Austin News Collection

Austin News is a family of typefaces adapted from Austin and Austin Text to deal with the specific demands of news, both in print and on screen . Debuted in the critically acclaimed 2015 redesign of *The Daily Telegraph* by Jon Hill, the family includes not only a headline version in two widths, but also full deck and text families.

PUBLISHED

DESIGNED BY PAUL BARNES

4 FAMILIES 4 OPTICAL SIZES

4 OPTICAL SIZES

FEATURES (VARIES BY FAMILY) PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE/LINING FIGURES TABULAR LINING FIGURES FRACTIONS (PREBUILT AND ARBITRARY) SUPERSCRIPT/SUBSCRIPT SWASH CAPITALS (ITALIC) SMALL CAP S(ROMAN) SMALL CAP PROPORTIONAL FIGURES (ROMAN) The original Austin, while narrow in horizontal proportions, has airy vertical proportions, with a relatively small x-height and tall, elegant ascenders and descenders. Austin News retains the narrowness which has made Austin popular, but features a larger x-height with shortened ascenders and descenders, making it eminently suitable for tightly stacked newspaper headlines. Economy is achieved both vertically and horizontally without the typeface losing its elegance. With its large range of weights it can handle everything from the serious headlines of the front page through to the less urgent headlines on the lifestyle pages. Like the original, it captures much of the beauty and warmth of Richard Austin's typefaces of the eighteenth century, particularly in the italics, with a contemporary finish.

RECOMMENDED MINIMUM & MAXIMUM SIZES

TEXT, 6-18 PT	THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY was established in 1600 and granted the Royal Charter
	by Queen Elizabeth. These first several voyages which they
	had fitted out for India, centred mainly around silk
	cotton, rum, and opium. In 1612 they banded

DECK, 18 - 48 PT

Through the enmities of the Dutch India Co Several mishaps befell their crew During critical voyage

HEADLINE, 48 PT+

Endured through The utmost KNOWS

Successfully Conduct Instigate from QUARTER

HEADLINE CONDENSED, 48 PT+

Austin News Headline Condensed

Austin News Headline Condensed is intended for situations where space is at a premium, but stylish type is still a requirement. Its compact proportion looks back to the classic news faces of the early 20th century.

PUBLISHED

DESIGNED BY PAUL BARNES

14 STYLES 7 WEIGHTS W/ ITALICS

FEATURES PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES SWASH CAPITALS (ITALIC) Austin and Austin News Headline are designed to be efficient, but Austin News Headline Condensed is explicitly and noticeably narrow. Its proportions take on a more even rhythm than the other Austin News families, especially in the italics. Austin News Headline and Austin News Headline Condensed are each available in eight weights, from a delicate Light to a powerful Ultra that evokes the Fatfaces beloved for posters in the 19th century and for so-called "screamer headlines" in news.

Postmoderism KILOMETRES Mathématique

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED LIGHT, 96 PT



AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED LIGHT ITALIC, 96 PT

Controversial FABRICAÇÃO Trontillträdet

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED ROMAN, 96 PT

Gravitational ØKONOMISK Neutralizzata

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED ITALIC, 96 PT

5 of 16

Commercial

Soundtracks NAALAINEN Represented



AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED MEDIUM ITALIC, 96 PT

Schließlich MYTHICAL. Zohladňuje

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED BOLD, 96 PT



Enlightens PRACTISE Exclusivity

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED EXTRABOLD, 96 PT

Ideoloških ARRINCHE Transport

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED EXTRABOLD ITALIC, 96 PT

Candidate VALENCIA Publicada

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED FAT, 96 PT

Eastvard DERATOR *legetācija*

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED FAT ITALIC, 96 PT [ALTERNATE g]

Afectează CUSTONS Považnie

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED ULTRA, 96 PT

Grozelers THKAST eporter

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED ULTRA ITALIC, 96 PT [ALTERNATE w]

Commercial

Verschillende landschapstype AN ESSENCE OF THOUGHT Mikroskopem Elektronowym

West Isle's Ancient Populations NEW & SUSTAINING MODEL Fundamentação e Justificação

Took the helm in early 2016 TEISINGUMO FILOSOFIJA Interpretations & Big Ideals

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED ROMAN, 48

Echoing a similar judgment VAST RANGE OF CULTURE Analogías de la experiencia

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED ITALIC, 48 PT [ALTERNATE A V]

