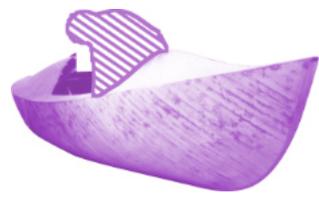
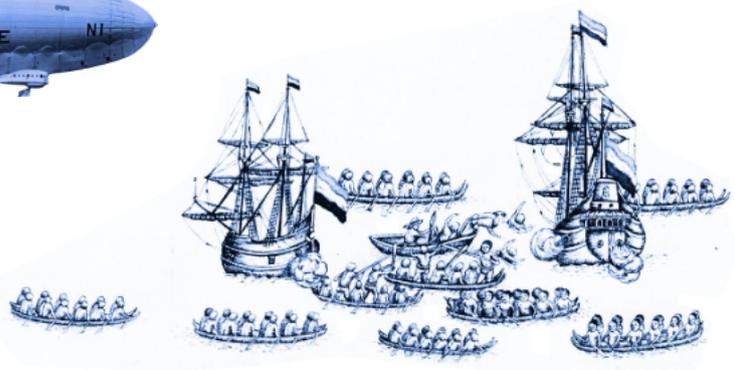
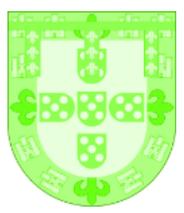
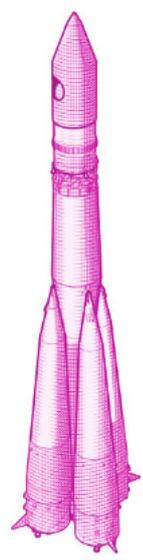


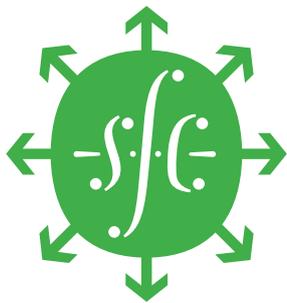


WHITE STAR LINE
 FIRST CLASS OF THE LATEST ACQUISITION TO THE WHITE STAR FLEET
 The Queen of the Ocean
TITANIC
 LONDON 1852-1877. QUEEN 1852-1877. BELMONT 1852-1877.
 THE LATEST ACQUISITION TO THE WHITE STAR FLEET
WHITE STAR LINE, PIER 10, SOUTHAMPTON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH
 AT 12 NOON
 calling at Cherbourg & Queenstown, Co. Cork
 en route to **NEW YORK**



Always for Cash





WM
known
magnetism

Shapes for Cash

Explorers/Typeface Specimen

book №1



Shapes for Cash

Thank you for acquiring this specimen for the Explorers family of typefaces from Shapes for Cash ¶ The pages that follow will try to provide some context and understanding of this ambitious design project. The two pages after this contain densely packed blocks of type that aim to explain and demonstrate the variety and cohesion of the designs, as well as some of the potential, in a textual and visual manner. The text is *justified*, meaning that the left and right edges of the text block are (kind of) straight. I italicise the word *justified* and say *kind of* because these lines of text were not made to be of equal length with any kind of word space stretching or squashing, I will have no truck with that kind of decadent philistinism. They are of equal length due to a laborious writing process, where the text was composed, line by line, often rewritten many times until the line was of full length. This rewriting has the interesting side effect of changing the words and structure that I might normally use, and could even be used in itself as a kind of *Oulipo* technique ¶ Following these two pages, there are 20 pages, one per typeface, which give some context behind the name, with a brief summary of the life of the explorer ¶ Following these, there are a couple of pages that show the principles of constant width, and mixing possibilities, inherent to the letters ¶ Finally, there is a photograph of Mr Timothy Donaldson, the *Fromage Grand* of Shapes for Cash ¶ The text you are reading is set in *That*, another typeface from the Shapes for Cash stable ¶ These stories must be taken with a pinch of salt, here and there, as although they are well researched and accurate, I have taken a few humorous liberties ¶ I thank my friend Steve James, a typographer of the old school, who made the first draft of these designs and layouts.

Explorers - by nature are bold and individual, they must be, yet to be able to work with the others they need to achieve their plans, they must also be cooperative. These are qualities that have come to define this varied family of typefaces. These twenty designs are bold, yes, but they are all different from each other; yet their design is such that they can most easily combine with any of the other typefaces. This text itself attempts to demonstrate this. The first paragraph is set in Vespucci, which being the first typeface in the series, was conceived in 2001. You, Dear Reader, may have perceived that the current sentence is set in a different typeface, and that it is different from the two that precede it. That is what is afoot here - to demonstrate the combining qualities of these artifices, whilst displaying their individuality. The qualities that enable the typefaces to so easily intermingle are: a common width for all specific glyphs; so A will always have the same width as any other A, and the same applies for all other glyphs, including those you can't see, such as the wordspace. A further quality that remains consistent is stroke weight, meaning that whatever the ornamental goings-on, the letters are of equal density. The Individualism of the different designs often assumes a novel approach towards the making of punctuation, meaning that one can quite easily exchange a tittle from one design for another, to create a subtle nuance. This makes them useable tools for creating logotypes, animations and so on. Another point of interest is a personal notion of interchangeability: Jobbing printing of the nineteenth century would often put printers in a bind where they may not have had all the letters (a full fount) of a certain typeface, so would have bodged with letters from another set. It is my hope that this odd collection will encourage similar practices among designers

