Caslon Doric

Caslon Doric is a nineteenth century sans given the rigour, consistency and rationality of a modern sans family: of multiple weights, in multiple widths with matching italics, yet maintaining the charm of the original. As Brunel is the serif form we associate with this period, so Caslon Doric is the equivalent sans. After William Caslon IV, originated the sans type form in the second decade of the 19th century, the style initially stalled, and only in the 1830s did the form gain popularity. First in an all bold capital form, Caslon introduced the Doric form in the 1840s, before expanding the style throughout the century, finally adding a lowercase which we would recognise in the 1870s. From the original regular weight the modern Caslon Doric expands from a fine hairline weight to an emphatic fat weight, with matching italics and small capitals. With its distinctive hook like terminals it has the utility of the sans form whilst having a distinctive quality and is suitable for text and display setting.

DESIGNED BYPAUL BARNES
TIM RIPPER

PUBLISHED

2019

22 STYLES 11 WEIGHTS W/ ITALICS FEATURES

PROPORTIONAL/TABULAR LINING FIGURES FRACTIONS (PREBUILT & ARBITRARY) SUPERSCRIPT/SUBSCRIPT SMALL CAPS (ROMAN) STYLISTIC ALTERNATES Caslon Doric 2 of 29

Caslon Doric Hairline

Caslon Doric Hairline Italic

Caslon Doric Thin

Caslon Doric Thin Italic

Caslon Doric Light

Caslon Doric Light Italic

Caslon Doric Regular

Caslon Doric Regular Italic

Caslon Doric Regular No. 2

Caslon Doric Regular No. 2 Italic

Caslon Doric Medium

Caslon Doric Medium Italic

Caslon Doric Semibold

Caslon Doric Semibold Italic

Caslon Doric Bold

Casion Doric Bold Italic

Caslon Doric Extrabold

Casion Doric Extrabold Italic

Casion Doric Black

Casion Doric Black Italic

Casion Doric Fat

Caslon Doric Fat Italic

Caslon Doric 3 of 29

RECORDED Nonsinajušies

CASLON DORIC HAIRLINE, 70 PT

S/ARADWYR Undersoning

CASLON DORIC HAIRLINE ITALIC, 70 PT

DELIVERIES Phenomenon

CASLON DORIC THIN, 70 PT

QUESTIONS Atmospherics

CASLON DORIC THIN ITALIC, 70 PT

Caslon Doric 4 of 29

ALQUITRÁN Revolutionize

CASLON DORIC LIGHT, 70 PT [ALTERNATE Q R]

SPÆDBARN Marketplaces

CASLON DORIC LIGHT ITALIC, 70 PT

LEGISLATE Penyelesaian

CASLON DORIC REGULAR, 70 PT

REGULATES Compétitivité

CASLON DORIC REGULAR ITALIC, 70 PT [ALTERNATE G]

Caslon Doric 5 of 29

ARBITRATE Forhandlede

CASLON DORIC REGULAR NO. 2, 70 PT

DEFENDING Partnerships

CASLON DORIC REGULAR NO. 2 ITALIC, 70 PT

CADAQUÉS Biographical

CASLON DORIC MEDIUM, 70 PT

ROCKMORE Voornamelijk

CASLON DORIC MEDIUM ITALIC, 70 PT

Caslon Doric 6 of 29

AQUEDUCT Expressions

CASLON DORIC SEMIBOLD, 70 PT

MITOLOGIE Mechanized

CASLON DORIC SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 70 PT

ABSOLUTE Registering

CASLON DORIC BOLD, 70 PT [ALTERNATE R g]

FORMEAZĂ Automating

CASLON DORIC BOLD ITALIC, 70 PT

Caslon Doric 7 of 29

MBIEGHED Journalists

CASLON DORIC EXTRABOLD, 70 PT [ALTERNATE G]

RIGOROUS Humlebæk

CASLON DORIC EXTRABOLD ITALIC, 70 PT

SCIENCES Politically

CASLON DORIC BLACK, 70 PT

CREATING Mikilvægu

CASLON DORIC BLACK ITALIC, 70 PT [ALTERNATE R g]

