

HoB Chapter 8 Figures

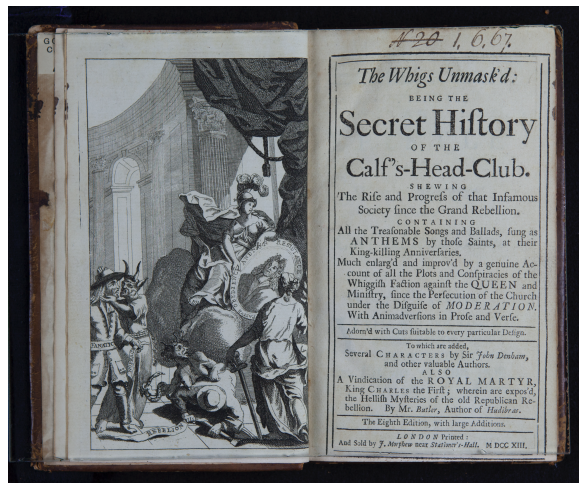


Figure 1a Edward Ward, *Whigs Unmasked, or an Address to the People of Great Britain* DA430 .W21w
London, 1713

Ward was a humorist and poet who used verse to present observations on the events of his day in England, including commentary on the class structure of British life. The Whigs supported constitutional—as opposed to absolute—monarchy.

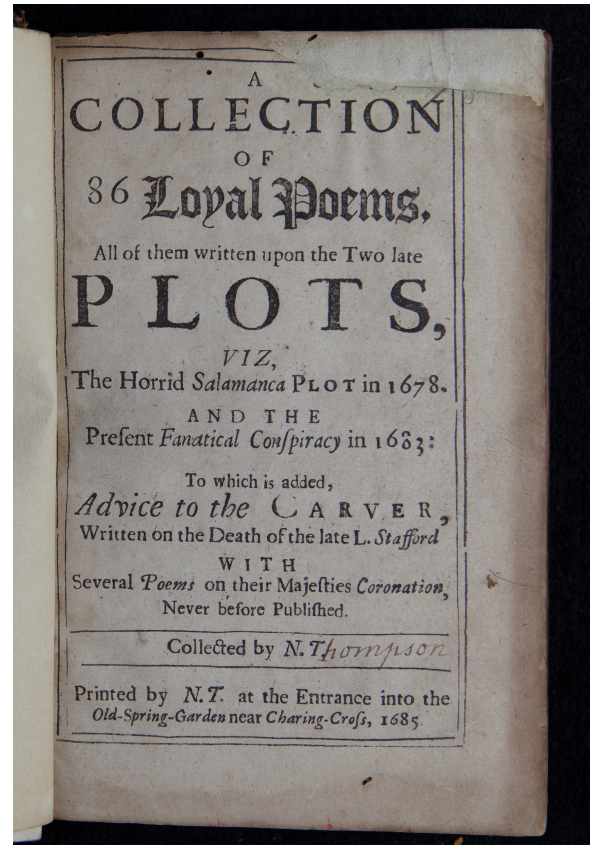


Figure 1b Nathaniel Thompson, *A Collection of 86 loyal poems, all of them written upon the two late plots, vis. The horrid Salamanca plot in 1678, and the present fanatical conspiracy in 1683 [...]*

PR1213 .T375c

London, 1685

This collection of poems written in relation to the “Salamanca conspiracy” and other political events. Some are written in the voice of King Charles I. Though not printed in the broadsheet format, they are an example of political verse and print commentary on events.

