

# Atlantic, No. 35

**THIS FACE WAS CUT IN THE TEN POINT SIZE AT THE SUGGESTION OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE IN 1900—HENCE THE NAME. IT HAS BEEN USED CONTINUOUSLY AS A BODY TYPE FOR THIS PUBLICATION. ITS SUCCESSION CAN BE TRACED TO SCOTCH ORIGIN. THE LOWERCASE IS TALLER THAN THE AVERAGE SCOTCH LETTER, AND THERE IS LESS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WIDTH OF THE CAP AND LOWERCASE LETTERS THAN NOTED IN THE AVERAGE SCOTCH FACE. THE WEIGHT IS ALSO HEAVIER THAN MOST ROMANS, THERE IS HOWEVER A GREATER DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WEIGHT OF THE FINE AND HEAVY LINES. THE ROMAN FIGURES 4, 5, 6 AND 7 ARE PARTICULARLY CHARACTERISTIC OF SCOTCH DESIGN, REMINDING LITTLE MORE THAN ROMANS. IT IS ONE OF THOSE TYPES BELONGING TO THE "MODERN" CLASSIFICATION WHICH ARE THE DIRECT RESULT OF AN EFFORT MADE NEAR THE CLOSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY TO BRING THE OLD STYLE ROMAN LETTERS, THE ONLY VARIETY THEN IN USE, INTO HARMONY WITH THE TASTE OF THE TIME IN MATTERS OF DESIGN. QUITE AN OBVIOUS DISTINCTION BETWEEN OLD STYLE AND MODERN ROMANS IS SEEN UPON A COMPARISON OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF STEMS AND HAIRLINES. IN THE FORMER STYLE THERE IS COMPARATIVELY LITTLE DIFFERENCE IN THE THICKNESS OF THE LINES, WHEREAS MODERN ROMAN TYPES ARE DISTINGUISHED BY A DECIDED CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LIGHT AND HEAVY ELEMENTS. THE DOWN STROKES ARE SOMEWHAT HEAVIER THAN IN MOST OLD STYLE TYPES AND THE CROSS STROKES ARE REDUCED TO A MINIMUM. WITHOUT ANY DECIDED CONTRAST IN THE WIDTH OF THE STROKES, OLD STYLE SETS INTO A SMOOTH, GRAYISH, WELL BALANCED PAGE. MODERN TYPES MAKE A BLACKER PAGE THAN OLD STYLE WHEN PRINTED ON ENAMELED PAPER, FOR WHICH THEY ARE BEST SUITED, AND THEY HAVE A SPARKLE AND AN EFFECT OF BELLICANCY, PLEASED IN SMALL DOSES BUT QUITE TIRING WHEN PAGE UPON PAGE OF IT MUST BE FOLLOWED. COMPATIVELY SMALL AMOUNT \$1234567890**

**DURING THE YEARS SINCE MONOTYPES FIRST WENT IN PRACTICAL USE MANY EXPERIMENTS HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO THEM WITHOUT MAKING IT NECESSARY TO MAKE IMPORTANT STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS IN EITHER THE KEYBOARD OR THE TYPESETTING MACHINERY. THIS FACT IS IN ITSELF PROOF OF THE PERFECTION AND THE COMPREHENSIVE SCOPE OF LANTON'S INVENTION. THE FIRST OF THESE IMPROVEMENTS CONSISTED CHANGING OF THE KEYBOARD, WHICH WAS GIVEN THE STANDARD TYPEWRITER ARRANGEMENT AND INSTANTANEOUS AIR-VACUUM BRUSH. LATER HIS RANGE WAS INCREASED FROM SIXTY TO NINETY CASES. THE OULDULAR MATRIX REPLACED THE ORIGINAL SIDEKICK MATRIX. THE CASTING AND DELIVERY OF FULL LENGTH CHARACTERS WERE PROVIDED FOR, THEREBY ASSURING AN EVEN SETTING OF CHARACTERS WHICH IS ONE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SINGLE-TYPE COMPOSITION. THE MULTIPLE JUSTIFICATION OF SEVERAL COLUMNS OF WORDS AND FIGURES WITHIN A SINGLE JUSTIFIED LINE WAS WORKED OUT AND APPLIED TO A SYSTEM OF COMPOSITION. ALSO, MODERN AND OUTSIDE OF WATER-COOLING TUBES WERE PERFECTED. THE RANGE \$1234567890 6 Point, 35ABC, 65 Set—Monotype Machine Typesetting**

