

Historical influences coalesce with a contemporary twist to form the striking slab serif typeface Regime. The name alludes to the moment in history when Britain emerged as the principal naval and imperial power of the 19th century.

**FAMILY** 

### Regime

WEIGHTS

Light Light Italic

Regular Regular Italic

Demibold Demibold Italic

**Bold Bold Italic** 

Ultra *Ultra Italic* 

ABOUT

Historical influences coalesce with a contemporary twist to form the striking slab serif typeface Regime. In the early 10th century, as the Industrial Revolution began to transform Britain, the slab serif was born. The impact of new technology created a demand for a visual language that was compatible with mass-production and that could capture the attention of a newly-literate consumer. The design of the first slab serif typeface is credited to British punchcutter and typefounder Vincent Figgins and was released under the name Antique in 1815. In the same year, Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo. The name Regime alludes to this moment in history, when Britain emerged as the principal naval and imperial power of the 10th century.

Regime pays homage to the visual impact of its historical source material but has been drawn with a contemporary eye to incorporate a number of playful details. Regime includes a series of alternate characters and range of weights from light to ultra, the boldest weight being an extreme display weight based on 19th century woodblock poster types.

SUPPORTED LANGUAGES

Afar / Afrikaans / Albanian / Basque / Bosnian / Breton / Catalan / Crimean Tatar (Latin) / Croatian / Czech / Danish / Dutch / English / Esperanto / Estonian / Faroese / Finnish / French / Frisian / Friulian / German / Greenlandic / Hawaiian / Hungarian / Icelandic / Indonesian / Interlingua / Irish Gaelic / Italian / Karelian / Kirundi / Kurdish (Latin) / Ladin / Latvian / Lithuanian / Luxemburgish / Malagasy / Malay / Maltese / Māori Norn / Norwegian (Bokmål) / Norwegian (Nynorsk) / Occitan / Palauan / Polish / Portuguese / Rhaeto-Romance / Romani / Romanian / Sango / Sámi (Northern) / Scottish Gaelic / Serbian (Latin) / Shona / Slovak / Slovene / Sorbian / Spanish / Swahili / Swati / Swedish / Tagalog (Filipino) / Tahitian / Tokelauan / Tsonga / Turkish / Umbundu / Veps / Welsh / Wolof / Zulu

UNICODE RANGES

Complete: Basic Latin / Latin-1 Supplement / Latin Extended-A

Parts of: Mathematical Operators / Latin Extended-B / Latin Extended Additional / Spacing Modifier Letters / General Punctuation / Currency Symbols / Letterlike Symbols

WEB FONT FEATURES

frac/liga/sso1

CREDITS

Designed by Jonathan Barnbrook and Marcus Leis Allion First published in 2009

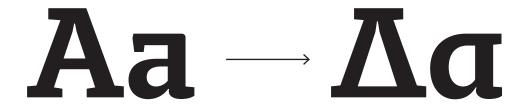
Revised and expanded character set published in 2016

REGIME

3 OF 36

ABOUT

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES Regime features a set of stylistic alternates. When using Adobe Illustrator, stylistic alternates are accessed via the OpenType panel by selecting **Stylistic Alternates**. When using Adobe InDesign, stylistic alternates are accessed via the character panel by selecting **OpenType** > **Stylistic Sets** > **Set 1**. When using CSS, stylistic alternates are activated using the **font-feature-settings** property with a value of either **salt** or **sso1**.



Dominion Protectorate Mandate Plantation Hegemon Administer **Partition** Geography Jurisdiction Portfolio

Dominion Prntectnrate Mandate Plantatinn Hegemun **Administer** Partitinn **Gengraphy** Jurisdictinn Purtfuliu

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LOWERCASE

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

**UPPERCASE** 

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

**ДВDGH**]КМППРПRUШХ

LOWERCASE

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

abdfqhijklmnnpqrtumxy

ACCENTED UPPERCASE

ÀÁÂÃÄÅĀĀĄÆÆÇĆĈĊĎĐĐÈÉÊËĒĔ ĖĘĚĠĞĠĢĤĦÌÍÎÏĪĬĮİĴĶĹĻĽĿŁÑŃŅŇŊ ÒÓÔÕÖŌŎŐØŒŔŘŖŚŜŠŞŸŢŦŢ ÙÚÛÜŪŬŮŮŰŲŴŶŶŸŹŻÞ

ACCENTED UPPERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

ÀÁÂÃÄÄĀĀĀÆÆĎÐÐÈÉÊËĒĔĖĘĚ ĜĞĠĢĤĦĴĶÑŃŅŇŊЍѼѼÜÜŪŰŰŒ ŔŘŖÙÚŮÜŨŪŬŰŰŲÛÞ

ACCENTED LOWERCASE

àáâãäåāāąææçćĉċčďððèéêëēĕėęĕĝġġġĥħìíîïīĭįıĵjķĸĺļľŀłñńņň'nŋòóôõöøōŏőœ ŕřŗśŝšşṣßťţŧţùúûüũūŭůűųŵýÿŷźżžþ

