The Minuteman Printſhop


## 18th Century Fonts and Clip-Art

by Walden Font
Wincheſter, Maſſachuſetts
1997
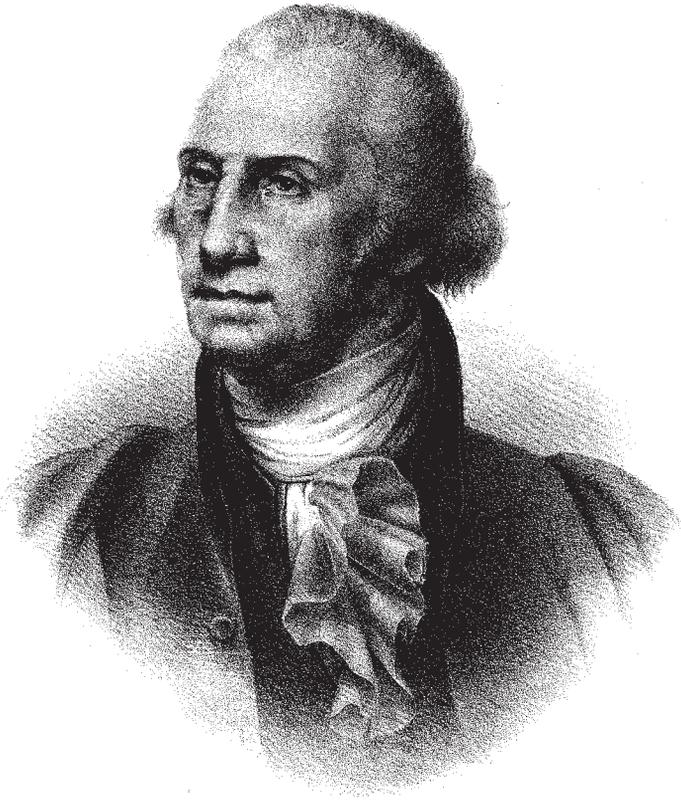
G. Washington
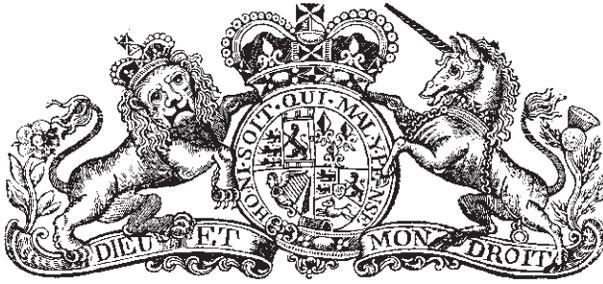
elcome, and thank you for purchasing the Minuteman Printshop! Whether you are a graphic designer, colonial re-enactor, teacher, history buff, or if you just like interesting typefaces, this package will provide you with the necessary ingredients to create or re-create authentic-looking documents, flyers, broadsides, newspapers and even entire books from America's colonial past. We have made every effort, both in historical research and craftsmanship to provide you with the finest product available. We hope you enjoy our work and look forward to hearing from you!

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The Printer to the Reader

Hereby underſtand that after great charge & Trouble, I have brought that Great Art and Myſtery of Printing into this part of America; believing it may be of great ſervice to you in ſeveral reſpects; hoping to find encouragement for the uſe and ſervice of the Inhabitants of theſe parts. Some irregularities there be in this Diary, which I deſire you to paſs by this year; for being lately come hither, my materials were miſplaced and out of order, whereupon I was forced to uſe figures and letters of various ſizes; but underſtanding thereto I ventured to make public this; deſiring you to accept thereof; by next (as I find encouragement) ſhall endeavour to have things compleat. And for the eaſe of clarks, ſcriveniers &c. I propoſe to print blank bonds, letters of attorney, indentures, warrants etc. & what elſe preſents itſelf wherein I ſhall be ready to ſervice you and remain your friend   William Bradford   10th month 1685

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Printing in Colonial America

When we think of the history of printing in America today, we are most likely to place the starting point with Ben Franklin and some of the other great American printers of the 18th century. In fact, as early as fifty years after its invention, the printed word had become an integral part of Western culture, and wherever European discoverers ventured, a printing press was sure to follow.