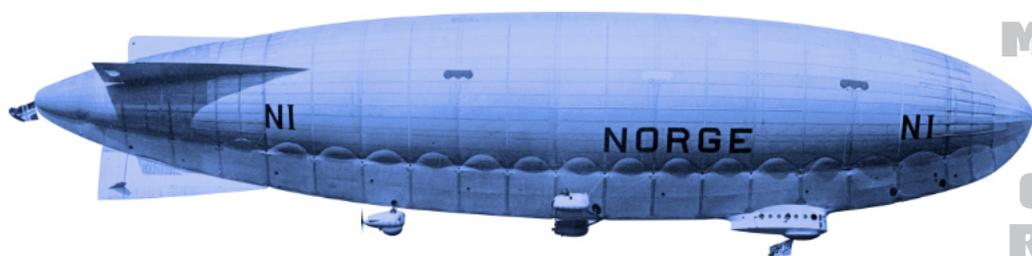
perhaps leading to unimagined combinations and happy accidents. I would like to say a few words about the naming of the typefaces. The first design, Vespucci was so named because I liked the appearance of the word and enjoyed its sound, and I needed to give the typeface a name so I could submit it to a competition. As more designs emerged from my pencil, I found I needed extra names, and so settled on more names of explorers. Not due to any particular admiration of such folk. I admire those records shown to be humanitarians and examples of respect for nature: possibly Cousteau; that chap called Shackleton, but the natural greed and ambition of explorers so often dominates and a devotion to religious, imperial interests, corporate plunder, conquests, land-theft and colonisation, leading to slavery makes things that are anathema. Another rub is that these are all men, mainly white Europeans. Suitable female explorers proved hard to find, as I had already defined some rules regarding the first letters of names, making it a difficult, knotty, problematic job. The Age of Exploration, which is the source for many of these names, being a time when the world was dominated by males, so it proved hard to make a good female span. A naming of women shall be better done with another series of typefaces, to be released at a later date. I hope that you will enjoy making words with these lettershapes and that I will get to see some of your spontaneous makings. Maybe you noticed that as I rambled on about my reservations and schemes, the page began to change a little more. At the top of the page the letters are modified on a line by line cycle. By the halfway point, it switches to a word by word cycle. By the three-quarter measures of the page, the changes start happening letter by letter. I hope you find this amusing. Thank you for reading to the very end of my waffles.

Antarctic, then Arctic: by husky & blimp.

Roald Engelbregt Gravning Amundsen had an early fascination with the polar regions that would shape his life's work, leading him to become the first person to reach both the South and North Poles. Amundsen's most celebrated achievement came in 1911 when he led the first successful expedition to the South Pole. With careful planning and drawing on the skills of the indigenous peoples of the Arctic, such as the use of sleds pulled by dogs and the wearing of animal skins, Amundsen's expedition reached the pole on December 14, 1911, five weeks before his British rival, Robert Falcon Scott, who were trying ride ponies wearing tweed. Later, Amundsen turned his attention to the North Pole. Although he initially planned to take a route through the Arctic Ocean, his plans changed, and he ultimately flew over the pole in a dirigible in 1926, (possibly sipping champagne and wearing slippers), claiming yet another historic first. Amundsen's relentless competitiveness has contributed greatly to our understanding of the polar regions.

Amundsen 1872–1928
Norway

Ballard
Cousteau
de Fuca
Eriksson
Frobisher
Gagarin
Heyerdahl
Infante
Klink
Magellan
Nikitin
Palin
Quimper
Rimbaud
Shackleton
Tasman
Vespucci
Younghusband
Zorro



THIS IS AMUNDSEN - FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE



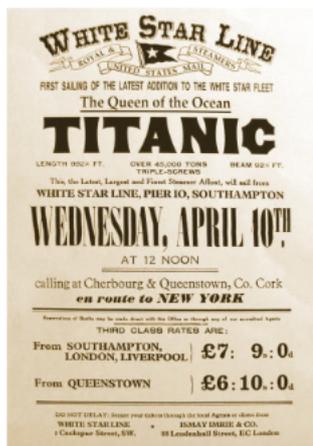
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1234567890

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He illuminates the deep things of the world.

Born in 1942, in Wichita, Kansas, Robert Ballard is an underwater archaeologist who has made a significant contribution to the field of deep-sea exploration. Ballard grew up with a fervent interest in the ocean and its mysteries, and so he pursued a career that combined elements of engineering, oceanography, and archaeology. Ballard became famous for his discovery of the Titanic in 1985. Using sophisticated deep-diving submersibles and sonar mapping techniques, he and his colleagues located the final resting place of the ship, 73 years after it sank in the North Atlantic Ocean. This discovery captivated the general public, but also marked a milestone in the field of underwater archaeology, showing the potential for deep-sea exploration to unlock secrets of the past. Ballard also found the wrecks of the German battleship Bismarck; the lost fleet of Guadalcanal; the USS Yorktown; and ancient shipwrecks in the Black Sea. His work extends to helping others to explore. He has developed deep-sea technology, including remotely operated vehicles and telepresence technology, which has changed how we explore the ocean depths. In his involvement in various educational programs, he has dedicated a significant part of his career to inspiring the next generation of oceanographers and archaeologists.