Caslon Doric 8 of 29

REVOKED Rhedones

CASLON DORIC FAT, 70 PT

SINTFIUT SINGSIGNATION OF THE STATE OF THE S

Caslon Doric 9 of 29

Defies pop expectations AUTOUR DU MONDE Influential financial center

CASLON DORIC HAIRLINE, HAIRLINE ITALIC, 40 PT

Reliable forms of transit ŽE MLAD JE POSTAL Japanischen Architekten

CASLON DORIC THIN, THIN ITALIC, 40 PT

Effective infrastructure CABINET MINISTERS Recovered 36,780 tons

CASLON DORIC LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC, 40 PT

Based on infinite series GWERTH RHIFIADOL Casi 85 tipos diferentes

CASLON DORIC REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 40 PT

Caslon Doric 10 of 29

Los numerosos reinos NEW GENERATIONS Welsh Marches gezählt

CASLON DORIC REGULAR NO. 2, REGULAR NO. 2 ITALIC, 40 PT

Showcasing materials LABYRINTHINE ERA Inherently outrageous

CASLON DORIC MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, 40 PT [ALTERNATE g. ALTERNATE ITALIC t]

Rapidly transforming IN QUESTO CASO IL Exceptionally difficult

CASLON DORIC SEMIBOLD, SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 40 PT [ALTERNATE R]

Kaniyang diyametro IONIAN TRADITION News & Media Panel

CASLON DORIC BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 40 PT

Caslon Doric 11 of 29

Borough of Oldham DUCADO DE MILÃO Net neutrality rules

CASLON DORIC EXTRABOLD, EXTRABOLD ITALIC, 40 PT [ALTERNATE $\mathfrak t$ f]

Üremenin gerçeği £17 BILLION GAIN *Poliitiline mõtleja*

CASLON DORIC BLACK, BLACK ITALIC, 40 PT

Norse mythology MAUSTESAARIEN Great Metropolis

CASLON DORIC FAT, FAT ITALIC, 40 PT

Caslon Doric 12 of 29

Ont toujours échoué à conquérir le pays SELLER SHOULD CONSIDER THIS The prevailing climatic trends & patterns

CASLON DORIC THIN, THIN ITALIC, 24 PT [ALTERNATE t]

Sebastian Vettel set the pace for 2019 KORZYSTAJĄC Z POMOCY JUANA A press conference on Sunday morning

CASLON DORIC LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC, 24 PT [ALTERNATE g]

Jet d'Eau fountain and the alps behind CHOICES THE HOUSE MUST FACE Earnest public-information campaigner

CASLON DORIC REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 24 PT

Täpsemalt defineeritud territooriumi LEFT UNANSWERED QUESTIONS *Fővárosa 1958 óta Cardiff, de a walesi*

CASLON DORIC REGULAR NO. 2, REGULAR NO. 2 ITALIC, 24 PT

Various old NASA plans from the '70s ERU STJÖRNUÞOKUR SEM SJÁST Som betyder främling eller utlänning

CASLON DORIC MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, 24 PT [ALTERNATE g t]

Caslon Doric 13 of 29

Roughly follows the current border STATE OF THE ART SIMULATION Sawijining tlatah sing padhet dhéwé

CASLON DORIC SEMIBOLD, SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 24 PT

New earthworks near Offa's Dyke A GROSS INCOME OF \$1,357,486 New & striking stats from the FAA

CASLON DORIC BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 24 PT

Nüfusu 26 Kasım 2007 tarihinde THE PARISAN THOROUGHFARE 6 global health advocacy groups

CASLON DORIC EXTRABOLD, EXTRABOLD ITALIC, 24 PT [ALTERNATE G R]

Radiocarbon dating of vessels SEQUERIA NET OP TIJD VOOR De cette province a été repris

CASLON DORIC BLACK, BLACK ITALIC, 24 PT

La région de Chicago est très QUE LAS DEMÁS PROVINCIAS The control wall at Halt Ditch

CASLON DORIC FAT, FAT ITALIC, 24 PT [ALTERNATE Q g t]

Caslon Doric 14 of 29

IALAH SEBUAH KOTA BERPENDUDUK 70 JIWA Antiquaries subconsciously projects the fashion back 15 NEW PLOTLINES & FRESH NARRATIVE TWIST Opened in 1971 and closed in 2007 over a rent dispute