From late 1984 until 2006 TENÍA 1573 HABITANTES En ti år lang byggeprosess

Frankfurt und Straßburg METHOD OF DOCTRINE Physico-theological Proof

Administrative divisions PROVINCIAL QUARTER Tomás nasceu em Sicília

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED SEMIBOLD, 48 P

Best-Ever Performances DESIRE & PROFESSION Tertiary-level education

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 48 PT [ALTERNATE &]

Künstler rückblickend MUSIQUE RAISONNEE Discussing a transition

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED BOLD, 48 PT [SWASH Q]

Importanza ed eredità KOLMAS SILMÄLUOMI Terrain de la politique

Crítica da Razão Pura MIXED STRUCTURES La cuidad de Ecatepec

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED EXTRABOLD, 48 PT

Samoučenja i čitanja CHIEF OCCUPATIONS Oft-awarded position

Commercial

1971 National Census ŘÁDU DOMINIKÁNŮ Jezikovne skupnosti

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED FAT, 48 PT [ALTERNATE K k]

Alternative versions UNSUNG VISIONARY Biometrische Daten

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED FAT ITALIC, 48 PT

Tres sílabas tónicas FREE & SOVEREIGN Semiclassical mode

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED ULTRA, 48 P

The wider contexts L'UNE DES VALLÉES Sadem wojskowym

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED ULTRA ITALIC, 48 PT

Commercial

Rekisteritunnukseltaan

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED LIGHT, 60 PT

Anthropomorphically

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED ROMAN, 60 PT

Chemotherapeutical

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED MEDIUM, 60 PT

Nieprzezroczystych

Afstæðiskenningu

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED BOLD, 60 PT

Interdisziplinäre

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED EXTRABOLD, 60 PT

Accompaniment

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED FAT, 60 PT

Metamorphosis

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED ULTRA, 60 PT



AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED LIGHT ITALIC, 60 PT



AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED ROMAN ITALIC, 60 PT [ALTERNATE g]

Counterculturalistic

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED MEDIUM ITALIC, 60 PT



AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 60 PT





AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED EXTRABOLD ITALIC, 60 P



AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED FAT ITALIC, 60 PT



AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE CONDENSED ULTRA ITALIC, 60 PT [ALTERNATE g]

Austin News *Headline*

Austin News Headline is a typeface that is designed to retain the elegance of the original Austin, while handling the rigours of news design. Designed for magazines, Austin was economical without seeming to be overtly condensed. In Austin News Headline economy is achieved not only on the horizontal axis, but on the vertical axis as well.

PUBLISHED

DESIGNED BY

PAUL BARNES

7 WEIGHTS W/ ITALICS

FEATURES PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES SWASH CAPITALS (ITALIC) Retaining the sharp tapered serifs and elegant letterforms, the x-height is increased, with shortened ascenders and descenders. With a range of weights it can be used throughout newspapers where headlines cover a wide variety of news, opinion and lifestyle stories. With its elegant italic, Austin News Headline manages to retain the qualities of the original, yet is perfectly suited for contemporary news design, both on paper and on screen, as demonstrated in Jon Hill's top-to-bottom redesign of the print and online editions of *The Daily Telegraph*, where the design debuted in 2015.

The Revival Movement SEÑALE BIOMÉDICA Logischen Propädeutik

Le polynôme d'Alexander AMAZING RESEARCH Formal adopted 'opinion'

Schema di lavorazione PRŪSIŠKASIS MĖLIS Carolingian Heartland

Envisions a new village TIDIGARE FÖRSLAG Non-Acoustic Purposes

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE ITALIC, 48 PT [SWASH A N T]

Vieux Port waterfront NATIONAL NOVELS Das Original von 1535

Populært ferieområde OVER £2.8 MILLION Região metropolitana

Megnyilatkozásokba VISUAL ENGINEER Shadow rapporteurs

Davidian Revolution POLAIRE RESPONS Filozofların atomlar

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 48 PT

19 of 23

Commercial

Ultraviolettisäteilyn MEÐ HLJÓÐNEMA Diplomatic security

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE BOLD, 48 PT

La prima personale GROS ORCHESTRA Zemljopisni položaj

Uspořádaná trojice CRITICAL ESSAYS Belangrijkste werk

Teams & Officiants MERIT PROJECT Se convirtió en 1911

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE EXTRABOLD ITALIC, 48 PT [SWASH J M T &]