Thus the first American-printed book was issued in Mexico in 1536: By order of the Spanish Viceroy Mendoza, Jesuit missionaries printed the *"Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco".* We have no tangible evidence of this little volume, no copies appear to have survived the tides of time. The second printing project fared only slightly better: Just four single leaves of the "*Manual de Adultos"* from 1540 have come down to us. Later editions survive in greater quantities, showing us that the printing industry in the Spanish colonies flourished after those early years.

Likewise, one should think that the Pilgrim fathers had other things on their minds than printing, mainly their survival, but as early as 1638 a printing press was established in Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay Colony, to provide reading material for the spiritual edification of the colonists. The Rev. Jesse Glover and a number of Dutch gentlemen jointly contributed "towards furnishing of a printing-press with letters, forty-nine pounds and something more". The press was run by Mr. Stephen Day, his first publication was the *"Bay Psalm Book"* of 1640. While leaden types were still imported from the mother country well into the 18th century, a paper mill was established in Germantown, Pennsylvania as early as 1690, which illustrates the high demand for printed material.

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, brought a master printer by the name of William Bradford to Philadelphia. Bradford produced several religious publications and a small number of other printed material, but he soon found that he could not run a profitable business under the oppressive moral code that ruled Penn's colony; it prevented him from printing even the most trivial news. In 1725, Bradford moved to New York and established the *New York Gazette*, the first newspaper in that city and one of the first in New England.

Newspapers were a vital part of colonial life. In a society where communication between the 13 colonies, and even between towns, was discouraged, they provided the only means of spreading news other than by mere hearsay. This importance was recognized during the years

preceding the War of Independence: both Colonists and British rulers employed the press to spread heated propaganda among the people. The newspapers announced the Declaration of Independence as well as Lord Cornwallis' surrender. They were and are the forum for political discussion in our democracy - black and white evidence of the importance of free speech.

An interesting aspect of Colonial American printing is the uniformity of the typefaces used. Virtually every printer seems to have used the same exact type. This goes so far that, unless the piece in question is printed in one of these few faces, we do not consider it "the real thing". To find the reason for this lack of variety, we have to go back in history. The place is England, the year, 1637. The Star Chamber just decreed that "there shall be four founders of letters for printing and no more". There are many reasons for this measure, most prominently the fear that too much printed material might educate the masses beyond the comfort level of the ruling class. In any case, the new restriction reduced the number of available type styles to a small, mediocre selection. While some printers resorted to importing superior type from Holland, many others looked for a "homegrown" solution to the problem. They found it in William Caslon (1692 - 1766), a renowned engraver and tool maker. Caslon was commissioned to cut punches for a number of distinguished presses in London. He based his new designs on the Dutch fonts of the time and achieved such marvelous results that his type faces quickly became the standard for all kinds of printing, from fine books to the lowest of newspapers. Especially printers in the American colonies used the new type so extensively that no piece of 18th century American printing looks "real" to us unless it is printed in Caslon.

Walden Font honors William Caslon and the early American printers by presenting this collection of colonial typefaces, mainly based on Caslon's original designs, complete with long-s, ligatures and the rugged look that only a hand-cranked, wooden press imparts on printed words.

The Typefaces

Caſlon Book WF

Undoubtedly the most beautiful and popular typeface of the time, Caslon could be found in every colonial printshop. There are no bold grades or deviations from the form, it was left to the printer to create an aesthetically pleasing result simply by using various font sizes and spatial arrangements of the type.

Caſlon Book Italic WF

A style most commonly used for personal or place names, foreign words or phrases or terms that needed to stand out. At the beginning of a paragraph, the printer might also employ a more extravagant device, for example the following:

Caſlon Swaſh Italic WF

A font specifically intended to emphasize text, it should not be employed as a text font. It is hard to read in longer passages and not as pleasing to the eye as Caslon BookWF. Used sparingly, it will lend a distinguished character to your printed piece.

Ancient Black WF

You will hardly find a better font for strong headlines than Ancient Black. It is a so-called "Blackletter" font, impressive if used sparingly in large sizes, but tiring to the eye if employed as a text face.

Webſter Roman WF

Chosen by Noah Webster for his famous dictionary, this typeface already bespeaks the "modern" forms with strong stems and thin serifs that will make their debut in the early 1800's. This font may be used sparingly for Colonial era printing, but it really is more suitable for items related to the war of 1812. Note that by then, the long-s and most ligatures were no longer *en vogue*.

Webſter Italic WF

Naturally, Webster Roman has its cursive equivalent, which is used to emphasize words and to focus the reader's attention on the important passages of a text. As with its Roman cousin, the use of the long-s is optional.