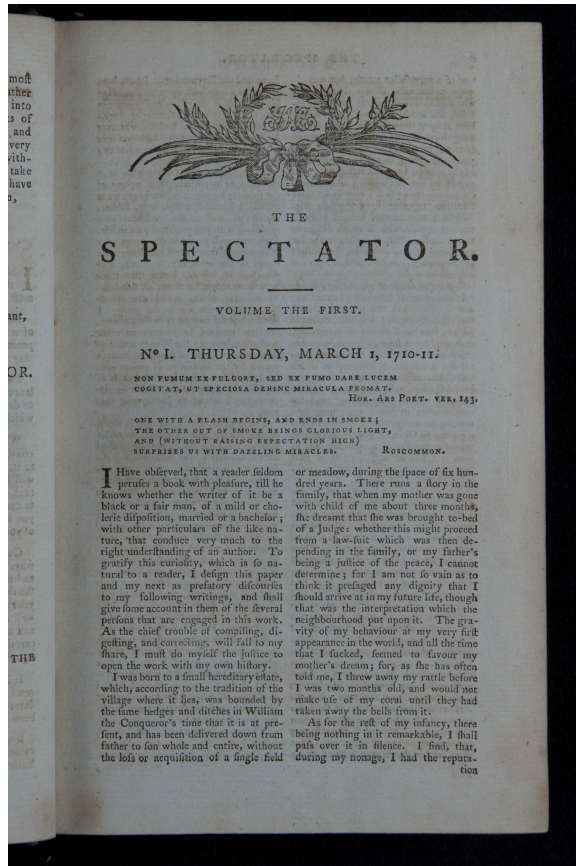


Figure 2 Joseph Addison and Richard Steele, *The Spectator*, 1710-11 Harrison's British "Classicks" series, 1793 reprint PR1101 .H24 1790z
The sheaf of palms and wreath of laurels encircling the initials branding this as part of the "Harrison Classics" shows the esteem in which *The Spectator* was held for generations. Remarkably, this publication appeared daily for 555 numbers and had a readership of over three thousand people, including a large proportion of women. The journal circulated in tea rooms and coffee houses as well as to individual households.

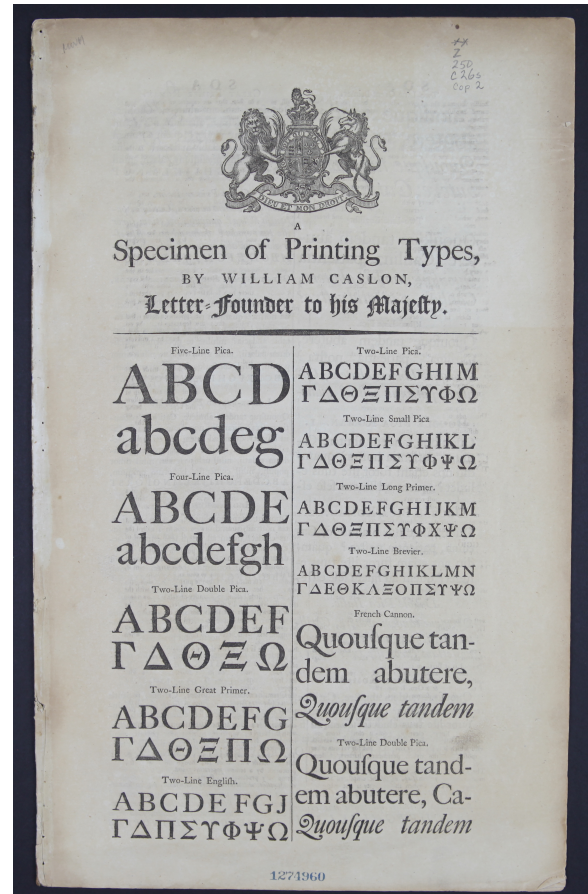
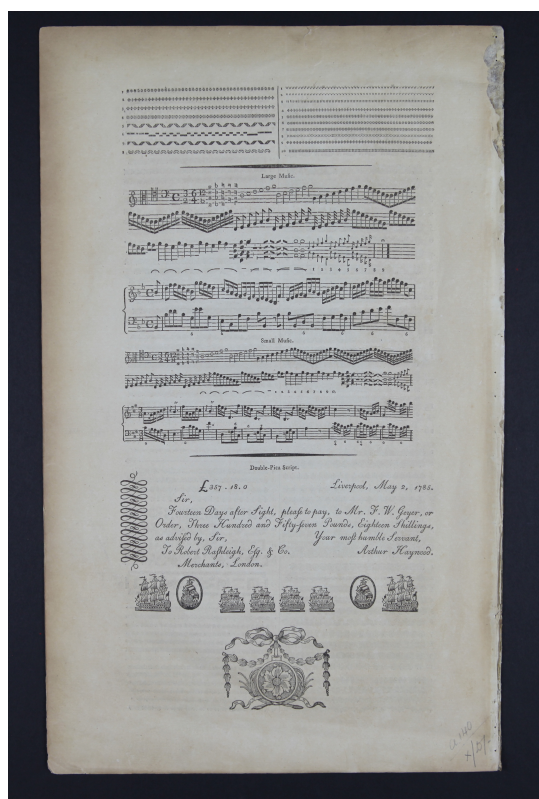


