veins were the first splashes of colour thrown on the
gum."

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**How to Detect a Real Caxton.**

There must be no roman or italic lettering, but all
in gothic or old English. There must be no
commas, but an oblique stroke in their place. Further,
there must be no catch words at the bottom of the
page. The use of these, long gone out of fashion,
did not come in until years after Caxton's demise.

There are other tests necessary, such as the
measurement of the lines, for some of the type used
was imitated pretty closely by Caxton's successors.
It is clear, however, that during his career Caxton
only used six kinds of type. The first, distinctly
foreign in its character, was used by him at Burges
in the printing of "The Recuyell of the Histories of
Troye," and in the first edition of "The Game and
Plays of Chesse." This style was never used in
England. The second style, such as in "The Moral
Proverbs" and "Fable of Olde Age," printed in 1477
and 1481 respectively, was beautiful and artistic. It
follows a design of manuscript which obtained the
name of "gros batarde," common in use in the
fifteenth century. Several books were written in this
manner under the order of Edward IV., and are now
to be seen in the British Museum.

Looking at the dates when Caxton's books were
issued, and the types he used, it is evident that he did
not make new type until the old was worn out. A
somewhat pretentious style appeared next, in 1483,
very bold in its character. It is problematical whether
there is a book in this type. The only examples we
have of it at present are in headlines.