Priėmimo kapsulę HÝERÓNÝMUSAR Muscat-lajikkeista

Leaked new detail EPOCA MODERNĂ Personal qualities

Naturphilosophie OPEN QUESTION Grand monument

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE ULTRA, 48 PT

El Estilo Artístico CHÂTEAUFRANC Congo watershed

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE ULTRA ITALIC, 48 PT [ALTERNATE w]

Chromolithograph

Suðaustanverðum

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE ROMAN, 60 PT

Ekspresjonismen

Nächstkleineren

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE SEMIBOLD, 60 PT [ALTERNATE k]

Principalement

Internationally

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE EXTRABOLD, 60 PT

Daudzskaitlīgi

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE FAT, 60 PT



AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE ULTRA, 60 PT



AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE LIGHT ITALIC, 60 PT



Autobiographical

Bladbewegingen

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 60 PT

Tradizionalista

AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE BOLD ITALIC, 60 PT



AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE EXTRABOLD ITALIC, 60 PT



AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE FAT ITALIC, 60 PT



AUSTIN NEWS HEADLINE ULTRA ITALIC, 60 PT [ALTERNATE g y]

Austin News Deck

Loosely based on the 18th century typefaces cut by Richard Austin for the publisher John Bell, Austin News encapsulates an elegant yet easy Anglo charm, with the clean finish appropriate to contemporary news media. Austin News Deck is designed for subheads and other in-between display sizes.

PUBLISHED

DESIGNED BY

PAUL BARNES 16 STYLES 8 WEIGHTS W/ ITALICS

FEATURES PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES

SWASH CAPITALS (ITALIC)

Austin News Deck should be used where the thin strokes of Headline would be too delicate and the Text too robust. Its extensive range of weights, from Light to Ultra, provide choices well suited to any type of content, from hard news, to sports, through to fashion stories. In spite of its historical roots, the family is very well suited to the screen, with Deck maintaining both legibility and personality even on small handheld devices. LA PRESENZA DI FONDI STRUTTURALI The inaugural sitting of the authority in 1971 SMALLER STATES SUCH AS GREENLAND Árið 67 fór Neró til Grikklands og söng hann á

SEMINAL WORKS OF HER DISCIPLINE Humboldtian ideals of science and culture *LIST OF 110 OPERATING CURRENCIES The charter is the oldest existing still in force*

AUSTIN NEWS DECK ROMAN, ITALIC, 24 PT [SWASH A N T, ALTERNATE K

THOUGHT OF AS 'PURE' LANGUAGES La corriente de Humboldt proviene de la FORT ORANJE WAS IN FEITE EEN VAN A new empirical neural networks concept

AUSTIN NEWS DECK MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, 24 PT

MANUFACTURES FOR COLLECTORS These pioneers of the manor embarked *EL MECANISMO QUE PRODUCE ESTA Die gemäß den Rechtsetzungsverfahren*

AUSTIN NEWS DECK SEMIBOLD, SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 24 PT [ALTERNATE g]

STJARNFRÆÐILEGRA FYRIRBÆRA 199 Founding Principles of a Republic CONCLUENT UNE ALLLANCE EN 1351 Bryłki lodu o średnicy powyżej 1.5 mm

AUSTIN NEWS DECK BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 24 PT [ALTERNATE A]

FEW BOUNDARIES IN DIPLOMACY Gracefully arced to follow new roads BUNLAR GÜNEŞ IŞIĞINI TAMAMEN An expressiveness wasn't important

AUSTIN NEWS DECK EXTRABOLD, EXTRABOLD ITALIC, 24 P

HIS TIME-WORN METHODOLOGY Inoltre affinché questo fenomeno si *INFLUX OF 1.5 MILLION PEOPLE In the western portions of its range*

AUSTIN NEWS DECK FAT, FAT ITALIC, 24 PT [SWASH M N, ALTERNATE w]

KUITENKIN MIKÄLI TIEDETÄÄN Außerdem sind seine Motive in der L'ŒUVRE D'UNE PERSONNALITÉ Distinctive & Analytic Character