Figure 2b William Caslon, 1785, specimen sheet **Z250 .C26s
The text of *The Spectator* was composed in Caslon, one of the most robust and widely used British typefaces of the 18th century. Long beholden to Dutch typesetters, the British printing industry quickly absorbed the verstaile designs of the prolific William Caslon. These fonts followed the course of British Empire and were distributed throughout the far flung Colonies, including those in North America. Caslon's original specimens were first issued in the 1720s. Caslon died in 1766, but the foundry continued under the supervision of his sons.



2c William Caslon, 1785, Specimen Sheet
**Z250 .C26s

Printing sheet music was a challenge, as the combination of notes, staves, and other features multiplied the number of elements required in a font. Early music printing consisted of “double-strike” printing, the overprinting of notes on a staff, but Caslon’s fonts represented each element individually, as can be seen on close examination of this sheet, where the joins between the lines of the musical staff are evident.

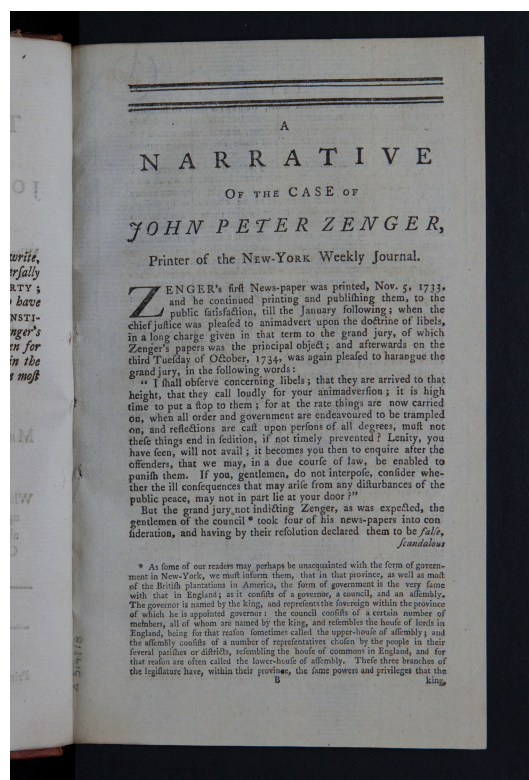


Figure 3 Peter Zenger, Boston News-Letter,
1768

K39 .Z43t

Peter Zenger’s acquittal in 1734 of a case where he was accused of libel by the Governor of New York became a landmark decision in freedom of the press. This account of the trial was printed thirty-four years later.

