandes ohne Leitung eines anderen zu bedienen. Selbstverschuldet ist diese Unmündigkeit, wenn die Ursache derselben nicht am Mangel des Verstandes, sondern der Entschliebung und des

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Immanuel Kant:
Beantwortung der Frage: Was ist Aufklärung?

Allrounder Grotesk Condensed *Book Italic*

11 pt / 5 mm

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Es ist also für jeden einzelnen Menschen schwer, sich aus der ihm beinahe zur Natur gewordenen Unmündigkeit herauszuarbeiten. Er hat sie sogar lieb gewonnen, und ist vor der Hand wirklich unfähig, sich seines eigenen Verstandes zu bedienen, weil man ihn niemals den Versuch davon machen ließ. Satzungen und Formeln, diese mechanischen Werkzeuge eines vernünftigen Gebrauchs oder vielmehr Mißbrauchs seiner Naturgaben, sind die Fußschellen einer immerwährenden Unmündigkeit. Wer sie auch abwürfe, würde dennoch auch über den schmalesten Graben einen nur unsicheren Sprung thun, weil er zu dergleichen freier Bewegung nicht gewöhnt ist. Daher giebt es nur Wenige, denen es gelungen ist, durch eigene Bearbeitung ihres Geistes sich

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Daß aber ein Publikum sich selbst aufkläre, ist eher möglich; ja es ist, wenn man ihm nur Freiheit läßt, beinahe unausbleiblich. Denn da werden sich immer einige Selbstdenkende, sogar unter den eingesetzten Vormündern des großen Haufens, finden, welche, nachdem sie das Joch der Unmündigkeit selbst abgeworfen haben, den Geist einer vernünftigen Schätzung des eigenen Werths und des Berufs jedes Menschen selbst zu denken um sich verbreiten werden. Besonders ist hiebei: daß das Publikum, welches zuvor von ihnen unter dieses Joch gebracht worden, sie hernach selbst zwingt darunter zu bleiben, wenn es von einigen seiner Vormünder, die selbst aller Aufklärung unfähig sind, dazu aufgewiegelt worden; so schädlich ist es Vorurtheile zu pflanzen, weil sie sich zuletzt an denen selbst rächen, die, oder deren Vorgänger, ihre Urheber gewesen sind. Daher kann ein Publikum nur langsam zur Aufklärung gelangen. Durch eine Revolution wird vielleicht wohl ein Abfall von persönlichem Despotismus und gewinnsüchtiger oder herrschsüchtiger Bedrückung, aber niemals wahre Reform der Denkungsart zu Stande kommen; sondern neue Vorurtheile werden, eben sowohl als die alten, zum Leitbände des gedankenlosen großen Haufens dienen.

Zu dieser Aufklärung aber wird nichts erfordert als Freiheit; und zwar die unschädlichste unter allem, was nur Freiheit heißen mag, nämlich die: von seiner Vernunft in allen Stücken öffentlichen Gebrauch zu machen. Nun höre ich aber von allen Seiten rufen: rasonnirt nicht! Der Offizier sagt: rasonnirt nicht, sondern exercirt! Der Finanzrath: rasonnirt nicht, sondern bezahlt! Der Geistliche: rasonnirt

24 pt / 10 mm

That evening, Mr. Utterson came home to his bachelor house in sombre spirits and sat down to dinner without relish. It was his custom of a Sunday, when this meal was over, to sit close by the fire, a volume of some dry divinity on his reading desk, until the clock of the neighbouring church rang out the hour of twelve, when he would go soberly

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Robert Louis Stevenson:
Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

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'I thought it was madness,' he said, as he replaced the obnoxious paper in the safe, 'and now I begin to fear it is disgrace.'

With that he blew out his candle, put on a great coat and set forth in the direction of Cavendish Square, that citadel of medicine, where his friend, the great Dr. Lanyon, had his house and received his crowding patients. 'If anyone knows, it will be Lanyon,' he had thought.

The solemn butler knew and welcomed him; he was subjected to no stage of delay, but ushered direct from the door to the dining-room where Dr. Lanyon sat alone over his wine. This was a hearty, healthy, dapper, red-faced gentleman, with a shock of hair prematurely white, and a boisterous and decided manner. At sight of Mr. Utterson, he sprang up from his chair and welcomed him with both hands. The geniality, as was the way of the man, was somewhat theatrical to the eye; but it reposed on genuine feeling. For these two were old friends, old mates both at school and college, both thorough respecters of themselves and of each other, and, what does not always follow, men who thoroughly enjoyed each other's company.

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

That evening, Mr. Utterson came home to his bachelor house in sombre spirits and sat down to dinner without relish. It was his custom of a Sunday, when this meal was over, to sit close by the fire, a volume of some dry divinity on his reading desk, until the clock of the neighbouring church rang out the hour of twelve, when he would go soberly and gratefully to bed. On this night, however, as soon as the cloth was taken away, he took up a candle and went into his business room. There he opened his safe, took from the most private part of it a document endorsed on the envelope as Dr. Jekyll's Will, and sat down with a clouded brow to study its contents. The will was holograph, for Mr. Utterson, though he took charge of it now that it was made, had refused to lend the least assistance in the making of it; it provided not only that, in case of the decease of Henry Jekyll, M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., all his possessions were to pass into the hands of his 'friend and benefactor Edward Hyde' but that in case of Dr. Jekyll's 'disappearance or unexplained absence for any period exceeding three calendar months,' the said Edward Hyde should step into the said Henry Jekyll's shoes without further delay and free from any burthen or obligation, beyond the payment of a few small sums to the members of the doctor's household. This document had long been the lawyer's eyesore. It offended him both as a lawyer and as a lover of the sane and customary sides of life, to whom the fanciful was the immodest. And hitherto it was his ignorance of Mr. Hyde that had swelled his indignation; now, by a sudden turn, it was his knowledge. It was already bad enough when the name was but a name of which he could learn no more. It was worse when it began to be clothed upon with detestable attributes; and out of the shifting, insubstantial mists that had so long baffled his eye, there leaped up the sudden, definite presentment of a fiend.

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After a little rambling talk, the lawyer led up to the subject which so disagreeably preoccupied his mind.

'I suppose, Lanyon,' said he, 'you and I must be the two oldest friends that Henry Jekyll has?'

'I wish the friends were younger,' chuckled Dr. Lanyon. 'But I suppose we are. And what of that? I see little of him now.'

'Indeed?' said Utterson. 'I thought you had a bond of common interest.'

'We had,' was the reply. 'But it is more than ten years since Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me. He began to go wrong, wrong in mind; and though of course I continue to take an interest in him for old sake's sake as they say, I see and I have seen devilish little of the man. Such unscientific balderdash,' added the doctor, flushing suddenly purple, 'would have estranged Damon and Pythias.'

This little spurt of temper was somewhat of a relief to Mr. Utterson. 'They have only differed on some point of science,' he thought; and being a man of no scientific passions (except in the matter of conveyancing) he even added: 'It is nothing worse than that!' He gave his friend a few seconds to recover his composure, and then approached the question he had come to put. 'Did you ever come across a protégé of his—one Hyde?' he asked.

'Hyde?' repeated Lanyon. 'No. Never heard of him. Since my time.'

24 pt / 10 mm

L'année 1866 fut marquée par un événement bizarre, un phénomène inexpliqué et inexplicable que personne n'a sans doute oublié. Sans parler des rumeurs qui agitaient les populations des ports et surexcitaient l'esprit public à l'intérieur des continents, les gens de mer furent particulièrement émus. Les négociants,

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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En effet, depuis quelque temps, plusieurs navires s'étaient rencontrés sur mer avec « une chose énorme, » un objet long, fusiforme, parfois phosphorescent, infiniment plus vaste et plus rapide qu'une baleine.

Jules Verne:
Vingt mille lieues sous les mers

Allrounder Grotesk Condensed *Regular Italic*

11 pt / 5 mm

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Les faits relatifs à cette apparition, consignés aux divers livres de bord, s'accordaient assez exactement sur la structure de l'objet ou de l'être en question, la vitesse inouïe de ses mouvements, la puissance surprenante de sa locomotion, la vie particulière dont il semblait doué. Si c'était un cétaqué, il surpassait en volume tous ceux que la science avait classés jusqu'alors. Ni Cuvier, ni Lacépède, ni M. Dumeril, ni M. de Quatrefages n'eussent admis l'existence d'un tel monstre — à moins de l'avoir vu, ce qui s'appelle

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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À prendre la moyenne des observations faites à diverses reprises, — en rejetant les évaluations timides qui assignaient à cet objet une longueur de deux cents pieds, et en repoussant les opinions exagérées qui le disaient large d'un mille et long de trois, — on pouvait affirmer, cependant, que cet être phénoménal dépassait de beaucoup toutes les dimensions admises jusqu'à ce jour par les ichthyologistes, — s'il existait toutefois.

Or, il existait, le fait en lui-même n'était plus niable, et, avec ce penchant qui pousse au merveilleux la cervelle humaine, on comprendra l'émotion produite dans le monde entier par cette surnaturelle apparition. Quant à la rejeter au rang des fables, il fallait y renoncer.

En effet, le 20 juillet 1866, le steamer Governor-Higginson, de Calcutta and Burnach steam navigation Company, avait rencontré cette masse mouvante à cinq milles dans l'est des côtes de l'Australie. Le capitaine Baker se crut, tout d'abord, en présence d'un écueil inconnu ; il se disposait même à en déterminer la situation exacte, quand deux colonnes d'eau, projetées par l'inexplicable objet, s'élancèrent en sifflant à cent cinquante pieds dans l'air. Donc, à moins que cet écueil ne fût soumis aux expansions intermittentes d'un geyser, le Governor-Higginson avait affaire bel et bien à quelque mammifère aquatique, inconnu jusque-

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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Pareil fait fut également observé le 23 juillet de la même année, dans les mers du Pacifique, par le Cristobal-Colon, de West India and Pacific steam navigation Company. Donc, ce cétaqué extraordinaire pouvait se transporter d'un endroit à un autre avec une vitesse surprenante, puisque à trois jours d'intervalle, le Governor-Higginson et le Cristobal-Colon l'avaient observé en deux points de la carte séparés par une distance de plus de sept cents lieues marines.

Quinze jours plus tard, à deux mille lieues de là, l'Helvetia, de la Compagnie Nationale, et le Shannon, du Royal-Mail, marchant à contrebord dans cette portion de l'Atlantique comprise entre les États-Unis et l'Europe, se signalèrent respectivement le monstre par 42° 15' de latitude nord, et 60° 35' de longitude à l'ouest du méridien de Greenwich. Dans cette observation simultanée, on crut pouvoir évaluer la longueur minimum du mammifère à plus de trois cent cinquante pieds anglais [1], puisque le Shannon et l'Helvetia étaient de dimension inférieure à lui, bien qu'ils mesurassent cent mètres de l'étrave à l'étambot. Or, les plus vastes baleines, celles qui fréquentent les parages des îles Aléoutiennes, le Kulammak et l'Umgullick, n'ont jamais dépassé la longueur de cinquante-six mètres, — si même elles l'atteignent.

Ces rapports arrivés coup sur coup, de nouvelles observations faites à bord du transatlantique le Pereire, un abordage entre l'Etna, de la ligne Inman, et le monstre, un procès-verbal dressé par les officiers de la frégate française la Normandie, un très sérieux relevement obtenu par l'état-major du commodore Fitz-James à bord du Lord-Clyde, émurent profondément l'opinion publique.

24 pt / 10 mm

O ferimento de Simão Botelho era melindroso de mais para obedecer promptamente ao curativo do ferrador, enfronhado em aphorismos de alveitaria. A bala passára-lhe de revez a porção muscular do braço esquerdo; mas algum vaso importante rompêra, que não bastavam compressas a vedar-lhe o sangue. Horas depois de ferido, o

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Camilo Castelo Branco:
Amor de Perdição

Allrounder Grotesk Condensed Medium

11 pt / 5 mm

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Na tarde d'esse dia recebeu Simão a seguinte carta de Thereza:

«Deus permitia que tenhas chegado sem perigo a casa d'essa boa gente. Eu não sei o que se passa, mas ha coisa mysteriosa que eu não posso adivinhar. Meu pae tem estado toda a manhã

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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Disse-me tua mana que os moços de meu primo tinham apparecido mortos perto da estrada. Agora já sei tudo. Estive para lhe dizer que tu ahí estás; mas não me deram tempo. Meu pae de hora a hora dá passeios no corredor, e solta uns ais muito altos.

Ó meu querido Simão, que será feito de tí?... Estarás tu ferido? Serei eu a causa da tua morte?

Diz-me o que souberes. Eu já não peço a Deus senão a tua vida. Foge d'esses sitios; vai para Coimbra, e espera que o tempo melhore a nossa situação.

Tem confiança n'esta desgraçada, que é digna da tua dedicação.... Chega a pobre: não quero demoral-a mais... Perguntei-lhe se se dizia de ti alguma coisa, e ella respondeu que não. Deus o queira.»

Respondeu Simão a querer tranquillisar o animo de Thereza. Do seu ferimento fallava tão de passagem, que dava a suppôr que nem

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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Respondeu Simão a querer tranquillisar o animo de Thereza. Do seu ferimento fallava tão de passagem, que dava a suppôr que nem o curativo era necessario. Promettia partir para Coimbra logo que o podesse fazer sem receio de Thereza soffrer na sua ausencia. Animava-a a chamal-o, assim que as ameaças de convento passassem a ser realisadas.

Entretanto Balthazar Coutinho, chamado ás autoridades judicias para esclarecer a devassa instaurada, respondeu que effectivamente os homens mortos eram seus criados, de quem elle e sua familia se acompanhára de Castro-d'Aire. Acrescentou que não sabia que elles tivessem inimigos em Vizeu, nem tinha contra alguem as mais leves presumpções.

Os mais proximos visinhos da localidade, onde os cadaveres tinham apparecido, apenas depunham que, alta noite, tinham ouvido dois tiros ao mesmo tempo, e outro, pouco depois. Um apenas adiantava coisa que não podia alumiá a justiça, e vinha a ser que o mato, nas visinhanças do local, fôra chapotado. N'esta escuridade a justiça não podia dar passo algum.

Thadeu de Albuquerque era connivente no attentado contra a vida de Simão Botelho. Fôra seu o alvitre, quando o sobrinho denunciou a causa das sahidas frequentes de Thereza, na noite do baile. Tanto ao velho como ao morgado convinha apagar algum indício que podesse envolver os no mysterio d'aquellas duas mortes. Os criados não mereciam a pena d'um desforço que implicasse o desdouro de seus amos. Provas contra Simão Botelho não podiam adduzil-as. Aquella hora o suppunham elles a caminho de Coimbra, ou refugiado em casa de seu pae. Restava-lhes ainda a esperança de que elle tivesse sido ferido, e fosse acabar longe do local em que o tinham assaltado.

Em quanto a Thereza, resolveu Albuquerque encerral-a

24 pt / 10 mm

*Parę miesięcy minęło. Ciepły dzień majowy
kończył się wieczorem wonnym i pogodnym.
Niewiele przed zachodem słońca, brzegiem
wąskiej uliczki, najuboższymi z pomiędzy
wszystkich domowstwami ostawionój,
postępowały zwolna dwie istoty. Jedną z nich
była koza, biała jak śnieg, drugą, — dziewczyna*

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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koza, biała jak śnieg, drugą, —
dziewczyna wysmukła i chuda.
Koza szła naprzód, podskakiwała
co chwila, aby ucześcić się gałęzi*

12 pt / 5 mm

*Parę miesięcy minęło. Ciepły dzień majowy
kończył się wieczorem wonnym i pogodnym.
Niewiele przed zachodem słońca, brzegiem
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była koza, biała jak śnieg, drugą, — dziewczyna
wysmukła i chuda. Koza szła naprzód,
podskakiwała co chwila, aby ucześcić się gałęzi
drzew, rosnących tu i ówdzie. Wydawała
się zwinną, swawolną i szczęśliwą. Idąca za
nią dziewczyna poważną była i zamyśloną.
Wiek jój trudnoby określić. Mogła mieć lat
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Eliza Orzeszkowa:
Meir Ezofowicz

Allrounder Grotesk Condensed *Medium Italic*

11 pt / 5 mm

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9 pt / 3,75 mm

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W całej postaci dziecka tego, czy tęg kobiety, było coś dumnego i dzikiego zarazem. Szła wyprostowana, poważna, zamyśloną wzrokiem śmiało patrzącą kędyś w dal; lecz przy każdym żywszym usłyszonym szmerze ludzkich głosów, przystawała i, przycisnąwszy się do płotu albo ściany, spuszczała oczy, nie trwożnie, posępnie raczej i niechętnie, tak, jakby wszelkie spotkanie się z ludźmi przykrém jęj być musiało. Jedna tylko biała koza nie sprawiała jęj obecnością swą żadnej przykrości. Owszem, dziewczyna wiodła za nią od chwili do chwili bacznie wejrzeniem, a gdy zwinne stworzenie oddalało się od nięj zbytównie, przywoływała je ku sobie przyciszoną, krótkimi wykrzyki. Wzajemnie koza rozumiała ją snadź dobrze i, wołaniu jęj posłuszna, wracała ku nięj, z pytającą jakby beczaniem. U końca ciasnej, biednej uliczki błysnęła świeża, majowa, rosą operlona i słońcem pończona, zieloność. Była to łączka niewielka, tuż za miasteczkiem leżąca, z jednęj strony otoczona gęstym brzożowym gajem, z drugięj otwierająca się na ogromne rozłogi pól, za któremi w głębokiej dali siał długi pas wielkich borów.