**MONOTYPE WAS THE FIRST MACHINE THAT BOTH MADE TYPE AND ASSEMBLED IT INTO JUSTIFIED LINES DURING THE COURSE OF UNIFIED OPERATION. HOWEVER, IT WAS NOT BY ANY MEANS THE FIRST OF THE SUCCESSFUL SO-CALLED "TYPESETTING" MACHINES. IN FACT, IT ENTERED A FIELD ALREADY OCCUPIED BY SEVERAL THOUSAND OTHER MACHINES WHICH WERE FUNCTIONING, EITHER AS SINGLE-TYPE ASSEMBLING MACHINES OR SLUG-LINE MACHINES. ITS SUCCESS IN ORIGINALLY SECURING TRIAL AND RECOGNITION AND CONTINUED AND CONSTANTLY GROWING USE OVER A THIRTY-SEVEN YEAR PERIOD, IS FACTUAL DEMONSTRATION OF ITS ABILITY TO MEET THE TYPESETTING NEEDS OF A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF PLANTS OF VARIOUS KINDS WHICH, FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS, PREFER THE SINGLE-TYPE COMPOSITION PRODUCED ON THE MONOTYPE TO THE PRODUCT OF OTHER MACHINES. SEPARATION OF KEYBOARDING AND TYPESETTING, WHICH IS A FEATURE OF MONOTYPE TYPESETTING, GIVES THE KEYBOARD OPERATOR FREE OF ANY CONNECTION WITH THE TYPESETTER, MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO DO EITHER THE KEYBOARDING OR TYPESETTING AT ANY TIME OR PLACE DESIRED, EACH OPERATION BEING CARRIED ON INDEPENDENT OF THE OTHER. ALSO, AFTER KEYBOARDING IS \$1234567890**

**AN OPERATOR OF THE KEYBOARD DOES NOT ACTUALLY SET TYPE, PRINT LETTERS, OR OTHER CHARACTERS. WHAT HE DOES IS TO STRIKE KEYBUTTONS ON THE KEYBOARD AND THUS MAKE PERFORATIONS IN A LONG STRIP OF PAPER IN ROLL FORM. THIS PAPER, TERMED THE "CONTROLLER PAPER," BEING TRANSFERRED TO THE TYPESETTER, THEN FUNCTIONS THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE PERFORATIONS TO DIRECT THE TYPESETTER TO MAKE CERTAIN CHARACTERS OR SPACES TO FILL JUSTIFIED LINES. THE OPERATOR, KNOWING THE POINT SIZE AND SET SIZE OF THE TYPE TO BE USED AND THE WIDTH OF THE LINE, SETS THE SPACES AND PUNCHES OF THE KEYBOARD, AND THEN PROCEEDS TO STRIKE KEYBUTTONS. AS HE STRIKES EACH KEY TWO PUNCHES \$1234567890 8 Point, 35ABC, 8 Set—Monotype Machine Typesetting**

CHARACTERS IN FONTS

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Standard C Arrangement

(Roman, Small Caps and Italic are combined for Monotype Machine Typesetting in the sizes shown.)

**TOLBERT LANSTON INVENTED THE MONOTYPE. HE KNEW PRACTICALLY NOTHING ABOUT PRINTING WHEN HE STARTED WORK ON HIS EPOCH-MAKING INVENTION. IN THIS RESPECT HE WAS LIKE MANY OTHER INVENTORS WHO HAVE FOUND THE SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS WHICH FOR MANY YEARS BAFLED MEN WITH PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD WHICH THE MACHINE OR DEVICE ON WHICH THEY WERE WORKING WAS INTENDED TO SERVE. HE WAS BORN IN TROY, MIAMI COUNTY, OHIO, EARLY IN 1844, AND ATTENDED PUBLIC SCHOOL THERE UNTIL HE ATTAINED THE AGE OF 15 YEARS, AFTER WHICH HE WENT TO WORK AND FROM THEN ON MADE HIS OWN LIVING. HE TRAVELED BY OX-WAGON FROM OHIO TO IOWA, WHERE HE LATER ENLISTED IN THE UNION ARMY. AT THE \$1234567890**

**WHEN HOSTILITIES HAD CEASED HE RECEIVED EMPLOYMENT IN THE PENSION BUREAU. SUBSEQUENTLY HE BECAME CHIEF AT VARIOUS TIMES OF FOUR OF THE DIVISIONS OF THE BUREAU. HE STUDIED LAW, WAS ADMITTED TO THE BAR, AND PRACTICED HIS PROFESSION SOMEWHAT. HIS FORTE, HOWEVER, WAS INVENTION. AT VARIOUS TIMES HE INVENTED AND PATENTED MANY USEFUL CONTRIVANCES FOR \$1234567890 10 Point, 35ABC, 10 Set—Monotype Machine Typesetting**

**EACH MATRIX HAS A PREDETERMINED POSITION IN A DIE-CASE AS INDICATED BY THE KEYBOARD LAYOUT. THE CONTROLLER PAPER IS PUT IN ITS PLACE IN THE TYPECASTER AND MAKING THE SPACES AND TYPE FOR EACH LINE IS BEGUN. BY MEANS OF THE COMPRESSED AIR ESCAPING THROUGH SOME OF THE HOLES IN THE PAPER MADE AT THE KEYBOARD THE DIE-CASE IS MOVED TO SUCH POSITION THAT THE DESIRED MATRIX TO BE CAST IS PLACED DIRECTLY OVER THE MOLD \$1234567890**

**IN TYPE FACES THAT ARE OBTAINABLE IN MONOTYPE MACHINE TYPESETTING THE SET WIDTH ON WHICH EVERY CHARACTER IS CAST IS DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED FOR EACH FONT, THE TOTAL WIDTH OF THE CAPITAL AND LOWER-CASE ALPHABETS DETERMINING THE "SET" OF THE FACE. THUS, IF THE LENGTH OF THE ALPHABET DETERMINES \$1234567890 12 Point, 35ABC, 12 Set—Monotype Machine Typesetting**