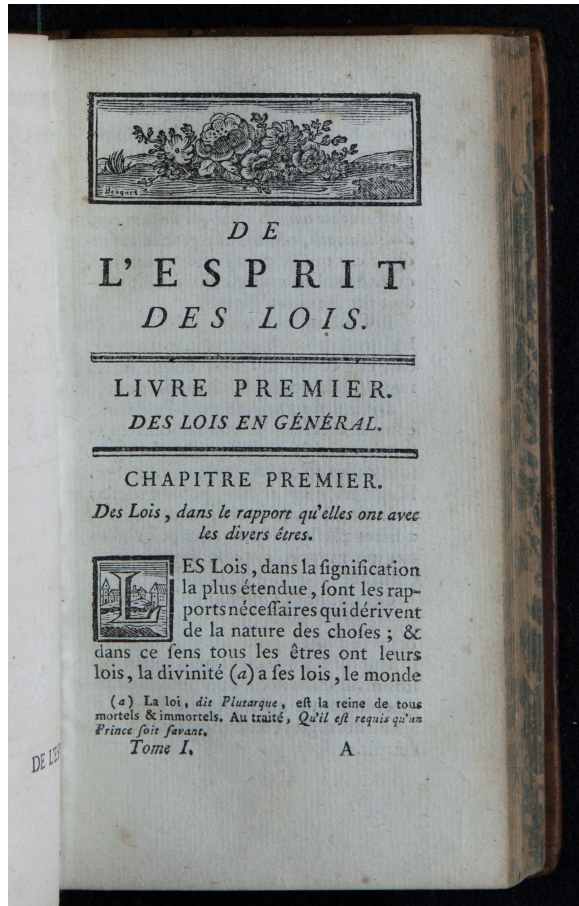


Figure 4 Baron de Montesquieu, Oeuvres
Z233.M3 M76o 1772

Initially published anonymously in 1748, "The Spirit of the Laws" was a treatise that had a profound influence on the formulation of the American political system. The work outlined principles of separation of powers, preservation of liberty, and relations between citizens and their governments. The small size and elegant typography are typical of the 18th century.

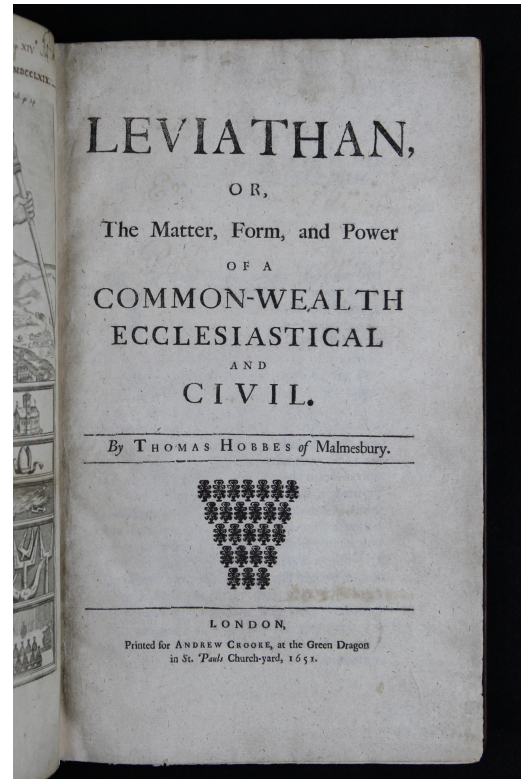


Figure 5 Hobbes Leviathan

*JC153 .H651 1651c

Thomas Hobbes's treatise, originally published in 1651, outlined the concept of the "social contract" on which American democracy was based. This concept assumes that the citizens transfer certain rights to the State in exchange for benefits within the Commonwealth to which they are loyal. Hobbes envisioned a monarchical government, but one constrained by laws that would raise society above conditions of "brute" nature.