Na widok łączki, dziewczyna nie

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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Na widok łączki, dziewczyna nie przyspieszyła kroku, owszem zwolniła go, a po chwili, przywoławszy ku sobie kozę swą i ręką ująwszy jeden z małych jęj różków, stanęła. Stanęła i patrzyła na ruchliwą scenę, która odbywała się na łączce i od której dolatywał uszu jęj gwar zmieszany z dziecięcych śmiechów, krzyków i ze zwierzęcych becz. Zrazu scena ta wydawała się tylko tłumnym i chaotycznym migotaniem stworzeń mlecznej białości i pstrokatej postaci dziecinnych po zielonym tle. Po dłuższym dopiero patrzeniu, rozeznac było można kilkanaście małych dziewcząt, spędzających z pastwiska kilkadziesiąt kóz.

Dziewczęta były swawolne i śpieszyły się do domów. Kozy były uparte i chciały pozostać na łące. Pomiędzy jednymi zawiązywały się uporne walki, w których zwierzęta odnosiły nad dziećmi najczęstsze zwycięstwa. Wymykały się one z rąk przewodniczek swych i w winnych podskokach biegly ku porastającym gdzieś tam łąkę krzaczystym leśniczynom. Dziewczęta goniły je, a dogoniwszy i pochwytywszy obu rękoma długie pasmo szorstkiej ich sierści, nie wiedziły co czynić dalej. Jedne przyzywały na pomoc towarzyszek swe, również jak one zajęte i zakłopotane; inne zabiegały drogę nieposłusznym pupilkom i, gdy już znajdowały się naprzeciw nich, wyciągały przed siebie oba ramiona obrończym gestem; inne jeszcze topiły obie ręce w kędziarach swych włosów i wydawały rozgłosne krzyki rozpacz, albo upadały na ziemię i, tarzając się po miękkiej murawie, zanosiły się swawolnymi śmiechy. Krzyki te, śmiechy i wołania, połączone z przeciągłym beczaniem kóz, pochwytywały powiewy ciepłych wiatrów, lecące nad łąką, i niosły pomiędzy posępne

24 pt / 10 mm

Our friends at home may well rejoice with us, for we are at our goal, and up to a point, at least, we have shown that the statement of Professor Challenger can be verified. We have not, it is true, ascended the plateau, but it lies before us, and even Professor Summerlee is in a more chastened mood. Not that he will for an instant

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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When I wrote last we were about to leave the Indian village where we had been deposited by

Arthur Conan Doyle:
The Lost World

Allrounder Grotesk Condensed **Bold**

11 pt / 5 mm

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When I wrote last we were about to leave the Indian village where we had been deposited by the Esmeralda. I have to begin my report by bad news, for the first serious personal trouble (I pass over the incessant bickerings between the Professors) occurred this evening, and might have had a tragic ending. I have spoken of our English-speaking half-breed, Gomez—a fine worker and a willing fellow, but afflicted, I fancy, with the vice of curiosity, which is common enough among such men. On the last evening he seems to have hid himself

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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The very next day we did actually make our start upon this remarkable expedition. We found that all our possessions fitted very easily into the two canoes, and we divided our personnel, six in each, taking the obvious precaution in the interests of peace of putting one Professor into each canoe. Personally, I was with Challenger, who was in a beatific humour, moving about as one in a silent ecstasy and beaming benevolence from every feature. I have had some experience of him in other moods, however, and shall be the less surprised when the thunderstorms suddenly come up amidst the sunshine. If it is impossible to be at your ease, it is equally impossible to be dull in his company, for one is always in a state of half-tremulous doubt as to what sudden turn his formidable temper may take.

For two days we made our way up a good-sized river, some hundreds of yards broad, and dark in colour, but transparent, so that one could usually see the bottom. The affluents of the Amazon are, half of them, of this nature, while the other half are whitish and opaque, the difference depending upon the class of country through which they have flowed. The dark indicate vegetable decay, while the others point to clayey soil. Twice we came across rapids, and in each case made a portage of half a mile or so to avoid them. The woods on either side were primeval, which are more easily penetrated than woods of the second growth, and we had no great difficulty in carrying our canoes through them. How shall I ever forget the solemn mystery of it? The height

24 pt / 10 mm

En un lugar de la Mancha, de cuyo nombre no quiero acordarme, no ha mucho tiempo que vivía un hidalgo de los de lanza en astillero, adarga antigua, rocín flaco y galgo corredor. Una olla de algo más vaca que carnero, salpicón las más noches, duelos y quebrantos los sábados, lantejas los viernes, algún palomino de añadidura

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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***Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra:
El ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha***

Allrounder Grotesk Condensed **Bold Italic**

11 pt / 5 mm

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9 pt / 3,75 mm

hidalgo, los ratos que estaba ocioso, que eran los más del año, se daba a leer libros de caballerías, con tanta afición y gusto, que olvidó casi de todo punto el ejercicio de la caza, y aun la administración de su hacienda. Y llegó a tanto su curiosidad y desatino en esto, que vendió muchas hanegas de tierra de sembradura para comprar libros de caballerías en que leer, y así, llevó a su casa todos cuantos pudo haber dellos; y de todos, ningunos le parecían tan bien como los que compuso el famoso Feliciano de Silva, porque la claridad de su prosa y aquellas entricadas razones suyas le parecían de perlas, y más cuando llegaba a leer aquellos requiebros y cartas de desafíos, donde en muchas partes hallaba escrito: La razón de la sinrazón que a mi razón se hace, de tal manera mi razón enflaquece, que con razón me quejo de la vuestra ferrosura. Y también cuando leía: ...los altos cielos que de vuestra divinidad divinamente con las estrellas os fortifican, y os hacen merecedora del merecimiento que merece la vuestra grandeza.

Con estas razones perdía el pobre caballero el juicio, y desvelábase por entenderlas y desentrañarles el sentido, que no se lo sacara ni las entendiera el mismo Aristóteles, si resucitara para sólo ello. No estaba muy bien con las heridas que don Belianís daba y recibía, porque se imaginaba

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

En un lugar de la Mancha, de cuyo nombre no quiero acordarme, no ha mucho tiempo que vivía un hidalgo de los de lanza en astillero, adarga antigua, rocín flaco y galgo corredor. Una olla de algo más vaca que carnero, salpicón las más noches, duelos y quebrantos los sábados, lantejas los viernes, algún palomino de añadidura los domingos, consumían las tres cuartas partes de su hacienda. El resto della concluían sayo de velarte, calzas de velludo para las fiestas, con sus pantuflos de lo mismo, y los días de entresemana se honraba con su vellorí de lo más fino. Tenía en su casa una ama que pasaba de los cuarenta, y una sobrina que no llegaba a los veinte, y un mozo de campo y plaza, que así ensillaba el rocín como tomaba la podadera. Frisaba la edad de nuestro hidalgo con los cincuenta años; era de complexión recia, seco de carnes, enjuto de rostro, gran madrugador y amigo de la caza. Quieren decir que tenía el sobrenombre de Quijada, o Quesada, que en esto hay alguna diferencia en los autores que deste caso escriben; aunque, por conjeturas verosímiles, se deja entender que se llamaba Quejana. Pero esto importa poco a nuestro cuento; basta que en la narración dél no se salga un punto de la verdad.

Es, pues, de saber que este sobredicho hidalgo, los ratos que estaba ocioso, que eran los más del año, se daba a leer libros de caballerías, con tanta afición y gusto, que olvidó casi de todo punto el ejercicio de la caza, y aun la administración de su hacienda. Y llegó a tanto su curiosidad y desatino en esto, que vendió muchas hanegas de tierra de sembradura para comprar libros de caballerías en que leer, y así, llevó a su casa todos cuantos pudo haber dellos; y de todos, ningunos le parecían tan bien como los que compuso el famoso Feliciano de Silva, porque la claridad de su prosa y aquellas entricadas razones suyas le parecían de perlas, y más cuando llegaba a leer aquellos requiebros y cartas de desafíos, donde en muchas partes hallaba escrito: La razón de la sinrazón que a mi razón se hace, de tal manera mi razón enflaquece, que con razón me quejo de la vuestra ferrosura. Y también cuando leía: ...los altos cielos que de vuestra divinidad divinamente con las estrellas os fortifican, y os hacen merecedora del merecimiento que merece la vuestra grandeza.

Con estas razones perdía el pobre caballero el juicio, y desvelábase por entenderlas y desentrañarles el sentido, que no se lo sacara ni las entendiera el mismo Aristóteles, si resucitara para sólo ello. No estaba muy bien con las heridas que don Belianís daba y recibía, porque se imaginaba que, por grandes maestros que le hubiesen curado, no dejaría de tener el rostro y todo el cuerpo lleno de cicatrices y señales. Pero, con todo, alababa en su autor aquel acabar su libro con la promesa de aquella inacabable aventura, y muchas veces le vino deseo de tomar la pluma y darle fin al pie de la letra, como allí se promete; y sin duda alguna lo hiciera, y aun saliera con ello, si otros mayores y continuos pensamientos no se lo estorbaran. Tuvo muchas veces competencia con el cura de su lugar -que era hombre docto, graduado en Sigüenza-, sobre cuál había sido mejor caballero: Palmerín de Inglaterra o Amadís de Gaula; mas maese Nicolás, barbero del mismo pueblo, decía que ninguno llegaba al Caballero del Febo, y que si alguno se le podía comparar, era don Galaor, hermano de Amadís de Gaula, porque tenía muy acomodada condición para todo; que no era caballero melindroso, ni tan llorón como su hermano, y que en lo de la valentía no le iba en zaga.

En resolución, él se enfrascó tanto en su lectura, que se le pasaban las noches leyendo de claro en claro, y los días de turbio en turbio; y así, del poco dormir y del mucho leer, se le secó el cerebro, de manera que vino a perder el juicio. Llenósele la fantasía de todo aquello que leía en los libros, así de encantamientos como de pendencias, batallas, desafíos, heridas, requiebros, amores, tormentas y disparates imposibles; y asentósele de tal modo en la imaginación que era verdad toda aquella máquina de aquellas soñadas invenciones que leía, que para él no había otra historia más cierta en el mundo. Decía él que el Cid Ruy Díaz había sido muy buen caballero, pero que no tenía que ver con el Caballero de la Ardiente Espada, que de sólo un revés había partido por medio dos fieros y descomunales gigantes. Mejor estaba

24 pt / 10 mm

The summer evening had begun to fold the world in its mysterious embrace. Far away in the west the sun was setting and the last glow of all too fleeting day lingered lovingly on sea and strand, on the proud promontory of dear old Howth guarding as ever the waters of the bay, on the weedgrown rocks along Sandymount

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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James Joyce:
Ulysses

Allrounder Grotesk Condensed **XBold**

11 pt / 5 mm

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9 pt / 3,75 mm

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—Now, baby, Cissy Caffrey said. Say out big, big. I want a drink of water.

And baby prattled after her:

—A jink a jink a jawbo.

Cissy Caffrey cuddled the wee chap for she was awfully fond of children, so patient with little sufferers and Tommy Caffrey could never be got to take his castor oil unless it was Cissy Caffrey that held his nose and promised him the scatty heel of the loaf of brown bread with golden syrup on. What a persuasive power that girl had! But to be sure baby was as good as gold, a perfect little dote in his new fancy bib. None of your spoilt beauties, Flora Mac Flimsy sort, was Cissy Caffrey. A truerhearted lass never drew the breath of life, always with a laugh in her gipsylike eyes and a frolicsome word on her cherryripe red lips, a girl lovable in the extreme. And Edy Boardman laughed too at

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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But just then there was a slight altercation between Master Tommy and Master Jacky. Boys will be boys and our two twins were no exception to this golden rule. The apple of discord was a certain castle of sand which Master Jacky had built and Master Tommy would have it right go wrong that it was to be architecturally improved by a frontdoor like the Martello tower had. But if Master Tommy was headstrong Master Jacky was selfwilled too and, true to the maxim that every little Irishman's house is his castle, he fell upon his hated rival and to such purpose that the wouldbe assailant came to grief and (alas to relate!) the coveted castle too. Needless to say the cries of discomfited Master Tommy drew the attention of the girl friends.

—Come here, Tommy, his sister called imperatively, at once! And you, Jacky, for shame to throw poor Tommy in the dirty sand. Wait till I catch you for that.

His eyes misty with unshed tears Master Tommy came at her call for their big sister's word was law with the twins. And in a sad plight he was after his misadventure. His little man-o'-war top and unmentionables were full of sand but Cissy was a past mistress in the art of smoothing over life's tiny troubles and and very quickly not one speck of sand was to be seen on his smart little suit. Still the blue eyes were glistening with hot tears that would well up so she kissed away the hurtiness and shook her hand at Master Jacky the culprit and said if she was near him she wouldn't be far from him, her eyes dancing in admonition.

24 pt / 10 mm

Ma venendo all'altra parte quando un Principe cittadino, non per scelleratezza o altra intollerabile violenza, ma con il favore degli altri suoi cittadini diventa Principe della sua patria, il qual si può chiamare Principato civile, nè al pervenirvi è necessario o tutta virtù, o tutta fortuna, ma piuttosto un'astuzia fortunata; dico,

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Niccolò Machiavelli:
Il Principe

Allrounder Grotesk Condensed **XBold Italic**

11 pt / 5 mm

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Il peggio che possa aspettare un Principe dal popolo nimico, è l'essere abbandonato da lui; ma da' grandi nimici non solo debbe temere di essere abbandonato, ma che ancor loro gli venghino contro; perchè essendo in quelli più vedere e più astuzia, avanzano sempre tempo per salvarsi, e cercano gradi con quello che sperano che vinca. È necessitato ancora il Principe vivere sempre con quel medesimo popolo, ma può ben fare senza quelli medesimi grandi, potendo farne e disfarne ogni dì, e torre e dare, quando gli piace, riputazione loro. E per chiarire meglio questa parte, dico, come i grandi si debbono considerare in duoi modi principalmente, cioè o si governano in modo col procedere loro, che si obbligano in tutto alla tua fortuna, o no; quelli che si obbligano, e non sieno rapaci, si debbono onorare ed amare; quelli che non si obbligano, si hanno a considerare in duoi modi: o fanno questo per pusillanimità e difetto naturale d'animo, ed allora ti debbi servir di loro, e di quelli massime che sono di buon consiglio; perchè nelle prosperità te ne onori, e nelle avversità non hai da temere. Ma quando non si obbligano ad arte, e per cagione ambiziosa, è segno come e' pensano più a sè, che a te. E da quelli si deve il Principe guardare, e tenergli come se fossero scoperti nimici, perchè sempre nelle avversità l'aiuteranno rovinare. Debbe pertanto uno che diventa Principe per favore del popolo, mantenerselo amico; il che gli fia facile, non domandando lui se non di non essere oppresso. Ma uno che contro il popolo diventi Principe con il favor de' grandi, deve innanzi ogni altra cosa cercare di guadagnarsi il popolo; il che gli fia facile, quando pigli la protezione sua. E perchè gli uomini, quando hanno bene da chi credevano aver male, si obbligano più al beneficatore loro, diventa il popolo suddito più suo benevolo, che se si fusse condotto al Principato per li suoi favori; e puosselo il Principe guadagnare in molti modi, li quali perchè variano secondo il soggetto, non se ne può dare certa regola; però si lasceranno indietro.

Conchiuderò solo che ad un Principe è necessario avere il popolo amico, altrimenti non ha nelle avversità rimedio. Nabide Principe degli Spartani sostenne l'ossidione di tutta Grecia e di uno esercito Romano vittoriosissimo, e difese contro a quelli la patria sua e il suo Stato, e gli bastò solo, ognuno promette, e ciascuno vuole morire per lui quando la morte è discosto; ma ne'

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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Ma venendo all'altra parte quando un Principe cittadino, non per scelleratezza o altra intollerabile violenza, ma con il favore degli altri suoi cittadini diventa Principe della sua patria, il qual si può chiamare Principato civile, nè al pervenirvi è necessario o tutta virtù, o tutta fortuna, ma piuttosto un'astuzia fortunata; dico, che si ascende a questo Principato o col favore del popolo, o col favore de' grandi. Perchè in ogni città si trovano questi duoi umori diversi, e nascono da questo, che il popolo desidera non esser comandato nè oppresso da' grandi, e i grandi desiderano comandare e opprimere il popolo; e da questi duoi appetiti diversi surge nelle città uno de' tre effetti, o Principato, o Libertà, o Licenza. Il Principato è causato o dal popolo, o da' grandi, secondochè l'una, o l'altra di queste parte ne ha l'occasione; perchè vedendo i grandi non poter resistere al popolo, cominciano a voltare la riputazione ad uno di loro, e lo fanno Principe, per poter sotto l'ombra sua sfogare l'appetito loro. Il popolo ancora volta la riputazione ad un solo, vedendo non poter resistere alli grandi, e lo fa Principe, per essere con l'autorità sua difeso. Colui che viene al Principato con l'aiuto de' grandi, si mantiene con più difficoltà, che quello che diventa con l'aiuto del popolo; perchè si trova Principe con di molti intorno che a loro pare essere eguali a lui; e per questo non gli può nè comandare, nè maneggiare a suo modo. Ma colui che arriva al Principato con il favor popolare, vi si trova solo, e ha intorno o nessuno o pochissimi che non sieno parati ad ubbidire. Oltre a questo, non si può con onestà soddisfare a' grandi, e senza ingiuria d'altri, ma sibbene al popolo; perchè quello del popolo è più onesto fine che quel de' grandi, volendo questi opprimere, e quello non essere oppresso. Aggiungesi ancora, che del popolo nimico il Principe non si può mai assicurare per essere troppi; de' grandi si può assicurare per essere pochi.