ACCENTED LOWERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

àáâãåāāaææddðôŷĕġĥħìíîïīĭiii] ķĸĺļľŀŀñńņň'nŋàáâãä¤āāďæfťŗ ťţŧţùúûüũŭŭűűűųûýÿŶþ

PUNCTUATION

LIGATURES

fififlflijijUI]

STANDARD FIGURES

0123456789

SYMBOLS

SC®TM°¶@

FRACTIONS

1/41/53/4

CURRENCY

\$¢£€¥f¤

ORDINALS

1230a

MATHEMATICAL

 $-/\div \times + \pm \neg \sim \approx |<> \le \ge \ne = \Omega \mu \% \% \#$ 

REGIME

5 OF 36

CHARACTER MAP | LIGHT

LOWERCASE

*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ* 

abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz

**UPPERCASE** 

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

 $\Delta BDGH$   $|KM\Pi\Pi P\Pi RUUIX$ 

LOWERCASE

abdfqhijklmппрqrtuшхү STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

ACCENTED UPPERCASE

ÀÁÂÃÄÅĀĀĀÆÆÇĆĈĊČĎĐĐÈÉÊËĒĔ ĖĘĚĜĞĠĢĤĦÌÍÎÏĪĬĮİĴĶĹĻĽĿŁÑŃŅŇŊ ÒÓÔÕÖŌŎŐØŒŔŘŖŚŜŠŞŞŤŢŦŢ ÙÚÛÜŨŪŪŬŮŰŲŴŶÝŸŹŻÞ

ACCENTED UPPERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES ÀÁÂÃÄÅĀĀĀĀÆÆĎÐÐÈÉÊËĒĔĖĘĚ ĜĞĠĢĤĦĴĶĨĬſĬĬĬĬĬĬĬĬĬĬĬĬĬĬĬĬ ŔŘŖÙÚÛÜŨŪŬŮŰŲŴÞ

**ACCENTED LOWERCASE** 

àáâãäåāāaææçćĉċčďđðèéêëēĕėęěĝġġģ ĥħìíîïīĭjıĵjķĸĺļľŀŀñńņň'nŋòóôõöøōŏőœ ŕřŗśŝšşṣßťţŧţùúûüūūŭůűųŵýÿŷźżžþ

ACCENTED LOWERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES àáâãäåāăąææd'ððôpöþĥħìíîiiiijiĵj ķĸĺļľŀłñńņň'nŋàáâãä¤āăďæíťŗ tţŧţùúûüũūŭűűqûíyŷŷþ

**PUNCTUATION** 

.,:;...&;!¿?''"","«·»•<>\*'"\_---/()[]{}\/†‡

LIGATURES

fififffijijIJI

STANDARD FIGURES

0123456789

SYMBOLS

SC®TM°¶@

**FRACTIONS** 

1/41/53/4

CURRENCY

\$¢£€¥f¤

ORDINALS

1230a

MATHEMATICAL

-/÷×+±¬~≈|<>≤≥≠=Ωµ%‰#

REGIME

6 OF 36

CHARACTER MAP | LIGHT ITALIC

LOWERCASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

UPPERCASE

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

**ДВDGH**]КМППРПRUШХ

LOWERCASE

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

abdfohijklmnnpqrtumxy

ACCENTED UPPERCASE

ÀÁÂÄÄÄĀĀÆÆÇĆĈĊĎĐĐÈÉÊËĒĔ ĖĘĚĠĞĠĢĤĦÌÍÎÏĪĬĮİĴĶĹĻĽĿŁÑŃŅŇŊ ÒÓÔÕÖŌŎŐØŒŔŘŖŚŜŠŞŸŤŢŦŢ ÙÚŮÜŨŪŬŮŰŲŴŶŶŸŹŻÞ

ACCENTED UPPERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

ÀÁÂÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÆÆĎÐÐÈÉÊËĒĔĖĘĚ ĜĞĠĢĤĦĴĶÑŃŅŇŊÙÍÛŨÏÜÏĬĬĬĬĬ ŔŘŖÙÚŮÜŨŬŮŰŰŲŴÞ

ACCENTED LOWERCASE

àáâãäåāāąææçćĉċčďđðèéêëēĕèęěĝġġġĥħìíîïīīijıĵjķĸĺļľŀłñńņň'nŋòóôööøōŏőœ ŕřŗśŝšşşßťţŧţùúûüūŭůűűűűÿŷýżżžþ