Amundsen
Ballard 1942 USA
 Cousteau
 de Fuca
 Eriksson
 Frobisher
 Gagarin
 Heyerdahl
 Infante
 Klink
 Magellan
 Nikitin
 Palin
 Quimper
 Rimbaud
 Shackleton
 Tasman
 Vespucci
 Younghusband
 Zorro



THIS IS BALLARD - FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE



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 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 1234567890

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The sea, once it casts its spell, holds one in its net of wonder forever.

Jacques-Yves Cousteau had plans to become a navy pilot, after graduating from France's naval academy in 1933 ¶ In an unfortunate setback for the French Navy (but a bonus for Mother Nature), these plans were undermined by an almost fatal automobile accident in which both his arms were broken ¶ Despite no training in the natural sciences, Cousteau was drawn to undersea exploration by his love of the ocean and of underwater diving ¶ In 1943 Cousteau and French engineer Émile Gagnan developed the first fully automatic, compressed air, *Aqua-Lung*, which allowed divers to swim freely underwater for extended periods of time. Cousteau helped to invent many other tools useful to oceanographers, including the diving saucer (an easily maneuverable small submarine for seafloor exploration), in 1959, and a number of underwater cameras.



Amundsen
Ballard
Cousteau 1910–1997
de Fuca France
Eriksson
Frobisher
Gagarin
Heyerdahl
Infante
Klink
Magellan
Nikitin
Palin
Quimper
Rimbaud
Shackleton
Tasman
Vespucci
Younghusband
Zorro

THIS IS COUSTEAU – FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE



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Travelling to California from Cefalonia.

A man was born and raised on the Greek island of Kefalonia, his name was Ioannis Phokas, latinised as Johannes Phocas and eventually hispanicised to Juan de Fuca ¶ In the service of Philip II of Spain, he was commissioned by Luis de Velasco, 1st Marqués of Salinas (there is a portrait of him wearing some spectacles that look as if they were drawn onto his face with a felt pen), to explore the northwest coast of the North American continent, with the promise of significant financial reward for finding a Northwest Passage (a sea lane between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans; the Yorkshireman Frobisher tried to do the same from the other side) ¶ His first trip to find the semi - mythical Strait of Anián (which he believed was the start of the passage) was not successful: Spanish ships were under dual control: by a navigator (him) and a captain, who was a military type. Unfortunately, the malfeasance of the captain led to mutiny, so it was back to California ¶ De Fuca was undeterred, and his second trip up the coast was successful, sailing between Vancouver Island and the Olympic Peninsula (the northwestern corner of the state of Washington) he found Cape Flattery, and a strait that he felt was the beginning of the passage (it wasn't). This strait is now known as the Strait of Juan de Fuca ¶ There is a rectangular pillar of rock on Cape Flattery that is named Juan de Fuca pillar, it looks quite like his hat: *Cape Hattery* ¶ He returned to base to claim his reward, but the money was not forthcoming from the bespectacled Marqués. After two years and still no money, he sailed to Spain and asked the king in person. He was given nothing ¶ There is still scholarly doubt regarding his existence, although that has not prevented many things being named after him: straights; pillars; shopping malls; parks, and a tectonic plate.



Amundsen
Ballard
Cousteau
de Fuca 1536-1602
Greece
Eriksson
Frobisher
Gagarin
Heyerdahl
Infante
Klink
Magellan
Nikitin
Palin
Quimper
Rimbaud
Shackleton
Tasman
Vespucci
Younghusband
Zorro

THIS IS DE FUCA - FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE

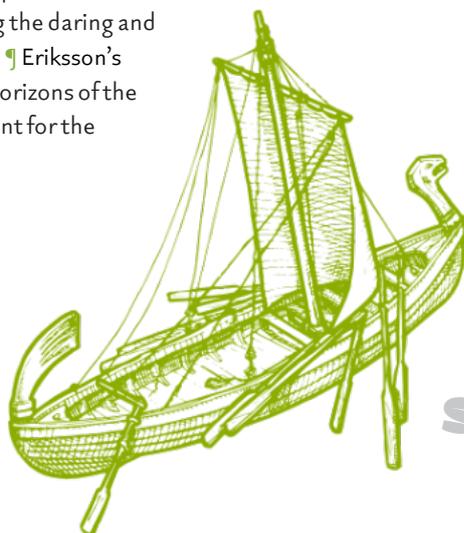


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The Icелander who reached the New World before Columbus.

Leif Eriksson, often hailed as one of the first Viking explorers, ventured into the North Atlantic, centuries before Columbus sailed to the Americas. Born around the year 970 in Iceland, Eriksson descended from a lineage of explorers; his father, Erik the Red, is famed for establishing the first Norse settlements in Greenland. This spirit of exploration was ingrained in Eriksson from a young age ¶ Eriksson's most notable achievement came around the year 1000, when he set sail westward from Greenland. According to *The Sagas* (Norse historical texts) Eriksson and his crew were the first Europeans to land in North America, which they called Vinland due to the wild grapes they found there. This area is believed to be present-day Newfoundland, Canada, at a site known as L'Anse aux Meadows, where archaeological evidence has confirmed Norse presence ¶ Though Eriksson's voyages to Vinland were not permanent settlements, they marked a significant pre-Columbian exploration of North America, showing the daring and navigational skills of the Norse people ¶ Eriksson's journeys expanded the geographical horizons of the European world but also set a precedent for the age of exploration that would follow centuries later ¶ Why is there nobody in that boat?