CASLON DORIC THIN, THIN ITALIC, 18 PT

PRODUCING ALL QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS The very bittersweet dilemma of modern-day eating HIGH LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION Le nom du club désigne le style de musique qui devait

CASLON DORIC LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC, 18 PT [ALTERNATE g]

SUCH ANCESTRAL ORIGINS WERE OBSCURE All 15 original inductees of the Hockey Hall of Fame DASS DIESER WEG IN KÜRZE NICHT ABSEHBAR Evenemanget lockar drygt 11 000 deltagare i augusti

CASLON DORIC REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 18 PT

EXAMPLE OF ELIZABETHAN PRODIGY HOME Hugtakið getur vísað til hlutar, orðatiltækis, tækni SIGNED A \$53.1 MILLION ENDORSEMENT DEAL Anacronismos podem ocorrer num relato narrativo

CASLON DORIC REGULAR NO. 2, REGULAR NO. 2 ITALIC, 18 PT

ODDEUTU 1610, ADNABYDDID Y TIR LLE MAE Preceded by twenty-five trumpeters and a guard RECORDED A BLAZON OF THE ACHIEVEMENT Built for the Japan-British Exhibition in May of 1911

CASLON DORIC MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, 18 PT

Caslon Doric 15 of 29

EL ACTUAL FUE INAUGURADO EL 1 DE MAYO Abdicated the Portuguese throne 79 days later NEWER 10-METER HIGH OBSERVATION DECK An alliance didn't exist until the mid-9th century

CASLON DORIC SEMIBOLD, SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 18 PT

FIHA HEMM JOQOGHDU 3.4 MILJUN RUH U La reconstitution historique de cette période UNA DELLE PIÙ GRANDI ARENE AL COPERTO Set in an internationally significant landscape

CASLON DORIC BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 18 PT [ALTERNATE g, ALTERNATE ITALIC t]

A SHREWD GROUP OF SENIOR MINISTERS Karagdagang pamayanan ay nalikha noong BEHAVIORAL & SOCIETAL ANACHRONISM Located near the North Bank of the Thames

CASLON DORIC EXTRABOLD, EXTRABOLD ITALIC, 18 PT

VRLO TEŠKOM I NEIZVJESNOM PERIODU Coat-of-arms of few historical provinces PERTENCENTE Á UNIÓN EUROPEA DENDE Als erste deutsche Großstadt besiegelte

CASLON DORIC BLACK, BLACK ITALIC, 18 PT

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSE The Court ward has a population of 196 SUPPORTER IN WYNFRYTH OF WESSEX Pilsētu sadraudzības veicināšanai 1951

CASLON DORIC FAT, FAT ITALIC, 18 PT

Caslon Doric 16 of 29

Interpretationsansatz Szükségszerűségébe Pseudoexistentialism Reconceptualization Hydrotherapeutical Maailmanselitysten **Overwhelmingness** Assemblymember Gerarchicamente Gregariousness tionalizat

CASLON DORIC, 45 PT

Caslon Doric 17 of 29

Framtíðarfyrirkomulag Elektromanyetizmada Macroclimatologically Artefactassemblages Microminiaturization Disenfranchisement Interdependencies Nezabudnuteľným Phenomenologist Choreographer antifications

CASLON DORIC ITALIC, 45 PT

Caslon Doric 18 of 29

CASLON DORIC REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, SEMIBOLD, 16/20 PT

REGULARSMALLCAPS

REGULAR

SEMIBOLD

PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES

REGULAR ITALIC

SEMIBOLD

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned 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 to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of the seventeen years of continuance had taken no 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 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 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 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 1764, 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

Caslon Doric 19 of 29

CASLON DORIC REGULAR NO. 2, REGULAR NO. 2 ITALIC, SEMIBOLD, 16/20 PT

REGULAR NO. 2 SMALL CAPS

REGULAR NO. 2

SEMIBOLD

PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES

REGULAR NO. 2 ITALIC

SEMIBOLD

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned 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 to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of the seventeen years of continuance had taken no 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 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 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 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 1764, 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

Caslon Doric 20 of 29

CASLON DORIC REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, SEMIBOLD, 10/13 PT

