

making movable letters. At first the paper was pressed down on the engraved block, and printed on one side. The outlines only of figures were printed, and then they were painted in by hand. At last John Gensfleisch, of Sulzloch, known as Gutenberg, which was the maiden name of his mother, saw how much better it would be to have movable types. As he was a poor man he went to a rich goldsmith, John Faust of Mainz, and to Peter Schöffer, a professional copyist of Gernsheim, to get help. Schöffer drew and wrote beautifully, and it was intended that he design the letters, and Faust find the money for casting them. They also invented printer's ink, and in 1457 issued the first printed book, the Latin Psalter, and five years later the first printed Bible.

"Faust behaved very badly to the inventor; as soon as he had the secret, and saw that the experiments were likely to be successful, he asked Gutenberg to pay him back the money he had advanced him, and when he was unable to do this brought an action against him, and seized his printing press and blocks. Poor Gutenberg was forced to leave Mainz, and then Faust and Schöffer finished printing the Bible without him. The rapidity with which copies were turned out of the press, the exact resemblance one bore to another, created astonishment and suspicion, so that it was reported that Faust was in league with the Devil, who helped him to multiply copies of the Bible.

"Thus came about the story of John Faust, who sold himself to the Devil for wealth, a story which was afterward used by the greatest of German poets as the foundation of the greatest of German poems."—From "*The Story of Germany*," by Sabine-Baring-Gould, M. A., Chap. xxx, pages 179, etc.