Il peggio che possa aspettare un Principe dal popolo nimico, è l'essere abbandonato da lui; ma da' grandi nimici non solo debbe temere di essere abbandonato, ma che ancor loro gli venghino contro; perchè essendo in quelli più vedere e più astuzia, avanzano sempre tempo per salvarsi, e cercano gradi con quello che sperano che vinca. È necessitato ancora il Principe vivere sempre con quel medesimo popolo, ma può ben fare senza quelli medesimi grandi, potendo farne e disfarne ogni dì, e torre e dare, quando gli piace, riputazione loro. E per chiarire meglio questa parte, dico, come i grandi si debbono considerare in duoi modi principalmente, cioè o si governano in modo col procedere loro, che si obbligano in tutto alla tua fortuna, o no; quelli che si obbligano, e non sieno rapaci, si debbono onorare ed amare; quelli che non si obbligano, si hanno a considerare in duoi modi: o fanno questo per pusillanimità e difetto naturale d'animo, ed allora ti debbi servir di loro, e di quelli massime che sono di buon consiglio; perchè nelle prosperità te ne onori, e nelle avversità non hai da temere. Ma quando non si obbligano ad arte, e per cagione ambiziosa, è segno come e' pensano più a sè, che a te. E da quelli si deve il Principe guardare, e tenergli come se fossero scoperti nimici, perchè sempre nelle avversità l'aiuteranno rovinare. Debbe pertanto uno che diventa Principe per favore del popolo, mantenerselo amico; il che gli fia facile, non domandando lui se non di non essere oppresso. Ma uno che contro il popolo diventi Principe con il favor de' grandi, deve innanzi ogni altra cosa cercare di guadagnarsi il popolo; il che gli fia facile, quando pigli la protezione sua. E perchè gli uomini, quando hanno bene da chi credevano aver male, si obbligano più al beneficatore loro, diventa il popolo suddito più suo benevolo, che se si fusse condotto al Principato per li suoi favori; e puosselo il Principe guadagnare in molti modi, li quali perchè variano secondo il soggetto, non se ne può dare certa regola; però si lasceranno indietro.

Conchiuderò solo che ad un Principe è necessario avere il popolo amico, altrimenti non ha nelle avversità rimedio. Nabide Principe degli Spartani sostenne l'ossidione di tutta Grecia e di uno esercito Romano vittoriosissimo, e difese contro a quelli la patria sua e il suo Stato, e gli bastò solo, ognuno promette, e ciascuno vuole morire per lui quando la morte è discosto; ma ne'

24 pt / 10 mm

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing

16 pt / 7,5 mm

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way—in

12 pt / 5 mm

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way—in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only. There were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a plain face, on the throne of England; there were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a fair face, on the throne of France. In both countries it was clearer than crystal to the lords of the State preserves of

Charles Dickens:
A Tale of Two Cities

Allrounder Grotesk Condensed **Black**

11 pt / 5 mm

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There were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a plain face, on the throne of England; there were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a fair face, on the throne of France. In both countries it was clearer than crystal to the lords of the State preserves of loaves and fishes, that things in general were settled for ever.

It was the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five. Spiritual revelations were conceded to England at that favoured period, as at this. Mrs. Southcott had recently attained her five-and-twentieth blessed birthday, of whom a prophetic private in the Life Guards had heralded

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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France, less favoured on the whole as to matters spiritual than her sister of the shield and trident, rolled with exceeding smoothness down hill, making paper money and spending it. Under the guidance of her Christian pastors, she entertained herself, besides, with such humane achievements as sentencing a youth to have his hands cut off, his tongue torn out with pincers, and his body burned alive, because he had not kneeled down in the rain to do honour to a dirty procession of monks which passed within his view, at a distance of some fifty or sixty yards. It is likely enough that, rooted in the woods of France and Norway, there were growing trees, when that sufferer was put to death, already marked by the Woodman,

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way—in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.

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In England, there was scarcely an amount of order and protection to justify much national boasting. Boxing burglaries by armed men, and highway robberies, took place in the capital itself every night; families were publicly cautioned not to go out of town without removing their furniture to upholsterers' warehouses for security; the highwayman in the dark was a City tradesman in the light, and, being recognised and challenged by his fellow-trademan whom he stopped in his character of "the Captain," gallantly shot him through the head and rode away; the mail was waylaid by seven robbers, and the guard shot three dead, and then got shot dead himself by the other four, "in consequence of the failure of his ammunition;" after which the mail was robbed in peace; that magnificent potentate, the Lord Mayor of London, was made to stand and deliver on Turnham Green, by one highwayman, who despoiled the illustrious creature in sight of all his retinue; prisoners in London

24 pt / 10 mm

The market price of every particular commodity is regulated by the proportion between the quantity which is actually brought to market, and the demand of those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity, or the whole value of the rent, labor, and profit, which must be paid in order to bring it thither. Such people

16 pt / 7,5 mm

The market price of every particular commodity is regulated by the proportion between the quantity which is actually brought to market, and the demand of those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity, or the whole value of the rent, labor, and profit, which must be paid in order to bring it thither. Such people may be called the effectual demanders, and their demand the effectual demand; since it

12 pt / 5 mm

The market price of every particular commodity is regulated by the proportion between the quantity which is actually brought to market, and the demand of those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity, or the whole value of the rent, labor, and profit, which must be paid in order to bring it thither. Such people may be called the effectual demanders, and their demand the effectual demand; since it may be sufficient to effectuate the bringing of the commodity to market. It is different from the absolute demand. A very poor man may be said in some sense to have a demand for a coach and six; he might like to have it; but his demand is not an effectual demand, as the commodity can never be brought to market in order to satisfy it. When the quantity of any commodity which is brought to market falls

Adam Smith:
An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations

Allrounder Grotesk Condensed *Black Italic*

11 pt / 5 mm

The market price of every particular commodity is regulated by the proportion between the quantity which is actually brought to market, and the demand of those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity, or the whole value of the rent, labor, and profit, which must be paid in order to bring it thither. Such people may be called the effectual demanders, and their demand the effectual demand; since it may be sufficient to effectuate the bringing of the commodity to market. It is different from the absolute demand. A very poor man may be said in some sense to have a demand for a coach and six; he might like to have it; but his demand is not an effectual demand, as the commodity can never be brought to market in order to satisfy it.

When the quantity of any commodity which is brought to market falls short of the effectual demand, all those who are willing to pay the whole value of the rent, wages, and profit, which must be paid in order to bring it thither, cannot be supplied with the quantity which they want. Rather than want it altogether, some of them will be willing to give more. A competition will immediately begin among them, and the market price will rise more

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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When the quantity brought to market exceeds the effectual demand, it cannot be all sold to those who are willing to pay the whole value of the rent, wages, and profit, which must be paid in order to bring it thither. Some part must be sold to those who are willing to pay less, and the low price which they give for it must reduce the price of the whole. The market price will sink more or less below the natural price, according as the greatness of the excess increases more or less the competition of the sellers, or according as it happens to be more or less important to them to get immediately rid of the commodity. The same excess in the importation of perishable, will occasion a much greater competition than in that of durable commodities; in the importation of oranges, for example, than in that of old iron.

When the quantity brought to market is

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

The market price of every particular commodity is regulated by the proportion between the quantity which is actually brought to market, and the demand of those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity, or the whole value of the rent, labor, and profit, which must be paid in order to bring it thither. Such people may be called the effectual demanders, and their demand the effectual demand; since it may be sufficient to effectuate the bringing of the commodity to market. It is different from the absolute demand. A very poor man may be said in some sense to have a demand for a coach and six; he might like to have it; but his demand is not an effectual demand, as the commodity can never be brought to market in order to satisfy it.

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When the quantity brought to market is just sufficient to supply the effectual demand and no more, the market price naturally comes to be either exactly, or as nearly as can be judged of, the same with the natural price. The whole quantity upon hand can be disposed of for this price, and cannot be disposed of for more. The competition of the different dealers obliges them all to accept of this price, but does not oblige them to accept of less.

The quantity of every commodity brought to market naturally suits itself to the effectual demand. It is the interest of all those who employ their land, labor, or stock, in bringing any commodity to market, that the quantity never should exceed the effectual demand and it is the interest of all other people that it never should fall short of that demand.

If at any time it exceeds the effectual demand, some of the component parts of its price must be paid below their natural rate. If it is rent, the interest of the landlords will immediately prompt them to withdraw a part of their land; and if it is wages or profit, the interest of the laborers in the one case, and of their employers in the other, will prompt them to withdraw a part of their labor or stock from this employment. The quantity brought to market will soon be no more than sufficient to supply the effectual demand. All the different parts of its price will rise to their natural rate, and the whole price to its natural price. If, on the contrary, the quantity brought to market should at any time fall short of the effectual demand, some of the component parts of its price must rise above their natural rate. If it is rent, the interest of all other landlords will naturally



How to Become A Millionaire By Selling ... Philosophy Books

The unlikely story of an obscure Delaware publishing house that won over the hearts (and wallets) of the web's most influential philosophy geeks

BY ROSE GUATTARI

READING TIME: 18 MINUTES

BOOKSELLING IS PROBABLY not the most surefire way to amass a fortune these times (if your last name is not Bezos, that is). Yet, it's a feat that *Spinozazz*, a small publishing house based out of a sleepy Delaware town, has successfully pulled off—in a mere 19 months.

But wait, it gets better: instead of ebook-focused sales of well-established neopulp genres, this startup has dedicated itself to a true niche:

FALLINGWATER & GOLDSTEIN

F

We believe in three things:
quality, reliability, and a good
client relationship. We won't
settle for less. In our world,
kindness is king while coolness
is overrated. Sounds good?
Come on in, then. Let's create
something spectacular.

G

Character Set & OpenType Features / 1

[illegible]

Character Set & OpenType Features / 2

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Black Circled Figures	⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
Squared Figures	ⒶⒷⒸⒹⒺⒻⒼⒽⒼ
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Squared / Black Squared	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓖ Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓖ

**Thank you for taking a
look at Allrounder Grotesk
Condensed.**

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fonts** or buy single styles
and family packages at
identity-letters.com.

Colophon

**Specimen Design, Copywriting,
Illustrations**

Tipogris Books and Brands

Additional Illustrations

Atipo

Literature Excerpts

wikisource.org

Identity Letters

Allrounder Grotesk Compressed

About the Typeface: Allrounder Grotesk Compressed

Designed by

Moritz Kleinsorge

First Release

2020

Current Release

2024

Styles

20

Glyphs

912

OpenType Features

Discretionary Ligatures,
Standard Ligatures, Small
Capitals, Small Capitals from
Capitals, Case-sensitive Forms,
Subscript, Superscript, Lining
Figures, Old-style Figures,
Proportional Figures, Tabular
Figures, Slashed Zero, Fractions

Language Support

Afrikaans, Albanian, Azerbaijani,
Basque, Bosnian, Catalan,
Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch,
English, Estonian, Faroese,
Filipino, Finnish, French, Galician,
German, Hungarian, Icelandic,
Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Latvian,
Lithuanian, Malay, Norwegian
Bokmål, Polish, Portuguese,
Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian,
Spanish, Swahili, Swedish,
Turkish, Welsh, Zulu

A true workhorse. The only Grotesk you'll ever need.

Allrounder Grotesk is a neutral, powerful neo-grotesk member of the Allrounder superfamily. An unobtrusive teamplayer as well as an excellent soloist, this workhorse is ready for any task you'll throw it at: great for body text; crisp and clean in headlines and display sizes. Use it for annual reports, editorial design, nonfiction books, branding, packaging, large-scale ads, forms, contracts, or posters. Allrounder Grotesk consists of ten weights ranging from a delicate Air to a powerful Black with 900+ glyphs each and hand-corrected obliques. Its vertical metrics and texture match those of the other Allrounder typefaces: Combining fonts was never easier than with the Allrounder type system.

Language Support

Afrikaans, Albanian, Azerbaijani, Basque, Bosnian, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Malay, Norwegian Bokmål, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish, Welsh, Zulu

A B C D E F G H I

J K L M N O P Q R

S T U V W X Y Z 1

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 a

b c d e f g h i j k l m

n o p q r s t u v w x

y z

Overview of Styles

01 Air

02 Thin

03 XLight

04 Light

05 Book

06 Regular

07 Medium

08 Bold

09 XBold

10 Black

11 *Air*

12 *Thin Italic*

13 *XLight Italic*

14 *Light Italic*

15 *Book Italic*

16 *Regular Italic*

17 *Medium Italic*

18 *Bold Italic*

19 *XBold Italic*

20 *Black Italic*



Actini	Bromi	<i>Curium</i>
Alumi	<i>Cadmi</i>	<i>Darmstadtium</i>
Ameri	<i>Calciu</i>	Dubnium
Antim	<i>Califor</i>	<i>Dysprosium</i>
Argon	<i>Carbor</i>	Einsteinium
Arsen	<i>Cerium</i>	Erbium
Astat	<i>Cesium</i>	Europium
Barium	<i>Chlori</i>	<i>Fermium</i>
Berke	<i>Chrom</i>	<i>Flerovium</i>
Beryl	<i>Cobalt</i>	<i>Fluorine</i>
Bismu	<i>Coper</i>	<i>Francium</i>
Bohri	<i>Coppe</i>	Gadolinium
Boron	<i>Curium</i>	Gallium

Mosc	<i>Phosph</i>	Rubidium
Neod	<i>Platinu</i>	Ruthenium
Neon	<i>Pluton</i>	Rutherfordi
Neptu	<i>Poloni</i>	Samarium
Nicke	<i>Potass</i>	Scandium
Nihon	<i>Prasec</i>	Seaborgium
Niobi	<i>Prome</i>	Selenium
Nitro	<i>Protac</i>	Silicon
Nobe	Radiu	Silver
Ogan	Radon	Sodium
Osmi	Rheni	Strontium
Oxyge	Rhodi	Sulfur
<i>Pallad</i>	Roent	<i>Tantalum</i>

24 pt / 10 mm

Se al bene essere del mondo la tenporale monarchia è ordinata. Risummendo quello che da prencipio dicemo, tre cose massimamente si dubitano circha la monarchia tenporale, laquale per comune vocabolo si chiama 'inperio'; e di queste cose col prencipio assegnato et hordine dato vogliamo tractare. La prima quistione è questa: se al bene essere del mondo la

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Dante Alighieri:
Monarchia – Traduzione dal latino di Marsilio Ficino

11 pt / 5 mm

Se al bene essere del mondo la temporale monarchia è ordinata.

Risummando quello che da principio dicemo, tre cose massimamente si dubitano circa la monarchia temporale, laquale per comune vocabolo si chiama 'imperio'; e di queste cose col principio assegnato et hordine dato vogliamo tractare. La prima quistione è questa: se al bene essere del mondo la temporale monarchia è necessaria. Questo, non ostante alcuna forza di rag[i]one o d'alturità, con potentissimi et validissimi argomenti si può mostrare; el principio de' quali si può assumere nella Politicha d'Aristotile; hove e' dicie che quando più cose a uno sono hordinate, conviene che una di loro regoli et reggha, et l'altre cose sieno regholate et rette. A questa sentenza dà fede non solamente l'autorità dello autore, ma etiandio la rag[i]one per c[i]aschedune cose discrente. Considera questo nello huomo, nel quale tutte le forze sue sono alla felicità hordinate, et la forza intellettuale di tutte l'altre è regulatrice et regina: altrimenti non potrebbe alla felicità pervenire. Ancora, nella casa el fine è preparare la famiglia al bene vivere. Huno bisogna che vi sia che regoli et regha, el quale padre di famiglia si chiama; ovvero bisogna che in luogo suo sia hun altro, secondo la sententia d'Aristotile: «Hogni chasa è dal più antico governata»; l'uficio del quale, secondo Homero, è dare reghola agli altri et leggie. Di qui è hun proverbio che quasi bestemmiando dicie: «Abbi pari in chasa». Se noi consideriamo un borgho di case, el fine del quale è hun comodo soccorso di cose et di persone, conviene che uno vi sia regulatore degli altri, o preposto ivi da altri, o, con loro consentimento, come più preeminente eletto. Altrimenti non solo a quella mutua sufficientia non si perviene, ma alcuna volta, contendendo molti di soprastare, la vicinanza tutta si perverte. Similmente inn-una ciptà, della quale è fine bene et sufficientemente vivere, bisogna che -ssia uno reggimento, e questo bisogna non solo nel governo diritto, ma etiandio nel perverso; et se questo non si fa, non solamente non si conseguita el fine della vita, ma etiandio la ciptà non è più quello ch'ell'era. Etiandio el regno particulare, el fine del quale è tutto huno con quello della ciptà con mag[i]ore fidanza di sua tranquillità, conviene che -ssia huno re che regha et governi; altrimenti e subditi nonn-aquisterebbono el debito fine et el regno perirebbe, secondo che -lla inefabile Verità dicie: «Hogni regno in sé medesimo diviso sarà disolato». In questo medesimo modo in tutte le cose che a uno si dirizano si debbe g[i]udicare. E perche'gli è manifesto che tutta la generatione humana è ordinata a uno, come sopra è mostro, bisogna che -ssia uno che regoli et regha, et costui si debba chiamare 'monarcha' et 'imperator'. Così è chiaro che al bene essere del mondo è necessario che la monarchia e lo 'nperio sia.