AUSTIN NEWS DECK ULTRA, ULTRA ITALIC, 24 PT [ALTERNATE Y &]

Macrominiaturization

AUSTIN NEWS DECK LIGHT, 48 PT

Contratransferencias

AUSTIN NEWS DECK ROMAN, 48 PT

niversitetskarriere

AUSTIN NEWS DECK MEDIUM, 48 PT [ALTERNATE k]

Järjenvastaisuuksia AUSTIN NEWS DECK SEMIBOLD, 48 PT

Homéomorphisme

AUSTIN NEWS DECK BOLD, 48 PT

isentanglements

AUSTIN NEWS DECK EXTRABOLD, 48 PT

Contemporanei

AUSTIN NEWS DECK FAT, 48 PT

leophytologist

AUSTIN NEWS DECK ULTRA, 48 PT



AUSTIN NEWS DECK LIGHT ITALIC, 48 PT

Thalassotheraputical

AUSTIN NEWS DECK ITALIC, 48 PT

Radiotélégraphiques

AUSTIN NEWS DECK MEDIUM ITALIC, 48 PT [ALTERNATE g]



AUSTIN NEWS DECK SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 48 PT



AUSTIN NEWS DECK BOLD ITALIC, 48 PT [ALTERNATE g y]

Supercontinental

AUSTIN NEWS DECK EXTRABOLD ITALIC, 48 PT



AUSTIN NEWS DECK FAT ITALIC, 48 PT [ALTERNATE J]



AUSTIN NEWS DECK ULTRA ITALIC, 48 PT

Austin News Text

Designed for text sizes, Austin News Text is economical and legible, with a newslike and trustworthy tone. Its large x height, robust serifs, and short ascenders and descenders allow it to maintain comfortable readability down to small sizes on newsprint and on screen. Serious in tone, yet more elegant than most news text faces, nuances like the curved leg on the **k** give the family a subtle warmth and personality.

PUBLISHED

DESIGNED BY PAUL BARNES

10 STYLES 5 WEIGHTS W/ ITALICS

FEATURES

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE/LINING FIGURES TABULAR LINING FIGURES FRACTIONS (PREBUILT AND ARBITRARY) SUPERSCRIPT/SUBSCRIPT SWASH CAPITALS (ITALIC) SMALL CAP S(ROMAN) SMALL CAP PROPORTIONAL FIGURES (ROMAN) Austin News Text features five weights, each with matching italics, from Roman and a slightly heavier Roman No. 2 up to a Fat weight that is well suited for running titles and emphasis in information graphics. The family includes all the necessary accompaniments one expects in a text face, small capitals, and various figure and fraction styles. The italics also feature swash capitals, as Richard Austin's original designs of the eighteenth century did. Though initially designed for newspapers, Austin News Text is equally adept as a book and magazine text face where space is at a premium, and works seamlessly between screen and print. MALAKKASUND ER MJÓTT OG GRUNNT 85KM Talijanska strana je svoju želju za pripajanje Rijeke SI DIVIDONO IN 25 DISTRETTI, TUTTI SITUATI The name is derived from the Old English north yard

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 18 PT

AFFECTING CLOSE TO 24% OF THE COUNTRY In 1930 he drew the modern boundaries between IL A PRIS UNE IMPORTANCE STRATÉGIQUE Der Vater nannte sich "von Neidhardt"; erst in den

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN NO. 2, ITALIC NO. 2, 18 PT [SWASH ITALIC CAPITALS]

KEDAH SIRVIÓ COMO PUERTO OCCIDENTAL The Zrinski & Frankopan families had close ties NIET ALLEEN VANWEGE DE STRANDEN MET Cechą wyróżniającą francuski jest też zjawisko

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT SEMIBOLD, SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 18 PT [ALTERNATE K k, ITALIC A V W w]

FROM VÁGSEIÐI'S STEEP VERTICAL CLIFFS Tributaries joining at the Ledava and Ščavnica 11,750 SCHOLARLY GOVERNMENT REPORTS Yhdistynyt kuningaskunta alkoi ottaa saaria

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 18 PT [ALTERNATE ITALIC g y]

FORM ENDURED COMPLEX DEFORMATION At depths ranging from 150 to nearly 5,317 feet NAMED AFTER CAPE DORSET IN NUNAVUT The ocean's narrow continental shelves had

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT FAT, FAT ITALIC, 18 PT [PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE FIGURES]

