

(No Model.)

P. HAUPT.
BOOK.

No. 577,253.

Patented Feb. 16, 1897.

Genesis.





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And it came to pass, when men began to multiply on the face of the earth, and daughters were born unto them, That the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they *were* fair; and they took them wives of all which they chose. And the Lord said, My Spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh; yet his days shall be a hundred and twenty years. There were giants in the earth in those days; and also after that, when the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and they bare children to them, the same *became* mighty men which *were* of old, men of renown.

And God saw that the wickedness of man *was* great in the earth, and *that* every imagination of the thoughts of his heart *was* only evil continually. And it repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him at his heart. And the Lord said, I will destroy man whom I have created from the face of the earth; both man and beast, and the creeping thing, and the fowls of the air; for I repenteth me that I have made them. But Noah found grace in the eyes of the Lord.

These *are* the generations of Noah: Noah was a just man *and* perfect in his generations, *and* Noah walked with God. And Noah begat three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth. The earth also was corrupt before God; *and the earth*

LEGEND

Dark Blue.	
Light Blue.	
Dark Red.	
Light Red.	

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL HAUPT, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 577,253, dated February 16, 1897.

Application filed May 1, 1895. Serial No. 547,788. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL HAUPT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Books, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

From the earliest times it has been found necessary to mark distinctively certain portions of the text. In manuscripts it was done by letters larger than others, or written with a different ink, or by underscoring, and the like. Similar expedients have been employed since the invention of the art of printing. All these expedients, however, are objectionable in certain cases. The larger type is only serviceable where certain passages are to receive more prominence, as in headings, quotations, &c. Sometimes it is desirable to distinguish certain portions of the text without making one appear more prominent than the other. If there are but two portions to be distinguished, the use of Italic alongside of Roman type works very well; but where it is necessary to mark a large number of different characteristics the employment of a variety of type is objectionable. The use of different type on so extensive a scale makes the page less pleasing to the eye, and, moreover, it can very easily convey the idea that the size of the type chosen indicates the relative importance of the respective passages, portions printed in larger or heavier faced type receiving undue prominence, while a smaller type will make a passage appear less important. Besides, the printing with a variety of type is costly and requires a large assortment of type, which makes it impossible for small printing establishments to employ the method, and even in the largest offices there is not an adequate assortment of types to print a Greek, or Arabic, or Hebrew, or, in fact, any oriental text with native characters in this way, or, for that matter, a transliteration of such texts by means of Roman type (or Italic) with the diacritical marks, (or accents.) The printing of certain portions in different inks would obviate all these difficulties if it were possible to find nine or ten different inks that could easily be distinguished on a printed page, especially by artificial light.

The object of my invention is to provide a

variorum or other text, so far as the letter-press is concerned, in black or other desired ink and block out or mark the passages of different nature or origin by means of distinctive colored backgrounds.

My invention consists in distinguishing the passages by colored portions of the paper or surface of the sheet, so that the type of the passages appear on a colored background, each passage of like nature having a background of the same color.

The portions may be colored either before or after the letter-press is printed. In this way it is possible to use light transparent colors which are easily distinguished, even by artificial light, without impairing the neatness and legibility of the printed text.

The invention is applicable to manifold type-written texts where it is not feasible to employ a variety of type or a variety of ink.

The accompanying drawing represents a portion of a page of matter printed in accordance with my invention, the various colors being indicated by different surface lining, as named in the "legend" on the drawing.

It is to be understood that in practice the colors themselves are used, the representations of colors by the lining or hatching on the drawing being necessarily adopted for the reason that the rules of the Patent Office permit only black on drawings.

The matter represented in the drawing is a portion of the "Book of Genesis," chapter VI, describing the "Deluge." In the account of the "Deluge" as contained in the said chapter there are two parallel narratives, which, though interwoven with one another, can be clearly separated. They are recognizable not only by a difference in their contents, but also by certain peculiarities of style. For example, in the one exclusively the word "Lord" is employed, while the other employs the word "God." The uncolored portions represent the account of the "Deluge" in the so-called "Priestly Code"—that is to say, the same post-exilic source to which, for example, the account of creation as contained in "Genesis I" belongs. This document employs the name "God." The lines tinted in light blue contain the account of the "Deluge" taken from the older pre-exilic story-book, in which God is called "the Lord." It is the same

source from which the second account of creation as contained in "Genesis II" is taken. The dark blue indicates an older stratum in this second document. The light-red marks
5 indicate changes and additions made by the compiler of the whole work, who interwove the different documents. The dark red indicates late glosses and interpolations of the text.

10 It will of course be understood that the sheet represented in the drawing is selected merely as an illustration of my invention and that the selection of the colors and the facts which they are supposed to indicate are purely arbitrary matters.
15

By the use of the term "books" in the title of this invention I do not wish to be under-

stood as limiting my invention to a book technically so called, but expressly include as within my invention a sheet, page, pamphlet, 20 and the like.

What I claim is—

A sheet or page whereon portions of its printed text of different natures appear with backgrounds of different colors, and portions 25 of the same nature appear with backgrounds of the same color, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 30th day of April, A. D. 1895. 30
PAUL HAUPT.

Witnesses:

CYRUS ADLER,
WM. H. FINCKEL.