English Hand WF

Every era has its own handwriting, and this is the standard developed in the 18th century. Difficult to write, but most beautiful, a handwriting such as this would be the pride of any scribe. English Hand WF is perfect for filling in partially printed documents, especially if your own handwriting looks nothing like this.

Heroes of the Revolution

Most of our font packages include our trademark signature fonts, digitized autographs of famous individuals, which you can use to sign your "official" documents. These signatures are scalable and will print perfectly at any point size. Do you need your dispatches signed by General "Mad" Anthony Wayne? Did George Washington sign your discharge papers? Do you carry some incriminating documents from the hand of Benedict Arnold? Make your own history with this set of famous signatures from the War of Independence. Refer to the chart below to find the keystroke that generates the signature you are looking for.

A	Benedict Arnold		P	Benjamin Lincoln
B	John Burgoyne		Q	James Monroe
C	Aaron Burr		R	Robert Morris
D	Charles Cornwallis		S	James Otis
E	George III		T	Timothy Pickering
F	Nathaniel Green		U	Edmund Randolph
G	Alexander Hamilton		V	Paul Revere
H	Edward Hand		W	Goose van Schaick
I	William Heath		X	Walter Stewart
J	James McHenry		Y	Samuel Tucker
K	John Jay		Z	George Washington
L	John Paul Jones		a	Martha Washington
M	Henry Knox		b	Anthony Wayne
N	Marquis de Lafayette		c	David Wooster

O Morgan Lewis

Signers of the Declaration of Independence

The men who signed the Declaration of Independence were regarded as criminals by the colonial government. In effect, as far as the British were concerned, these men had signed their own death warrant. We have to admire these men for their courage and commitment to the cause. Here they are - all fifty-six.

Connecticut		New York	
A	Roger Sherman	b	William Floyd
B	Samuel Huntington	c	Philip Livingston
C	William Williams	d	Francis Lewis
D	Oliver Wolcott	e	Lewis Morris
Delaware		**North Carolina**	
E	Caesar Rodney	f	William Hooper
F	George Read	g	Joseph Hewes
G	Thomas McKean	h	John Penn
Georgia		**Pennsylvania**	
H	Button Gwinnett	i	Robert Morris
I	Lyman Hall	j	Benjamin Rush
J	George Walton	k	Benjamin Franklin
Maryland		l	John Morton
K	Samuel Chase	m	George Clymer
L	William Paca	n	James Smith
M	Thomas Stone	o	George Taylor
N	Charles Carroll	p	James Wilson
Massachusetts		q	George Ross
O	John Hancock	**Rhode Island**	
P	Samuel Adams	r	Stephen Hopkins
Q	John Adams	s	William Ellery
R	Robert Treat Paine	**South Carolina**	
S	Elbridge Gerry	t	Edward Rutledge
New Hampshire		u	Thomas Heyward, Jr.
T	Josiah Bartlett	v	Thomas Lynch
U	William Whipple	w	Arthur Middleton
V	Matthew Thornton	**Virginia**	
New Jersey		x	George Wythe
W	Richard Stockton	y	Richard Henry Lee
X	John Witherspoon	z	Thomas Jefferson
Y	Francis Hopkinson	1	Benjamin Harrison
Z	John Hart	2	Thomas Nelson, Jr.
a	Abraham Clark	3	Francis Lightfoot Lee
		4	Carter Braxton

Special Characters

Our language underwent substantial changes during the last two hundred years. One obvious difference is the use of ligatures, designed to enhance the appearance of letter spacing. Another is the use of the "long-s" in the beginning and middle of syllables and words, as opposed to the "short-s", which is used to end them. This chart shows you which keys to press to generate these special characters.

Key	Cha.	Use	Key	Cha.	Use
{	ĉt	ct - ligature	+	fi	fi - ligature
_	fl	fl - ligature	@	ff	ff - ligature
%	ffi	ffi - ligature	~	ffl	ffl - ligature
<	s	ending - s	>	fh	sh - ligature
`	fi	si - ligature	#	fl	sl - ligature
|	ff	ss - ligature	}	ft	st - ligature

Colonial Bullets

Used sparingly at the end of paragraphs, chapters or pages, these small illustrations will lighten up any text. Some of them can also be used as borders or horizontal dividers. Refer to the chart below to find the keystroke that will produce each bullet.