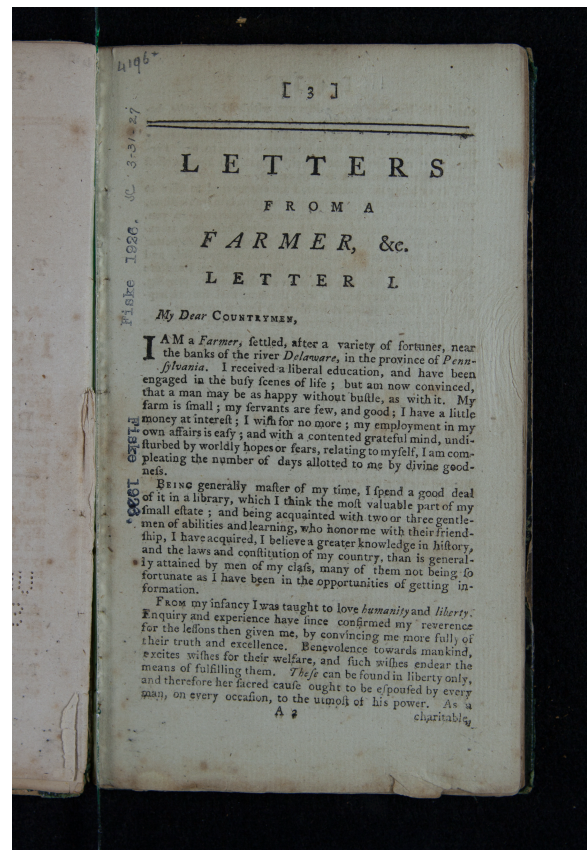
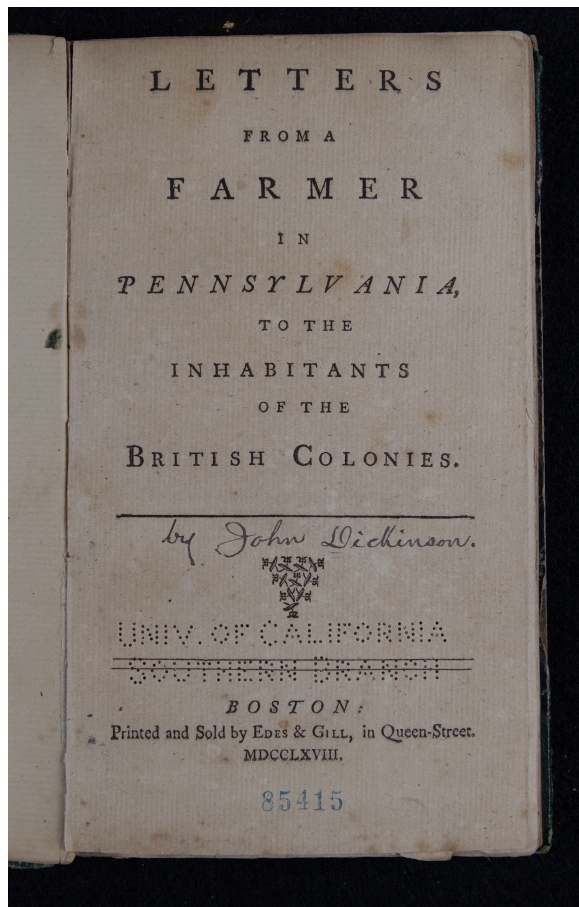


Figure 6 Dickinson, Letters 1767

E211 .D56

John Dickinson's *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania* was initially issued in a series of publications that were deeply influential in forming public opinion in favor of the War of Independence. By taking on the voice of a farmer, the author, who was a lawyer and legislator, argued against the legitimacy of certain taxes being levied on the Colonies. This collection of the original twelve letters, published in Boston in 1768, is a testament to their popularity.