ACCENTED LOWERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

àáâãäåāăąæéd'ððôgðóhhìíîïīĭiii] kĸĺļľŀłñńņň'nŋàáâñä¤āñűæíťŗ ťţŧţùúûüũŭŭűűűűųûýÿŷþ

PUNCTUATION

.,:;...&;!¿?''",,,«·»•<>\*'"\_---/()[]{}\\;

LIGATURES

fifififijijUI

STANDARD FIGURES

0123456789

SYMBOLS

SC®TM°¶@

FRACTIONS

1/41/53/4

CURRENCY

\$¢£€¥f¤

ORDINALS

1230a

MATHEMATICAL

 $-/\div \times + \pm \neg \sim \approx |<> \le \ge \ne = \Omega \mu \% \% \#$ 

REGIME

7 OF 36

CHARACTER MAP | REGULAR

LOWERCASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz

**UPPERCASE** 

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

 $\Delta BDGH$  $|KM\Pi\Pi P\Pi RU U X$ 

LOWERCASE

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

abdfqhijklmппрqrtuшхү

ACCENTED UPPERCASE

ÀÁÂÄÄÄĀĀÆÆÇĆĈĊĎĐĐÈÉÊËĒĔ ĖĘĚĠĞĠĢĤĦÌÍÎÏĪĬĮĬĴĶĹĻĽĿŁĨĬŊŊŊŊ ÒÓÔÕÖŌŎŐØŒŔŘŖŚŜŠŞŤŢŦŢ ÙÚŮÜŨŪŬŮŰŰŰŶŶŶŹŻÞ

ACCENTED UPPERCASE
STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

ÀÁÂÄÄÄÄĀĀÆÆĎÐÐÈÉÊËĒĔĖĘĚ ĜĞĠĢĤĦĴĶÑŃŅŇŊÙÍÛŨÜÜŪĬĬĬĬĬŒ ŔŘŖÙÚÛÜŨŪŬŮŰŲÛIÞ

ACCENTED LOWERCASE

àáâãäåāāąææçćĉċčďðèèêëēĕėęĕĝġġġ ĥħìíîïīĭįıĵjķĸĺļľŀłñńņň'nŋòóôõöøōŏőœ ŕřŗśŝšşşßťţŧţùúûüũūŭűűųŵýÿŷźżžþ

ACCENTED LOWERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

àáâãäåāăąæéd'ððôpöþhhìíïïïïiiji]] ķĸĺļľŀŀñńņň'nŋàáâãäøāäďæíťţ ťţŧţùúûüũŭŭűűűųûýÿŷþ

PUNCTUATION

.,:;...&;!¿?''",,,«·»•<>\*'"\_---/()[]{}\\†‡

LIGATURES

fififfijijIJIJ

STANDARD FIGURES

0123456789

SYMBOLS

SC®TM°¶@

FRACTIONS

1/41/23/4

CURRENCY

\$¢£€¥f¤

ORDINALS

1230a

MATHEMATICAL

 $-/\div \times + \pm \neg \sim \approx |<> \le \ge \ne = \Omega \mu \% \% \#$ 

REGIME

8 OF 36

CHARACTER MAP | REGULAR ITALIC

LOWERCASE

**ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ** 

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

**UPPERCASE** 

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

**ДВDGH**|КМППРПRUШХ

LOWERCASE

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

abdfohijklmnnportumxy

ACCENTED UPPERCASE

ÀÁÂÃÄÅĀĀĀÆÆÇĆĈĊĎĐĐÈÉÊËĒĔ ĖĘĚĠĞĠĢĤĦÌÍÎÏĪĬĮĬĴĶĹĻĽĿŁÑŃŅŇŊ **ÒÓÔÕÖŌŎŐØŒŔŘŖŚŜŠŞŞŤŢŦŢ** ÙÚÛÜÜŪŬŮŰŲŴŶÝŸŹŻÞ

ACCENTED UPPERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES **ÀÁÃÃÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÆÆĎÐĐÈÉÊËĒĔĖĘĚ** ĜĞĠĢĤĦĴĶÑŃŅŇŊÙĹĹĨĬĬĬĬĬĬĬĬ ŔŘŖÙÚÛÜŨŪŬŮŰŲŴÞ

**ACCENTED LOWERCASE** 

àáâãäåāäaææçćĉċčďđðèéêëēĕĕeçĕĝġġģ ĥħìíîïīīĭįıĵjķĸĺļľŀłñńņň'nŋòóôõöøōŏőœ ŕřṛśŝšṣṣßťţŧţùúûüũūŭůűųŵýÿŷźżžþ

ACCENTED LOWERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES àáâãäåāäaææd'ððôçöþĥħìíîïīĭijıĵj ķĸĺļľŀłñńņň'nŋàúûũäøāŭűæíťŗ ťţŧţùúûüũūŭůűųŵýÿŷþ