Amundsen
Ballard
Cousteau
de Fuca
Eriksson c.970-1025
Iceland
Frobisher
Gagarin
Heyerdahl
Infante
Klink
Magellan
Nikitin
Palin
Quimper
Rimbaud
Shackleton
Tasman
Vespucci
Younghusband
Zorro

THIS IS ERIKSSON - FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE



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Sparkling fleeting dreams of wealth.

Martin Frobisher, a navigator from *The North of England*, embarked on three voyages to the New World between 1576 and 1578, as early attempts by the English to establish a presence in the North American territories ¶ Born around 1539 in Yorkshire, England, Frobisher initially sought fortune through privateering – targeting French ships in the service of the English crown. However, his ambitions soon turned towards exploration and the pursuit of a Northwest Passage – a sea route to Asia through the Arctic regions of North America ¶ Frobisher’s first voyage in 1576, though failing to discover the passage, led to the discovery of what he named *Queen Elizabeth’s Foreland* (now known as Baffin Island), claiming it for England and igniting the interest of English investors in Arctic exploration. And being a Yorkshireman, he would have done this in a t-shirt, pronouncing the sub-zero temperature to be *a bit fresh*. Despite coming very close to the opening, the harsh conditions and the elusive geography prevented him from fully entering the passage ¶ More delayed gratification followed, when Frobisher collected what he believed to be gold ore from the region, prompting a brief, ill-fated gold rush back in England, but it was all a flash in the pan ¶ Nevertheless, Frobisher’s journeys contributed significantly to the early mapping and exploration of the Canadian Arctic and Greenland, laying much of the foundation for future explorers.



- Amundsen
- Ballard
- Coaston
- de Fuca
- Eriksson
- Frobisher** c.1537–1594
England
- Gagarin
- Heyerdahl
- Infante
- Klink
- Magellan
- Nikitin
- Palin
- Quimper
- Rimbaud
- Shackleton
- Tasman
- Vespucci
- Younghusband
- Zorro

THIS IS FROBISHER – FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE

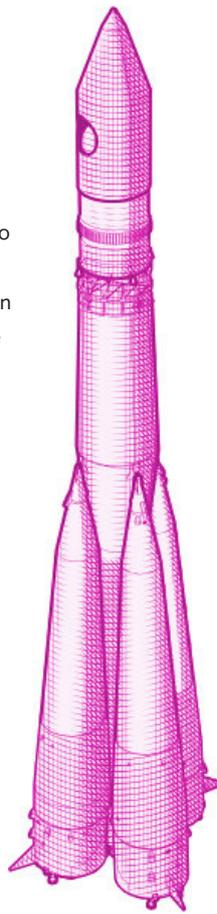


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'Poyekhali!'

Yuri Gagarin, born in 1934, in the village of Klushino near Gzhatsk (renamed Gagarin in 1968), in the former Soviet Union, was the first human to journey to outer space ¶ On April 12, 1961, aboard the Vostok 1 spacecraft, Gagarin orbited the Earth, marking a beyond stratospheric achievement in the Space Race between the Soviet Union and the United States. His famous exclamation, "Poyekhali!" ("Let's go!"), as the spacecraft lifted off, became a symbol of human ambition and exploration ¶ Gagarin's 108-minute flight demonstrated the technological prowess of the Soviet space programme but also the potential for further human spaceflight. His orbit around the Earth at about 17,000 miles per hour (27,400 kph) made him a hero in the Soviet Union and a figure of global significance ¶ The date of his space flight, April 12, is celebrated as Cosmonautics Day in Russia and has been commemorated worldwide as the International Day of Human Space Flight since 2011 ¶ Gagarin's life was cut short when he died in a jet crash on March 27, 1968, at the age of 34, but his legacy continues to inspire aspiring astronauts and space enthusiasts around the world ¶ He is also one of the few individuals to have been immortalised in a Prefab Sprout song, along with Satan, the Archangel Michael and a jumping frog.



Amundsen
Ballard
Cousteau
de Fuca
Eriksson
Frobisher
Gagarin 1934-1968
USSR
Heyerdahl
Infante
Klink
Magellan
Nikitin
Palin
Quimper
Rimbaud
Shackleton
Tasman
Vespucci
Younghusband
Zorro

THIS IS GAGARIN - FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE



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www. *Shapes for Cash* .com

Iconoclastic theories of cultural diffusion.

Thor Heyerdahl was an explorer, writer, and environmentalist, renowned for expeditions that challenged conventional thinking about ancient seafaring and human migration. He is best known for his 1947 *Kon-Tiki* expedition, where he and his crew sailed 8,000 kilometers across the Pacific Ocean on (not really *in* although there was a small hut) a handmade, balsa wood raft from South America to the Polynesian islands. This expedition, conducted mostly in tighty-whiteys, aimed to demonstrate that ancient people could have made long sea voyages, contributing to the spread of cultures and genetic exchange between distant civilizations. Heyerdahl's theories about cultural diffusion and maritime history were often met with skepticism by the scientific community, primarily because they challenged established views about the capabilities of ancient societies. Despite this, his adventurous spirit and his ability to bring his theories to life through daring expeditions captured the public's imagination, making him one of the most famous explorers of the 20th century. After the *Kon-Tiki* expedition, Heyerdahl conducted several other significant voyages, including the *Ra* and *Tigris* expeditions, which aimed to show the possibility of ancient contacts between civilizations across different continents. Despite the criticism of academia, his work has contributed to a broader understanding and appreciation of the complexities of human migration and cultural exchange.