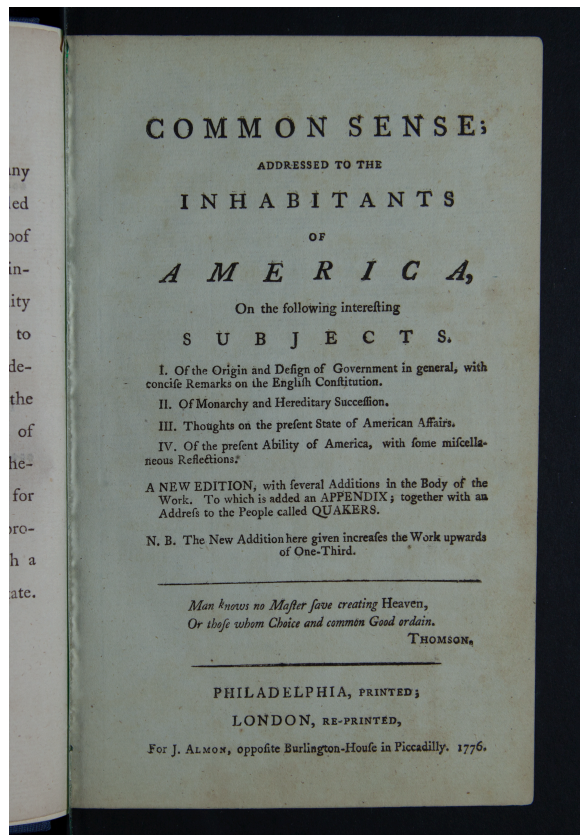


Figure 7 Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, 1776
E211 .P16c 1776
Few pamphlets have had so consequential an impact as Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*. Originally issued in 1775-76, it appears here in a new edition in 1776, outlining the fundamental principles on which the Declaration of Independence in terms that questioned the moral legitimacy of monarchy. The work sold in the hundreds of thousands of copies within the first year and was widely circulated.

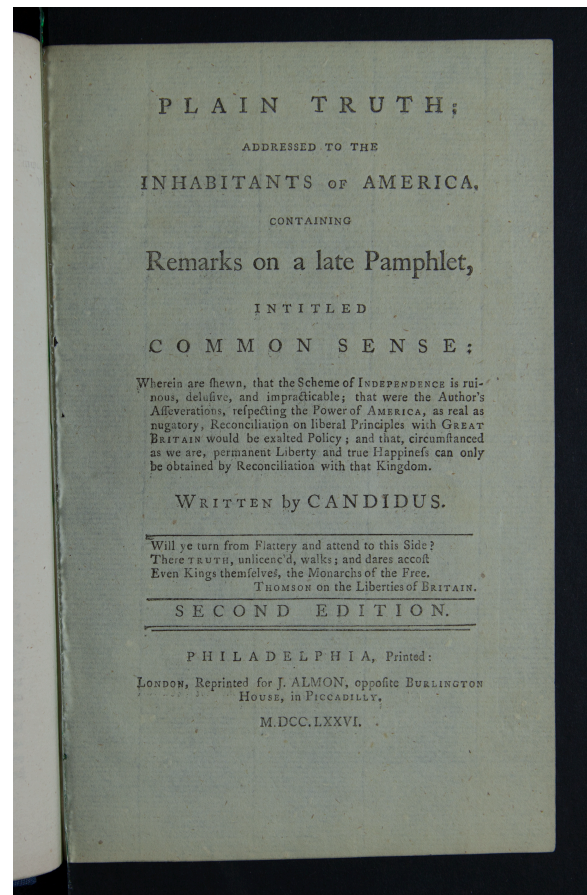


Figure 8 John Chalmers ("Candidus"), *Plain Truth*, 1776
E211 .P16c 1776
Written by a Loyalist from Maryland, this pamphlet adopted the title first used by Paine for "Common Sense," but the text on its title page makes clear that this tract is in opposition to Independence, which it characterizes as "ruinous, delusive, and impracticable." He argues for "Reconciliation" with Britain. The copy in YRL is bound into the same volume as Paine's work.