**PUNCTUATION** 

.,:;...&;!¿?''",,,«\»\\\*'"\_---/()[]{}\\†‡

LIGATURES

fifififijiju

STANDARD FIGURES

0123456789

SYMBOLS

SC®TM°¶@

**FRACTIONS** 

1/41/53/4

CURRENCY

\$¢£€¥f¤

ORDINALS

1230a

MATHEMATICAL

 $-/\div \times + \pm \neg \sim \approx |<> \le \ge \ne = \Omega \mu \% \% \#$ 

REGIME

9 OF 36

CHARACTER MAP | DEMIBOLD

LOWERCASE

**ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ** 

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

**UPPERCASE** 

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

**ДВDGH|КМППРПRUШХ** 

LOWERCASE

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

abdfohijklmnnpgrtumxy

ACCENTED UPPERCASE

ÀÁÂÃÄÅĀĀĀÆÆÇĆĈĊĎĐĐÈÉÊËĒĔ ĖĘĚĜĞĠĢĤĦÌÍÎÏĪĬĮijĶĹĻĽĿŁÑŃŅŇŊ **ÒÓÔÕÖŌŎŐØŒŔŘŖŚŜŠŞŠŤŢŦŢ ÙÚÛÜŨŪŬŮŰŰŲŴŶÝŸŹŻŽÞ** 

ACCENTED UPPERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES *ÀÁÂÃÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÆÆ*ĎĐĐÈÉÊËĒĔĖĘĚ ĠĞĠĢĤĦĴĶÑŃŅŇŊÙÚŨŨÜŪĬĬĬĬŒ ŔŘŖÙÚÛÜŨŪŬŮŰŲŴÞ

**ACCENTED LOWERCASE** 

àáâãäåāäaææçćĉċčďðèéêëēĕĕeçĕĝġġģ ĥħìíîïīīĭįıĵjķĸĺļľŀłñńṇň'nŋòóôõöøōŏőœ ŕřŗśŝšşşßťţŧţùúûüũūŭůűųŵýÿŷźżžþ

ACCENTED LOWERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES àáâãååāāąææd'ððôjöþĥħìíîïïĭįıĵj ķĸĺļľŀłñńņň'nŋàáâãäøāďæŕťŗ ťţŧţùúûüũūŭůűųŵýÿŷþ

**PUNCTUATION** 

.,:;...&;!¿?''",,,«\»\\"\_---/()[]{}\\|†‡

LIGATURES

fififlflijijUIJ

STANDARD FIGURES

0123456789

SYMBOLS

SC®TM°¶@

**FRACTIONS** 

1/41/23/4

CURRENCY

S¢£€¥f¤

ORDINALS

1230a

MATHEMATICAL

-/÷×+±¬~≈|<>≤≥≠=Ωµ%%o#

LOWERCASE

**ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ** 

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

UPPERCASE

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

LOWERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES **ТВОСНІКМИПЬ ПКИМХ** 

abdfqhijklmnnpqrtumxy

ACCENTED UPPERCASE

ÀÁÂÄÄÄÄÄÆÆÇĆĈĊĎÐĐÈÉÊËĒĔ ĖĘĚĠĞĠĢĤĦÌÍÎÏĨĬĮĬĴĶĹĻĽĿŁÑŃŅŇŊ ÒÓÔÖÖÖŐØŒŔŘŖŚŜŠŞŤŢŦŢ ÙÚŮÜŨŪŬŮŰŲŴŶÝŸŹŻĎ

ACCENTED UPPERCASE
STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

ÀÁÂÄÄÄÄÄÄÆÆĎÐÐÈÉÊËĒĔĖĘĚ ĜĞĠĢĤĦĴĶÑŃŅŇŊЍÚÛŨÜŪŬŰĬŒ ŔŘŖÙÚÛÜŨŬŮŰŰŰŰ

ACCENTED LOWERCASE

àáâãäåāāąææçćĉċčďđðèéêëēĕėęĕĝġġģ ĥħìíîïīĭįıĵjķĸĺļľŀłñńņň'nŋòóôööøōŏőœ ŕřṛśŝšşṣßťţŧţùúûüũūŭűűųŵýÿŷźżžþ