Border Fonts

These fonts are ideally suited to place borders around entire texts or single paragraphs. To create a border with one of these fonts, you use the key pad on your computer's keyboard according to the chart below. Simply type your border as you go. Most advanced graphic design or word processing programs will allow you to create a border and then overlay it with a separate text frame. This way you will not disturb the border when you create its content.

Some border fonts have only horizontal characters, which also looks quite nice. Use these key pad characters to produce an easy border:

7	8	9
4		6
1	2	3

There are eight different border fonts:

Daisy Border

Lily Border

Marigold Border

Needlepoint Border

Pine Cone Border

Quilt Border

Rose Border

Tulip Border

The Clip-Art

Most of these clip-art images are taken from original 17th and 18th century imprints, but we also included some 19th century material from Harper's Weekly Magazine. The images are provided in 300 dpi resolution and can be sized easily to fit your project. We saved them in standard Windows bitmap format, which any application running on Microsoft Windows 3.1 or higher should be able to handle.

Crests

eagle.bmp	eagle.bmp	eagle3.bmp	eagle4.bmp	eagle5.bmp
eagle6.bmp	eagle7.bmp	maryl.bmp	mass.bmp	ny.bmp
penn.bmp	ri.bmp	rnavy.bmp	royal.bmp	royal2.bmp
royal3.bmp	royal4.bmp	royal5.bmp	shield.bmp	va.bmp
	us.bmp		us2.bmp	

Headbands
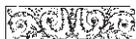
flowers.bmp	garland.bmp	garland2.bmp	headbnd1.bmp	headbnd2.bmp
headbnd3.bmp	headbnd4.bmp	headbnd5.bmp	headbnd6.bmp	pstscrpt.bmp

Cuts

angus.bmp

attack.bmp

boston.bmp

clock.bmp

coach2.bmp

crier.bmp

dog.bmp

dog2.bmp

donkey.bmp

drunk.bmp

duel.bmp

farm.bmp

finis.bmp

finis2.bmp

finis3.bmp

fort.bmp

gavel.bmp

girl.bmp

globe.bmp

greyhnd.bmp

hitch.bmp

horns.bmp

horse.bmp

horse2.bmp

house.bmp

house2.bmp

house3.bmp

houses.bmp
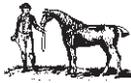
jockey.bmp

jockey2.bmp

kidangel.bmp

lion.bmp

lyra.bmp

mason.bmp

masonic.bmp

moth.bmp

music.bmp

music2.bmp

nyreg.bmp

pot.bmp

rat.bmp

runaway.bmp

sea.bmp

sheep.bmp

ship.bmp

Cuts

ship2.bmp	ship3.bmp	ship4.bmp	ship5.bmp	ship6.bmp
ship7.bmp	ship8.bmp	ship9.bmp	ship10.bmp	ship11.bmp
ship12.bmp	ship13.bmp	ship14.bmp	shop.bmp	statehse.bmp
stahse2.bmp	stgcoch.bmp	sun.bmp	sun2.bmp	swan.bmp
	tree.bmp	theater.bmp	tree2.bmp	

Death

angel.bmp	coffins.bmp	death.bmp	finis.bmp	finsi2.bmp
finis3.bmp	headband.bmp	memento.bmp	mortise.bmp	skull.bmp
skull2.bmp	skull3.bmp	urn.bmp	urn2.bmp	urn3.bmp

Ornaments

armorial.bmp	armorl2.bmp	armorl3.bmp	armorl4.bmp	armorl5.bmp
aromorl6.bmp	armorl7.bmp	armorl8.bmp	basket.bmp	basket2.bmp
basket3.bmp	basket4.bmp	basket5.bmp	basket6.bmp	basket7.bmp
basket8.bmp	basket9.bmp	basket10.bmp	crown.bmp	crown2.bmp
crown3.bmp	flowers.bmp	flowers2.bmp	flowers3.bmp	vase.bmp
laurel.bmp	laurel2.bmp	ornament.bmp	laurel3.bmp	laurel4.bmp
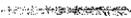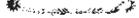
Military

artilry.bmp

battle.bmp

battle2.bmp

battle3.bmp

battle4.bmp

command.bmp

delawa.bmp

grndunon.bmp

guns.bmp

medal.bmp

neflag.bmp

nepine.bmp

pinetree.bmp

quiver.bmp

regflag.bmp

review.bmp

rinaval.bmp

rtlsnke.bmp

soldier.bmp

soldier2.bmp

soldier3.bmp

soldier4.bmp

soldier5.bmp

star.bmp

strsps.bmp

union.bmp

People

crnwlis.bmp

revere.bmp

king.bmp

wshngtn.bmp

Mortises were an easy way to create a decorated initials, which would be used at the beginning of a book chapter or for a headline. The printing block had a hollow center in which a leaden piece of type was inserted. This eliminated the need to carry an assortment of decorated initials for each letter of the alphabet. Another example of this technique can be seen at the beginning of this booklet.