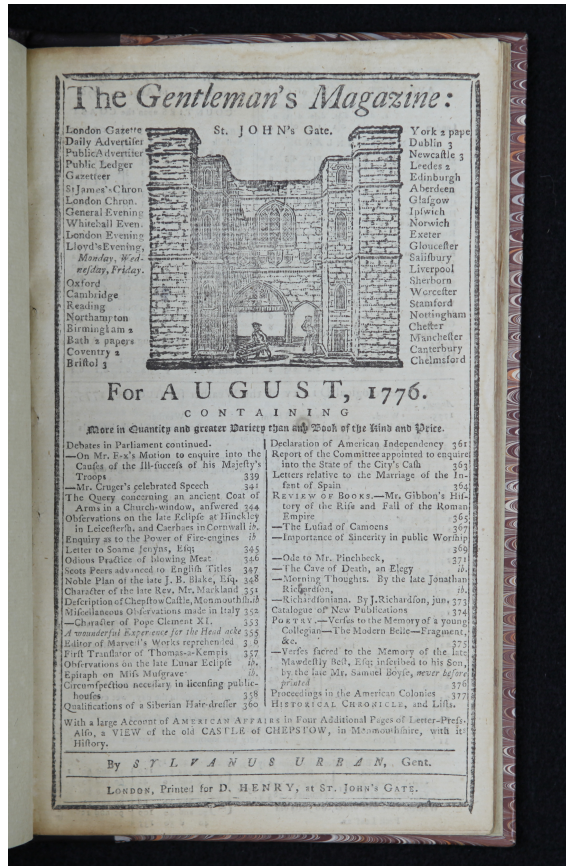


Figure 9a, *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1776
E221 .G28 1776
The first English publication of the *Declaration of Independence*, appeared in the August 1776 issue of this magazine. It is listed at the top of the right-hand column beginning on page 361. Other items in the same issue include a review of "Mr. Gibbon's History of the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire," observations on a recent eclipse, a list of Scots Peers advanced to English Titles, considerations on "licensing public-houses" and a reflection on the "Qualifications of a Siberian Hairdresser."

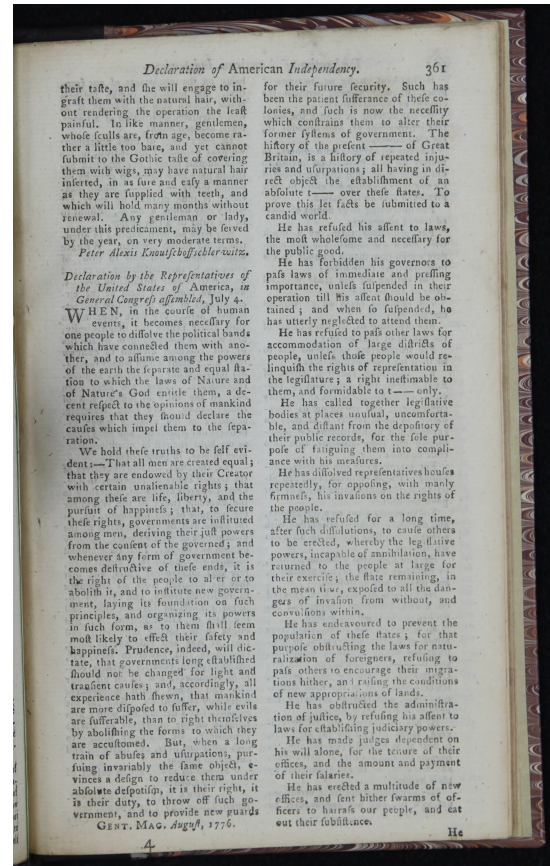


Figure 9b Declaration of Independence
E221 .G28 1776
The Declaration of Independence in its inconspicuous presentation within the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