Come quella conditione che è la parte al tutto, quella à l'ordine particulare a l'ordine universale.

Quella conditione che ha la parte al tutto, quella ha l'ordine particolare all'ordine huniversale. La parte si diriza al tutto come a -ffine et hottimo: adunque l'ordine ch'è nella parte all'ordine ch'è nel tutto come a fine et hottimo si riduce. Di qui è chiaro che -lla bontà dell'ordine particolare none eccede la bontà dello hordine huniversale, ma più tosto pel contrario. Due hordini si truovano nelle cose: l'ordine delle parti intra -ssé medesime, et l'ordine delle parti ad uno che nonn-è parte, come l'ordine delle parti dello exercito intra -ssé medesime, et l'ordine loro al capitano. Certamente l'ordine delle parti a uno è meglio come fine dello altro hordine, perché l'altro è a fine di quello, et non quello a -ffine di questo. Honde se la forma di questo hordine si ritrova nelle parti della humana moltitudine, molto magiamente si debba inn-essa moltitudine ritrovare, per la forza della rag[i]one predetta. Adunque tutte le parti che -ssono sotto e regni, et essi regni, si debbono a uno principato ridurre, et questo è monarcha et monarchia.

Come la università humana è un tutto inverso alcune parti ed è alcuna parte inverso ad alcuno tutto.

Item, l'università humana è hun tutto inverso alcune parti ed è alcuna parte inverso ad alcuno tutto: perchiella è un tutto rispetto de' regni particolari et varie nationi; et è alcuna parte a rispetto di tutto l'universo. Adunque, come le cose inferiori alla università humana gli rispondono bene, così essa risponde bene al suo tutto. Le parti sue gli rispondono bene per un solo principio, adunque ella a l'universo et al prencipe suo, ch'è Iddio, bene risponde per un solo principio, e questo è el monarcha.

9 pt / 3,75 mm

Se al bene essere del mondo la temporale monarchia è ordinata.

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6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

Se al bene essere del mondo la temporale monarchia è ordinata.

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24 pt / 10 mm

Einn maðr er nefndr Ægir eða Hlér. Hann bjó í eyju þeiri, er nú er kölluð Hlésey. Hann var mjök fjölkunnigr. Hann gerði ferð sína til Ásgarðs, en æsir vissu fyrir ferð hans, ok var honum fagnat vel ok þó margir hlutir gervir með sjónhverfingum. Ok um kveldit, er drekka skyldi, þá lét Óðinn bera inn í höllina sverð ok váru svá björt, at þar af lýsti, ok var ekki haft ljós annat, meðan við drykkju var

16 pt / 7,5 mm

Einn maðr er nefndr Ægir eða Hlér. Hann bjó í eyju þeiri, er nú er kölluð Hlésey. Hann var mjök fjölkunnigr. Hann gerði ferð sína til Ásgarðs, en æsir vissu fyrir ferð hans, ok var honum fagnat vel ok þó margir hlutir gervir með sjónhverfingum. Ok um kveldit, er drekka skyldi, þá lét Óðinn bera inn í höllina sverð ok váru svá björt, at þar af lýsti, ok var ekki haft ljós annat, meðan við drykkju var settit. Þá gengu æsir at gildi sínu, ok settust í hásæti tólf æsir, þeir er dómendr skyldu vera ok svá váru nefndir: Þórr, Njörðr,

12 pt / 5 mm

Einn maðr er nefndr Ægir eða Hlér. Hann bjó í eyju þeiri, er nú er kölluð Hlésey. Hann var mjök fjölkunnigr. Hann gerði ferð sína til Ásgarðs, en æsir vissu fyrir ferð hans, ok var honum fagnat vel ok þó margir hlutir gervir með sjónhverfingum. Ok um kveldit, er drekka skyldi, þá lét Óðinn bera inn í höllina sverð ok váru svá björt, at þar af lýsti, ok var ekki haft ljós annat, meðan við drykkju var settit. Þá gengu æsir at gildi sínu, ok settust í hásæti tólf æsir, þeir er dómendr skyldu vera ok svá váru nefndir: Þórr, Njörðr, Freyr, Týr, Heimdallr, Bragi, Víðarr, Váli, Ullr, Hænir, Forseti, Loki. Slíkt sama ásynjur: Frigg, Freyja, Gefjun, Iðunn, Gerðr, Sigyn, Fulla, Nanna. Ægi þótti göfugligt þar um at sjást. Veggþili öll váru þar tjölduð með fögrum skjöldum. Þar var ok áfenginn mjöðr ok mjök drukkit. Næsti maðr Ægi sat Bragi, ok áttust þeir vit drykkju ok orðaskipti. Sagði Bragi Ægi frá mörgum tíðendum, þeim er æsir höfðu átt.

Þjazi jötunn rænti Iðunni.

Snorri Sturluson:
Snorra-Edda

11 pt / 5 mm

Einn maðr er nefndr Ægir eða Hlér. Hann bjó í eyju þeirri, er nú er kölluð Hlésey. Hann var mjök fjölkunnigr. Hann gerði ferð sína til Ásgarðs, en æsir vissu fyrir ferð hans, ok var honum fagnat vel ok þó margir hlutir gervir með sjónhverfingum. Ok um kveldit, er drekka skyldi, þá lét Óðinn bera inn í höllina sverð ok váru svá björt, at þar af lýsti, ok var ekki haft ljós annat, meðan við drykkju var setit.

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Þá heyra þeir mál í eikina upp yfir sik, at sá, er þar sat, kvaðst ráða því, er eigi soðnaði á seyðinum. Þeir litu til, ok sat þar örn ok eigi lítill.

9 pt / 3,75 mm

Einn maðr er nefndr Ægir eða Hlér. Hann bjó í eyju þeirri, er nú er kölluð Hlésey. Hann var mjök fjölkunnigr. Hann gerði ferð sína til Ásgarðs, en æsir vissu fyrir ferð hans, ok var honum fagnat vel ok þó margir hlutir gervir með sjónhverfingum. Ok um kveldit, er drekka skyldi, þá lét Óðinn bera inn í höllina sverð ok váru svá björt, at þar af lýsti, ok var ekki haft ljós annat, meðan við drykkju var setit.

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Þá mælti örninn: "Vilið þér gefa mér fylli mína af uxanum, þá mun soðna á seyðinum."

Þeir játa því. Þá lætr hann sigast ór trénu ok sezt á seyðinn ok leggur upp þegar it fyrsta lær uxans tvau ok báða bóguna.

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6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

Einn maðr er nefndr Ægir eða Hlér. Hann bjó í eyju þeirri, er nú er kölluð Hlésey. Hann var mjök fjölkunnigr. Hann gerði ferð sína til Ásgarðs, en æsir vissu fyrir ferð hans, ok var honum fagnat vel ok þó margir hlutir gervir með sjónhverfingum. Ok um kveldit, er drekka skyldi, þá lét Óðinn bera inn í höllina sverð ok váru svá björt, at þar af lýsti, ok var ekki haft ljós annat, meðan við drykkju var setit.

Þá gengu æsir at gildi sínu, ok settust í hásæti tólf æsir, þeir er dómendr skyldu vera ok svá váru nefndir: Þórr, Njörðr, Freyr, Týr, Heimdallr, Bragi, Viðarr, Váli, Ullr, Hæmir, Forseti, Loki. Slíkt sama ásynjur: Frigg, Freyja, Gefjun, Iðunn, Gerðr, Sigyn, Fulla, Nanna. Ægi þótti göfugligt þar um at sjást. Veggbili öll váru þar tjölduð með fögrum skjöldum. Þar var ok áfenginn mjöðr ok mjök drukkit. Næsti maðr Ægi sat Bragi, ok áttust þeir vit drykkju ok orðaskipti. Sagði Bragi Ægi frá mörgum tíðendum, þeim er æsir höfðu átt.

Þjazi jötunn rænti Iðunni.

Hann hóf þar frásögn, at þrír æsir fóru heiman, Óðinn ok Loki ok Hæmir, ok fóru um fjöll ok eyðimerkr, ok var illt til matar. En er þeir koma ofan í dal nakkvarn, sjá þeir öxnaflokk ok taka einn uxann ok snúa til seyðis. En er þeir hyggja, at soðit mun vera, raufa þeir seyðinn, ok var ekki soðit. Ok í annat sinn, er þeir raufa seyðinn, þá er stund var liðin, ok var ekki soðit. Mæla þeir þá sín á milli, hverju þetta mun gegna.

Þá heyra þeir mál í eikina upp yfir sik, at sá, er þar sat, kvaðst ráða því, er eigi soðnaði á seyðinum. Þeir litu til, ok sat þar örn ok eigi lítill.

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Ok er hann fær valshamin, flýgr hann norðr í Jötunheima ok kemr einn dag til Þjaza jötuns. Var hann rönn á sæ, en Iðunn var ein heima. Brá Loki henni í hnotarlíki ok hafði í klóm sér ok flýgr sem mest. En er Þjazi kom heim ok saknar Iðunnar, tekr hann amarahaminn ok flýgr eftir Loka, ok dró armsög í flugnum. En er æsimir sá, er valinn flaug með hnotina ok hvar örninn flaug, þá gengu þeir út undir Ásgarð ok báru þannig byrðar af lokarspánun. Ok þá er valinn flaug inn of borgina, lét hann fallast niðr við borgarvegginn. Þá slógu æsimir eldi í lokarspánuna, en örninn mátti eigi stöðva sik, er hann missti valsins. Laust þá eldinum í fiðri amarinis, ok tók þá af fluginn. Þá váru æsimir nær ok drápu Þjaza jötun fyrir innan ásrindr, ok er þat vig allfrægt.

En Skaði dóttir Þjaza jötuns, tók hjálm ok brynju ok öll hervápn ok ferr til Ásgarðs at hefna föður síns. En æsir buðu henni sætt ok yfirbætr ok it fyrsta, at hon skal kjósa sér mann af ásum ok kjósa at fötum ok sjá ekki fleira af.

Þá sá hon eins manns færtr forkunnarfagra ok mælti: "Þenna kjóse ek. Fatt mun ljótt á Baldri."

En þat var Njörðr ór Nóatúnum.

Þat hafði hon ok í sættargerð sinni, at æsir skyldu þat gera, er hon hugði, at þeir skyldu eigi mega, at hlægja hana. Þá gerði Loki þat, at hann batt um skegg geitar nokkurrar ok öðrum enda um hreðjar sér, ok létu þau ýmsi eftir ok skrækði hvárt tveggja hátt. Þá lét Loki fallast í kné Skaða, ok þá hló hon. Var þá ger sætt af ásanna hendi við hana.

24 pt / 10 mm

For mange Aar siden levede en Keiser, som holdt saa uhyre meget af smukke nye Klæder, at han gav alle sine Penge ud for ret at blive pyntet. Han brød sig ikke om sine Soldater, brød sig ei om Comedie eller om at kjøre i Skoven, uden alene for at vise sine nye Klæder. Han havde en Kjole for hver Time paa Dagen, og ligesom man siger om en Konge, han er i Raadet, saa sagde man

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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I den store Stad, hvor han boede, gik

12 pt / 5 mm

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Hans Christian Andersen:
Keiserens nye Klæder

11 pt / 5 mm

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De satte ogsaa to Væverstole op, lode som om de arbeidede, men de havde ikke det mindste paa Væven. Rask væk forlangte de den fineste Silke, og det prægtigste Guld; det puttede de i deres egen Pose og

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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"Nu gad jeg dog nok vide, hvor vidt de ere med Tøiet!" tænkte Keiseren, men han var ordenligt lidt underlig om Hjertet ved at tænke paa, at den, som var dum, eller slet passede til sit Embede, ikke kunde see det, nu troede han nok, at han ikke behøvede at være bange for sig selv, men han vilde dog sende nogen først for at see, hvorledes det stod sig. Alle Mennesker i hele Byen vidste, hvilken forunderlig Kraft Tøiet havde, og alle vare begjærlige efter at see, hvor daarligh eller dum hans Naboe var.

"Jeg vil sende min gamle ærlige Minister hen til Væverne!" tænkte Keiseren, "han kan bedst see, hvorledes Tøiet tager sig ud, for han har Forstand, og ingen passer sit Embede bedre end han!" —

Nu gik den gamle skikkelige Minister ind i Salen, hvor de to Bedragere sad og arbeidede med de tomme Væve. "Gud bevar os!" tænkte den gamle Minister og spilede Øinene op! "jeg kan jo ikke se noget!" Men det sagde han ikke.

Begge Bedragerne bad ham være saa god at træde nærmere og spurgte, om det ikke var et smukt Mønster og deilige Farver. Saa pegede de paa den tomme Væv, og den stakkels gamle Minister blev ved at spile Øinene op, men han kunde ikke see noget, for der var ingen Ting. "Herre Gud!" tænkte han, "skulde jeg være dum! Det har jeg aldrig troet, og det maa ingen Mennesker vide! skulde jeg ikke due til mit Embede? Nei det gaar ikke an, at jeg fortæller, jeg ikke kan see Tøiet!"

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"Naa, de siger ikke noget om det!" sagde den ene, som vævede!

"O det er nydeligt! ganske allerkjærest!" sagde den gamle Minister og saae igjennem sine Briller, "dette Mønster og disse Farver! — ja, jeg skal sige Keiseren, at det behager mig særdeles!"

"Naa det fornøier os!" sagde begge Væverne, og nu nævnedes de Farverne ved Navn og det sælsomme Mønster. Den gamle Minister hørte godt efter, for at han kunde sige det samme, naar han kom hjem til Keiseren, og det gjorde han.

Nu forlangte Bedragerne flere Penge, mere Silke og Guld, det skulde de bruge til Vævning. De stak Alt i deres egne Lommer, paa Væven kom ikke en Trevl, men de bleve ved, som før, at væve paa den tomme Væv.

Keiseren sendte snart igjen en anden skikkelig Embedsmand hen for at see, hvorledes det gik med Vævningen, og om Tøiet snart var færdigt. Det gik ham ligesom den anden, han saae og saae, men da der ikke var noget uden de tomme Væve, kunde han ingen Ting see.

"Ja, er det ikke et smukt Stykke Tøi!" sagde begge Bedragerne og viste og forklarede det deilige Mønster, som der slet ikke var.

"Dum er jeg ikke!" tænkte Manden, "det er altsaa mit gode Embede, jeg ikke duer til? Det var løierligt nok! men det maa man ikke lade sig mærke med!" og saa roste han Tøiet, han ikke saae, og forsikrede dem sin Glæde over de skønne Couleurer og det deilige Mønster. "Ja det er ganske allerkjærest!" sagde han til Keiseren.

Alle Mennesker i Byen talte om det prægtige Tøi.

Nu vilde da Keiseren selv see det, medens det endnu var paa Væven. Med en heel Skare af udsøgte Mænd, mellem hvilke de to gamle skikkelige Embedsmænd vare, som før havde været der, gik han ind til begge de listige Bedragere, der nu vævede af alle

24 pt / 10 mm

Babička měla syna a dvě dcery. Nejstarší žila mnoho let ve Vídni u přátel, od nichž se vdala. Druhá dcera šla pak na její místo. Syn, řemeslník, též byl samostatným a přiženil se do městského domku. Babička bydlela v pohorské vesničce, na slezských hranicích; žila spokojeně v malé chaloupce se starou Bětkou, která byla její vrstevnice a již u rodičů sloužila.