- Amundsen
- Ballard
- Cousteau
- de Fuca
- Eriksson
- Frobisher
- Gagarin
- Heyerdahl** 1914–2002
Norway
- Infante
- Klink
- Magellan
- Nikitin
- Palin
- Quimper
- Rimbaud
- Shackleton
- Tasman
- Vespucci
- Younghusband
- Zorro

THIS IS HEYERDAHL – FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE

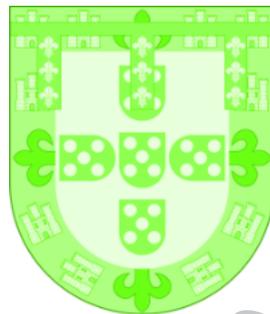


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Bankrolling the age of Discovery.

Infante Dom Henrique, o Navegador, better known as Prince Henry the Navigator (1394-1460), was a central figure in the early days of the Portuguese Empire and in 15th-century European maritime discoveries and expansion. Through his financial support, Henry turned Portugal into a leading seafaring nation, setting the stage for the Age of Discovery and the exploration of the West African coast. Henry was the third child of João I of Portugal and Philippa of Lancaster. His position as a prince of the royal family afforded him resources and influence, which he used to sponsor expeditions beyond the known world. Henry himself did not embark on voyages of discovery; instead, he was the patron and enabler, establishing a school for navigation at Sagres, in the south-west of Portugal. There, he brought together a community of mariners, mapmakers, and scientists to study navigation, ship design, and astronomy, significantly advancing seafaring knowledge. Guided by Henry and his cheque book, Portuguese explorers pushed southward along the West African coast, reaching the Senegal River and later Cape Verde. Henry's sponsorship of exploration was motivated by a desire to expand Christianity, and finding a sea route to the riches of Asia would be a bonus. His sponsorship paved the way for future explorers like Vasco da Gama and Christopher Columbus.



Amundsen
Ballard
Cousteau
de Fuca
Eriksson
Frobisher
Gagarin
Heyerdahl
Infante 1394-1460
Portugal
Klink
Magellan
Nikitin
Palin
Quimper
Rimbaud
Shackleton
Tasman
Vespucci
Younghusband
Zorro

THIS IS INFANTE - FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE

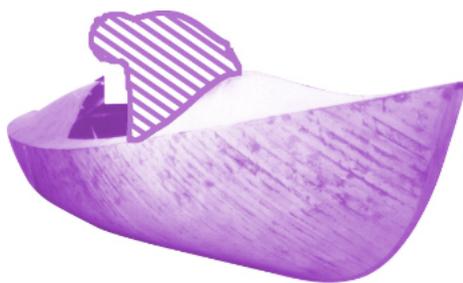


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1234567890

www. *Shayes for Cash* .com

The importance of making one's own tools.

Born in São Paulo in 1955, Amyr Klink's love for the sea was kindled in his youth, inspired by the tales of seafaring adventurers and an innate desire to encounter the world beyond the shores of Brazil ¶ Klink's approach to his expeditions combines meticulous planning, a personal commitment to the craftsmanship of his own tools, along with a deep respect for the natural environment ¶ In 1984 he successfully completed a solo transatlantic crossing from Lüderitz, Namibia, to the Brazilian coast in a small sailboat named *Paratii*, covering the distance in 100 days without any form of modern navigation equipment. This journey demonstrated his faith in his workmanship; extraordinary navigational skills; and his ability to endure the solitude and unpredictability of the open sea ¶ Klink has undertaken numerous expeditions, including a circumnavigation of the Antarctic continent. Through his journeys, Klink has contributed significantly to our understanding of these regions, contributing to our understanding of their unique ecosystems and the impacts of climate change ¶ As an author, Klink has documented his experiences in several books, captivating readers with his philosophical musings and deep reverence for nature. His works inspire not only aspiring adventurers but also anyone intrigued by the resilience of the human spirit and the profound beauty of our planet.



Amundsen
Ballard
Cousteau
de Fuca
Eriksson
Frobisher
Gagarin
Heyerdahl
Infante
Klink 1955
Brazil
Magellan
Nikitin
Palin
Quimper
Rimbaud
Shackleton
Tasman
Vespucci
Younghusband
Zorro

THIS IS KLINK – FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE



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1234567890

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Aside the Tierra del Fuego to the Mar Pacifico.