CASLON DORIC REGULAR NO. 2. ITALIC NO. 2. SEMIBOLD. 10/13 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 & from 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

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 & from 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

Caslon Doric 21 of 29

CASLON DORIC MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, BOLD, 10/13 PT

CASLON DORIC SEMIBOLD, SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 10/13 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 & from 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 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

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 & from 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,

CASLON DORIC BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 10/13 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 & from 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

Caslon Doric 22 of 29

CASLON DORIC REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, SEMIBOLD, 9/12 PT

CASLON DORIC MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, BOLD, 9/12 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 & from 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 philosophiEVERY 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 & from 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

Caslon Doric 23 of 29

CASLON DORIC REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, SEMIBOLD, 8/11 PT

CASLON DORIC MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, BOLD, 8/11 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 & from 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 that would be impossible if aesthetic theory were firmly grounded. This situation appears to me to

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 & from 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 that would be impossible if aesthetic theory were firmly grounded. This situation appears to me to be due to the inherent inadequacy

Caslon Doric 24 of 29

CASLON DORIC REGULAR, 7/9 PT

[TRACKING +6]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From *Internationale Situationiste #1:* "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new desires whose material roots will be precisely the

CASLON DORIC MEDIUM, 7/9 PT

[TRACKING +6]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From Internationale Situationiste #1: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new desires whose material roots will be precisely the

CASLON DORIC SEMIBOLD, 7/9 PT

[TRACKING +6]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From Internationale Situationiste #1: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new desires whose material roots will be precisely the new

CASLON DORIC REGULAR, 6/8 PT

[TRACKING +8]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From Internationale Situationiste #1: This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new desires whose material roots will be precisely the new reality engendered by situationist constructions. We must thus envisage a sort of situationist-oriented psychoanalysis in which, in contrast to the goals pursued by the various currents stemming from Freudianism, each of the participants in

CASLON DORIC MEDIUM, 6/8 PT

[TRACKING +8]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From Internationale Situationiste #1: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new desires whose material roots will be precisely the new reality engendered by situationist constructions. We must thus envisage a sort of situationist-oriented psychoanalysis in which, in contrast to the goals pursued by the various currents stemming from Freudianism, each of the par-

CASLON DORIC SEMIBOLD, 6/8 PT

[TRACKING +8]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century Euro pean artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From Internationale Situationiste #1: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new desires whose material roots will be precisely the new reality engendered by situationist constructions. We must thus envisage a sort of situationist-oriented psychoanalysis in which, in contrast to the goals pursued by the various currents stemming from Freudianism, each of the partici-

Caslon Doric 25 of 29

UPPERCASE	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ		
LOWERCASE	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz		
SMALL CAPS	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ		
STANDARD PUNCTUATION	i : i : i : i : i : i : i : i : i : i		
ALL CAP PUNCTUATION	¿()[]{}/ \@«»‹›		
LIGATURES	fb ff fh fi fj fk fl ft ffb ffh ffi ffk ffl fft		
PROPORTIONAL LINING default figures	\$£€¥1234567890¢ <i>f</i> %‰ ^a °#°'"		
TABULAR LINING	\$£€¥1234567890¢ <i>f</i> %‰<+=-×÷>		
SMALL CAPS PROPORTIONAL LINING	\$£€¥1234567890%‰#		
PREBUILT FRACTIONS	½ ½ ½ ½ ¼ ¾ ¼ ½ ¾ ½ ½ ½ ½		
NUMERATORS & DENOMINATORS	H ¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹⁰ / ₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉₀		
SUPERSCRIPT & SUBSCRIPT	$H^{1234567890}$ $H_{1234567890}$		
STYLISTIC ALTERNATES	GQR fgj aqr ff ĜĞĠĢŔŘŖ ĝğġģĵj âăĠĢŔŘŖ		
ACCENTED UPPERCASE	ÁÂÀÄÅÄÄĀĄÅÆÆÇĆČĈĊĎÐÉÊÈËĚĖĒĘĞĠ ĢĠĦĤÍÎÌÏĪĮĨĬĴĶŁĹĽĻĿÑŃŇŅŊÓÔÒÖŐŐŌØØ ŒŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞÞŤŢŦÚÛÙÜŬŰŪŲŮŨWŴŴWÝ ŶŶŸIJŽŹŻ		
ACCENTED LOWERCASE	áâàäåããāąấææçćčĉċďđðéêèëěeēęğĝģġħĥ ıíîìïiīįĩĭiĵjķłĺľļŀñńňņ'nŋóôòöőőőøøœŕřŗßšśşŝ şþťţŧúûùüŭűūųůũẃŵẁẅýŷỳÿijžźż		
ACCENTED SMALL CAPS	ÁÂÀÄÅÃĂĀĄŔŒĆÇĆČĈĊĎÐÉÊÈËĚĖĒĘĞĜĢĠĦĤÍÎÌÏ ĪĮĨĬĴĶŁĹĽĻĿÑŃŇŅŊÓÔÒÖŐŐØØŒŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞÞŤŢŦ ÚÛÙÜŬŰŪŲŮŨWŴWWÝŶŶŸIJŽŹŻ		

