

SOCIETY *our wants,*
is produced by

and **GOVERNMENT**

by wickedness; our happiness
THE FORMER PROMOTES

POSITIVELY *by uniting our affections,*

the Latter *negatively by* **RESTRAINING**

our vices. **THE ONE ENCOURAGES**
I N T E R C O U R S E,

the other creates ***DISTINCTIONS.***

The first is a **PATRON**, *the last a* **PUNISHER.**

S O C I E T Y **BLESSING,**
in every state is a

BUT *G o v e r n m e n t*

EVEN IN ITS BEST STATE
is but a necessary **E V I L.**

*Quoted from Thomas
Paine's COMMON SENSE.*

B A S K E R V I L L E ;

revolutions

The typeface BASKERVILLE, created by John Baskerville in 1757, revolutionary in its use of contrasting thick and thin strokes and used in early United States Federal Government publishing, parallels the revolutionary events and sentiments of the colonists as the AMERICAN REVOLUTION commenced.

The DIGITAL typography imitates the handset PRINTING, leading the reader to question if either design technology is closer to PERFECTION.

INDEPENDENCE

political separation

CREATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The **AMERICAN REVOLUTION** is the series of events, ideas, and changes that resulted in the political separation of thirteen colonies in North America from the British Empire and the creation of the United States of America.

The **AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR (1775–1783)** was one part of the revolution, but the revolution began before the first shot was fired at Lexington and Concord and continued after the British surrender at Yorktown.

“The Revolution was effected before the War commenced. The Revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people.”

JOHN ADAMS.

Adding fuel to the

GROWING SEPARATIST MOVEMENT *and resulting in revolution*

The STAMP ACT OF 1765 required all legal documents, permits, commercial contracts, newspapers, pamphlets, and playing cards in the American colonies to carry a tax stamp. The Act was intended in order to defray the cost of maintaining the military presence protecting the colonies.

The Act met with great resistance in the colonies and was NEVER EFFECTIVELY ENFORCED. Colonists threatened tax collectors with tarring and feathering, and few collectors were willing to risk their well-being to uphold the tax.

The Act was repealed on MARCH 18, 1766. This incident increased the colonists’ concerns about the intent of the British Parliament and added fuel to the GROWING SEPARATIST MOVEMENT that later resulted in the American Revolution.

ROMAN 32

ITALIC 16

SMALL CAPS 10
BOLD SMALL CAPS 10

ROMAN 8/9.6
BOLD SMALL CAPS 8/9.6

ROMAN 9/10.8
BOLD SMALL CAPS 9/10.8

ROMAN 10/12
BOLD SMALL CAPS 10/12

ITALIC 13

BOLD 8

ITALIC 10

ITALIC 8/9.6
SMALL CAPS 8/9.6

ITALIC 9/10.8
SMALL CAPS 9/10.8

ITALIC 10/12
SMALL CAPS 10/12

Anno quinto

Georgii III. Regis.

C A P. XII.

An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties, in the *British Colonies and Plantations in America*, towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such Parts of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said Colonies and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned.

The unpopular act was quickly reprinted in Philadelphia, Boston, Annapolis, New York, and New Jersey. This printing is generally assigned to James Parker's press at WOODBRIDGE, NEW JERSEY, 1765.



WHEREAS by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, several Duties were granted, continued, and appropriated, towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the *British Colonies and Plantations in America*: And whereas it is just and necessary, that Provision be made for raising a further Revenue within Your Majesty's Dominions in America, towards defraying the said Expences: We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled,

4 A 2

have

Anno quinto

ROMAN 9

Georgii III. Regis.

ROMAN 27

C A P. XII.

SMALL CAPS 10

An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties, in the *British* Colonies and Plantations in *America*, towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such Parts of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said Colonies and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned.

ROMAN 9/9.5
ITALIC 9/9.5

COMMON SENSE;

ADDRESSED TO THE

W. Hamilton

INHABITANTS

O F

A M E R I C A,

On the following interesting

S U B J E C T S.