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Tu najednou přišel babičce list z Vídně od nejstarší dcery, v němž jí vědomost dávala, že manžel její službu přijal u jedné kněžny, která má velké panství v Čechách, a sice jen několik mil vzdálenosti od pohorské vesničky, kde babička bydlí. Tam že se nyní s rodinou odstěhuje, manžel pak vždy jen přes léto že tam bude, když i paní kněžna se tam zdržuje. Ke konci listu stála

Božena Němcová:
Babička

Allrounder Grotesk Compressed *Thin Italic*

11 pt / 5 mm

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S vozu slézá žena v bílé plachtě, v selském obleku. Děti zůstaly stát, všechny tři vedle sebe, ani s babičky oka nespustily! Tatínek jí tiskl ruku, maminka jí plačíc objímala, ona pak je plačíc též líbala na obě líce. Bětko přistříčila jí malého kojence, boubelatou Adelu, a babička se na ni smála, jmenovala ji malé robátko a udělala jí křížek. Pak ale ohlídl se po ostatních dětech, volajíc na ně tónem neupřímnějším: „Moje zlaté děti, moje holátka, co jsem se na vás těšila!“ Ale děti sklopily oči a zůstaly stát, jako by je přimrazil, a teprv na matčin rozkaz podaly svoje růžová líčka babičce k políbení. Nemohly se ani zpatovat! Jak pak, to byla

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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Obdivují tmavý kožíšek s dlouhými varhánkami vzadu, řádnou zelenou mezulánku, lemovanou širokou pentlí; líbí se jim červený květovaný šátek, jež babička na placku vázaný má pod bílou plachtou; posedují na zem, aby dobře prohlédnout mohly červený cvikel na bílých punčochách a černé pantoflicky. Vlítnek pošukuje barevné klůcky na rohožové mošince, kterou babička drží na ruce, a Jan, starší z dvou chlapců, zpolehoulna zdvihá babičce bílý, červeně pasovaný fěrtoch, neboť nahmatl pod nim cosi tvrdého. Byl tam veliký kapsář. Jan by byl také rád věděl, co v něm je, ale nejstarší z dětí, Barunka, odstrčila ho, šeptajíc mu: „Počkej, já to povím, že chceš sahat babičce do kapsáře!“ To šeptnutí bylo ale trochu hlasité — bylo je slyšet za devátou stěnou. Babička si toho všimla, nechala řeči s dcerou, sáhla do kapsáře, řkouc: „No podívejte se, co tu všecko mám!“ A na klín vykládala růženc, kudlu, několik chlebových kůrek, kousek tkanice, dva marcipánové koníčky a dvě panenky. Poslední věci byly pro děti; když jim to babička podala, doložila: „Ještě něco vám babička přivezla!“ a hned vydávala z mošinky jablka a kraslice, z pytlíku osvoďdla kotata, z košíku kuřátka. To bylo radosti, to bylo skákání! Babička byla nejhodnější babička! To jsou kotata majové, čtyř barev, ty chytají výborné myši, dobré jsou v domě. Kuřátka jsou ochočeny, a když si je Barunka naučí, budou za ní běhat jako psičkové! povídala babička, a děti se hned ptaly na to i ono, nic se neupejaly, hned byly s babičkou dobří kamarádi. Matka je okřikovala, aby daly babičce pokoj a nechaly ji oddechu, ale babička zase řekla: „Přej nám tu radost, Terezko, vždyť jsme rády, že se máme,“ a děti poslechly babičku. Jeden sedí jí na klíně, druhý

24 pt / 10 mm

Mit den Flügelthüren des Speisesaales und dem ersten Blick, den er hineinwarf, hatte sich übrigens dem Gast aus Brandenburg ein weites Feld der Erinnerung geöffnet. Von diesem gemalten Plafond, der die Erschaffung der Welt vorstellte, von dem schweren Kronleuchter, den der Engel Gabriel als Sonne aus den Wolken herabhängen ließ, von den gelben Gardinen von

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Wilhelm Hauff:
Das Bild des Kaisers

Allrounder Grotesk Compressed XLight

11 pt / 5 mm

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„Das ist der Familiensaal“, sagte während der Tafel der alte Thierberg, als er die neugierigen Blicke sah, womit sein Neffe dieses Gemach musterte. „Vorzeiten soll man es die Laube genannt haben, und meine Ahnherrn pflegten hier zu trinken. Mein Großvater selig ließ es aber also einrichten und schmücken; er war ein Mann von vielem Geschmack und hatte in seiner Jugend mehrere Jahre am Hof Ludwigs XIV. zugebracht. Auch meine Frau Großmutter war eine prächtige Dame, und sie beide haben das Innere des Schlosses auf diese Art eingeteilt und dekoriert.“

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9 pt / 3,75 mm

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„Viele Menschen und wunderbare Zeiten“, erwiderte der alte Herr. „Ja, es ging einst glänzend zu auf Thierberg, und unsere Gäste befanden sich bei uns nicht schlimmer, als bei jedem Fürsten des Reichs. Man konnte kein fröhlicheres Leben finden, als das auf diesen Schlössern, solange unsere Ritterschaft noch blühte. Da galt noch unser Ansehen, unsere Stimme; man war ein Edelmann so gut als der König von Frankreich, und ein Freiherr war ein freier Mann, der nichts über sich kannte als seinen gnädigen Herrn, den Kaiser, und Gott; jetzt –“

„Vater!“ unterbrach ihn Anna, als sie sah, wie die Ader auf seiner Stirne answoll, und wie eine dunkle Röte, ein Vorbote nahenden Sturmes, auf seinen Wangen aufzog. „Vater!“ rief sie mit zärtlichen Tönen, indem sie seine Hand ergriff, „nichts mehr über dies Thema; Sie wissen, wie es Sie immer angreift!“

„Thörichtes Mädchen!“ erwiderte der alte Herr, halb unwillig, halb gerührt von der bittenden Stimme seiner schönen Tochter; „warum sollte ein Mann nicht stark genug sein, nach Jahren von dem zu sprechen, was er zu dulden und zu tragen stark genug war? Der Vetter kennt nur unsere Verhältnisse, wie sie jetzt sind. Er ist geboren zu einer Zeit, wo diese Stürme gerade am heftigsten wüteten, und aufgewachsen in einem Lande, wo die Ordnung der Dinge längst schon anders war; er kann sich also nicht so recht

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Der Freiherr nahm nach diesen Worten sein großes Glas, auf dessen Deckel die sechzehn Wappenschilder seines Hauses, aus Silber getrieben, angebracht waren, und trank, um Kraft zu seiner Belehrung zu sammeln, einen langen, tüchtigen Zug. Doch Fräulein Anna sah an ihm vorüber den Gast mit besorglichen, bittenden Blicken an; er verstand diesen Wink und suchte den Oheim von dieser Materie abzubringen.

„Es ist wahr“, fiel er ein, noch ehe der das Glas wieder auf den Tisch gesetzt hatte, „in Preußen sind die Verhältnisse anders und sind seit langer Zeit anders gewesen. Aber sagen Sie selbst, kann man ein Land in Europa finden, das meinem Vaterland gleiche? Ich gebe zu, daß andere Länder an Flächeninhalt, an Seelenzahl uns bei weitem überwiegen, aber nirgends trifft man auf so kleinem Raum eine so kräftige, durch innere Tugend imponierende Macht: es ist das Sparta der neuen Zeit. Und nicht ein glücklicher Boden oder ein milder Himmel bewirkten so Großes, sondern der Genius großer Männer hat ein Preußen geschaffen, weil sie es verstanden, die schlummernden Kräfte zu wecken, dem Volke selbst zeigten, welche Stellung es einnehmen müsse; weil sie Preußen geworden sind, ist auch ein Preußen entstanden.“

Der alte Herr hatte seinem Neffen ruhig zugehört, bei den letzten Worten aber zog sich sein Gesicht zu solcher Ironie zusammen, daß der Brandenburger errötete. „Der Sohn meines Nachbarn, des Generals von Willy, würde sagen, wenn er dich hörte: O Deutschland, Deutschland, da siehst man, wie dein Elend aus deiner eigenen Zersplitterung hervorgeht! Sie wollen nicht mehr Griechen, sondern Plätaer, Korinther, Athener, Thebaner und gar – Spartaner heißen! Ich wünsche nur, setzte er lächelnd hinzu, „daß die Spartaner nicht zum zweitenmal

24 pt / 10 mm

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kunnen gaan tot UE. woonplaats toe zonder mijn leven
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12 pt / 5 mm

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ontworpen heeft, mijne pen op dit papier mijne uitersten
gebeden voor UE. uitstorten; opdat, indien UE. gemoed
mij eeuwiglijk moet gesloten zijn, ik mij ten minste*

Pieter Corneliszoon Hooft:
Brief aan de Weduwe Bartelotti

Allrounder Grotesk Compressed *XLight Italic*

11 pt / 5 mm

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6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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Met een hart dus opgestoot met minne, dus opgevuld met hope, keer ik 's anderen daags weerom, en vond U.E. gemoed meer verstokt, U.E. gelaat meer bevreemd, als ooit mijn leven. En voor alle redenen van weigering moet ik aannemen, niet de ongelijkheid van U.E. en mijne zinnen in 't stuk van den godsdienst of den staat: op welke punten U.E. mij al den boezem geboord en uitgevischt had; maar dat mijne vrienden daarin met U.E. van gevoelen verschillen: twelk U.E. over jaar en dag geweten en nooit voorgewend had, wezende immers al te blaauw van bescheid om een goed huwelijk om te laten. Van gebrek van genegenheid niet een woord. 's Maandags stelt U.E. het ja zeggen uit, om de ongelukkigheid van dien dag; en dingsdag zeit U.E. neen, omdat mijne vrienden niet kerksch en zijn! Ik gedrage mij tot het oordeel van al zulke onpartijdigen als U.E. zelve gelieve zal te kiezen, of uit de voornoemde twee redenen van afzeggen, mitsgaders de aanminnigheid mij den negenden betoond, niet genoeg blijkt dat het U.E. aan geene genoegzame genegenheid ontbrak. En dewijl het waar is dat het U.E. niet aan de genegenheid, maar aan iets anders ontbroken heeft, zoo gaat het ook zeker dat U.E. verbonden

24 pt / 10 mm

It was precisely twelve o'clock; twelve by Big Ben; whose stroke was wafted over the northern part of London; blent with that of other clocks, mixed in a thin ethereal way with the clouds and wisps of smoke, and died up there among the seagulls—twelve o'clock struck as Clarissa Dalloway laid her green dress on her bed, and the Warren Smiths walked down Harley Street.

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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Virginia Woolf:
Mrs. Dalloway

Allrounder Grotesk Compressed **Light**

11 pt / 5 mm

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Sir William himself was no longer young. He had worked very hard; he had won his position by sheer ability (being the son of a shopkeeper); loved his profession; made a fine figurehead at ceremonies and spoke well—all of which had by the time he was knighted given him a heavy look, a weary look (the stream of patients being so incessant, the responsibilities and privileges of his profession so onerous), which weariness, together with his grey hairs, increased the extraordinary distinction of his presence and gave him the reputation (of the utmost importance in dealing with nerve cases) not merely of lightning skill, and almost infallible accuracy in diagnosis but of sympathy; tact; understanding of the human soul. He could see the first moment they came into the room (the Warren

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How long had Dr. Holmes been attending him?

Six weeks.

Prescribed a little bromide? Said there was nothing the matter? Ah yes (those general practitioners! thought Sir William. It took half his time to undo their blunders. Some were irreparable).

"You served with great distinction in the War?"

The patient repeated the word "war" interrogatively.

He was attaching meanings to words of a symbolical kind. A serious symptom, to be noted on the card.

"The War?" the patient asked. The European War—that little shindy of schoolboys with gunpowder? Had he served with distinction? He really forgot. In the War itself he had failed.

"Yes, he served with the greatest distinction," Rezia assured the doctor; "he was promoted."

"And they have the very highest opinion of you at your office?" Sir William murmured, glancing at Mr. Brewer's very generously worded letter. "So that you have nothing to worry you, no financial anxiety, nothing?"

He had committed an appalling crime and been condemned to death by human nature.

"I have—I have," he began, "committed a crime—"

"He has done nothing wrong whatever," Rezia assured the doctor. If Mr. Smith would wait, said Sir William, he would speak to Mrs. Smith in the next room. Her husband was very seriously ill, Sir William said. Did he threaten to kill himself?

Oh, he did, she cried. But he did not mean it, she said. Of

24 pt / 10 mm

I sat one evening in my laboratory; the sun had set, and the moon was just rising from the sea; I had not sufficient light for my employment, and I remained idle, in a pause of consideration of whether I should leave my labour for the night, or hasten its conclusion by an unremitting attention to it. As I sat, a train of reflection occurred to me, which led me to consider the effects

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley:
Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus

Allrounder Grotesk Compressed *Light Italic*

11 pt / 5 mm

I sat one evening in my laboratory; the sun had set, and the moon was just rising from the sea; I had not sufficient light for my employment, and I remained idle, in a pause of consideration of whether I should leave my labour for the night, or hasten its conclusion by an unrelenting attention to it. As I sat, a train of reflection occurred to me, which led me to consider the effects of what I was now doing. Three years before I was engaged in the same manner, and had created a fiend whose unparalleled barbarity had desolated my heart, and filled it for ever with the bitterest remorse. I was now about to form another being, of whose dispositions I was alike ignorant; she might become ten thousand times more malignant than her mate, and delight, for its own sake, in murder and wretchedness. He had sworn to quit the neighbourhood of man, and hide himself in deserts; but she had not; and she, who in all probability was to become a thinking and reasoning animal, might refuse to comply with a compact made before her creation. They might even hate each other; the creature who already lived loathed his own deformity, and might he not conceive a greater abhorrence for it when it came before his eyes in the female form? She also might turn with disgust from him to the superior beauty of man; she might quit him, and he be again alone, exasperated by the fresh provocation of being deserted by one of his own species.

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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Even if they were to leave Europe, and inhabit the deserts of the new world, yet one of the first results of those sympathies for which the daemon thirsted would be children, and a race of devils would be propagated upon the earth, who might make the very existence of the species of man a condition precarious and full of terror. Had I right, for my own benefit, to inflict this curse upon everlasting generations? I had before been moved by the sophisms of the being I had created; I had been struck senseless by his fiendish threats: but now, for the first time, the wickedness of my promise burst upon me; I shuddered to think that future ages might curse me as their pest, whose selfishness had not hesitated to buy its own peace at the price, perhaps, of the existence of the whole human race.

I trembled, and my heart failed within me; when, on looking up, I saw, by the light of the moon, the daemon at the casement. A ghastly grin wrinkled his lips as he gazed on me, where I sat fulfilling the task which he had allotted to me. Yes, he had followed me in my travels; he had loitered in forests, hid himself in caves, or taken refuge in wide and desert heaths; and he now came to mark my progress, and claim the fulfilment of my promise.

As I looked on him, his countenance expressed the utmost extent of malice and treachery. I thought with a sensation of madness on my promise of creating another like to him, and trembling with passion, tore to pieces the thing on which I was engaged. The wretch saw me destroy the creature on whose future existence he depended for happiness, and, with a howl of devilish despair and

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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I left the room, and, locking the door, made a solemn vow in my own heart never to resume my labours; and then, with trembling steps, I sought my own apartment. I was alone; none were near me to dissipate the gloom, and relieve me from the sickening oppression of the most terrible reveries.

Several hours passed, and I remained near my window gazing on the sea; it was almost motionless, for the winds were hushed, and all nature reposed under the eye of the quiet moon. A few fishing vessels alone specked the water, and now and then the gentle breeze wafted the sound of voices, as the fishermen called to one another. I felt the silence, although I was hardly conscious of its extreme profundity, until my ear was suddenly arrested by the paddling of oars near the shore, and a person landed close to my house.

In a few minutes after, I heard the creaking of my door, as if some one endeavoured to open it softly. I trembled from head to foot; I felt a presentiment of who it was, and wished to rouse one of the peasants who dwelt in a cottage not far from mine; but I was overcome by the sensation of helplessness, so often felt in frightful dreams, when you in vain endeavour to fly from an impending danger, and was rooted to the spot.

Presently I heard the sound of footsteps along the passage; the door opened, and the wretch whom I dreaded appeared. Shutting the door, he approached me, and said, in a smothered voice—

"You have destroyed the work which you began; what is it that you intend? Do you dare to break your promise? I have endured toil and misery: I left Switzerland with you; I crept along the shores of the Rhine, among its willow islands, and over the summits of its hills. I have dwelt many months in the heaths of

24 pt / 10 mm

Je suppose les hommes parvenus à ce point où les obstacles qui nuisent à leur conservation dans l'état de nature, l'emportent par leur résistance sur les forces que chaque individu peut employer pour se maintenir dans cet état. Alors cet état primitif ne peut plus subsister, & le genre humain périroit s'il ne changeoit sa maniere d'être.

16 pt / 7,5 mm

Je suppose les hommes parvenus à ce point où les obstacles qui nuisent à leur conservation dans l'état de nature, l'emportent par leur résistance sur les forces que chaque individu peut employer pour se maintenir dans cet état. Alors cet état primitif ne peut plus subsister, & le genre humain périroit s'il ne changeoit sa maniere d'être. Or comme les hommes ne peuvent engendrer de nouvelles forces, mais seulement unir & diriger celles qui existent, ils n'ont plus d'autre moyen

12 pt / 5 mm

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Jean-Jacques Rousseau:
Du contrat social ou Principes du droit politique

11 pt / 5 mm

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« Trouver une forme d'association qui défende & protège de toute la force commune la personne & les biens de chaque associé, & par laquelle chacun s'unissant à tous n'obéisse pourtant qu'à lui-même & reste aussi libre qu'auparavant ? » Tel est le problème fondamental dont le contract social donne la solution.

Les clauses de ce contract sont tellement déterminées par la nature

9 pt / 3,75 mm

Je suppose les hommes parvenus à ce point où les obstacles qui nuisent à leur conservation dans l'état de nature, l'emportent par leur résistance sur les forces que chaque individu peut employer pour se maintenir dans cet état. Alors cet état primitif ne peut plus subsister, & le genre humain périroit s'il ne changeoit sa maniere d'être.

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Les clauses de ce contract sont tellement déterminées par la nature de l'acte, que la moindre modification les rendrait vaines & de nul effet ; en sorte que, bien qu'elles n'aient peut-être jamais été formellement énoncées, elles sont par-tout les mêmes, par-tout tacitement admises & reconnues ; jusqu'à ce que, le pacte social étant violé, chacun rentre alors dans ses premiers droits & reprenne sa liberté naturelle, en perdant la liberté conventionnelle pour laquelle il y renonça.

Ces clauses bien entendues se réduisent toutes à une seule, savoir l'aliénation totale de chaque associé avec tous ses droits à toute la communauté : Car premierement, chacun se donnant tout entier, la condition est égale pour tous, & la condition étant égale pour tous, nul n'a intérêt de la rendre onéreuse aux autres.

De plus, l'aliénation se faisant sans reserve, l'union est aussi parfaite qu'elle peut l'être & nul associé n'a plus rien à réclamer : Car s'il restoit quelques droits aux particuliers, comme il n'y auroit aucun supérieur commun qui put prononcer entre eux & le public, chacun étant en quelque point son propre juge prétendrait bientôt l'être en tous, l'état de nature subsisteroit, & l'association deviendrait nécessairement tyrannique ou vaine.

Enfin chacun se donnant à tous ne se donne à personne, & comme il n'y a pas un associé sur lequel on n'acquiere le même droit qu'on lui cède sur soi, on gagne l'équivalent de tout ce qu'on perd, & plus de force pour conserver ce qu'on a.

