Dashiell

Dashiell was made to be read. Designed by a devoted reader with lousy eyesight, it's an attempt to combine the warmth and frankness of Caslon with the lucid elegance of Garamond. Counters and x-height are ample but not large. Apertures are moderately open, and unbracketed wedge serifs add crispness. Its 31 styles include six weights and three optical sizes to meet a wide range of contemporary needs. Dashiell Text is an all-around workhorse: sturdy but open, with modest contrast, and carefully balanced to work both onscreen and on paper; the Black weights are unusually dark, with a hint of Cooper Black. Dashiell Bright has more sparkle, and is particularly suited to printed books and magazines. And the dramatic contrast and wiry hairlines of Dashiell Fine are best at large sizes; it includes an extra Light weight for especially delicate work. Named for Dashiell Hammett, whose succinct grace helped modernize twentieth-century American fiction, Dashiell supports over 140 languages. It includes proportional and tabular lining and oldstyle figures, small caps, case-sensitive punctuation and delimiters, and, for the non-succinct typographer, a lush selection of borders and ornaments.

Dashiell Fine Light Dashiell Fine Regular Dashiell Fine Medium Dashiell Fine Demi Dashiell Fine Bold Dashiell Fine X-Bold Dashiell Fine Black

Dashiell Bright Dashiell Bright Italic Dashiell Bright Medium Dashiell Bright Medium Italic Dashiell Bright Demi Dashiell Bright Demi Italic Dashiell Bright Bold Dashiell Bright A-Bold Dashiell Bright X-Bold Italic Dashiell Bright Black Dashiell Text Dashiell Text Italic Dashiell Text Medium Dashiell Text Medium Italic Dashiell Text Medium Italic Dashiell Text Demi Italic Dashiell Text Bold Dashiell Text Bold Dashiell Text X-Bold Dashiell Text X-Bold Italic Dashiell Text Black

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should in addition be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for

24pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAvure, taken from nature, a painting or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft, brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should in addition be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for

24pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAvure, taken from nature, a painting or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft, brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should in addition be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for

24pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAvure, taken from nature, a painting or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft, brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided that it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should in addition be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use strip-

24pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAvure, taken from nature, a painting or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft, brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided that it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should in addition be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use strip-

24pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOgravure, taken from nature, from a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed and, in the case of paintings, should in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft, brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A re-

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, whether from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The nega-

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided that it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should in addition be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use

24pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOgravure, taken from nature, from a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft, brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is al-

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, whether from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided that it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should in addition be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals

24pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOgravure, taken from nature, from a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft, brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, whether from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, TAKEN from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or underexposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for about five seconds. Every care must be taken

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or underexposed. A reversed negative is al-

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, TAKEN from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for about five seconds. Every care must be taken that you use the best of negatives, carefully retouched if necessary, as the professional photographic etchers have informed me

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOgravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, taken from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for about five seconds. Every care must be

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or underexposed. A reversed negative is al-

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, TAKEN from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for about five seconds. Every care must be taken that you use the best of negatives, carefully retouched if necessary, as the professional

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, that is, taken from nature, a painting or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, taken from nature, from a painting, or from an engraving, provided it is reversed and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The negative

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for about five seconds.

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, taken from nature, a painting or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for about five seconds. Every care must be taken that you use the best of negatives, carefully retouched

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Profes-

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, a painting or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft, brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, taken from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The negative

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for about five

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for about five seconds. Every care must be taken that you use the best of negatives,

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or underexposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or underexposed. A reversed negative is always

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, taken from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The nega-

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for about five seconds. Every care must be taken

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, taken from nature, a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate.

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed nega-

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, taken from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or underexposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken,

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, taken from nature, a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, taken from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for about five seconds. Every care must be

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, taken from nature, a painting or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The nega-

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, TAKEN from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for about five seconds. Every care must be taken that you use the best of negatives, carefully retouched if necessary, as the professional photographic etchers have informed me

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOgravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or underexposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, taken from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for about five seconds. Every care must be

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, taken from nature, a painting or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The nega-

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, TAKEN from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for about five seconds. Every care must be taken that you use the best of negatives, carefully retouched if necessary, as the professional

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, that is, taken from nature, a painting or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft, brilliant, and properly exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, taken from nature, from a painting, or from an engraving, provided it is reversed and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The negative

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for about five seconds. Every care

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, taken from nature, a painting or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for about five seconds. Every care must be taken that you use the best of negatives, carefully retouched

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Profes-

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, a painting or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft, brilliant, and properly exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, taken from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The negative

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for about five

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, taken from nature, a painting or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for about five seconds. Every care must be taken that you use the best of

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the cop-

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or underexposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft, brilliant, and well exposed. A reversed negative is necessary if the print from the copper plate

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, taken from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The nega-

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft, brilliant, and well exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate.

