

# Johannes Gutenberg



**STUDENT**

**HANDOUTS**

**BIOGRAPHY WORKBOOK SERIES**

## JOHANNES GUTENBERG

(1398-1468)

Johannes Gensfleisch Gutenberg von Sorgeloch was a young patrician—born at Mainz, a free and wealthy city on the banks of the Rhine, in the year 1398. His father, Friel Gensfleisch, married Else von Gutenberg, who gave her name to her second son Johannes (“John” in English).

It is probable that if the Electorate of Mainz (now part of Germany), his country, had not been a free city, this young gentleman would have been unable to conceive or to carry into execution his invention.

Despotism and superstition equally insist upon silence; they would have stifled the universal and resistless echo which genius was about to create for written words. Printing and religious liberty were both to spring from the same soil and the same climate.

### 1. despotism:

- a. democracy
- b. pleasantness
- c. tyranny
- d. vigilantism

### 2. stifled:

- a. enabled
- b. encouraged
- c. persuaded
- d. restrained

Mainz, Strasburg, Worms, and other municipal towns on the Rhine, then governed themselves, under the suzerainty of the empire, as small federal republics, like Florence, Genoa, Venice, and the other states of Italy. The nobility was warlike. The burgesses were increasing in importance. The laboring population vacillated between these two classes, who alternately oppressed and courted the masses. Here as everywhere, the wealthiest groups fought for supremacy.

### 3. suzerainty:

- a. kingdom
- b. law
- c. protection
- d. wealth

Outbursts of civil war, excited by vanity or interest, and in which the

victory remained sometimes with the patricians, sometimes with the burgesses, and at others with the artisans, made them alternately victors, conquered, and proscribed. This is the history of all cities, of all republics, and of all empires. Mainz was a miniature of Rome or Athens, only the proscribed party had not the sea to cross to escape from their country. They went outside the walls, and crossed the Rhine; those of Strasburg going to Mainz, and those of Mainz to Strasburg, to wait until their party recovered power, or until they were recalled by their fellow citizens.

4. proscribed:

- a. advised
- b. condemned
- c. degraded
- d. formulated

5. What groups vied for power in the Electorate of Mainz?

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In these intestine struggles of Mainz, the young Gutenberg, himself a gentleman, and naturally fighting for the cause most holy in a son's eyes—that of his father—was defeated

by the burgesses, and banished, with all the knights of his family, from the territory of Mainz. His mother and sisters alone remained there in possession of their property, as innocent victims on whom the faults of the nobility should not be visited. Gutenberg's first banishment was short, and peace was ratified by the return of the refugees. A vain quarrel about precedence in the public ceremonies on the occasion of the solemn entry of the Emperor Robert, accompanied by the Archbishop Conrad, into Mainz, refreshed the animosity of the two classes in 1420, and young Gutenberg, at the age of nineteen, underwent his second exile.

6. The young Johannes Gutenberg was a member of what class?

- a. artisans
- b. burghers
- c. nobility
- d. peasantry

7. animosity:

- a. antagonism
- b. friendship
- c. love
- d. willingness

The free city of Frankfurt now offered itself as a mediator between the nobles and plebeians of Mainz.



whose invention was destined to destroy forever the prejudices of race, and to restore, in after-times, liberty and civil equality to all the plebeians of the world, began his life, as yet unrecognized, at the head of the patrician party of his country, in these struggles between the privileged castes and the people. Fortune seemed to delight in the contrast. But Gutenberg's wisdom, increasing with his age, was afterward destined to reunite the people and nobility, who looked on each other as enemies.

- 11. patrimony:
  - a. eloquence
  - b. inheritance
  - c. pulchritude
  - d. wantonness

12. How was Gutenberg's patrimony restored to him?

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The restoration of his goods allowed young Gutenberg to satisfy his literary, religious, and artistic tastes, by traveling from town to town to study monuments, and visit men of all conditions celebrated for their science,

their art, or even their trade. The artisans of Germany then held nearly the same rank as the artists. It was at the time when the trades, scarcely known, were mixed with the arts. It was a time when the most humble professions produced their earliest masterpieces, which, on account of their novelty, were looked upon as prodigies.

