

# Law Italic, No. 115

**THIS AND OTHER SIMILAR ITALICS WERE DRAWN** as Imitations of a Formal Style of Penmanship Used in documents pertaining to legal matters. They are different from the average italic letter, being usually wider and of a greater degree of inclination. For example, this letter is on a 17 degree angle whereas the average italic is about 13 degrees in its inclination. Roman companions are seldom, if ever, made for these law italic letters, some form of which look like sloped roman letters. This face was made for casting on the Monotype about 1910. The caps *A K M N V W X Y*, with their swash-letter style, are characteristic letters. So are the club-shaped lowercase *f*, the top-heavy *g* and the decorative *k*. The usual practice is to use Law Italics by themselves. They can, however, be harmoniously combined with other faces. An example is shown in an issue of the "Monotype Journal," arranged by Bruce Rogers, in which this type face is used for headings while the body-matter is set in Scotch Roman. The figures are of the lining form except the 4, which descends. The flourished figures 2 and 3 are especially representative of an early style of penmanship. Efforts to perfect a means of setting single type by machine engaged the attention of inventors for a period of over seventy years before the complicated problems were solved by Talbot Lanston, an American. The decade preceding Lanston's first application for a patent on his typesetting machine was characterized by intensive activity on the part of inventors in this field. Lanston was employed in the United States Pension Office at Washington, and had been devoting his out-of-office time to work on various mechanical contrivances. He saw the need of a machine to set type, and, after analyzing \$123,567,890

8 Point, 115C, 8 Set—Monotype Machine Typesetting

**BEING WIDER AND OF A GREATER DEGREE** Of Inclination, This Face Is Different From The average italic letter. For example, this face is on a 17 degree angle, whereas the average type face is about 13 degrees in its inclination. This face was made for casting on the Monotype in 1910. Roman companions are seldom, if ever, made for these law italic letters, some forms of which look like sloped roman letters. The caps *A K M N V W X Y*, with their swash-letter style, are characteristic letters. So are the club-shaped lowercase *f*, the top-heavy *g* and the decorative *k*. The usual practice is to use Law Italics by themselves. They can, however, be harmoniously combined with other faces. An example is shown in an issue of the "Monotype Journal," arranged by Bruce Rogers, in which this type face is used for headings while the text is set in Scotch Roman. The figures are of the lining form except the 4, which descends. The digits 2 and 3 are especially representative of an early style of penmanship. This and similar italics were drawn as imitations of a formal style of penmanship used in documents pertaining to legal matters. From the beginning the Monotype Company had endeavored to place at the disposal of Monotype users every facility necessary to compose both machine \$123,567,890

10 Point, 115C, 10 Set—Monotype Machine Typesetting

CHARACTERS IN FONTS

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ&Æ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzæ ßÀÁÂÃ

\$123,567,890 .,:;?!

Standard C2 Arrangement

Composition—8 to 12 Point, 82 Characters

**THIS LAW ITALIC WAS MADE FOR** Casting On The Monotype About 1910. The caps *A K M N V W X Y*, with their swash-letter style, are characteristic letters. So are the club-shaped lowercase *f*, the top-heavy *g* and decorative *k*. The usual practice is to use Law Italics all by themselves. They can, however, be harmoniously combined with other faces. An example is shown in an issue of the "Monotype Journal," arranged by Bruce Rogers, in which this type face is used for headings while the body-matter is set in Scotch Roman. Figures are of the lining form except the 4, which descends. The flourished figures 2 and 3 are especially representative of an early style of penmanship. This and other similar italics were drawn as imitations of a style of penmanship used in documents pertaining to legal matters. They are different from most italic letters, being usually wider and of a greater degree of inclination. For example, this letter is on a 17 degree angle, whereas the average italic face is about 13 degrees in its inclination. Roman companions are seldom, if ever, made for these law italic letters, some forms of which look like sloped roman letters. From the beginning the Monotype Company had endeavored to place at the disposal of Monotype users every facility necessary to compose both the machine-set and hand-set type. Today a composing room is equipped \$123,567,890

12 Point, 115C, 12 Set—Monotype Machine Typesetting