ACCENTED LOWERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

àáâãäåāāąæéd'ððôgóóhhìíîïīĭijı]] ķĸĺļľŀłñńņň'nŋùúûïü¤ūŭűæíĭţ ťţŧţùúûüũŭůűűųŵýÿŷþ

PUNCTUATION

.,:;...&i!¿?""",,,«\*>>\*<>\*'"\_---/()[]{}\\|†‡

LIGATURES

fififijijull

STANDARD FIGURES

0123456789

SYMBOLS

SC®TM°¶@

FRACTIONS

1/41/23/4

CURRENCY

\$¢£€¥f¤

ORDINALS

1230a

MATHEMATICAL

-/÷×+±¬~≈|<>≤≥≠=Ωµ%%#

REGIME 11 O

11 OF 36

CHARACTER MAP | BOLD

LOWERCASE

**ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ** 

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

UPPERCASE

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

LOWERCASE
STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

**ДВDGH**]КМППРПRUШХ

abdfqhijklmnnpqrtumxy

ACCENTED UPPERCASE

ÀÁÂÄÄÄÄÄÄÆÆÇĆĈĊĎÐĐÈÉÊËĒĔ ĖĘĚĠĞĠĢĤĦÌÍÎÏĨĬĮĬĴĶĹĻĽĿŁÑŃŅŇŊ ÒÓÔÕÖŌŎŐØŒŔŘŖŚŜŠŞŤŢŦŢ ÙÚŨÜŨŪŬŮŰŲŴŶŶŸŹŻÞ

ACCENTED UPPERCASE
STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

ÀÁÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÆÆĎÐÐÈÉÊËĒĔĖĘĚ ĜĞĠĢĤĦĴĶÑŃŅŇŊÙÚÛŨÜŪŪŰŰŒ ŔŘŖÙÚÛÜŨŨŬŮŰŲŴÞ

ACCENTED LOWERCASE

àáâãååāāaææçcccccddðèéeeeeeegggg ĥħìíîïīĭiijjķĸĺļľŀłñńņň'nŋòóôööøōŏőœ ŕřŗśŝšşşßťţŧţùúûüűüŭűűűűűýýÿŷźżžþ

ACCENTED LOWERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

àáâãäåāāąæéd'ððŷġġĥħìíïïīĭįıjj ķĸĺļľŀłñńņň'nŋùúûũï¤ūŭűæíťţ ťţŧţùúûüũūŭůűųûýÿŷþ

PUNCTUATION

.,:;...&;!¿?''",,,«\\*\"\_---/()[]{}\\†‡

LIGATURES

fififijijyI]

SYMBOLS SO THOU

SÇ£€¥f¤

STANDARD FIGURES

0123456789

FRACTIONS

1/41/23/4

ORDINALS

1230a

MATHEMATICAL

-/÷×+±¬~≈|<>≤≥≠=Ωµ%‰#

LOWERCASE

**ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ** 

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

UPPERCASE

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

LOWERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES **ABDEGHJKMRIIPŲRUUX** 

abdfghijklmnupqrtuwxy

ACCENTED UPPERCASE

ÀÁÄÄÄÄÄÄÆÆÇĆĈĊĎĐĐÈÉËË ĚĖĘËĜĞĠĢĤHÌÍÏÏĬĮijĶĹĻĽĿŁÑŃŅ ŇŊÒÓÕÕÖÖÖŒÆŘŖŚŜŠŞŞŤŢŦŢÙ ÚÜÜÜÜŮŮŰŲŴŶÝŸŹŻĎ

ACCENTED UPPERCASE
STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

ÀÁÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÆÆĎÐÐÈÉÊËĒĚĘĔ ĜĞĠĢĤĦĴĶÑŃŅŇŊЍŃĤĬĬĬĬĬĬĬĦŒ ŔŘŖÙŰŰŰŰŰŰŰŰŰŰŰ

ACCENTED LOWERCASE

àáâãäāāaaææçćċċd'ddèéëëëĕéęĕĝġġ ġĥħìíïïĭijıjkĸĺļl'l-łñńņň'nŋòóöööööööö œŕřŗśŝšşșßtţŧţìrúūïūŭūŭůíųŵýÿŷźżžþ

ACCENTED LOWERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES àáâäääääææddðŷġġĥħìíîïĭijıĵj ķĸĺļľŀłñńņň'nŋ'núñäääääää ťţŧţùúüüűŭűűűűÿŷþ

PUNCTUATION

.,:;...&;!¿?<sup>()(())</sup>,,,«-»•<>\*'"\_---/()[]{}\!†‡

LIGATURES

SYMBOLS

តត្តពក្បៈប្រប

CC®TMO¶@

SCEEY for

STANDARD FIGURES

0123456789

FRACTIONS

1/41/23/4

ORDINALS

**1230**a

MATHEMATICAL

-/÷×+±¬~≈|<>≤≥≠=**£1**18%%#

REGIME 13 OF

13 OF 36

CHARACTER MAP | ULTRA

LOWERCASE

*ABCDEFGHIJKLMMOPQRSTUVWXYZ* 

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

HPPERCASE

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

LOWERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES ABDEGHJKMNNFURUUX

abdfqhijklmnupqrtuwxy

ACCENTED UPPERCASE

ÀÁÂÃÄÅĀĀĄÆÆÇĆĈĊĎÐĐÈÉÊËĒ ĔĖĘĔĜĞĠĢĤHÌÍĨÏĨĬĮijĶĹĻĽĿĿÑŃŅ ňŋòóôőööőøŒŔŘŖŚŜŠŞŞŤŢŦŢÙ úûüűüŭűűűűűŶŶŸŹŻŽÞ