Gutenberg traveled alone, on foot, carrying a knapsack containing books and clothes, like a mere student visiting the schools, or a journeyman looking for a master. He thus went through the provinces of the Rhine, as well as through Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and lastly, Holland. Gutenberg traveled not without an object, like a man who lets his imagination wander at the caprice of his footsteps, but carrying everywhere with him a fixed idea, an unchanging will led by a presentiment. This guiding star was the thought of spreading the word of God and the Bible among a vaster number of souls.

- 13. Which of the following places was **not** visited by the young Johannes Gutenberg?
  - a. Greece
  - b. Holland
  - c. Italy
  - d. Switzerland

Thus it was religion which, in this young wandering apostle, was seeking the soil wherein to sow a single seed, of which the fruit hereafter was to be a thousand various grains. It is the glory of printing that it was given to the world by religion, not by industry. Religious enthusiasm was alone worthy to give birth to the instrument of truth.

- 14. enthusiasm:
  - a. disinterest
  - b. ignorance
  - c. keenness
  - d. weakness

What mechanical processes Gutenberg may until then have revolved in his mind, remains unknown. Whatever they were, chance effaced them all, and brought him at once upon his great discovery.

One day, at Haarlem, in Holland, the verger of the cathedral, named Lawrence Koster, with whom Gutenberg had established friendly relations, showed him in the sacristy a Latin grammar, curiously wrought in engraved letters on a wooden board, for the instruction of the seminarians.

Chance, that gratuitous teacher, had produced this approach to printing.

- 15. effaced:
  - a. added
  - b. expunged
  - c. facilitated
  - d. humbled

16. What object, produced by Lawrence Koster of Haarlem, served as inspiration for Gutenberg's printing press?

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The poor and youthful sacristan of Haarlem was in love. Gutenberg used to walk on holy days to the spring outside the town, and sit under the willows by the canals, to indulge in his daydreams. His heart full of the image of his bride, he used to amuse himself, in true lover's fashion, by engraving with his knife the initials of his mistress and himself, interlaced, as an emblem of the union of their hearts and of their interwoven destinies. But, instead of cutting these ciphers on the bark, and leaving them to grow with the tree, like the mysterious ciphers so often seen on the trees in the forests and by the brooks, he engraved them on little blocks of willow stripped of their bark,

and still reeking with the moisture of their sap. He used to carry them, as a remembrance of his dreams and a pledge of affection, to his lady-love.

One day, having thus cut some letters on the green wood, probably with more care and perfection than usual, he wrapped up his little work in a piece of parchment, and brought it with him to Haarlem. Upon opening it the next day to look at his letters, he was astonished to see the cipher perfectly reproduced in brown on the parchment by the relieved portion of the letters, the sap having oozed out during the night and imprinted its image on the envelope. This was a discovery. Gutenberg engraved other letters on a large platter, replaced the sap by a black liquid, and thus obtained the first proof ever printed. But it would only print a single page.

The movable variety and endless combinations of characters infinitely multiplied, to meet the vast requirements of literature, were wanting. The invention of the poor sacristan would have covered the surface of the earth with plates engraved or sculptured in relief, but would not have been a substitute for a single case of movable type. Nevertheless, the principle of the art was developed in the sacristy of Haarlem, and we might hesitate

whether to attribute the honor of it to Koster or Gutenberg, if its invention had not been with one the mere accidental discovery of love and chance, and, in the other, the well-earned victory of patience and genius.

17. Summarize how Gutenberg discovered a process for woodblock printing.

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At the sight of this coarse plank, the lightning of genius flashed before the eyes of Gutenberg. He looked at the plank, and, in his imagination, analyzed it, decomposed it, put it together again, changed it, divided it, readjusted it, reversed it, smeared it with ink, placed the parchment on it, and pressed it with a screw. The sacristan, wondering at his long silence, was unwittingly present at this development of an idea over which his visitor had brooded in vain for the last ten years. When

Gutenberg retired, he carried a new art with him.

18. unwittingly:  
 a. advisedly  
 b. inadvertently  
 c. knowingly  
 d. willingly

On the morrow, like a man who possesses a treasure, and knows neither rest nor sleep until he has hidden it safely, Gutenberg left Haarlem, hastened up the Rhine until he reached Strasburg.