Fernão de Magalhães {Ferdinand Magellan}, a Portuguese explorer working for Spain, led the first expedition to circumnavigate the globe. Magellan's maritime career in the East Indies seeded a plan to reach the Spice Islands (eastern Indonesia) by sailing westward, challenging the prevailing notion that the Americas were an obstacle rather than a gateway to the East. In 1519, Magellan left Andalusia with a fleet of five ships and approximately 270 men. After skirting Patagonia, he discovered a treacherous passage of water near the tip of South America (The Strait of Magellan), which led them to more peaceful waters, which he named the *Mar Pacifico* (the Pacific Ocean). He reached the Malay Archipelago in Southeast Asia, which he had previously visited by travelling eastwards; achieving a sort of personal circumnavigation of the globe. Magellan would not live to complete the journey, in 1521 after converting over 2000 of the locals to Christianity, he pushed his luck a bit and got hacked to bits in the Philippines. The expedition persevered, and one ship, the *Victoria*, returned to Spain in 1522 with a mere 18 of the original crew. Magellan's voyage had fundamentally changed human understanding of the earth. It was literally a global discovery.



- Amundsen
- Ballard
- Cousteau
- de Fuca
- Eriksson
- Frobisher
- Gagarin
- Heyerdahl
- Infante
- Klink
- Magellan** c.1480–1521
Portugal
- Nikitin
- Palin
- Quimper
- Rimbaud
- Shackleton
- Tasman
- Vespucci
- Younghusband
- Zorro

THIS IS MAGELLAN - FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE



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1234567890

www. *Shayes for Cash* .com

An unveiling of 15th Century India.

Afanasy Nikitin was a Russian merchant, traveller, and writer from Tver. He made a remarkable journey that took him far beyond the familiar territories of Europe, making him one of the first Europeans to document the Indian subcontinent. His travels commenced around 1466, on a trade expedition that inadvertently turned into an exploratory voyage lasting several years. Nikitin's journey led him through the Caucasus, Persia (modern-day Iran), and eventually to the Indian subcontinent. Unlike other travellers of his time, his venture was not driven by missionary work or the quest for spices, but by the pursuit of trade opportunities and a natural curiosity. This was documented in his detailed account, entitled *Khozhdenie za tri morya* (The Journey Beyond Three Seas) offering a vivid portrayal of the lands and peoples he encountered, providing knowledge of their customs, religions, and ways of life. Afanasy Nikitin's work stands out for its ethnographic precision and the absence of the Eurocentric bias that characterised many contemporary accounts. His writings not only contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval travel and cross-cultural interactions but also highlight the interconnectedness of the world long before the age of globalisation. Naturally, they have named several types of booze after him.



Amundsen
Ballard
Cousteau
de Fuca
Eriksson
Frobisher
Gagarin
Heyerdahl
Infante
Klink
Magellan
Nikitin -d.1472
Russia
Palin
Quimper
Rimbaud
Shackleton
Tasman
Vespucci
Younghusband
Zorro

THIS IS NIKITIN - FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE

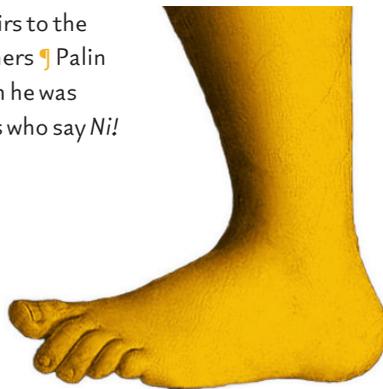


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1234567890

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Firstly, You must find ...a shrubbery!

Michael Palin, born 1943 in Sheffield, England, first came to fame dressing as a woman; hitting another man with a fish; failing to have sexual intercourse in a castle full of amorous women; joking about crucifixion and trying to sell a dead parrot to a tall man in a transparent raincoat. As a member of *Monty Python's Flying Circus*, in the 1970s, his comedic talent made him a well-loved national figure (although possibly hated by members of the religious establishment). However, it is his subsequent career as a global, er, explorer (rising inflection), or travel documentarian that includes him here. In 1989, Palin embarked on what would become the first of many travel adventures: *Around the World in 80 Days*, retraces the steps of Phileas Fogg from Jules Verne's classic novel. This series showed us Palin's endearing curiosity and engaging storytelling skills and ignited a passion for exploration (or at least tourism) in many viewers worldwide. His subsequent televised journeys have enabled audiences to virtually explore the globe, from their armchairs to the North Pole and the Sahara Desert, amongst others. Palin accepted a British knighthood in 2019, although he was already Sir Gawain and the tallest of The Knights who say Ni!



- Amundsen
- Ballard
- Cousteau
- de Fuca
- Eriksson
- Frobisher
- Gagarin
- Heyerdahl
- Infante
- Klink
- Magellan
- Nikitin
- Palin** 1943
England
- Quimper
- Rimbaud
- Shackleton
- Tasman
- Vespucci
- Younghusband
- Zorro

THIS IS PALIN - FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE



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Aloha! Sandwich Island.

Manuel Quimper Benítez del Pino was born in Lima Peru, to a French father and a Spanish mother, and he came to play a role in Spain's maritime ambitions and its efforts to assert sovereignty over distant territories in the face of rival claims from other European powers ¶ In 1790, Quimper took command of the Princess Royal, a captured British sloop he refitted for exploration and renamed *Princesa Real*, embarking on a significant voyage from Nootka Sound, a contentious area on Vancouver Island's west coast central to Spanish - British negotiations over territorial claims. His mission was part of Spain's broader strategy to map and claim the Pacific Northwest, extending Spanish influence and navigating through uncharted waters to assert Spain's territorial claims against those of Britain and Russia ¶ Quimper's exploration led to the detailed charting of various regions in the Pacific Northwest, including parts of the Strait of Juan de Fuca (take care in pronunciation) and the islands of Hawaii, which in his time were known as The Sandwich Islands ¶ Many things came to be named for him; there is The Quimper Peninsula, and on Vancouver Island, he has his own mountain with a pleasant firewatcher's hut on the top.