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, BOLD, 14/17 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, WHICH BEGAN IN 1739, AND THE ROMAN SMALL CAPS French war which soon followed it occasioned ROMAN further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after it had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted BOLD to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of the seventeen years of continuance had taken no PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES more than £8,328,354 from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it (Refer to James Postlethwaite's History of the ITALIC NO. 2 Public Revenue). During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced from 4% to 3%; or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE FIGURES 1755, before the breaking out of the late war, the funded debt of Great Britain amounted to £72,289,673. On the 5th of January 1763, at the conclusion of the peace, the funded debt PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES [CAP-HEIGHT] amounted to £122,603,336. The unfunded debt has been stated at £13,927,589. But the expense occasioned by the war did not end with the conclusion of the peace, so that though, on the 5th of January 1763, the funded debt was increased (partly by a new loan, and partly by funding a part of the unfunded debt) to £129,586,782, there still remained (according to the very well informed author of Considerations on the Trade ITAL IC and Finances of Great Britain) an unfunded debt which was brought to account in that and the following year of £975,017. In 1763, therefore, the public debt of Great Britain, funded and unfunded together, amounted, according to this author,

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, BOLD, 10/12 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general, philosophical, deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical*, or *inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and below."

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of the *Beautiful* as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten." The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that the general aesthetic theories have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no more than he. No one of these aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his "Vorschule der Aesthetik," to the effect that the philosophical path leaves one in conceptions that, by reason of their generality, do not well fit the particular cases. And so it was that empirical aesthetics arose, which

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN NO. 2, ITALIC NO. 2, BOLD, 10/12 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general, philosophical, deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical*, or *inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and below."

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of the *Beautiful* as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten." The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that the general aesthetic theories have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no more than he. No one of *these* aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his "Vorschule der Aesthetik," to the effect that the philosophical path leaves one in conceptions that, by reason of their generality, do not well fit the particular cases. And so it was that empiriAUSTIN NEWS TEXT SEMIBOLD, SEMIBOLD ITALIC, FAT, 10/12 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the general, philosophical, deductive, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the empirical, or inductive, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and below."

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of the Beautiful as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten." The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that the general aesthetic theories have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no more than he. No one of these aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his "Vorschule der Aesthetik,"

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 10/12 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general, philosophical, deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical*, or *inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and below."

METHODOLOGIES OF AESTHETICS The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logi-

AUSTIN NEWS TEXT FAT, FAT ITALIC, 10/12 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the general, philosophical, deductive, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical*, or *inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and below."

METHODOLOGIES OF AESTHETICS The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, SEMIBOLD, 9/11 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general*, *philosophical*, *deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical*, or *inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and below."

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of *the Beautiful* as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten."

The State of Criticism

The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that the general aesthetic theories have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no more than he. No one of *these* aesthetic systems. in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his "Vorschule der Aesthetik," to the effect that the philosophical path leaves one in conceptions that, by reason of their generality, do not well fit the particular cases. And so it was that empirical aesthetics arose, which does not seek to answer those plain questions as to the enjoyment of concrete beauty down to its simplest forms, to which philosophical aesthetics had been inadequate. But it is clear that neither has empirical aesthetics said the last word concerning beauty. Criticism is still in a chaotic state AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN NO. 2, ITALIC NO. 2, BOLD, 9/11 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general*, *philosophical*, *deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical*, or *inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and below."

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of *the Beautiful* as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten."

The State of Criticism

The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that the general aesthet*ic theories* have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no more than he. No one of *these* aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his "Vorschule der Aesthetik," to the effect that the philosophical path leaves one in conceptions that, by reason of their generality, do not well fit the particular cases. And so it was that empirical aesthetics arose, which does not seek to answer those plain questions as to the enjoyment of concrete beauty down to its simplest forms, to which philosophical aesthetics had been inadequate. But it is clear that neither has empirical aesthetics said the last word concerning beauty. Criticism is still in a chaotic state that would be impossible

With the increase of stock comes lower profit. Knowing that when the stocks of many merchants are turned into the same trade, their mutual competition naturally tends to lower its profit towards zero & when there is a like increase of stock in all the different trades carried on in the same society, the same competition must produce the same realized effect in them all. Quick acting merchants—such as those in Yearly Joint Accords—are able to alleviate such issues through Annualized Bond Transfers.