Once back in Strasburg, Gutenberg shut himself up in his workroom, fashioned his own tools, tried, broke, planned, rejected, returned to his plans, and again rejected them, only to return to them again. He ended by secretly executing a fortunate proof upon parchment with movable wooden types, bored through the side with a small hole, strung together and kept close by a thread, like square beads on a chaplet, each with a letter of the alphabet cut in relief on one side—the first printer's alphabet, coarse, but wonderful—the first company of twenty-four letters, which multiplied like the herds of the patriarchs, until at last they covered the whole earth with written characters, in which a new and

immaterial element—human thought—became incarnate.

19. Where did Gutenberg craft his first printer's alphabet?  
 a. Haarlem  
 b. Munich  
 c. Strasburg  
 d. Vienna
20. incarnate:  
 a. concealed  
 b. disembodied  
 c. obscured  
 d. personified

Gutenberg, perceiving at the first glance the immense social and industrial bearing of his invention, felt that his weak hand, short life, and moderate property would be spent in vain on such a work. He experienced two opposite wants—the necessity of associating with himself persons to assist in meeting the expenses and in executing the mechanical labor, and the necessity of concealing from his assistants the secret and real object of their labors, for fear lest his invention might be divulged and pirated, and the glory and merit of his discovery taken from him.

Gutenberg cast his eyes on the nobility and rich gentry of his acquaintance at Strasburg and Mainz.



He probably met with rebuffs from all quarters, on account of the prejudice then prevailing that handicrafts were derogatory to a gentleman. He was, therefore, obliged to sink his rank, become a workman, associate with artisans, and mix with the people, in order to raise the people to the high level of morality and intelligence.

21. During Gutenberg's day, handicrafts were held to be the most esteemed kind of work for gentlemen.
- True
  - False

Under the pretense of working together at a new and marvelous craft, such as jewelry, clock-making, and grinding and setting precious stones, Gutenberg entered into a deed of partnership with two wealthy inhabitants of Strasburg, Andrew Dritzchen and Hans Riffe, bailiff of Lichtenau. Afterward, Gutenberg also partnered with Faust, a goldsmith and banker of Mainz, whose name, confounded with that of Faustus, the wondrous sorcerer of German fable, the master of mystery, and the friend of the Evil One, caused the invention of printing to be attributed to magic. Lastly, Gutenberg partnered with Hulmann, whose brother had just

established the first paper mill at Strasburg.

22. One of Gutenberg's partners was wrongfully associated with what character of Germanic folklore and mythology?
- Faustus
  - Frigg
  - Thor
  - Woden

In order to the more effectively conceal from his partners the real object of his pursuit, Gutenberg joined them in several artistic and secondary enterprises. Continuing in secret his mechanical researches on printing, Gutenberg employed himself publicly in these other occupations.

He taught Dritzchen the art of cutting precious stones. He himself polished Venetian glass for mirrors, or cut pieces of it into facets, setting them in copper frames ornamented with wooden figurines representing personages from history or fable, from the Bible or the Testament.

These articles, which found sale at the fair of Aix-la-Chapelle, kept up the funds of the association, and assisted Gutenberg in the secret expenses reserved for accomplishing and perfecting his design.

23. Do you believe that it was right for Gutenberg to keep his true pursuit a secret from his business partners? Why or why not?

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To conceal it the better also from the restless curiosity of the public, who began to circulate a suspicion of witchcraft against him, Gutenberg left the town, and established his workshop in the ruins of an old deserted monastery, called the Convent of St. Arbogast. The solitude of the place, only inhabited by the houseless poor of the suburbs, covered his first attempts.

In a corner of one of the vast cloisters of the monastery, occupied by his partners for their less secret labors, Gutenberg had reserved for

himself a cell, always closed with lock and bolt, and to which none but himself ever had access. He was supposed to go there to draw the designs, arabesques, and figurines for his jewelry and the frames of his glasses. But he passed his days and sleepless nights there, wearing himself out in the pursuit of his invention.

There it was that he engraved his movable types in wood, and projected casting them in metal, and studied hard to find the means of enclosing them in forms, whether of wood or of iron, to make the types into words, phrases, and lines, and to leave spaces on the paper. There it was that he invented colored mediums, oleaginous and yet drying, to reproduce these characters, brushes and dabbers to spread the ink on the letters, boards to hold them, and screws and weights to compress them. Months and years were spent, as well as his own fortune and the funds of the firm, in these persevering experiments, with alternate success and disappointment.