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6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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Si donc on écarte du pacte social ce qui n'est pas de son essence, on trouvera qu'il se réduit aux termes suivans. Chacun de nous met en commun sa personne & toute sa puissance sous la suprême direction de la volonté générale ; & nous recevons en corps chaque membre comme partie indivisible du tout.

A l'instant, au lieu de la personne particulière de chaque contractant, cet acte d'association produit un corps moral & collectif composé d'autant de membres que l'assemblée a de voix, lequel reçoit de ce même acte son unité, son moi commun, sa vie & sa volonté. Cette personne publique qui se forme ainsi par l'union de toutes les autres prenoit autrefois le nom de Cité [1], & prend maintenant celui de République ou de corps politique, lequel est appelé par ses membres État quand il est passif, Souverain quand il est actif, Puissance en le comparant à ses semblables. À l'égard des associés ils prennent collectivement le nom de peuple, & s'appellent en particulier Citoyens comme participants à l'autorité souveraine, & Sujets comme soumis aux loix de l'État. Mais ces termes se confondent souvent & se prennent l'un pour l'autre ; il suffit de les savoir distinguer quand ils sont employés dans toute leur précision.

24 pt / 10 mm

Aufklärung ist der Ausgang des Menschen aus seiner selbst verschuldeten Unmündigkeit. Unmündigkeit ist das Unvermögen, sich seines Verstandes ohne Leitung eines anderen zu bedienen. Selbstverschuldet ist diese Unmündigkeit, wenn die Ursache derselben nicht am Mangel des Verstandes, sondern der EntschlieÙung und des Muthes liegt, sich seiner ohne Leitung eines

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Immanuel Kant:
Beantwortung der Frage: Was ist Aufklärung?

11 pt / 5 mm

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9 pt / 3,75 mm

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Es ist also für jeden einzelnen Menschen schwer, sich aus der ihm beinahe zur Natur gewordenen Unmündigkeit herauszuarbeiten. Er hat sie sogar lieb gewonnen, und ist vor der Hand wirklich unfähig, sich seines eigenen Verstandes zu bedienen, weil man ihn niemals den Versuch davon machen ließ. Satzungen und Formeln, diese mechanischen Werkzeuge eines vernünftigen Gebrauchs oder vielmehr Mißbrauchs seiner Naturgaben, sind die Fußschellen einer immerwährenden Unmündigkeit. Wer sie auch abwürfe, würde dennoch auch über den schmalesten Graben einen nur unsicheren Sprung thun, weil er zu dergleichen freier Bewegung nicht gewöhnt ist. Daher giebt es nur Wenige, denen es gelungen ist, durch eigene Bearbeitung ihres Geistes sich aus der Unmündigkeit heraus zu wickeln, und dennoch einen sicheren Gang zu thun.

Daß aber ein Publikum sich selbst aufkläre, ist eher möglich; ja es ist, wenn man ihm nur

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

Aufklärung ist der Ausgang des Menschen aus seiner selbst verschuldeten Unmündigkeit. Unmündigkeit ist das Unvermögen, sich seines Verstandes ohne Leitung eines anderen zu bedienen. Selbstverschuldet ist diese Unmündigkeit, wenn die Ursache derselben nicht am Mangel des Verstandes, sondern der Entschliebung und des Muthes liegt, sich seiner ohne Leitung eines andern zu bedienen. Sapere aude! Habe Muth dich deines eigenen Verstandes zu bedienen! ist also der Wahlspruch der Aufklärung.

Faulheit und Feigheit sind die Ursachen, warum ein so großer Theil der Menschen, nachdem sie die Natur längst von fremder Leitung frei gesprochen (naturaliter majorenes), dennoch gerne Zeitlebens unmündig bleiben; und warum es Anderen so leicht wird, sich zu deren Vormündern aufzuwerfen. Es ist so bequem, unmündig zu sein. Habe ich ein Buch, das für mich Verstand hat, einen Seelsorger, der für mich Gewissen hat, einen Arzt der für mich die Diät beurtheilt, u. s. w. so brauche ich mich ja nicht selbst zu bemühen. Ich habe nicht nöthig zu denken, wenn ich nur bezahlen kann; andere werden das verdrießliche Geschäft schon für mich übernehmen. Daß der bei weitem größte Theil der Menschen (darunter das ganze schöne Geschlecht) den Schritt zur Mündigkeit, außer dem daß er beschwerlich ist, auch für sehr gefährlich halte: dafür sorgen schon jene Vormünder, die die Oberaufsicht über sie gütigst auf sich genommen haben. Nachdem sie ihr Hausvieh zuerst dumm gemacht haben, und sorgfältig verhüteten, daß diese ruhigen Geschöpfe ja keinen Schritt außer dem Gängelwagen, darin sie sie einsperreten, wagen durften; so zeigen sie ihnen nachher die Gefahr, die ihnen drohet, wenn sie es versuchen allein zu gehen. Nun ist diese Gefahr zwar eben so groß nicht, denn sie würden durch einigemal Fallen wohl endlich gehen lernen; allein ein Beispiel von der Art macht doch schüchtern, und schreckt gemeinlich von allen ferneren Versuchen ab.

Es ist also für jeden einzelnen Menschen schwer, sich aus der ihm beinahe zur Natur gewordenen Unmündigkeit herauszuarbeiten. Er hat sie sogar lieb gewonnen, und ist vor der Hand wirklich unfähig, sich seines eigenen Verstandes zu bedienen, weil man ihn niemals den Versuch davon machen ließ. Satzungen und Formeln, diese mechanischen Werkzeuge eines vernünftigen Gebrauchs oder vielmehr Mißbrauchs seiner Naturgaben, sind die Fußschellen einer immerwährenden Unmündigkeit. Wer sie auch abwürfe, würde dennoch auch über den schmalesten Graben einen nur unsicheren Sprung thun, weil er zu dergleichen freier Bewegung nicht gewöhnt ist. Daher giebt es nur Wenige, denen es gelungen ist, durch eigene Bearbeitung ihres Geistes sich aus der Unmündigkeit heraus zu wickeln, und dennoch einen sicheren Gang zu thun.

Daß aber ein Publikum sich selbst aufkläre, ist eher möglich; ja es ist, wenn man ihm nur Freiheit läßt, beinahe unausbleiblich. Denn da werden sich immer einige Selbstdenkende, sogar unter den eingesetzten Vormündern des großen Haufens, finden, welche, nachdem sie das Joch der Unmündigkeit selbst abgeworfen haben, den Geist einer vernünftigen Schätzung des eigenen Werths und des Berufs jedes Menschen selbst zu denken um sich verbreiten werden. Besonders ist hiebei: daß das Publikum, welches zuvor von ihnen unter dieses Joch gebracht worden, sie hernach selbst zwingt darunter zu bleiben, wenn es von einigen seiner Vormünder, die selbst aller Aufklärung unfähig sind, dazu aufgewiegelt worden; so schädlich ist es Vorurtheile zu pflanzen, weil sie sich zuletzt an denen selbst rächen, die, oder deren Vorgänger, ihre Urheber gewesen sind. Daher kann ein Publikum nur langsam zur Aufklärung gelangen. Durch eine Revolution wird vielleicht wohl ein Abfall von persönlichem Despotismus und gewinnsüchtiger oder herrschsüchtiger Bedrückung, aber niemals wahre Reform der Denkungsart zu Stande kommen; sondern neue Vorurtheile werden, eben sowohl als die alten, zum Leitbande des gedankenlosen großen Haufens dienen.

Zu dieser Aufklärung aber wird nichts erfordert als Freiheit; und zwar die unschädlichste unter allem, was nur Freiheit heißen mag, nämlich die: von seiner Vernunft in allen Stücken öffentlichen Gebrauch zu machen. Nun höre ich aber von allen Seiten rufen: rasonnirt nicht! Der Offizier sagt: rasonnirt nicht, sondern exercirt! Der Finanzrath: rasonnirt nicht, sondern bezahlt! Der Geistliche: rasonnirt nicht, sondern glaubt! (Nur ein einziger Herr in der Welt sagt: rasonnirt, so viel ihr wollt, und worüber ihr wollt; aber gehorcht!) Hier ist überall Einschränkung der Freiheit. Welche Einschränkung aber ist der Aufklärung hinderlich? welche nicht, sondern ihr wohl gar beförderlich? – Ich antworte: der öffentliche Gebrauch seiner Vernunft muß jederzeit frei sein, und der allein kann Aufklärung

24 pt / 10 mm

That evening, Mr. Utterson came home to his bachelor house in sombre spirits and sat down to dinner without relish. It was his custom of a Sunday, when this meal was over, to sit close by the fire, a volume of some dry divinity on his reading desk, until the clock of the neighbouring church rang out the hour of twelve, when he would go soberly and gratefully to bed. On this

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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Robert Louis Stevenson:
Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

Allrounder Grotesk Compressed Regular

11 pt / 5 mm

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'I thought it was madness,' he said, as he replaced the obnoxious paper in the safe, 'and now I begin to fear it is disgrace.'

With that he blew out his candle, put on a great coat and set forth in the direction of Cavendish Square, that citadel of medicine, where his friend, the great Dr. Lanyon, had his house and received his crowding patients. 'If anyone knows, it will be Lanyon,' he had thought.

The solemn butler knew and welcomed him; he was subjected to no stage of delay, but ushered direct from the door to the dining-room where Dr. Lanyon sat alone over his wine. This was a hearty, healthy, dapper, red-faced gentleman, with a shock of hair prematurely white, and a boisterous and decided manner. At sight of Mr. Utterson, he sprang up from his chair and welcomed him with both hands. The geniality, as was the way of the man, was somewhat theatrical to the eye; but it reposed on genuine feeling. For these two were old friends, old mates both at school and college, both thorough respecters of themselves and of each other, and, what does not always follow, men who thoroughly enjoyed each other's company.

After a little rambling talk, the lawyer led up to the subject which so disagreeably preoccupied his mind.

'I suppose, Lanyon,' said he, 'you and I must be the two oldest friends that Henry Jekyll has?'

'I wish the friends were younger,' chuckled Dr. Lanyon. 'But I suppose we are. And what of that? I see little of him now.'

'Indeed?' said Utterson. 'I thought you had a bond of common interest.'

'We had,' was the reply. 'But it is more than ten years since Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me. He began to go wrong, wrong in mind; and though of course I continue to take an interest in him for old sake's sake as they say, I see and I have seen devilish little of the man. Such unscientific balderdash,' added the doctor, flushing suddenly purple, 'would have estranged Damon and Pythias.'

This little spurt of temper was somewhat of a relief to Mr. Utterson. 'They have only differed on some point of science,' he thought; and being a man of no scientific passions (except in the matter of conveyancing) he even added: 'It is nothing worse than that!' He gave his friend a few seconds to recover his composure, and then approached the question he had come to put. 'Did you ever come across a protégé of his—one Hyde?' he asked.

'Hyde?' repeated Lanyon. 'No. Never heard of him. Since my time.'

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24 pt / 10 mm

L'année 1866 fut marquée par un événement bizarre, un phénomène inexpliqué et inexplicable que personne n'a sans doute oublié. Sans parler des rumeurs qui agitaient les populations des ports et surexcitaient l'esprit public à l'intérieur des continents, les gens de mer furent particulièrement émus. Les négociants, armateurs, capitaines de

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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En effet, depuis quelque temps, plusieurs navires s'étaient rencontrés sur mer avec « une chose énorme, » un objet long, fusiforme, parfois phosphorescent, infiniment plus vaste et plus rapide qu'une baleine.

Les faits relatifs à cette apparition, consignés

*Jules Verne:
Vingt mille lieues sous les mers*

Allrounder Grotesk Compressed *Regular Italic*

11 pt / 5 mm

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Les faits relatifs à cette apparition, consignés aux divers livres de bord, s'accordaient assez exactement sur la structure de l'objet ou de l'être en question, la vitesse inouïe de ses mouvements, la puissance surprenante de sa locomotion, la vie particulière dont il semblait doué. Si c'était un cétacé, il surpassait en volume tous ceux que la science avait classés jusqu'alors. Ni Cuvier, ni Lacépède, ni M. Dumeril, ni M. de Quatrefages n'eussent admis l'existence d'un tel monstre — à moins de l'avoir vu, ce qui s'appelle vu de leurs propres yeux de savants.

À prendre la moyenne des observations faites à diverses

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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À prendre la moyenne des observations faites à diverses reprises, — en rejetant les évaluations timides qui assignaient à cet objet une longueur de deux cents pieds, et en repoussant les opinions exagérées qui le disaient large d'un mille et long de trois, — on pouvait affirmer, cependant, que cet être phénoménal dépassait de beaucoup toutes les dimensions admises jusqu'à ce jour par les ichthyologistes, — s'il existait toutefois.

Or, il existait, le fait en lui-même n'était plus niable, et, avec ce penchant qui pousse au merveilleux la cervelle humaine, on comprendra l'émotion produite dans le monde entier par cette surnaturelle apparition. Quant à la rejeter au rang des fables, il fallait y renoncer.

En effet, le 20 juillet 1866, le steamer Governor-Higginson, de Calcutta and Burnach steam navigation Company, avait rencontré cette masse mouvante à cinq milles dans l'est des côtes de l'Australie. Le capitaine Baker se crut, tout d'abord, en présence d'un écueil inconnu ; il se disposait même à en déterminer la situation exacte, quand deux colonnes d'eau, projetées par l'inexplicable objet, s'élancèrent en sifflant à cent cinquante pieds dans l'air. Donc, à moins que cet écueil ne fût soumis aux expansions intermittentes d'un geyser, le Governor-Higginson avait affaire bel et bien à quelque mammifère aquatique, inconnu jusque-là, qui rejetait par ses événements des colonnes d'eau, mélangées d'air et de vapeur.

Pareil fait fut également observé le 23 juillet de la même année, dans les mers du Pacifique,

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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À prendre la moyenne des observations faites à diverses reprises, — en rejetant les évaluations timides qui assignaient à cet objet une longueur de deux cents pieds, et en repoussant les opinions exagérées qui le disaient large d'un mille et long de trois, — on pouvait affirmer, cependant, que cet être phénoménal dépassait de beaucoup toutes les dimensions admises jusqu'à ce jour par les ichthyologistes, — s'il existait toutefois.

Or, il existait, le fait en lui-même n'était plus niable, et, avec ce penchant qui pousse au merveilleux la cervelle humaine, on comprendra l'émotion produite dans le monde entier par cette surnaturelle apparition. Quant à la rejeter au rang des fables, il fallait y renoncer.

En effet, le 20 juillet 1866, le steamer Governor-Higginson, de Calcutta and Burnach steam navigation Company, avait rencontré cette masse mouvante à cinq milles dans l'est des côtes de l'Australie. Le capitaine Baker se crut, tout d'abord, en présence d'un écueil inconnu ; il se disposait même à en déterminer la situation exacte, quand deux colonnes d'eau, projetées par l'inexplicable objet, s'élancèrent en sifflant à cent cinquante pieds dans l'air. Donc, à moins que cet écueil ne fût soumis aux expansions intermittentes d'un geyser, le Governor-Higginson avait affaire bel et bien à quelque mammifère aquatique, inconnu jusque-là, qui rejetait par ses événements des colonnes d'eau, mélangées d'air et de vapeur.

Pareil fait fut également observé le 23 juillet de la même année, dans les mers du Pacifique, par le Cristobal-Colon, de West India and Pacific steam navigation Company. Donc, ce cétacé extraordinaire pouvait se transporter d'un endroit à un autre avec une vitesse surprenante, puisque à trois jours d'intervalle, le Governor-Higginson et le Cristobal-Colon l'avaient observé en deux points de la carte séparés par une distance de plus de sept cents lieues marines.

Quinze jours plus tard, à deux mille lieues de là, l'Helvetia, de la Compagnie Nationale, et le Shannon, du Royal-Mail, marchant à contrebord dans cette portion de l'Atlantique comprise entre les États-Unis et l'Europe, se signalèrent respectivement le monstre par 42° 15' de latitude nord, et 60° 35' de longitude à l'ouest du méridien de Greenwich. Dans cette observation simultanée, on crut pouvoir évaluer la longueur minimum du mammifère à plus de trois cent cinquante pieds anglais [1], puisque le Shannon et l'Helvetia étaient de dimension inférieure à lui, bien qu'ils mesurassent cent mètres de l'étrave à l'étambot. Or, les plus vastes baleines, celles qui fréquentent les parages des îles Aléoutiennes, le Kulammak et l'Umguillick, n'ont jamais dépassé la longueur de cinquante-six mètres, — si même elles l'atteignent.

Ces rapports arrivés coup sur coup, de nouvelles observations faites à bord du transatlantique le Pereire, un abordage entre l'Etna, de la ligne Inman, et le monstre, un procès-verbal dressé par les officiers de la frégate française la Normandie, un très sérieux relèvement obtenu par l'état-major du commodore Fitz-James à bord du Lord-Clyde, émeurent profondément l'opinion publique. Dans les pays d'humour légère, on plaisait à la phénoménologie, mais les pays graves et pratiques, l'Angleterre, l'Amérique, l'Allemagne, s'en préoccupèrent vivement.