Amundsen
Ballard
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de Fuca
Eriksson
Frobisher
Gagarin
Heyerdahl
Infante
Klink
Magellan
Nikitin
Palin
Quimper
Rimbaud
Shackleton
Tasman
Vespucci
Younghusband
Zorro

c.1757-1844
Peru

THIS IS QUIMPER - FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE



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By being too sensitive I have wasted my life.

Restless Arthur Rimbaud is a figure not typically thought of as an explorer in the conventional sense of geographical discoveries. Born in 1854 in Charleville, France, he embarked upon a brief but intensely creative voyage in the early 1870s exploring the surreal and the symbolic nature of writing; explorations of the inner landscapes of human experience. His approach, encapsulated in works like *Une saison en enfer* and *Les Illuminations*, sought “to reach the unknown by the derangement of all the senses” ¶ By the age of 20, he resigned from writing, leaving behind a legacy of work that continues to inspire and perplex ¶ After abandoning poetry, he travelled widely across Europe, the Middle East, and Africa, learned several languages, became a Dutch soldier, then a deserter, and a man on the run. He worked in a stone quarry, and sold coffee and dodgy firearms ¶ Though not an explorer in the sense of charting unmapped territories, Rimbaud’s radical departure from conventional narrative and poetic forms explored new realms of expression, making him a pioneering figure in the symbolic exploration of human consciousness and creativity.



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Quimper
Rimbaud 1854-1891
France
Shackleton
Tasman
Vespucci
Younghusband
Zorro

THIS IS RIMBAUD - FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE



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The last great Polar journey.

Puffing away on an ounce of rough shag, Shackleton launched an audacious challenge – to cross the Antarctic continent on foot: *the last great Polar journey*, according to him. The original idea of a transcontinental crossing actually came from the Scottish scientist-explorer, William Speirs Bruce, but Bruce struggled to raise the money ¶ The coast-to-coast crossing was a hugely ambitious undertaking, involving two ships moored on opposing sides of the continent, over 50 men (many of whom came from Hull) and tons of supplies and equipment ¶ Despite widespread scepticism and lack of official support, Shackleton set about raising the money privately. Things suddenly began to look very promising when Scottish industrialist Sir James Caird was asked for a modest £50 donation to the expedition funds, and responded by giving £24,000 (about £1,500,000 today) ¶ Shackleton proposed taking the ship, *Endurance*, through the Weddell Sea, to land supplies at Vahsel Bay and lead six men on the 1,800 miles crossing. The trek, he optimistically calculated would take only 120 days ¶ After leaving England in August 1914, they reached South Georgia in November where Shackleton was warned that ice conditions in the Weddell Sea were particularly bad. Undaunted, *Endurance* crossed the Antarctic Circle and entered the icy waters ¶ By January 19, 1915, the ship was encased in ice, and began to slowly break up, and then sink. Forced to abandon their only connection to home, in a telling account of priorities, Shackleton announced that each man could take 2lbs of personal possessions and 1lb of tobacco. Stranded, the chaps did what any Englishman would do, they survived by eating penguins, smoking pipes, smoking penguins and enjoying the brisk camaraderie of games of togger and rigger on the ice for 10 months until they were rescued.



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Magellan
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Quimper
Rimbaud
Shackleton 1874–1922
Tasman
Vespucci
Younghusband
Zorro

1874–1922
Ireland

THIS IS SHACKLETON – FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE

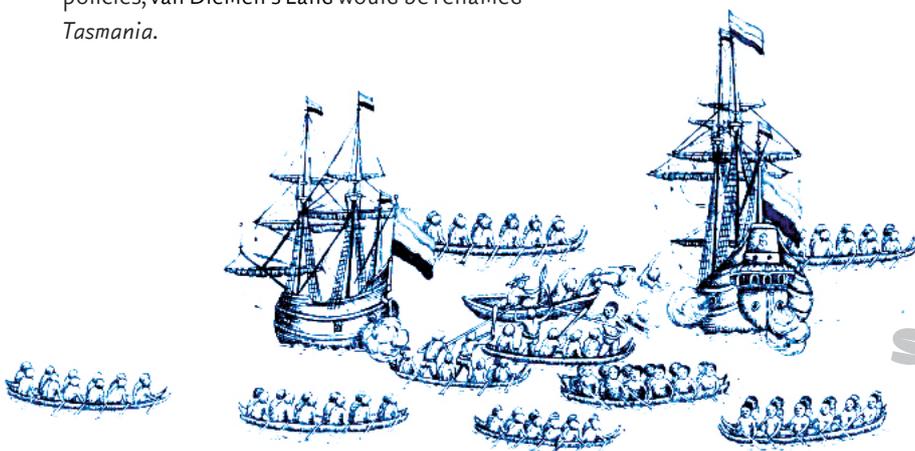


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www. *Shag for Cash* .com

This may be the long-imagined Terra Australis.