24. oleaginous:
- a. acrid
  - b. dry
  - c. lean
  - d. smooth

25. In what old monastery did Gutenberg set up his workshop?

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At length, having made a model of a press, which seemed to him to combine all the requirements of printing, according to his ideas at that time, Gutenberg concealed it under his cloak. Walking to the town, he went to a skilful turner in wood and metal, named Conrad Saspach, who lived in the Mercer's Lane, asking him to make the machine of full size. Gutenberg requested the workman to keep it secret, merely telling Saspach that it was a machine by the help of which he proposed to produce some masterpieces of art and mechanism, of which the marvels should be known in due time.

The turner, taking the model in his hands, and turning it backward and forward with the smile of contempt that a skillful artist usually puts on when looking at a rough specimen, said, somewhat scornfully, "But it is just simply a press that you are asking me for, Master Hans!"

"Yes," replied Gutenberg, with a grave and enthusiastic tone. "It is a

press, certainly, but a press from which shall soon flow in inexhaustible streams the most abundant and most marvelous liquor that has ever flowed to relieve the thirst of man! Through it God will spread his Word. A spring of pure truth shall flow from it; like a new star, it shall scatter the darkness of ignorance, and cause a light heretofore unknown to shine among men." He retired. The turner, who understood not these words, made the machine, and delivered it at the monastery of Arbogast.

This was the first printing press.

26. What skillful turner built the first printing press for Johannes Gutenberg?

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As soon as he was in possession of his press, Gutenberg began printing. Little is known of the first works which he sent out. But the strongly religious disposition of the inventor leaves no doubt concerning the nature of the labors to which he devoted the first-fruits of his art. They were, to a certainty, religious in nature. The art invented for the sake

of God, and by his inspiration, began with his worship. His later publications at Mainz are a proof of it. The divine songs of the Psalmist, and the celebrated Latin Bible, were the first works issued at Mainz from the machine invented by Gutenberg, and applied to the use of the most sacred powers of man, lyrical praise of his Maker, and lamentation for the woes of earth. Under the hands of this

pious and unfortunate man, praise and prayer were the first voices of the press.

27. Gutenberg's first printings focused on \_\_\_\_\_ themes.
- a. biographical
  - b. historical
  - c. nature
  - d. religious



*Gutenberg's invention.*

But great tribulation awaited Gutenberg after his triumph. We have seen that the necessity of procuring funds obliged him to take partners. The necessity that subsequently arose of getting assistance for the multifarious labor of a great printing establishment obliged him to confide his occupation, and even the secret of his process, to his partners and to a number of workmen. His partners, tired of supplying funds to an enterprise which, for want of perfection, was not then remunerative, refused to persevere in the ungrateful occupation. Gutenberg begged them not to abandon him at the very moment that fortune and glory were within his grasp. They consented to make fresh advances, but only on condition of sharing completely his secret, his profits, his property, and his fame.

28. multifarious:
- a. diverse
  - b. homogeneous
  - c. standard
  - d. uniform
29. remunerative:
- a. infertile
  - b. profitable
  - c. unproductive
  - d. useless

Gutenberg sold his fame to procure success to his work. The name of Gutenberg disappeared. The firm absorbed the inventor, who soon became a mere workman in his own workshop. It was in some ways a parallel to the case of Christopher Columbus brought back in irons on board his own vessel, by a crew to whom he had opened a new world.

This was not all. The heirs of one of the partners brought an action against Gutenberg to contest his invention, his property, and his right of carrying on the work. They compelled him to appear before the judges at Strasburg, to make him submit to some more complete and more legal spoliation than the voluntary abandonment he had himself acknowledged.

Gutenberg's perplexity before the court was extreme. To justify himself, it was necessary to enter into all the technical details of his art, which he did not as yet wish to make completely public, reserving to himself, at least, the secret of his hopes. The judges, being inquisitive, pressed him with insidious questions, the answers to which would have exposed the secret of all his processes. He evaded them, preferring an adverse decision to the publication of his art.

To succeed in penetrating the secret of the discovery which filled people's imaginations, the judges summoned Gutenberg's most confidential workmen, and required them to give evidence of what they knew. These men, simple-minded, yet faithful and strongly attached to Gutenberg, refused to reveal anything. Their master's secret was safer in their hearts than in the breasts of his more grasping associates. None of the great mysteries of the art transpired. Gutenberg, ruined, condemned, perhaps banished, retired alone and in poverty to Mainz, his native place, to recommence his labors and begin his life and fame anew.