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, taken from nature, a painting or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and exposed to a large lamp for about five seconds. Every care

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, taken from nature, a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft, brilliant, and well exposed. A reversed negative is necessary if the print from the copper

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, taken from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or underexposed. A reversed negative is

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, taken from nature, a painting or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, is on an orthochromatic

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, THAT IS, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame from an albumen print from the original negative, the print made transparent with white wax by being placed on a piece of warm, clean metal and the wax rubbed over the face. To have the negative reversed, the print should first be placed, face out, against the glass of the printing frame, with its back against the sensitive surface of the transparency plate, the back closed in and

12pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOtogravure, taken from nature, a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image

10pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR PHOTOGRAVURE, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should, in addition, be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed negative is always necessary if the print from the copper plate is required to be similar in regard to right and left, or if no other means are to be taken, to reverse the image upon the copper plate. Professionals use stripping plates especially made for this purpose for small work, or the reversed negative may be made in the copying camera. A fairly good reversed negative can be made by contact in the printing frame

16pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED for photogravure, that is, taken from nature, or from a painting or engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, should be on an orthochromatic plate. The negative should be soft and brilliant, well exposed, and not hard or under-exposed. A reversed nega-

32pt

ANY NEGATIVE MAY BE USED FOR photogravure, taken from nature, a painting, or an engraving, provided it is reversed, and, in the case of paintings, is on an orthochromatic

Oldstyle Figures	$1234567890 \rightarrow 1234567890$
Tabular Figures	1234567890 → 1234567890
Tabular Oldstyle Figures	$1234567890 \rightarrow 1234567890$
Arbitrary Fractions	$1/9 \ 3/8 \ 25/32 \rightarrow \frac{1}{9} \ \frac{3}{8} \ \frac{25}{32}$
Superiors & Inferiors	Estuarial3 H20 \rightarrow Estuarial ³ H ₂ 0
Ordinals	$23a\ 650\ o\ 23^a\ 65^o$
Case-sensitive Forms	$(NON-COM) \ll OBOE \Rightarrow (NON-COM) \ll OBOE \Rightarrow$
Ligatures	Define flee office afflict ruff Kafka surfboard fjord hofhaus → Define flee office afflict ruff Kafka surfboard fjord hofhaus
Small caps	Hamburg Frankfurt → Hamburg Frankfurt
Alternate Euro	€23.75 → £23.75
Alternate Arrows	\leftarrow Exit \rightarrow \leftarrow « Exit
Alternate Brackets	$[\text{italics mine}] \rightarrow \exists \text{italics mine} \end{cases}$
Infant a, g, and y	Magyar → Magyar

Uppercase	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSßTUVWXYZÆŒÞŊƏ
	ÁĂÂÄÀĄÅÃĀĆČÇĊĈĎÐÉĔĚÊËĖĒĘĞĢĠĜĦĤĺĬÎÏİÌĮĨÎĴĶ
	ĹĻĽĿĿŁŃŇÑÓŎÔÖÒÕŌŐØŔŘŖŚŠŞŜŤŢŦÚŬÛÜÙŮŨŲÛ
	ŴŴŴŴŴŶŶŸŶŶŹŽŻ
Lowercase	abcdefghijklmnopqrsßtuvwxyzæœðŋə
	áăâäàāąåãâćčçċĉďđéĕěeeeeęgggghĥıíĭîïìįĩījĵķĺļľŀlłńňñ
	óŏôöòõōőøŕřŗśšşŝťţŧúŭûüùůũūųŵŵŵŵŵŷŷÿŷźźż
Small Caps	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSßTUVWXYZÆŒÐŊƏ
	ÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅÃĆČÇĊĎÐÉĔĚÊËĖĖĒĘĞĢĠĜĦIÍĬÎÏÌĮĨĪJĴĶĹĻĽĿĿŁŃŇÑ
	ÓŎÔÖÒÕŌŐØŔŘŖŚŠŞŜŤŢŦÚŬÛÜÙŮŨŪŲŴŴŴŴŴŶŶŸŶŶŹŽŻ
Ligatures	fbfffifflfhfifjfkflIJij
Figures & Currency	0123456789 \$€£¥¢
	0123456789 \$€£¥
	0123456789 \$€£¥
	0123456789 \$€£¥
	0123456789 0123456789 / 0123456789 0123456789 $\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$
Alternates	££₤€≮≪ »≻╡╞
Punctuation & Delimiters	•,:;??;¿¿!!;;&&†‡*",,""``,'<><>«»«»()()[][]{}{}/\
Math	$+-\times \div \pm = <> \leq \geq \neq \approx \sim \neg \# \land \% \% \circ ao$
Symbols	$\uparrow \urcorner \rightarrow \lor \downarrow \lor \leftarrow \ltimes \mathbb{N} \$ \P f \mu @ C C ^{\$ m} \clubsuit$
Borders & Ornaments	** * * * & * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
	¥≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈∞≈≈≈≈∞∞

Designed by Max Phillips.

Not all applications support OpenType features, and not all OpenType-aware applications support all OpenType features. OpenType is either a registered trademark or trademark of Microsoft Corporation in the United States and/or other countries.

Text adapted from *Photogravure* by Henry R. Blaney Published by the Scovill & Adams Company, 1895

©2020 Signal Type Foundry Limited Dublin, Ireland Dashiell is a trademark of Signal Type Foundry Limited. All rights reserved.

hello@signalfoundry.com