- I. Of the Origin and Design of Government in general, with concise Remarks on the English Constitution.
- II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession.
- III. Thoughts on the present State of American Affairs.
- IV. Of the present Ability of America, with some miscellaneous Reflections.

By Thomas Paine

Man knows no Master save creating HEAVEN,
Or those whom choice and common good ordain.

THOMSON.

PHILADELPHIA;

Printed, and Sold, by R. BELL, in Third-Street.

MDCCLXXVI.

*The radical pamphleteer
THOMAS PAINE
anticipated and helped
foment the American
Revolution through
his powerful writings,
most notably COMMON
SENSE. An advocate
for liberalism and
constitutional republican
government, Paine was
also noteworthy for his eye-
witness accounts of both
the French and American
Revolutions.*

COMMON SENSE;

ADDRESSED TO THE

INHABITANTS

OF

AMERICA,

On the following interesting

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MDCC LXX VI.

ROMAN 24

SMALL CAPS 9

ROMAN 18

SMALL CAPS 12

ROMAN 8

ROMAN 12

SMALL CAPS 8/9.6

BOLD SMALL CAPS 14

ROMAN 39

BOLD ITALIC 14

RADICAL DENOUNCEMENT OF RULE

powerful writing

incendiary tract advocating independence

ROMAN 11/13
BOLD SMALL CAPS 11/13

COMMON SENSE was a pamphlet first published on January 10, 1776, during the American Revolutionary War by **THOMAS PAINE**. Its pages contained a denouncement of British rule.

ROMAN 12/14-5
BOLD SMALL CAPS 12/14-5

The publication of this pamphlet was key in the growth of popular support for independence from Britain. **THOMAS JEFFERSON** took ideas from both this publication and **JOHN LOCKE** when writing the **DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**.

ROMAN 13/15-5
BOLD SMALL CAPS 13/15-5

COMMON SENSE was tremendously popular. **JOHN TAYLOR GATTO** has reported that “Thomas Paine’s **COMMON SENSE** sold 600,000 copies to a population of 3,000,000, 20 percent of whom were slaves and 50 percent indentured servants.”

ON JULY 2, 1776, “the representatives of the United States of America in General Congress assembled” resolved “that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States.”

ITALIC 11/13
SMALL CAPS 11/13

Two days later, the COMMITTEE OF FIVE presented before the Congress the draft of a declaration on which they had been at work since mid-June. After some discussion and a number of changes in the wording, it was ratified on JULY 4, 1776.

ITALIC 12/14:5
SMALL CAPS 12/14:5

Immediately after the first printing by JOHN DUNLAP, a copy was sent to GEORGE WASHINGTON who had it read to his troops in New York on July 9. The second printing, which was the first listing all signatories, was made by MARY KATHARINE GODDARD.

ITALIC 13/15:5
SMALL CAPS 13/15:5

Behind the locked doors
of the **State House**
IN PHILADELPHIA

ROMAN 20

ITALIC 17
BOLD 42

SMALL CAPS 16

IN CONGRE A DECLAR BY THE REPRESENT UNITED STATES IN GENERAL CON

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that the Reasons which impel them to such a Course should be published to the world.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly we have suffered the longest Sufferance under a tyrannical Government, for many Years past; but when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, directed against the Rights of the People, have obliged us to alter them, and when in every Stage of Oppression, we have had Recourse to Remedies most peaceful and most reasonable, and yet still the same Object has been the subject of the same Oppression, a more extended Course of Unjust and tyrannical Practices, hath obliged us to comply with our Duty, and to throw off a Government which has so long laboured under the Burden of unremediable Evils.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and partial Importance, unless they relate to the Trade and Commerce of the City where he resides, except in Cases of extreme Urgency, in which he has refused to suspend his Discretion, and hath endeavored to extend his Power by a usurpation of the Functions of the Legislature.

He has refused to assent to Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of the People, unless they relate to the Trade and Commerce of the City where he resides, except in Cases of extreme Urgency, in which he has refused to suspend his Discretion, and hath endeavored to extend his Power by a usurpation of the Functions of the Legislature.