- 30. adverse:
  - a. auspicious
  - b. disadvantageous
  - c. helpful
  - d. propitious
  
- 31. inquisitive:
  - a. bored
  - b. incurious
  - c. questioning
  - d. uninterested
  
- 32. insidious:
  - a. deceitful
  - b. fair
  - c. honest

d. sincere

33. Why did Gutenberg prefer to receive an adverse verdict in his trial?

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Gutenberg was still young, and the report of his lawsuit at Strasburg had made his fame known all over Germany. But he returned a workman to a city which he had quitted as a knight. Humiliation, poverty, and glory contended with each other in his fate and in the behavior of his fellow citizens. Love alone recognized him for what he had been, and for what he was one day to become.

On his return to Mainz, having been relieved from degradation and ruin by the woman he loved, as the Muslim prophet Mohammed was by his first wife, Gutenberg gave himself entirely up to his art. He entered into partnership with Faust and Peter Schœffer, Faust's son-in-law. He established offices at Mainz, and published, still under the name of the firm, Bibles and Psalters, of remarkable perfection of type.

Schœffer had for a long time carried on the business of a scrivener, and a trade in manuscripts in Paris. His travels, and his intimacy with the artists of that town, had made him acquainted with mechanical processes for working in metals, which he adapted, on his return to Mainz, to the art of printing. These new means enabled him to cast movable leaden types in a copper matrix, with greater precision than before, and thus to give great neatness to the letters.

It was by this new process that the Psalter, the first book bearing a date, was printed in 1457. Soon afterward the Mainz Bible, recognized as a masterpiece of art, was produced under the direction of Gutenberg, from types founded by Peter Schœffer's process.

34. Who introduced metals to the printing press?

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35. A Psalter, the first printed book bearing a date, was published in what year?

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The tendency of the new art, which began by cheapening sacred

books under the auspices of the Church alone, escaped, during the first years of its existence, the notice of the Roman court, which saw an auxiliary in what it afterward considered as an opponent.

- 36. auxiliary:
  - a. adjutant
  - b. enemy
  - c. foe
  - d. opponent

"Among the number of blessings which we ought to praise God for having vouchsafed during your pontificate," says a dedication in the time of Pope Paul II, "is this invention, which enables the poorest to procure libraries at a low price. Is it not a great glory to your Holiness, that volumes which used to cost one hundred pieces of gold are now to be bought for four, or even less, and that the fruits of genius, heretofore the prey of the worms and buried in dust, begin under your reign to arise from the dead, and to multiply profusely over all the earth?"

37. The Catholic Church's initial reaction to Gutenberg's printing press was highly negative.

- a. True
- b. False

Meanwhile, Faust the banker, and Schœffer the workman, Gutenberg's new partners, were not long in giving way, like his former partner, one Mentel or Metelin at Strasburg, to the temptation of absorbing by degrees Gutenberg's glory, the most tempting of all possessions, because of its immortality. Like many others, they hoped to deceive posterity, if not their own contemporaries. After recognizing, in the Epistle Dedicatory prefixed to the German translation of Livy, printed by Hans Schœffer, and addressed to the Emperor Maximilian, "that the art of printing was invented at Mainz by that sublime mechanician Hans von Gutenberg," they forgot this confession, and seven years later assumed to themselves all the merit and honor of the discovery.

A short time afterward, the Emperor Maximilian, erecting the printers and compositors into a species of intellectual priesthood, relieved them by the nobility of their occupation from all degradation of rank. He ennobled the art and the artists together. He authorized them to wear robes embroidered with gold and silver, which nobles only had a right to wear, and gave them for armorial bearings an eagle with his wings spread over a globe, a symbol of

the flight of written thoughts, and of its conquest of the world.

38. Who raised Faust and Schoeffer to the ranks of the nobility?

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But Gutenberg was no longer upon earth to enjoy the possession of that intellectual world, religious and political, of which he had only had a glimpse, like Moses, in the vision of his dream in the monastery of St. Arbogast. Despoiled by his partners of his property and of his fame; expelled again, and for the last time, from his country by poverty, his only consolation being that he was followed by his wife, who remained faithful through all his troubles; deprived by death of all his children; advanced in years, without bread, and soon afterward, by his wife's decease, a widower, he was received by the Elector of Nassau, the generous Adolphus.