ACCENTED UPPERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES *ÀKÂÄÄÄÄÄÄÆĚĎÐÐÈÉÊËĒ* ĜĞĠĢĤĦĴĶÑŃŅŇŊЍŃĤĨĬŪĬĬ 

**ACCENTED LOWERCASE** 

àáâãäåāāaææçćĉċčďďðèéëëēĕéęĕĝǧġ -třími'myòóöõ iiiinkelll'i œŕřráššssStytuúúüüūūŭúúú

ACCENTED LOWERCASE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES àáâãäåāăaæéďdðĝğġģĥhì: kĸĺĮľŀłñáņň'nŋàúûñä¤āŭűœíïŗ ťţŧţùúüüūŭůűçüýÿŷþ

PUNCTUATION

',,,«\*»•<>\*'"\_--—/()[1{}\it±

LIGATURES

CHRRENCY

AAAAJIJUJ

SYMBOLS (Cetto quantity)

\$¢£€¥f¤

STANDARD FIGURES

0123456789

FRACTIONS

1/41/23/4

ORDINALS

1230a

MATHEMATICAL

-/÷\*+±¬~≈|<>≤≥≠=**Ω1**E%%o#

PATHRIOTIC GROWIN

### FACILITIES

110 PT

## afforded to

96 PT

## branches uf

110 PT

## ШШLЕП

8Ø PT

### manufactories

18 PT

The key concept is an increase in the rate of change, not the occurrence of change itself. The cartoon story of a preindustrial static society before 1750 with fixed technology, no capital accumulation, little or no labor mobility, and a population hemmed in by Malthusian boundaries is no longer taken seriously. Jones has stressed this point more than anyone else. At the same time Jones points out that before 1750 One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political

### 14 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is

### 12 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from

### 11 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred. even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter infer-

### 10 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise

### 9 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay

### 8 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colquhoun

### 7 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colquhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contemplate the progress of manufactures in Great Britain within the last thirty years without wonder and astonishment. Its rapidity exceeds all credibility. The improvement of the steam engines, but above all the facilities afforded to the great branches of the woolen and cotton manufactories

### 6 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial  $\,$ Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colquhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contemplate the progress of manufactures in Great Britain within the last thirty vears without wonder and astonishment. Its rapidity exceeds all credibility. The improvement of the steam engines, but above all the facilities afforded to the great branches of the woolen and cot ton manufactories by ingenious machinery, invigorated by capital and skill, are beyond all calculation..." At about the same time, Robert Owen added that "The general diffusion of manufactures throughout a country generates a new character in its inhabitants... This change has been owing chiefly to the mechanical inventions

# іпрепіши

104 PT

## machinery

70 PT

### IΠVIGΠRATED

124 PT

# by capital

94 PT

## AND SKILL

18 PT

The key concept is an increase in the rate of change, not the occurrence of change itself. The cartoon story of a preindustrial static society before 1750 with fixed technology, no capital accumulation, little or no labor mobility, and a population hemmed in by Malthusian boundaries is no longer taken seriously. Jones has stressed this point more than anyone else. At the same time Jones points out that before 1750 periods were

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and

### 14 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred.

### 12 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from

### 11 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how

### 10 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise

### 9 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent

### 8 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colquhoun in a famous

### 7 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd; how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colguhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contemplate the progress of manufactures in Great Britain within the last thirty years without wonder and astonishment. Its rapidity exceeds all credibility. The improvement of the steam engines, but above all the facilities afforded to the great branches of the woolen and cotton manufactories by ingenious machinery, invigor-

### 6 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colquhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contemplate the progress of manufactures in Great Britain within the last thirty years without wonder and astonishment. Its rapidity exceeds all credibility. The improve ment of the steam engines, but above all the facilities afforded to the great branches of the woolen and cotton manufactories by ingenious machinery, invigorated by capital and skill, are beyond all calculation..." At about the same time, Robert Owen added that "The general diffusion of manufactures throughout a country generates a new character in its inhabitants... This change has been owing chiefly to the mechanical inventions which introduced the cotton

## the general

94 PT

## diffusion of

76 PT

### manufactures

82 P1

## thrπughπut a

102 PT

### COUNTRY

18 PT

The key concept is an increase in the rate of change, not the occurrence of change itself. The cartoon story of a preindustrial static society before 1750 with fixed technology, no capital accumulation, little or no labor mobility, and a population hemmed in by Malthusian boundaries is no longer taken seriously. Jones has stressed this point more than anyone else. At the same time Jones points out that

12 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolu-

### 11 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred. even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter infer-