26 of 29 Caslon Doric

UPPERCASE	<i>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ</i>		
LOWERCASE	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz		
STANDARD PUNCTUATION	j!¿?.,:;()[]{}/ \&@*"""·",«»‹› §•¶†‡©®™		
ALL CAP PUNCTUATION	i¿()[]{}/\\@«»↔		
LIGATURES	fb ff fh fi fj fk fl ft ffb ffh ffi ffj ffk ffl fft		
PROPORTIONAL LINING default figures	\$£€¥1234567890¢f%‰ ^{ao} #°<+=-×÷>		
TABULAR LINING	\$£€¥1234567890¢f%‰<+=-×÷>		
PREBUILT FRACTIONS	1/2 1/3 2/3 1/4 3/4 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8		
NUMERATORS & DENOMINATORS	$H^{1234567890}/_{1234567890}$		
SUPERSCRIPT & SUBSCRIPT	$H^{1234567890}$ $H_{1234567890}$		
STYLISTIC ALTERNATES	GQR fgjt ff ft fft ĜĞĠÇŔŘŖ ĝğġģĵjťţ		
ACCENTED UPPERCASE	ÁÂÀÄÅÃĂĀĄÅÆÆÇĆČĈÖÐÐÉÊÈËĚĒĒĘĞĜ ĢĠĦĤÍĨÌÏĪĮĨĬĴĶŁĹĽĻĿÑŃŇŅŊÓÔÒÖŐŐŌØØ ŒŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞÞŤŢŦÚÛÙÜŬŰŪŲŮŨWŴŴWÝ ŶŶŸIJŽŹŻ		

Caslon Doric 27 of 29

OPENTYPE FEATURES FAMILY WIDE	DEACTIVATED		ACTIVATED
ALL CAPS opens up spacing, moves punctuation up	¿¡Fish & «	Chips» @ £25!?	¿iFISH & «CHIPS» @ £25!?
SMALL CAPS	¿¡Fish & «	Chips» @ £25!?	¿¡Fısн & «Снірѕ» @ £25!?
ALL SMALL CAPS includes punctuation and figures	¿¡Fish & «	Chips» @ £25!?	¿iFISH & «CHIPS» @ £25!?
PROPORTIONAL LINING default figures	On Sale: Original:	\$3,460 €1,895 \$7,031 £9,215	On Sale: \$3,460 €1,895 Original: \$7,031 £9,215
TABULAR LINING	On Sale: Original:	\$3,460 €1,895 \$7,031 £9,215	On Sale: \$3,460 €1,895 Original: \$7,031 £9,215
SMALL CAP PROPORTIONAL LINING	On Sale: Original:	\$3,460 €1,895 \$7,031 £9,215	ON SALE: \$3,460 €1,895 ORIGINAL: \$7,031 £9,215
FRACTIONS ignores numeric date format	21/03/10	and 21/18 46/92	21/03/10 and 21/18 46/12
SUPERSCRIPT/SUPERIOR	x <mark>158</mark> + y2	$23 \times z^{18} - a^{4260}$	$x^{158} + y^{23} \times z^{18} - a^{4260}$
SUBSCRIPT/INFERIOR	x <mark>158</mark> ÷ y2	$23 \times z^{18} - a^{4260}$	$x_{158} \div y_{23} \times z_{18} - a_{4260}$
DENOMINATOR for arbitrary fractions	0123456	789 <mark>0123456789</mark>	0123456789 0123456789
NUMERATOR for arbitrary fractions	0123456	789 <mark>0123456789</mark>	0123456789 0123456789
LANGUAGE FEATURE Català (Catalan) l glyph	CEL·LA r	novel·la COL·LECCIÓ	CELLA novel·la col·LECCIÓ
LANGUAGE FEATURE Polski (Polish) kreska accent	SŁÓD na	pojów <mark>możliwo</mark> ść	SŁÓD napojów możliwość
LANGUAGE FEATURE Română (Romanian) s accent	ÎNSUŞI îr	npușcat științifice	ÎNSUȘI împușcat științifice