Mortiſes

benfrank.bmp   mortis1.bmp   mortis2.bmp   mortis3.bmp   mortis4.bmp

mortis5.bmp   mortis6.bmp   mortis7.bmp   mortis8.bmp   mortis9.bmp

mortis10.bmp   mortis11.bmp   mortis12.bmp   mortis13.bmp

Politics
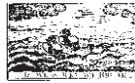
boston2.bmp   jugs.bmp   george.bmp

liberty.bmp   snake2.bmp   snake3.bmp   snake4.bmp   liberty2.bmp

boston.bmp   snake.bmp   tea.bmp

oath.bmp

Samples

BE IT REMEMBERED!

That on the 17th of October, 1781. Lieutenant-General Earl CORNWALLIS, with above Five Thousand British Troops, surrendered themselves Prisoners of War to his Excellency, Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief of all allied Forces of France and America.

LAUS DEO!

AMERICANS!

BEAR IN REMEMBRANCE

The H O R R I D   M A S S A C R E !

Perpetrated in King-street, Boston, New-England

On the Evening of March the Fifth, 1770

When FIVE of your fellow countrymen, GRAY, MAVERICK , CALDWELL, ATTUCKs, and CARR,

... wing in their Gore!

..., and most *inhumanly* ...R D E R E D!

...hers badly wounded!

...he XXIXth Regiment, ...and of Capt. Tho. Preston.

M E M B E R !

... of the MURDERERS

...ted of Manslaughter!

... of whom I shall say

...NOTHING,

...ed in the hand!

...d *dismissed*,

...s were ACQUITTED,

And their Captain PENSIONED!

Also,

BEAR IN REMEMBRANCE

That on the 22d Day of February, 1770

The infamous

EBENEZER RICHARDSON, Informer,

And tool to Ministerial hierelings,

Most *barbarously*

M U R D E R E D

C H R I S T O P H E R   S E I D E R ,

An innocent youth!

Of which crime he was found guilty

By his Country

On Friday, April 20th, 1770;

But remained *Unsentenced*

On Saturday the 22d of February, 1772

When the GRAND INQUEST

For Suffolk county,

Were informed, at request,

By the Judges of the superior court

That EBENEZER RICHARDSON'S *Case*

Then lay before his MAJESTY

Therefore said *Richardson*

This day, MARCH FIFTH! 1772

Remains UNHANGED!

Let THESE things be told to Posterity!

And handed down

From Generation to Generation,

'Till the Time shall be no more!

Forever may AMERICA be preserved,

From weak and wicked monarchs,

Tyrannical Ministers,

Abandoned Governors,

Their Underlings and Hirelings!

And may the

...chinations of artful, *designing* wretches,

Who would enslave this People,

Come to an end,

Let their names and memories

Be buried in eternal oblivion,

And the P R E S S

For a SCOURGE to Tyrannical Rulers,

To the Public

THE long expected TEA SHIP arrived last night at Sandy-Hook, but the pilot would not bring up the Captain till the sense of the city was known. The committee were immediately informed of her arrival, and that the Captain solicits for liberty to come up to provide necessaries for his return. The ship to remain at Sandy-Hook. The committee conceiving it to be the sense of the city that he should have such liberty, signified it to the Gentleman who is to supply him with provisions, and other necessaries. Advice of this was immediately dispatched to the Captain, and whenever he comes up, care will be taken that he does not enter at the custom-house, and that no time be lost in dispatching him.

New-York, April 19, 1774

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Please visit our website at www.waldenfont.com
It contains additional documentation, technical support files, product information and updates as well as information about Walden Pond and Henry David Thoreau. If you have questions or comments about The Minuteman Printshop or any other product, please e-mail us at
comments@waldenfont.com
Your input is very important to us, we will be happy to respond.

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