The elector created Gutenberg his counselor of state and chamberlain, in order to enjoy in an honorable familiarity the conversation of this surpassing genius, who was



afterward to hold converse with all times and all places. This shelter afforded to Gutenberg sheds everlasting luster on Nassau and its prince. We meet in history with instances where a generous hospitality has given happiness and immortal fame to the most insignificant potentates and to the smallest of states.

Gutenberg continued printing with his own hands, at Nassau, under the eyes of his Mæcenas, the elector, during several years of peace and quiet. Gutenberg died at the age of sixty-eight, leaving his sister no inheritance, but bequeathing to the world the empire of the human mind, discovered and achieved by a workman.

39. After his expulsion from Mainz and the deaths of his wife and children, Gutenberg was given shelter at the court of what prince?

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- 40. consolation:
  - a. annoyance
  - b. assuagement
  - c. disturbance
  - d. upset

- 41. bequeathing:
  - a. languishing
  - b. taking
  - c. transmitting
  - d. permitting

"I bequeath," Gutenberg says in his will, "to my sister all the books which I printed at the monastery of St. Arbogast." The poor inventor's only legacy to his surviving relative was the common property of almost all inventors like himself—wasted youth, a persecuted life, a name aspersed, toil, watchings, and the oblivion of his contemporaries.



**Vocabulary Terms Review:** Match each term to its synonym (term closest in meaning).

43. \_\_\_\_\_ adverse
44. \_\_\_\_\_ animosity
45. \_\_\_\_\_ auxiliary
46. \_\_\_\_\_ bequeathing
47. \_\_\_\_\_ consolation
48. \_\_\_\_\_ despotism
49. \_\_\_\_\_ effaced
50. \_\_\_\_\_ enthusiasm
51. \_\_\_\_\_ incarnate
52. \_\_\_\_\_ inquisitive
53. \_\_\_\_\_ insidious
54. \_\_\_\_\_ mediator
55. \_\_\_\_\_ multifarious
56. \_\_\_\_\_ oleaginous
57. \_\_\_\_\_ patrimony
58. \_\_\_\_\_ proscribed
59. \_\_\_\_\_ remittances
60. \_\_\_\_\_ remunerative
61. \_\_\_\_\_ stifled
62. \_\_\_\_\_ suzerainty
63. \_\_\_\_\_ unwittingly

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|--------------------|
| a) adjutant        |
| b) antagonism      |
| c) arbiter         |
| d) assuagement     |
| e) condemned       |
| f) deceitful       |
| g) disadvantageous |
| h) diverse         |
| i) expunged        |
| j) inadvertently   |
| k) inheritance     |
| l) keenness        |
| m) kingdom         |
| n) personified     |
| o) profitable      |
| p) provisions      |
| q) questioning     |
| r) restrained      |
| s) smooth          |
| t) transmitting    |
| u) tyranny         |

### Word Search Puzzle

N S P A L O R M N C P H E Y Q N V Y A J  
 R U S H R E Y O D I V A P R E O P Q N Z  
 P H H E T T I R H J L N Y T Z I S U Z N  
 G D I L R T I S P I Q D T N N G P Z A Q  
 E E A N N P R S T Z E I E A O I H H A G  
 S S R E E E G E A X J C L S B L V J T O  
 P K V M N R R N I N J R B A I E L B I B  
 N N O T A A I L I C S A A E L R K K Y M  
 I K R O T N E V V T G F V P I O P M V A  
 E A S U B N Y Z E I N T O S T H N H K I  
 P R R B U R G H E R S I M Z Y G S J K N  
 Y E A M J K X N I M M O R T A L I T Y Z  
 G R E B N E T U G K V C O P U B L I S H  
 N B U M B Z S S E N I S U B Y T Q H Y F  
 U M W J E F G O Q U X V G U L R P I G F

artisans  
 Bible  
 books  
 burghers  
 business

exile  
 Germany  
 Gutenberg  
 handicraft  
 immortality  
 invention

literature  
 Mainz  
 movable type  
 nobility  
 partnership  
 peasantry

printing press  
 Psalter  
 publish  
 religion  
 Rhine River