Caslon Doric 28 of 29

OPENTYPE FEATURES ROMAN & ITALIC	DEACTIVATED	ACTIVATED
STYLISTIC SET 01 alternate G	Garrulously Gregory Grants	Garrulously Gregory Grants
STYLISTIC SET 02 alternate R	Righteously Risking 2 Rooks	Righteously Risking 2 Rooks
STYLISTIC SET 03 alternate Q	Quick Quests of Quizmaster	Quick Quests of Quizmaster
STYLISTIC SET 04 alternate g	Figurative writing new range	Figurative writing new range
STYLISTIC SET 05 alternate f j	Con <mark>j</mark> ecture o <mark>f j</mark> unior <mark>f</mark> ounder	Conjecture of junior founder
OPENTYPE FEATURES ITALIC ONLY	DEACTIVATED	ACTIVATED
STYLISTIC SET 06 alternate t	Stopping their recent upticks	Stopping their recent upticks
alternate t	Stopping their recent upticks	Otopping their recent to

Caslon Doric 29 of 29

STYLES INCLUDED IN COMPLETE FAMILY

Caslon Doric Hairline

Caslon Doric Hairline Italic

Caslon Doric Thin

Caslon Doric Thin Italic

Caslon Doric Light

Caslon Doric Light Italic

Caslon Doric Regular

Caslon Doric Regular Italic

Caslon Doric Regular No. 2

Caslon Doric Regular No. 2 Italic

Caslon Doric Medium

Caslon Doric Medium Italic

Caslon Doric Semibold

Caslon Doric Semibold Italic

Caslon Doric Bold

Caslon Doric Bold Italic

Caslon Doric Extrabold

Caslon Doric Extrabold Italic

Caslon Doric Black

Caslon Doric Black Italic

Caslon Doric Fat

Caslon Doric Fat Italic

SUPPORTED LANGUAGES

Afrikaans, Albanian, Asturian, Basque, Bosnian, Breton, 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 Classics 110 Lafayette Street, #203 New York, New York 10013 office 212-604-0955 fax 212-925-2701 commercialclassics.com

COPYRIGHT

© 2019 Commercial Classics. All rights reserved. Commercial® and Caslon Doric™ are trademarks of Schwartzco Inc., dba Commercial Classics.

This file may be used for evaluation purposes only.

ABOUT THE DESIGNERS

Paul Barnes (born 1970) is a graphic and type designer, and a partner with Christian Schwartz in Commercial Type, a type foundry based in London and New York. He has also been a long term collaborator with Peter Saville which has resulted in such diverse work as identities for Givenchy, 'Original Modern' for Manchester, the England football team kit and the logo for Kate Moss.

Barnes has also been an advisor and consultant on numerous publications, notably Wallpaper*, Harper's Bazaar and frieze. 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 Chiswick typeface (2017). Whilst consultant to The Guardian he designed Guardian Egyptian with Christian Schwartz. He has designed typefaces for the National Trust in England, the numbers for Puma at the 2010 World Cup and also the England football team for Umbro. For Commercial Type he has codesigned Publico with Schwartz, and independently Austin, Dala Floda and Marian.

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.

Tim Ripper (born 1986) studied physics at Amherst College and worked in educational publishing in China before obtaining an MFA in graphic design from the Yale School of Art. At Yale, he discovered a passion for type design through a class with Tobias Frere-Jones and Matthew Carter, and was a designer at Frere-Jones Type before joining Commercial in 2016. Tim has also worked at Fathom Information Design and independently as a freelance graphic designer and developer.