Rate of French Interest

The legal rate of interest in France has not, during the course of the present century, been always regulated by the market rate. In 1720 interest was reduced from the twentieth to the fiftieth penny, or from five to two per cent. In 1724 it was raised to the *eighteenth penny*, or to 3¹/₃ per cent. In 1725 it was again raised to the twentieth penny, or to five per cent. In 1768 (during the administration of Mr. Laverdy) it was reduced to the twentyfifth penny, or to four per cent. The Abbe Terray raised it afterwards to the old rate of five per cent. The supposed purpose of many of those violent reductions of interest was to prepare the way for reducing that of the public debts; a purpose which has sometimes been executed. France is perhaps in the present times not so rich a country as England; and though the legal rate of interest has in France frequently been lower than in England, the market rate has generally been higher; for there, as in other countries, they have several very safe and easy methods of evading the law.

A Word on Public Debts

Commercial

In 1693, during the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, an act was passed for borrowing one million upon an annuity of fourteen per cent, or of £140,000 a year for sixteen years. In 1691, an act was passed for borrowing a million upon annuities for lives, upon terms which in the present times would appear very advantageous. In 1695, the persons who had purchased those annuities were allowed to exchange them for others of ninety-six years upon paying into the Exchequer sixty-three pounds in the hundred. In 1720, the greater part of the other annuities for terms of years both long and short were subscribed into the same fund. The long annuities at that time amounted to $\pounds 666,821.8s.3\frac{1}{2}d$. a year. On the 5th of January 1775, the remainder of them, or what was not subscribed at that time, amounted only to \pounds 136.453.12s.8d. During the two wars which began in 1739 and in 1755, little money was borAUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, SEMIBOLD, 9/11 PT [OLDSTYLE FIGURES, ALL ROMAN & ITALIC ALTERNATES]

With the increase of stock comes lower profit. Knowing that when the stocks of many merchants are turned into the same trade, their mutual competition naturally tends to lower its profit towards zero & when there is a like increase of stock in all the different trades carried on in the same society, the same competition must produce the same realized effect in them all. Quick acting merchants—such as those in Yearly Joint Accords—are able to alleviate such issues through Annualized Bond Transfers.

Rate of French Interest

The legal rate of interest in France has not, during the course of the present century, been always regulated by the market rate. In 1720 interest was reduced from the twentieth to the fiftieth penny, or from five to two per cent. In 1724 it was raised to the eighteenth penny, or to $3^{1\!/\!3}$ per cent. In 1725 it was again raised to the *twentieth penny*, or to five per cent. In 1768 (during the administration of Mr. Laverdy) it was reduced to the twentyfifth penny, or to four per cent. The Abbe Terray raised it afterwards to the old rate of five per cent. The supposed purpose of many of those violent reductions of interest was to prepare the way for reducing that of the public debts; a purpose which has sometimes been executed. France is perhaps in the present times not so rich a country as England; and though the legal rate of interest has in France frequently been lower than in England, the market rate has generally been higher; for there, as in other countries, they have several very safe and easy methods of evading the law.

A Word on Public Debts

In 1693, during the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, an act was passed for borrowing one million upon an annuity of fourteen per cent, or of £140,000 a year for sixteen years. In 1691, an act was passed for borrowing a million upon annuities for lives, upon terms which in the present times would appear very advantageous. In 1695, the persons who had purchased those annuities were allowed to exchange them for others of ninety-six years upon paying into the Exchequer sixty-three pounds in the hundred. In 1720, the greater part of the other annuities for terms of years both long and short were subscribed into the same fund. The long annuities at that time amounted to £666,821.8s.3¹/2d. a year. On the 5th of January 1775, the remainder of them, or what was not subscribed at that time, amounted only to £136,453.12s.8d. During the two wars which began in 1739 and in 1755, little money was borAUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, 8/10 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general, philosophical, deductive,* which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical,* or *inductive,* which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and below."

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of the Beautiful as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten."

The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that *the general aesthetic theories* have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no more than he. No one of *these* aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty.