### 10 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during

### 9 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay

### 8 РТ

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and

### 7 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colquhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contemplate the progress of manufactures in Great Britain within the last thirty years without wonder and astonishment. Its rapidity exceeds all credibility. The improvement of the steam engines, but above all the facilities afforded to the

### 6 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colquhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contemplate the progress of manufactures in Great Britain within the last thirty years without wonder and astonishment. Its rapidity exceeds all credibility. The improvement of the steam engines, but above all the facilities afforded to the great branches of the woolen and cotton manufactories by ingenious machinery, invigorated by capital and skill, are beyond all calculation... At about the same time, Robert Owen added that "The general diffusion of manufactures throughout a country generates a new character in its inhabitants... This change has been owing chiefly

# history

92 PT

## is inevitably

104 PT

## WRITTEN

45 PT

with a certain amount of

78 PT

### PRESEITTISM

18 PT

The key concept is an increase in the rate of change, not the occurrence of change itself. The cartoon story of a preindustrial static society before 1750 with fixed technology, no capital accumulation, little or no labor mobility, and a population hemmed in by Malthusian boundaries is no longer taken seriously. Jones has stressed this point more than anyone else. At the same time Jones points out that before

12 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from

### 11 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred. even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter infer-

### 10 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?"

### 9 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay

### 8 РТ

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician

### 7 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colquhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contemplate the progress of manufactures in Great Britain within the last thirty years without wonder and astonishment. Its rapidity exceeds all credibility. The improvement of the steam engines, but above all the facilities afforded to the great branches

### 6 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colquhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contemplate the progress of manufactures in Great Britain within the last thirty vears without wonder and astonishment. Its rapidity exceeds all credibility. The improvement of the steam engines, but above all the facilities afforded to the great branches of the woolen and cot ton manufactories by ingenious machinery, invigorated by capital and skill, are beyond all calculation..." At about the same time, Robert Owen added that "The general diffusion of manufactures throughout a country generates a new character in its inhabitants... This change has been owing chiefly to the mechanical

### wonderful

64 PT

### of manufactures

104 PT

## hasbeena

98 PT

## temporary

132 PT

## AFFAIR

18 PT

The key concept is an increase in the rate of change, not the occurrence of change itself. The cartoon story of a preindustrial static society before 1750 with fixed technology, no capital accumulation, little or no labor mobility, and a population hemmed in by Malthusian boundaries is no longer taken seriously. Jones has stressed this point more than anyone else. At the same time Jones

12 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred. somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false.

8 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution, A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporar7 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure. they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colguhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contemplate the progress of manufactures in Great Britain within the last thirty years without wonder and astonishment. Its rapidity exceeds all credibility. The improvement of the steam

6 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporar ies seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that  $\,$  $contemporaries\ were\ unaware\ of\ the\ Industrial\ Revolution$ is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colquhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contemplate the progress of manufactures in Great Britain within the last thirty years without wonder and astonishment. Its rapidity exceeds all credibility. The improvement of the steam engines, but above all the facilities afforded to the great branches of the woolen and cotton manufactories by ingenious machinery, invigorated by capital and skill, are beyond all calculation..." At about the same time. Robert Owen added that "The general diffusion of manufactures throughout a country

# beginning

70 PT

### A SUSTAINED

56 PT

cumulative process

64 PT

### OF SOCIAL AND

78 PT

### technological

112 PT

## CHAIGE

18 PT

The key concept is an increase in the rate of change, not the occurrence of change itself. The cartoon story of a preindustrial static society before 1750 with fixed technology, no capital accumulation, little or no labor mobility, and a population hemmed in by Malthusian boundaries is no longer taken seriously. Jones has stressed this point more than anyone else. At the same time Jones

12 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is
that contemporaries
seemingly were unaware of the Industrial
Revolution. A number
of scholars have commented on the notable
absence of references to
anything as dramatic in
the writing of political

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and

11 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The

10 P

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred. somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet

9 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention

8 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution, A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries.

7 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colquhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contemplate the progress of manufactures in Great Britain within the last thirty years without wonder and astonishment. Its rapidity exceeds all credibility. The improvement of the steam engines, but above all the

6 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporar ies seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colquhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contemplate the progress of manufactures in Great Britain within the last thirty years without wonder and astonishment. Its rapidity exceeds all credibility. The improvement of the steam engines, but above all the facilities afforded to the great branches of the woolen and cotton manufactories by ingenious machinery, invigorated by capital and skill, are beyond all calculation..." At about the same time, Robert Owen added that "The general diffusion of manufactures throughout a country generates a new character