Abel Janszoon Tasman was a company man, specifically, The Dutch East India Company. He joined the *Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie* at the age of 30. After successful trips to Indonesia and Japan, he was appointed by the VOC to lead an expedition to explore the uncharted regions of the Southern Pacific Ocean. Discover new trade routes: establish trade relations with the native inhabitants, said the boss, Antonie van Diemen. He reached the coast of a large island, which he naturally named Van Diemen's Land after his boss. He then sailed eastwards, and discovered another island, which he named Staten Landt after the Dutch government, this was later revised to Nieuw Zeeland after the Dutch province of Zeeland. One supposes he would have continued naming land other people were living on after important Dutch things, but he encountered trouble in New Zealand when some Māori, deciding they had had enough of this, paddled out in a *waka* (canoe) and clubbed some sailors to death with their *patu*. Tasman decided to name the area Murderer's Bay. After 200 years of stigma, created mainly by the British and their penal colonies and transportation policies, van Diemen's Land would be renamed *Tasmania*.



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Palin
Quimper
Rimbaud
Shackleton
Tasman
Vespucci
Younghusband
Zorro

1603-1659
The Netherlands

THIS IS TASMAN - FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE



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The navigator for whom the Americas are named.

Amerigo Vespucci, an Italian explorer, and proud owner of the biggest pair of dividers in Europe, played a pivotal role in exploring the New World. The *Fiorentino* embarked on his voyages along the coast of South America between 1499 and 1502 (for Spain, and Portugal) during an age of European exploration, marked by the quest for new trade routes and territories. Via the new fangled printing press, Vespucci's detailed accounts of his expeditions were published in booklet form and widely circulated in Europe. His descriptions of the geography, flora, fauna, and indigenous peoples of the New World, offered Europeans a tantalising glimpse into the biodiversity and cultural richness of these previously unknown lands. Unlike his contemporaries who were primarily focused on finding a direct path to Asia, Vespucci claimed that the lands discovered by Columbus in 1492 were part of a separate continent, not Asia. Vespucci did not name the Americas; this is attributed to the German cartographer Martin Waldseemüller. In 1507, Waldseemüller published a world map (the power of the printing press again) that named the new continent *America* recognising Vespucci's assertion that these lands constituted verily, a new world.



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Quimper
Rimbaud
Shackleton
Tasman
Vespucci¹⁴⁵¹⁻¹⁵¹²
Younghusband
Zorro

THIS IS VESPUCCI – FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE



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Conquest Leading to Consciousness.

Sir Francis Edward Younghusband was an army officer, who played a significant role in *The Great Game* (aka, *The Tournament of Shadows*): the rivalry between the British and Russian Empires for supremacy in The Steppes of Asia (primarily Afghanistan, Persia, and Tibet) ¶ Younghusband led central Asian expeditions in areas that were largely uncharted by the west. These expeditions were for espionage purposes, often under subterfuge of geographical survey ¶ In 1904, the deceit continued as Younghusband led a British expedition to Tibet, with the supposed aim of settling border disputes but which somehow happened to culminate in an invasion of Tibet, where the machine guns of The British faced the agricultural tools of The Tibetans. This ultimately led to the Treaty of Lhasa, opening Tibet to British trade and solidifying British influence in the region ¶ After the smoke from the muzzles of the guns had dissipated, Younghusband had an opportunity to explore his more sensitive, cultural side. This reinvention began with extensive writings on Eastern religions and promotion of the idea of spiritual unity between nations ¶ See, not such a bad chap after all.



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Quimper
Rimbaud
Shackleton
Tasman
Vespucci
Younghusband 1863-1942
India
Zorro

THIS IS YOUNGHUSBAND - FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE



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Live & die: by the sword.

From Castile, came Gonzalo García Zorro ¶ He was one of many Spanish conquistadors whose aggressive, oppressive and grasping approach to exploration was blessed by The Catholic Church as the civilising work of God ¶ He led the conquest for Spain of the indigenous Muisca people of the Altiplano Cundiboyacense, Colombia and – as is typical of despots and political thugs – his reputation was rinsed with a superficially distinguished career, as an *Encomendero* (mayor of Santa Fe de Bogotá for 7 terms) ¶ Comfortably settled in the New World he twice married Muisca women, begetting a daughter, Francisca, and a son, Diego. Despite his attempt at happy families and integration, his tainted life led to his end, with an eventual vindictive challenge to a duel by Alonso Venegas. Venegas was the son of another conquistador Hernán Venegas Carrillo but also the grandson – through his mother – of Sagipa, the last leader of the Muisca, whom Zorro had helped to kill ¶ Zorro lost the duel ¶ The End.



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Magellan
Nikitin
Palin
Quimper
Rimbaud
Shackleton
Tasman
Vespucci
Younghusband
Zorro c.1500–1566
Spain

THIS IS ZORRO – FROM THE EXPLORERS DISPLAY RANGE



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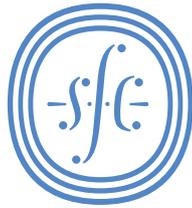
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Shapes for Cash

Shapes for Cash is a type foundry by Timothy Donaldson
from Cornwall in the United Kingdom,
where it is so constantly sunny,
one is forced to always wear sunglasses,
and the wind so fierce, one never has any dandruff.
Donaldson started making typefaces
in the late 1980s for Letraset,
and then carried on with ITC, FontShop and Adobe.
There have been no public releases of his typefaces since the late 1990s

until now
MMXXIV



Always for Lash