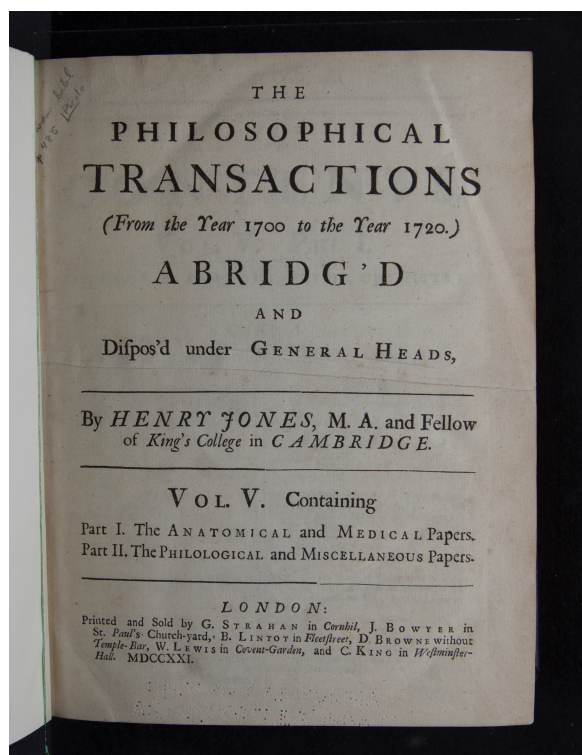


Figure 10 Henry Jones, Editor, *Philosophical Transactions*, 1721

No call number

A volume of the proceedings of the Royal Society, focused on matters of "Zoology, Anatomy, Physic and Chymistry," includes studies by various authors on matters as varied as the "Description of the Wood-pecker's Tongue," "Anatomy of the Heart of Land-Tortoises," "The Silk of Spiders," and "A Monstrous Calf." Papers omitted are also given mention.

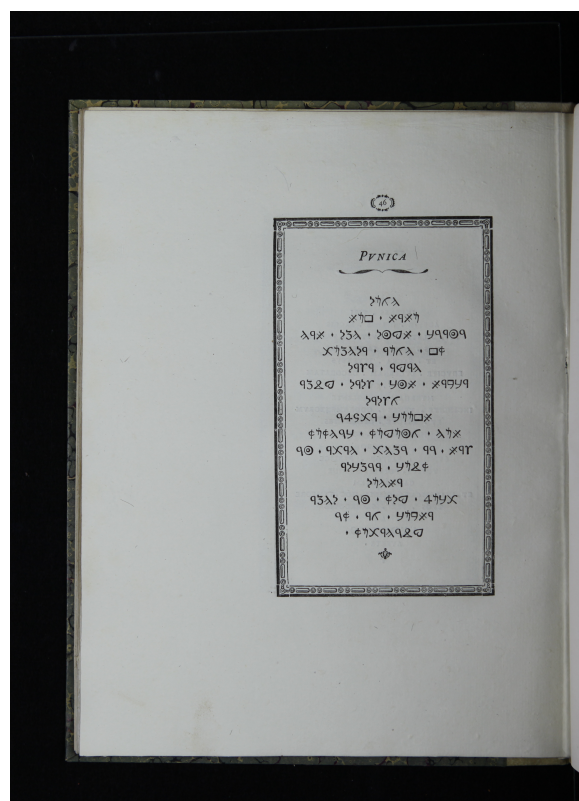


Figure 11 Giambattista Bodoni, *Manuale Tipografico*

1774 * Z233.B6 B63p YRL Special Collections Oversize*

This remarkable volume of type specimens, produced by one of the most important printers and designers of the 18th century, contains samples of fonts in a wide range of ancient and modern languages including: Hebrew, Greek, Rabbinic, Syriac, Chaldaic, Palmyrene, Turkish, Hebrew with points, Coptic, Syro-Estranghela, Samaritain, Arabic, Phoenician, Persian, Greek, German, Aegyptian, Armenian, Etruscan, and Punic. Punic, shown here, is an extinct form of the Phoenician alphabet spread throughout the Mediterranean. It is found in inscriptions in and around Carthage, on the North African coast.