### economic

136 PT

# change

90 PT

### ISRARELY

110 PT

## SUDDEN

110 PT

## nrhenic

18 PT

The key concept is an increase in the rate of change, not the occurrence of change itself. The cartoon story of a preindustrial static society before 1750 with fixed technology, no capital accumulation, little or no labor mobility, and a population hemmed in by Malthusian boundaries is no longer taken seriously. Jones has stressed this point more than anyone else. At the same

12 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were

11 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred. somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more

10 P

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the **Industrial Revolution. A number** of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the

9 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolu-

8 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith,

7 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colquhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contemplate the progress of manufactures in Great Britain within the last thirty years without wonder and

6 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colguhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contemplate the progress of manufactures in Great Britain within the last thirty years without wonder and astonishment. Its rapidity exceeds all credibility. The improvement of the steam engines, but above all the facilities afforded to the great branches of the woolen and cotton manufactories by ingenious machinery, invigorated by capital and skill, are beyond all calculation..." At about the

## ludichus

64 PT

### for an economic

108 PT

## historian

72 PT

### THPRETEID

80 PT

# to be equally

84 PT

### IGNORANT

18 PT

The key concept is an increase in the rate of change, not the occurrence of change itself. The cartoon story of a preindustrial static society before 1750 with fixed technology, no capital accumulation, little or no labor mobility, and a population hemmed in by Malthusian boundaries is no longer taken seriously. Jones has stressed this point more than anyone else. At the same

12 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is
that contemporaries
seemingly were unaware of the Industrial
Revolution. A number
of scholars have commented on the notable
absence of references
to anything as dramatic in the writing

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were

11 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term

10 P

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the

9 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply

8 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily

7 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colquhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contemplate the progress of manufactures in Great Britain within the last thirty years without wonder and astonishment. Its rapidity exceeds all

6 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporar ies seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporar ies were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colouhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contemplate the progress of manufactures in Great Britain within the last thirty years without wonder and astonishment. Its rapidity exceeds all credibility. The improvement of the steam engines, but above all the facilities afforded to the great branches of the woolen and cotton manufactories by ingenious  $machinery, in vigorated \, by \, capital \, and \, skill, \, are \, beyond \, all \,$ calculation..." At about the same time, Robert Owen added

76 PT

### becomesan

80 PT

### exigenius

104 PT

### Variable

96 PT

### thatthen

94 PT

18 PT

The key concept is an increase in the rate of change, not the occurrence of change itself. The cartoon story of a preindustrial static society before 1750 with fixed technology, no capital accumulation, little or no labor mobility, and a population hemmed in by Malthusian boundaries is no longer taken seriously. Jones has stressed this point more

12 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seeminaly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly,

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramaticin the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the vears before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred. even more rashlv. that hence the term is useless.

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical

8 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred. even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all

7 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colquhoun in a famous quote declared that

6 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subse quent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of ntemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colquhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contemplate the progress of manufactures in Great Britain within the last thirty years without wonder and astonishment. Its rapidity exceeds all credibility. The improvement of the steam engines, but above all the facilities afforded to the

### REPRESIBLE

54 PT

### and abominable

114 PT

66 PT

### CONDITIONS

92 PT

### described

98 PT

### in novels

18 PT

The key concept is an increase in the rate of change, not the occurrence of change itself. The cartoon story of a preindustrial static society before 1750 with fixed technology, no capital accumulation, little or no labor mobility, and a population hemmed in by Malthusian boundaries is no longer taken seriously. Jones has stressed this point more

12 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena
is that contemporaries seemingly
were unaware
of the Industrial
Revolution. A number of scholars have
commented on the
notable absence
of references to

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly,

11 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the vears before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is

10 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the vears before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred. even more rashlv. that hence the term is useless.

9 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical

8 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred. even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all

7 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have commented on the notable abs of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that conte poraries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the Industrial Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subsequent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of contemporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colquhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contem

6 PT

One of the more perplexing phenomena is that contemporaries seemingly were unaware of the Industrial Revolution. A number of scholars have nmented on the notable absence of references to anything as dramatic in the writing of political economists and novelists writing in the years before 1830. From this it is inferred, somewhat rashly, that contemporaries were unaware that they were living during an Industrial Revolution and from this it is further inferred, even more rashly, that hence the term is useless. The latter inference is absurd: how many people in the Roman Empire referred to themselves as \_\_\_\_\_ living during "classical antiquity?" Yet the premise that contemporaries were unaware of the In Revolution is simply and patently false. To be sure, they did not pay to it nearly the attention that subse quent historians have, but why should they have, not knowing where all this was leading? By confining oneself to reading Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus, or Jane Austen, one can easily misrepresent the perceptions of mporaries. The Scottish merchant and statistician Patrick Colquhoun in a famous quote declared that "It is impossible to contemplate the progress of manufactures in Great Britain within the last thirty years without wonder and astonishment. Its rapidity exceeds all credibility. The improvement of the stea engines, but above all the facilities afforded to the