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After its adoption by Congress on July 4, a copy of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE was then sent a few blocks away to the Philadelphia printing shop of JOHN DUNLAP. Under the watchful eyes of the Committee of Five, it was set in type. Through the night, between 150 and 200 copies were made, now known as "DUNLAP BROADSIDES."

Signed by ORDER and in

JOHN H

ATTEST.
CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED

SS, JULY 4, 1776.

DECLARATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

For one People to dissolve the Political Bonds which have connected them
th, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of
of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them

on are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain
the Pursuit of Happiness--That to secure these Rights, Governments are
need, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these
new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing
and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long ex-
perience hath thrown, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while
are unacquainted. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, such
tation, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government,
of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains
King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all
To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.
blic Good.

nce, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained;
People, unless these People would relinquish the Right of Representation in

OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, op-
in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, do
be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, that they are
between them and the State of Great-Britain, it and ought to be totally dis-
have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish
STATES may of right do. And for the Support of this Declaration, with a
her our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred HONORS.

BEHALF of the CONGRESS,
JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

BY JOHN DUNLAP.

As of 1989, only 24 copies of the Dunlap broadsides were known to still exist, until a flea market shopper bought a framed painting for four dollars. While inspecting a tear in the lining behind the painting, the owner discovered a folded Dunlap broadside. In June 2000, this 25th copy of the Dunlap broadside was auctioned for \$8.14 million and has since been touring the United States.

SMALL CAPS 26
ROMAN 26
SMALL CAPS 19
SMALL CAPS 14

SMALL CAPS 14
SMALL CAPS 20

ROMAN 64
SMALL CAPS 7/7-5
OMAN 7/7-5

ITALIC 9
SMALL CAPS 9

SMALL CAPS 8
SMALL CAPS 12

IN CONGRE A DECLAR BY THE REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES IN GENERAL CON

W H E N , in the course of human events, it becomes necessary
with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth
God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of man
separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are c
able rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pur
among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that w
the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, I
form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prude
changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown
right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when
evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is the
future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such i
government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repea
of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a c

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the pr
He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importa
and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of p
the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF
ing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, i
solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought
absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connectio
dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they
Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT S
firm Reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each

Signed by ORDER and in

JOHN H

A T T E S T.
CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTE

SS, JULY 4, 1776.

RATION

TATIVES OF THE

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GRESS ASSEMBLED.

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kind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the

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suit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted
whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is
laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such
ence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be
that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to
long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object
their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their
is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of
ted injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment
andid world.

ublic good.
nce, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained;

people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in

ROMAN 36

R OMAN 27

A M E R I C A, in G E N E R A L C O N G R E S S, assembled, appeal-
n the Name, and by the Authority of the good People of these Colonies,
to be F R E E A N D I N D E P E N D E N T S T A T E S; that they are
n between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally
have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish
T A T E S may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a
other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

B E H A L F *of the* C O N G R E S S,
I A N C O C K, P R E S I D E N T.

D B Y J O H N D U N L A P.

SMALL CAPS 9/7:5

ROMAN 15
SMALL CAPS 14

SMALL CAPS 6:5

This book *is printed on white* **ZERKALL INGRES**

with the cover printed on cream *Arches Cover*

WITH AN HP DESKJET **5150**
printer

using the **TYPEFACE ITC New Baskerville.**

The first modern *of the Baskerville typeface*
REVIVAL

was in
1923 INCLUDING JUST roman AND *italic* VERSIONS.

AN UPDATED VERSION
of Baskerville WAS RELEASED IN 1978

and included *additional weights*
WITH CORRESPONDING ITALICS.

the **International Typeface Corporation** *GAINED RIGHTS to the family and*

released **ITC New**
BASKERVILLE IN 1982.

COVER WOODCUT
print by Benjamin Franklin,

first published in 1754 by *The Pennsylvania*
G A Z E T T E.