24 pt / 10 mm

O ferimento de Simão Botelho era melindroso de mais para obedecer promptamente ao curativo do ferrador, enfronhado em aphorismos de alveitaria. A bala passára-lhe de revez a porção muscular do braço esquerdo; mas algum vaso importante rompêra, que não bastavam compressas a vedar-lhe o sangue. Horas depois de ferido, o academico deitou-se febril,

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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Camilo Castelo Branco:
Amor de Perdição

Allrounder Grotesk Compressed Medium

11 pt / 5 mm

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Na tarde d'esse dia recebeu Simão a seguinte carta de Thereza:

«Deus permitia que tenhas chegado sem perigo a casa d'essa boa gente. Eu não sei o que se passa, mas ha coisa mysteriosa que eu não posso adivinhar. Meu pae tem estado toda a manhã fechado com o primo, e a mim não me deixa sahir do quarto. Mandou-me tirar o tinteiro; mas eu felizmente estava prevenida com outro. Nossa

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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Disse-me tua mana que os moços de meu primo tinham apparecido mortos perto da estrada. Agora já sei tudo. Estive para lhe dizer que tu ahi estás; mas não me deram tempo. Meu pae de hora a hora dá passeios no corredor, e solta uns ais muito altos.

Ó meu querido Simão, que será feito de ti?... Estarás tu ferido? Serei eu a causa da tua morte?

Diz-me o que souberes. Eu já não peço a Deus senão a tua vida. Foge d'esses sitios; vai para Coimbra, e espera que o tempo melhore a nossa situação.

Tem confiança n'esta desgraçada, que é digna da tua dedicação.... Chega a pobre: não quero demoral-a mais... Perguntei-lhe se se dizia de ti alguma coisa, e ella respondeu que não. Deus o queira.»

Respondeu Simão a querer tranquillisar o animo de Thereza. Do seu ferimento fallava tão de passagem, que dava a suppôr que nem o curativo era necessario. Promettia partir para Coimbra logo que o podesse fazer sem receio de Thereza soffrer na sua ausencia. Animava-a a chamal-o, assim que as ameaças de convento passassem a

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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Entretanto Balthazar Coutinho, chamado ás autoridades judicarias para esclarecer a devassa instaurada, respondeu que effectivamente os homens mortos eram seus criados, de quem elle e sua familia se acompanhara de Castro-d'Aire. Acrescentou que não sabia que elles tivessem inimigos em Vizeu, nem tinha contra quem as mais leves presumpções.

Os mais proximos visinhos da localidade, onde os cadaveres tinham apparecido, apenas depunham que, alta noite, tinham ouvido dois tiros ao mesmo tempo, e outro, pouco depois. Um apenas adiantava coisa que não podia alumiá a justiça, e vinha a ser que o mato, nas visinhanças do local, fôra chapotado. N'esta escuridade a justiça não podia dar passo algum.

Thadeu de Albuquerque era connivente no attentado contra a vida de Simão Botelho. Fôra seu o alvitre, quando o sobrinho denunciou a causa das sahidas frequentes de Thereza, na noite do baile. Tanto ao velho como ao morgado convinha apagar algum indício que podesse envolver os no mysterio d'aquellas duas mortes. Os criados não mereciam a pena d'um desforço que implicasse o desdouro de seus amos. Provas contra Simão Botelho não podiam adduzil-as. Aquella hora o suppunham elles a caminho de Coimbra, ou refugiado em casa de seu pae. Restava-lhes ainda a esperança de que elle tivesse sido ferido, e fosse acabar longe do local em que o tinham assaltado.

Em quanto a Thereza, resolveu Albuquerque encerrá-la n'um convento do Porto, e escolheu Monchique, onde era prioreza uma sua proxima parenta. Escreveu á prelada para lhe preparar aposentos, e ao seu procurador para negociar as licenças ecclesiasticas para a entrada. Todavia, receando o velho algum incidente no espaço de tempo que medeava

24 pt / 10 mm

Parę miesięcy minęło. Ciepły dzień majowy kończył się wieczorem wonnym i pogodnym. Niewiele przed zachodem słońca, brzegiem wąziék uliczki, najuboższemi z pomiędzy wszystkich domowstwami ostawionéj, postępowały zwolna dwie istoty. Jedną z nich była koza, biała jak śnieg, drugą, — dziewczyna wysmukła i chuda. Koza szła

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Eliza Orzeszkowa:
Meir Ezofowicz

11 pt / 5 mm

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9 pt / 3,75 mm

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W całej postaci dziecka tego, czy tej kobiety, było coś dumnego i dzikiego zarazem. Szła wyprostowana, poważna, zamyśloną wzrokiem śmiało patrząca kędyś w dal; lecz przy każdym żywym usłyszonym szmerze ludzkich głosów, przystawała i, przycisnąwszy się do płotu albo ściany, spuszczała oczy, nie trwożnie, posępnie raczej i niechętnie, tak, jakby wszelkie spotkanie się z ludźmi przykrém jej być musiało. Jedną tylko biała koza nie sprawiała jej obecnością swą żadnej przykrości. Owszem, dziewczyna wiodła za nią od chwili do chwili bacznie wejrzeniem, a gdy zwinne stworzenie oddalało się od niej zbyt daleko, przywoływała je ku sobie przyciszonymi, krótkimi wykrzykami. Wzajemnie koza rozumiała ją snadź dobrze i, wołaniu jej posłuszna, wracała ku niej, z pytającym jakby beczaniem. U końca ciasnej, biednej uliczki błysnęła świeża, majowa, rosą operłona i słońcem pożłociona, zieloność. Była to łączka niewielka, tuż za miasteczkiem leżąca, z jednej strony otoczona gęstym brzoźowym gajem, z drugiej otwierająca się na ogromne rozłogi pól, za którymi w głębokiej dali siniął długi pas wielkich borów.

Na widok łączki, dziewczyna nie przyspieszyła kroku, owszem zwolniła go, a po chwili, przywoławszy ku sobie kozę swą i ręką ująwszy jeden z małych jej różków, stanęła. Stanęła i

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

Parę miesięcy minęło. Ciepły dzień majowy kończył się wieczorem wonnym i pogodnym.

Niewiele przed zachodem słońca, brzegiem wąskiej uliczki, najuboższymi z pomiędzy wszystkich domowstwami ostawioną, postępowały zwolna dwie istoty. Jedną z nich była koza, biała jak śnieg, drugą, — dziewczyna wysmukła i chuda. Koza szła naprzód, podskakiwała co chwila, aby uczepić się gałęzi drzew, rosnących tu i ówdzie. Wydawała się zwinną, swawolną i szczęśliwą. Idąca za nią dziewczyna poważną była i zamyśloną. Wiek jej trudnoby określić. Mogła mieć lat trzynaście, albo siedmnaście. Jakkolwiek bowiem wysoką była, kształty ciała jej drobne, suche, z powstrzymanym może rozrostem, wydawały się dziecinnymi. Ale chód jej i wyraz twarzy posiadały powagę i smutek wczesnej dojrzałości. Na pierwszy rzut oka wydawała się brzydką. Nie przyozdabiała jej wcale, wdzięków jej, jeżeli miała jakie, nie udwydatniała strój ubogi, złożony ze spłowiałej perkalikowej sukni, z pod której wąskich fałd ukazywały się stopy, nawpół tylko okryte obuwem grubym i płytkim, a której stanik luźny i obwisły krył się u szyi pod kilku sznurami drobnych, w różne kształty połamanych, koralów. Od czerwoności jedynej jej, zbyt kłopotliwej ozdoby jej stroju, żywo odbijała głęboka śniadość, okrywająca chude i zapadłe nieco jej policzki; pod gęstymi brwiami wielkie, głęboko osadzone oczy patrzyły czarną jak aksamit żrenicą, a nad wązkiem, ciemnym czołem, wity się, spletanymi kędziory, włosy hebanowej czarność.

W całej postaci dziecka tego, czy tej kobiety, było coś dumnego i dzikiego zarazem. Szła wyprostowana, poważna, zamyśloną wzrokiem śmiało patrząca kędyś w dal; lecz przy każdym żywym usłyszonym szmerze ludzkich głosów, przystawała i, przycisnąwszy się do płotu albo ściany, spuszczała oczy, nie trwożnie, posępnie raczej i niechętnie, tak, jakby wszelkie spotkanie się z ludźmi przykrém jej być musiało. Jedną tylko biała koza nie sprawiała jej obecnością swą żadnej przykrości. Owszem, dziewczyna wiodła za nią od chwili do chwili bacznie wejrzeniem, a gdy zwinne stworzenie oddalało się od niej zbyt daleko, przywoływała je ku sobie przyciszonymi, krótkimi wykrzykami. Wzajemnie koza rozumiała ją snadź dobrze i, wołaniu jej posłuszna, wracała ku niej, z pytającym jakby beczaniem. U końca ciasnej, biednej uliczki błysnęła świeża, majowa, rosą operłona i słońcem pożłociona, zieloność. Była to łączka niewielka, tuż za miasteczkiem leżąca, z jednej strony otoczona gęstym brzoźowym gajem, z drugiej otwierająca się na ogromne rozłogi pól, za którymi w głębokiej dali siniął długi pas wielkich borów.

Na widok łączki, dziewczyna nie przyspieszyła kroku, owszem zwolniła go, a po chwili, przywoławszy ku sobie kozę swą i ręką ująwszy jeden z małych jej różków, stanęła. Stanęła i patrzyła na ruchliwą scenę, która odbywała się na łączce i od której dolatywał uszu jej gwar zmieszany z dziecięcych śmiechów, krzyków i ze zwierzęcych beczek. Zrazu scena ta wydawała się tylko tłumem i chaotycznym migotaniem stworzeń mlecznej białości i pstrokatej postaci dziecinnych po zielonem tle. Po dłuższym dopiero patrzeniu, rozeznac było można kilkanaście małych dziewcząt, spędzających z pastwiska kilkadziesiąt kóz.

Dziewczęta były swawolne i spieszyły się do domów. Kozy były uparte i chciały pozostać na łące. Pomiędzy jednymi zawiązywały się uporne walki, w których zwierzęta odnosiły nad dziećmi najczęstsze zwycięstwa. Wymykały się one z rąk przewodniczek swych i w zwinnych podskokach biegleły ku porastającym gdzieś łąkę krzaczystym leśniczynom. Dziewczęta gonili je, a dogoniwszy i pochwytywszy obu rękoma długie pasmo szorstkiej ich sierści, nie wiedzieli co czynić dalej. Jedne przyzywały na pomoc towarzyszek swe, również jak one zajęte i zakłopotane; inne zabiegały drogą nieposłusznym pupilkom i, gdy już znajdowały się naprzeciw nich, wyciągały przed siebie oba ramiona obrończym gestem; inne jeszcze topiły obie ręce w kędziorkach swych włosów i wydawały rozgłosne krzyki rozpacz, albo upadały na ziemię i, tarzając się po miękkiej murawie, zanosiły się swawolnymi śmiechami. Krzyki te, śmiechy i wołania, połączone z przeciągłym beczaniem kóz, pochwytywały powiewy ciepłych wiatrów, lecące nad łąką, i niosły pomiędzy posępne uliczki miasteczka, na szerokie, złote błonia, w dalekie głębokie gaju. W pozołconem też powietrzu migotały i przelatwały, krzyżując się ze sobą, nagie, drobne stopy, depczące zieloną trawę, małe głowy okryte włosami wszech odcieni, od czarność hebanu do czerwoności miedzi i bladej żółtości Inu.

Wysmukła, poważna dziewczyna, przebywająca wraz ze swawolną lecz posłuszną kozą ciasną uliczką, ku

24 pt / 10 mm

Our friends at home may well rejoice with us, for we are at our goal, and up to a point, at least, we have shown that the statement of Professor Challenger can be verified. We have not, it is true, ascended the plateau, but it lies before us, and even Professor Summerlee is in a more chastened mood. Not that he will for an instant admit that his rival could be right,

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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When I wrote last we were about to leave the Indian village where we had been deposited by the Esmeralda. I have to begin my report by bad news,

Arthur Conan Doyle:
The Lost World

Allrounder Grotesk Compressed **Bold**

11 pt / 5 mm

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6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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The very next day we did actually make our start upon this remarkable expedition. We found that all our possessions fitted very easily into the two canoes, and we divided our personnel, six in each, taking the obvious precaution in the interests of peace of putting one Professor into each canoe. Personally, I was with Challenger, who was in a beatific humour, moving about as one in a silent ecstasy and beaming benevolence from every feature. I have had some experience of him in other moods, however, and shall be less surprised when the thunderstorms suddenly come up amidst the sunshine. If it is impossible to be at your ease, it is equally impossible to be dull in his company, for one is always in a state of half-tremulous doubt as to what sudden turn his formidable temper may take.

For two days we made our way up a good-sized river, some hundreds of yards broad, and dark in colour, but transparent, so that one could usually see the bottom. The affluents of the Amazon are, half of them, of this nature, while the other half are whitish and opaque, the difference depending upon the class of country through which they have flowed. The dark indicate vegetable decay, while the others point to clayey soil. Twice we came across rapids, and in each case made a portage of half a mile or so to avoid them. The woods on either side were primeval, which are more easily penetrated than woods of the second growth, and we had no great difficulty in carrying our canoes through them. How shall I ever forget the solemn mystery of it? The height of the trees and the thickness of the boles exceeded anything which I in my town-bred life could have imagined, shooting upwards in magnificent columns until, at an enormous distance above our heads, we could dimly discern the spot where they threw out their side-branches into Gothic upward curves

24 pt / 10 mm

En un lugar de la Mancha, de cuyo nombre no quiero acordarme, no ha mucho tiempo que vivía un hidalgo de los de lanza en astillero, adarga antigua, rocín flaco y galgo corredor. Una olla de algo más vaca que carnero, salpicón las más noches, duelos y quebrantos los sábados, lantejas los viernes, algún palomino de añadidura los domingos, consumían

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***Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra:
El ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha***

Allrounder Grotesk Compressed **Bold Italic**

11 pt / 5 mm

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Es, pues, de saber que este sobredicho hidalgo, los ratos que estaba ocioso, que eran los más del año, se daba a leer libros de

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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Es, pues, de saber que este sobredicho hidalgo, los ratos que estaba ocioso, que eran los más del año, se daba a leer libros de caballerías, con tanta afición y gusto, que olvidó casi de todo punto el ejercicio de la caza, y aun la administración de su hacienda. Y llegó a tanto su curiosidad y desatino en esto, que vendió muchas hanegas de tierra de sembradura para comprar libros de caballerías en que leer, y así, llevó a su casa todos cuantos pudo haber dellos; y de todos, ningunos le parecían tan bien como los que compuso el famoso Feliciano de Silva, porque la claridad de su prosa y aquellas entricadas razones suyas le parecían de perlas, y más cuando llegaba a leer aquellos requiebros y cartas de desafíos, donde en muchas partes hallaba escrito: La razón de la sinrazón que a mi razón se hace, de tal manera mi razón enflaquece, que con razón me quejo de la vuestra fermosura. Y también cuando leía: ...los altos cielos que de vuestra divinidad divinamente con las estrellas os fortifican, y os hacen merecedora del merecimiento que merece la vuestra grandeza.

Con estas razones perdía el pobre caballero el juicio, y desvelábase por entenderlas y desentrañarles el sentido, que no se lo sacara ni las entendiera el mismo Aristóteles, si resucitara para sólo ello. No estaba muy bien con las heridas que don Belianís daba y recibía, porque se imaginaba que, por grandes maestros que le hubiesen curado, no dejaría de tener el rostro y todo el cuerpo lleno de cicatrices y señales. Pero, con todo, alababa en su autor aquel acabar su libro con la promesa de aquella inacabable aventura, y muchas veces le vino

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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Es, pues, de saber que este sobredicho hidalgo, los ratos que estaba ocioso, que eran los más del año, se daba a leer libros de caballerías, con tanta afición y gusto, que olvidó casi de todo punto el ejercicio de la caza, y aun la administración de su hacienda. Y llegó a tanto su curiosidad y desatino en esto, que vendió muchas hanegas de tierra de sembradura para comprar libros de caballerías en que leer, y así, llevó a su casa todos cuantos pudo haber dellos; y de todos, ningunos le parecían tan bien como los que compuso el famoso Feliciano de Silva, porque la claridad de su prosa y aquellas entricadas razones suyas le parecían de perlas, y más cuando llegaba a leer aquellos requiebros y cartas de desafíos, donde en muchas partes hallaba escrito: La razón de la sinrazón que a mi razón se hace, de tal manera mi razón enflaquece, que con razón me quejo de la vuestra fermosura. Y también cuando leía: ...los altos cielos que de vuestra divinidad divinamente con las estrellas os fortifican, y os hacen merecedora del merecimiento que merece la vuestra grandeza.

Con estas razones perdía el pobre caballero el juicio, y desvelábase por entenderlas y desentrañarles el sentido, que no se lo sacara ni las entendiera el mismo Aristóteles, si resucitara para sólo ello. No estaba muy bien con las heridas que don Belianís daba y recibía, porque se imaginaba que, por grandes maestros que le hubiesen curado, no dejaría de tener el rostro y todo el cuerpo lleno de cicatrices y señales. Pero, con todo, alababa en su autor aquel acabar su libro con la promesa de aquella inacabable aventura, y muchas veces le vino deseo de tomar la pluma y darle fin al pie de la letra, como allí se promete; y sin duda alguna lo hiciera, y aun saliera con ello, si otros mayores y continuos pensamientos no se lo estorbaran. Tuvo muchas veces competencia con el cura de su lugar -que era hombre docto, graduado en Sigüenza-, sobre cuál había sido mejor caballero: Palmerín de Inglaterra o Amadís de Gaula; mas maese Nicolás, barbero del mismo pueblo, decía que ninguno llegaba al Caballero del Febo, y que si alguno se le podía comparar, era don Galaor, hermano de Amadís de Gaula, porque tenía muy acomodada condición para todo; que no era caballero melindroso, ni tan llorón como su hermano, y que en lo de la valentía no le iba en zaga.