The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his "Vorschule der Aesthetik," to the effect that the philosophical path leaves one in conceptions that, by reason of their generality, *do not well fit* the particular cases. And so it was that empirical aesthetics arose, which does not seek to answer those plain questions as to the enjoyment of concrete beauty down to its simplest forms, to which philosophical aesthetics had been inadequate. But it is clear that neither has empirical aesthetics said the last word concerning beauty. Criticism is still in a chaotic state that would be impossible if aesthetic theory were firmly grounded.

This situation appears to me to be due to the inherent inadequacy and inconclusiveness of empirical aesthetics when it stands alone; the AUSTIN NEWS TEXT ROMAN, ITALIC, SEMIBOLD, 8/10 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general, philosophical, deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical*, or *inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and below."

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenthcentury philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of *the Beautiful* as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten."

The State of Criticism

The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that the general aesthetic theories have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no more than he. No one of *these* aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his "Vorschule der Aesthetik," to the effect that the philosophical path leaves one in conceptions that, by reason of their generality, do not well fit the particular cases. And so it was that empirical aesthetics arose, which does not seek to answer those plain questions as to the enjoyment of concrete beauty down to its simplest forms, to which philosophical aesthetics had been inadequate. But it is clear that neither has empirical aesthetics said the last word concerning beauty. Criticism is still in a chaotic state that would be impossible if aesthetic theory were firmly grounded. This situation appears to me to be due to the inherent inadequacy and inconclusiveness of empirical aesthetics when it stands alone; the grounds of this inadequacy I shall seek to establish in the following. Granting that the aim of every aesthetics is to determine the Nature of Beauty, and to explain our feelings about it, we may say that the empirical treatments propose to do this either by describing the aesthetic object and extracting the essential elements of Beauty, or by describing the aesthetic experience and extracting the essential elements

INCLUDED FAMILIES

Austin News Headline Condensed Austin News Headline Austin News Deck Austin News Text

SUPPORTED LANGUAGES

Afrikaans, Albanian, Asturian, Basque, Breton, Bosnian, Catalan, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Greenlandic, Guarani, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Ibo, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Gaelic, Italian, Kurdish, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Livonian, Malagasy, Maltese, Maori, Moldavian, Norwegian, Occitan, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Romansch, Saami, Samoan, Scots, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian (Latin), Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish (Castillian), Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Turkish, Walloon, Welsh, Wolof

CONTACT

Commercial Type 110 Lafayette Street, #203 New York, New York 10013

office 212 604-0955 fax 212 925-2701 www.commercialtype.com

COPYRIGHT

© 2016 Commercial Type. All rights reserved. Commercial® is a registered trademark & Austin[™] is a trademark of Schwartzco Inc., dba Commercial Type.

This file may be used for evaluation purposes only.

ABOUT THE DESIGNER

Paul Barnes (born 1970) is a graphic designer specializing in the fields of lettering, typography, type design, and publication design. In the early 1990s he worked for Roger Black in New York where he was involved in redesigns of *Newsweek*, US and British *Esquire* and *Foreign Affairs*. During this time he art directed *Esquire Gentleman* and *U&lc*. He later returned to America to be art director of the music magazine *Spin*.

Since 1995 he has lived and worked in London. He has formed a long term collaboration with Peter Saville, which has resulted in such diverse work as identities for Givenchy, 'Original Modern' for Manchester and numerous music based projects, such as Gay Dad, New Order, Joy Division and Electronic. Independently he has created identities for luxury Italian shoe manufacturer Gianvito Rossi, and German publisher Schirmer Graf. Barnes has also been an advisor and consultant on numerous publications, notably *The Sunday Times Magazine, The Guardian* and *The Observer* Newspapers, *GQ, Wallpaper*, Harper's Bazaar* and *frieze*. He has designed many books for publishers all over Europe including Schirmer Mosel, Oxford University Press, the Tate, and the iconic Schirmer Graf series.

His interest in the modern and vernacular is encompassed in his type design ranging from the contemporary such as for Björk, through to the extensive traditional British modern Brunel as seen in *Condé Nast Portfolio*. Whilst consultant to *The Guardian* he designed Guardian Egyptian with Christian Schwartz. Following the redesign of *The Guardian*, as part of the team headed by Mark Porter, Barnes was awarded the Black Pencil from the D&AD. They were also nominated for the Design Museum 'Designer of the Year'. In September 2006, with Schwartz he was named one of the 40 most influential designers under 40 in *Wallpaper**. A year later *The Guardian* named him as one of the 50 best designers in Britain.