En resolución, él se enfrascó tanto en su lectura, que se le pasaban las noches leyendo de claro en claro, y los días de turbio en turbio; y así, del poco dormir y del mucho leer, se le secó el cerebro, de manera que vino a perder el juicio. Llenósele la fantasía de todo aquello que leía en los libros, así de encantamientos como de pendencias, batallas, desafíos, heridas, requiebros, amores, tormentas y disparates imposibles; y asentósele de tal modo en la imaginación que era verdad toda aquella máquina de aquellas soñadas invenciones que leía, que para él no había otra historia más cierta en el mundo. Decía él que el Cid Ruy Díaz había sido muy buen caballero, pero que no tenía que ver con el Caballero de la Ardiente Espada, que de sólo un revés había partido por medio dos fieros y descomunales gigantes. Mejor estaba con Bernardo del Carpio, porque en Roncesvalles había muerto a Roldán el encantado, valiéndose de la industria de Hércules, cuando ahogó a Anteo, el hijo de la Tierra, entre los brazos. Decía mucho bien del gigante Morgante, porque, con ser de aquella generación gigantea,

24 pt / 10 mm

The summer evening had begun to fold the world in its mysterious embrace. Far away in the west the sun was setting and the last glow of all too fleeting day lingered lovingly on sea and strand, on the proud promontory of dear old Howth guarding as ever the waters of the bay, on the weedgrown rocks along Sandymount shore and, last but not least, on

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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James Joyce:
Ulysses

Allrounder Grotesk Compressed **XBold**

11 pt / 5 mm

The summer evening had begun to fold the world in its mysterious embrace. Far away in the west the sun was setting and the last glow of all too fleeting day lingered lovingly on sea and strand, on the proud promontory of dear old Howth guarding as ever the waters of the bay, on the weedgrown rocks along Sandymount shore and, last but not least, on the quiet church whence there streamed forth at times upon the stillness the voice of prayer to her who is in her pure radiance a beacon ever to the stormtossed heart of man, Mary, star of the sea.

The three girl friends were seated on the rocks, enjoying the evening scene and the air which was fresh but not too chilly. Many a time and oft were they wont to come there to that favourite nook to have a cosy chat beside the sparkling waves and discuss matters feminine, Cissy Caffrey and Edy Boardman with the baby in the pushcar and Tommy and Jacky Caffrey, two little curlyheaded boys, dressed in sailor suits with caps to match and the name H. M. S. Belleisle printed on both. For Tommy and Jacky Caffrey were twins, scarce four years old and very noisy and spoiled twins sometimes but for all that darling little fellows with bright merry faces and endearing ways about them. They were dabbling in the sand with their spades and buckets, building castles as children do, or

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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—Now, baby, Cissy Caffrey said. Say out big, big. I want a drink of water.

And baby prattled after her:

—A jink a jink a jawbo.

Cissy Caffrey cuddled the wee chap for she was awfully fond of children, so patient with little sufferers and Tommy Caffrey could never be got to take his castor oil unless it was Cissy Caffrey that held his nose and promised him the scatty heel of the loaf of brown bread with golden syrup on. What a persuasive power that girl had! But to be sure baby was as good as gold, a perfect little dote in his new fancy bib. None of your spoilt beauties, Flora Mac Flimsy sort, was Cissy Caffrey. A truerhearted lass never drew the breath of life, always with a laugh in her gipsylike eyes and a frolicsome word on her cherryripe red lips, a girl lovable in the extreme. And Edy Boardman laughed too at the quaint language of little brother.

But just then there was a slight altercation between Master Tommy and Master Jacky. Boys will be boys and our two twins were no exception

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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But just then there was a slight altercation between Master Tommy and Master Jacky. Boys will be boys and our two twins were no exception to this golden rule. The apple of discord was a certain castle of sand which Master Jacky had built and Master Tommy would have it right go wrong that it was to be architecturally improved by a frontdoor like the Martello tower had. But if Master Tommy was headstrong Master Jacky was selfwilled too and, true to the maxim that every little Irishman's house is his castle, he fell upon his hated rival and to such purpose that the wouldbe assailant came to grief and (alas to relate!) the coveted castle too. Needless to say the cries of discomfited Master Tommy drew the attention of the girl friends.

—Come here, Tommy, his sister called imperatively, at once! And you, Jacky, for shame to throw poor Tommy in the dirty sand. Wait till I catch you for that.

His eyes misty with unshed tears Master Tommy came at her call for their big sister's word was law with the twins. And in a sad plight he was after his misadventure. His little man-o'-war top and unmentionables were full of sand but Cissy was a past mistress in the art of smoothing over life's tiny troubles and and very quickly not one speck of sand was to be seen on his smart little suit. Still the blue eyes were glistening with hot tears that would well up so she kissed away the hurtiness and shook her hand at Master Jacky the culprit and said if she was near him she wouldn't be far from him, her eyes dancing in admonition.

—Nasty bold Jacky! she cried.

She put an arm round the little mariner and coaxed winningly:

—What's your name? Butter and cream?

—Tell us who is your sweetheart, spoke Edy Boardman. Is Cissy your sweetheart?

24 pt / 10 mm

Ma venendo all'altra parte quando un Principe cittadino, non per scelleratezza o altra intollerabile violenza, ma con il favore degli altri suoi cittadini diventa Principe della sua patria, il qual si può chiamare Principato civile, nè al pervenirvi è necessario o tutta virtù, o tutta fortuna, ma piuttosto un'astuzia fortunata; dico, che si ascende

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

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Niccolò Machiavelli:
Il Principe

Allrounder Grotesk Compressed **XBold Italic**

11 pt / 5 mm

Ma venendo all'altra parte quando un Principe cittadino, non per scelleratezza o altra intollerabile violenza, ma con il favore degli altri suoi cittadini diventa Principe della sua patria, il qual si può chiamare Principato civile, nè al pervenirvi è necessario o tutta virtù, o tutta fortuna, ma piuttosto un'astuzia fortunata; dico, che si ascende a questo Principato o col favore del popolo, o col favore de' grandi. Perchè in ogni città si trovano questi duoi umori diversi, e nascono da questo, che il popolo desidera non esser comandato nè oppresso da' grandi, e i grandi desiderano comandare e opprimere il popolo; e da questi duoi appetiti diversi surge nelle città uno de' tre effetti, o Principato, o Libertà, o Licenza. Il Principato è causato o dal popolo, o da' grandi, secondochè l'una, o l'altra di queste parte ne ha l'occasione; perchè vedendo i grandi non poter resistere al popolo, cominciano a voltare la riputazione ad uno di loro, e lo fanno Principe, per poter sotto l'ombra sua sfogare l'appetito loro. Il popolo ancora volta la riputazione ad un solo, vedendo non poter resistere alli grandi, e lo fa Principe, per essere con l'autorità sua difeso. Colui che viene al Principato con l'aiuto de' grandi, si mantiene con più difficoltà, che quello che diventa con l'aiuto del popolo; perchè si trova Principe con di molti intorno che a loro pare essere eguali a lui; e per questo non gli può nè comandare, nè maneggiare a suo modo. Ma colui che arriva al Principato con il favor popolare, vi si trova solo, e ha intorno o nessuno o pochissimi che non sieno parati ad ubbidire. Oltre a questo, non si può con onestà soddisfare a' grandi, e senza ingiuria d'altri, ma sibbene al popolo; perchè quello del popolo è più onesto fine che quel de' grandi, volendo questi opprimere, e quello non essere oppresso. Aggiungesi ancora, che del popolo nemico il Principe non si può mai assicurare per essere troppi; de' grandi si può assicurare per essere pochi.

Il peggio che possa aspettare un Principe dal popolo nemico, è l'essere abbandonato da lui; ma da' grandi nemici non solo debbe temere di essere abbandonato, ma che ancor loro gli venghino contro; perchè essendo in quelli più vedere e più astuzia, avanzano sempre tempo per salvarsi, e cercano gradi con quello che sperano che vinca. È necessitato ancora il Principe vivere sempre con quel medesimo popolo, ma può ben fare senza quelli medesimi grandi, potendo farne e disfarne ogni di, e torre e dare, quando gli piace, riputazione loro. E per chiarire meglio questa parte, dico, come i grandi si debbono considerare in duoi modi principalmente, cioè o si governano in modo col procedere loro, che si obbligano in tutto alla tua fortuna, o no; quelli che si obbligano, e non sieno rapaci, si debbono onorare ed amare; quelli che non si obbligano, si hanno a considerare in duoi modi: o fanno questo

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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Conchiuderò solo che ad un Principe è necessario avere il popolo amico, altrimenti non ha nelle avversità rimedio. Nabide Principe degli Spartani sostenne l'ossessione di tutta Grecia e di uno esercito Romano vittoriosissimo, e difese contro a quelli la patria sua e il suo Stato, e gli bastò solo, ognuno promette, e ciascuno vuole morire per lui quando la morte è discosto; ma ne' tempi avversi, quando lo Stato ha bisogno de' cittadini, allora se ne trova pochi. E tanto più è questa esperienza pericolosa, quanto la non si può fare se non una volta. Però uno Principe savio deve pensare un modo, per il quale li suoi cittadini sempre, ed in ogni modo e qualità di tempo, abbino bisogno dello Stato di lui, e sempre poi gli saranno fedeli.

24 pt / 10 mm

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we

16 pt / 7,5 mm

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12 pt / 5 mm

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way—in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only. There were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a plain face, on the throne of England; there were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a fair face, on the throne of France. In both countries it was clearer than crystal to the lords of the State preserves of loaves and fishes, that things in general were settled for ever.

Charles Dickens:
A Tale of Two Cities

Allrounder Grotesk Compressed **Black**

11 pt / 5 mm

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way—in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.

There were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a plain face, on the throne of England; there were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a fair face, on the throne of France. In both countries it was clearer than crystal to the lords of the State preserves of loaves and fishes, that things in general were settled for ever.

It was the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five. Spiritual revelations were conceded to England at that favoured period, as at this. Mrs. Southcott had recently attained her five-and-twentieth blessed birthday, of whom a prophetic private in the Life Guards had heralded the sublime appearance by announcing that arrangements were made for the swallowing up

9 pt / 3,75 mm

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way—in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.

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France, less favoured on the whole as to matters spiritual than her sister of the shield and trident, rolled with exceeding smoothness down hill, making paper money and spending it. Under the guidance of her Christian pastors, she entertained herself, besides, with such humane achievements as sentencing a youth to have his hands cut off, his tongue torn out with pincers, and his body burned alive, because he had not kneeled down in the rain to do honour to a dirty procession of monks which passed within his view, at a distance of some fifty or sixty yards. It is likely enough that, rooted in the woods of France and Norway, there were growing trees, when that sufferer was put to death, already marked by the Woodman, Fate, to come down and be sawn into boards, to make a certain movable framework with a sack and a knife in it, terrible in history. It is likely enough

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way—in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.

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France, less favoured on the whole as to matters spiritual than her sister of the shield and trident, rolled with exceeding smoothness down hill, making paper money and spending it. Under the guidance of her Christian pastors, she entertained herself, besides, with such humane achievements as sentencing a youth to have his hands cut off, his tongue torn out with pincers, and his body burned alive, because he had not kneeled down in the rain to do honour to a dirty procession of monks which passed within his view, at a distance of some fifty or sixty yards. It is likely enough that, rooted in the woods of France and Norway, there were growing trees, when that sufferer was put to death, already marked by the Woodman, Fate, to come down and be sawn into boards, to make a certain movable framework with a sack and a knife in it, terrible in history. It is likely enough that in the rough outhouses of some tillers of the heavy lands adjacent to Paris, there were sheltered from the weather that very day, rude carts, bespattered with rustic mire, snuffed about by pigs, and roosted in by poultry, which the Farmer, Death, had already set apart to be his tumbrils of the Revolution. But that Woodman and that Farmer, though they work unceasingly, work silently, and no one heard them as they went about with muffled tread: the rather, forasmuch as to entertain any suspicion that they were awake, was to be atheistical and traitorous.

In England, there was scarcely an amount of order and protection to justify much national boasting. Boxing burglaries by armed men, and highway robberies, took place in the capital itself every night; families were publicly cautioned not to go out of town without removing their furniture to upholsterers' warehouses for security; the highwayman in the dark was a City tradesman in the light, and, being recognised and challenged by his fellow-trademan whom he stopped in his character of "the Captain," gallantly shot him through the head and rode away; the mail was waylaid by seven robbers, and the guard shot three dead, and then got shot dead himself by the other four, "in consequence of the failure of his ammunition;" after which the mail was robbed in peace; that magnificent potentate, the Lord Mayor of London, was made to stand and deliver on Turnham Green, by one highwayman, who despoiled the illustrious creature in sight of all his retinue; prisoners in London gaols fought battles with their turnkeys, and the majesty of the law fired blunderbusses in among them, loaded with rounds of shot and ball; thieves snipped off diamond crosses from the

24 pt / 10 mm

The market price of every particular commodity is regulated by the proportion between the quantity which is actually brought to market, and the demand of those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity, or the whole value of the rent, labor, and profit, which must be paid in order to bring it thither. Such people may be

16 pt / 7,5 mm

The market price of every particular commodity is regulated by the proportion between the quantity which is actually brought to market, and the demand of those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity, or the whole value of the rent, labor, and profit, which must be paid in order to bring it thither. Such people may be called the effectual demanders, and their demand the effectual demand; since it may be sufficient to effectuate the bringing

12 pt / 5 mm

The market price of every particular commodity is regulated by the proportion between the quantity which is actually brought to market, and the demand of those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity, or the whole value of the rent, labor, and profit, which must be paid in order to bring it thither. Such people may be called the effectual demanders, and their demand the effectual demand; since it may be sufficient to effectuate the bringing of the commodity to market. It is different from the absolute demand. A very poor man may be said in some sense to have a demand for a coach and six; he might like to have it; but his demand is not an effectual demand, as the commodity can never be brought to market in order to satisfy it. When the quantity of any commodity which is brought to market falls short of the effectual demand, all those who are willing to pay the

Adam Smith:
An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations

Allrounder Grotesk Compressed **Black Italic**

11 pt / 5 mm

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When the quantity of any commodity which is brought to market falls short of the effectual demand, all those who are willing to pay the whole value of the rent, wages, and profit, which must be paid in order to bring it thither, cannot be supplied with the quantity which they want. Rather than want it altogether, some of them will be willing to give more. A competition will immediately begin among them, and the market price will rise more or less above the natural price, according as either the greatness of the deficiency, or the wealth and

9 pt / 3,75 mm

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When the quantity brought to market exceeds the effectual demand, it cannot be all sold to those who are willing to pay the whole value of the rent, wages, and profit, which must be paid in order to bring it thither. Some part must be sold to those who are willing to pay less, and the low price which they give for it must reduce the price of the whole. The market price will sink more or less below the natural price, according as the greatness of the excess increases more or less the competition of the sellers, or according as it happens to be more or less important to them to get immediately rid of the commodity. The same excess in the importation of perishable, will occasion a much greater competition than in that of durable commodities; in the importation of oranges, for example, than in that of old iron.

When the quantity brought to market is just sufficient to supply the effectual demand and no more, the market price naturally comes to be either exactly, or as nearly as can be judged of, the same with the natural price. The whole quantity upon hand can be disposed of for this

6.5 pt / 2,5 mm

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When the quantity brought to market is just sufficient to supply the effectual demand and no more, the market price naturally comes to be either exactly, or as nearly as can be judged of, the same with the natural price. The whole quantity upon hand can be disposed of for this price, and cannot be disposed of for more. The competition of the different dealers obliges them all to accept of this price, but does not oblige them to accept of less.

The quantity of every commodity brought to market naturally suits itself to the effectual demand. It is the interest of all those who employ their land, labor, or stock, in bringing any commodity to market, that the quantity never should exceed the effectual demand and it is the interest of all other people that it never should fall short of that demand.

If at any time it exceeds the effectual demand, some of the component parts of its price must be paid below their natural rate. If it is rent, the interest of the landlords will immediately prompt them to withdraw a part of their land; and if it is wages or profit, the interest of the laborers in the one case, and of their employers in the other, will prompt them to withdraw a part of their labor or stock from this employment. The quantity brought to market will soon be no more than sufficient to supply the effectual demand. All the different parts of its price will rise to their natural rate, and the whole price to its natural price. If, on the contrary, the quantity brought to market should at any time fall short of the effectual demand, some of the component parts of its price must rise above their natural rate. If it is rent, the interest of all other landlords will naturally prompt them to prepare more land for the raising of this commodity; if it is wages or profit, the interest of all other laborers and dealers will soon prompt them to employ more labor and stock in preparing and bringing it to market. The quantity brought thither will soon be sufficient to supply the effectual



How to Become A Millionaire By Selling ... Philosophy Books

The unlikely story of an obscure Delaware publishing house that won over the hearts (and wallets) of the web's most influential philosophy geeks

BY ROSE GUATTARI

READING TIME: 18 MINUTES

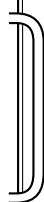
BOOKSELLING IS PROBABLY not the most surefire way to amass a fortune these times (if your last name is not Bezos, that is). Yet, it's a feat that *Spinozazz*, a small publishing house based out of a sleepy Delaware town, has successfully pulled off—in a mere 19 months.

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F

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kindness is king while coolness is
overrated. Sounds good? Come
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spectacular.



G

Character Set & OpenType Features / 1

[illegible]

Character Set & OpenType Features / 2

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