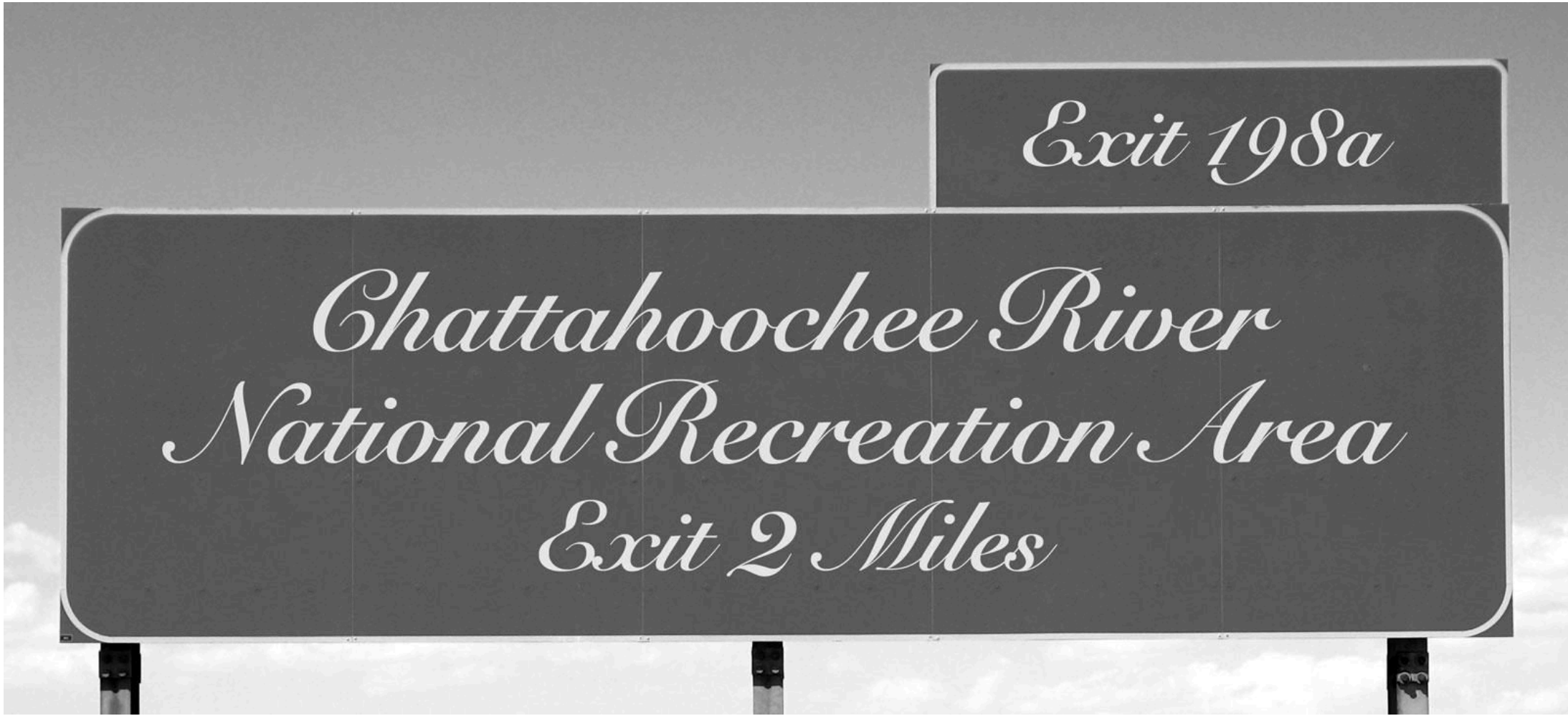
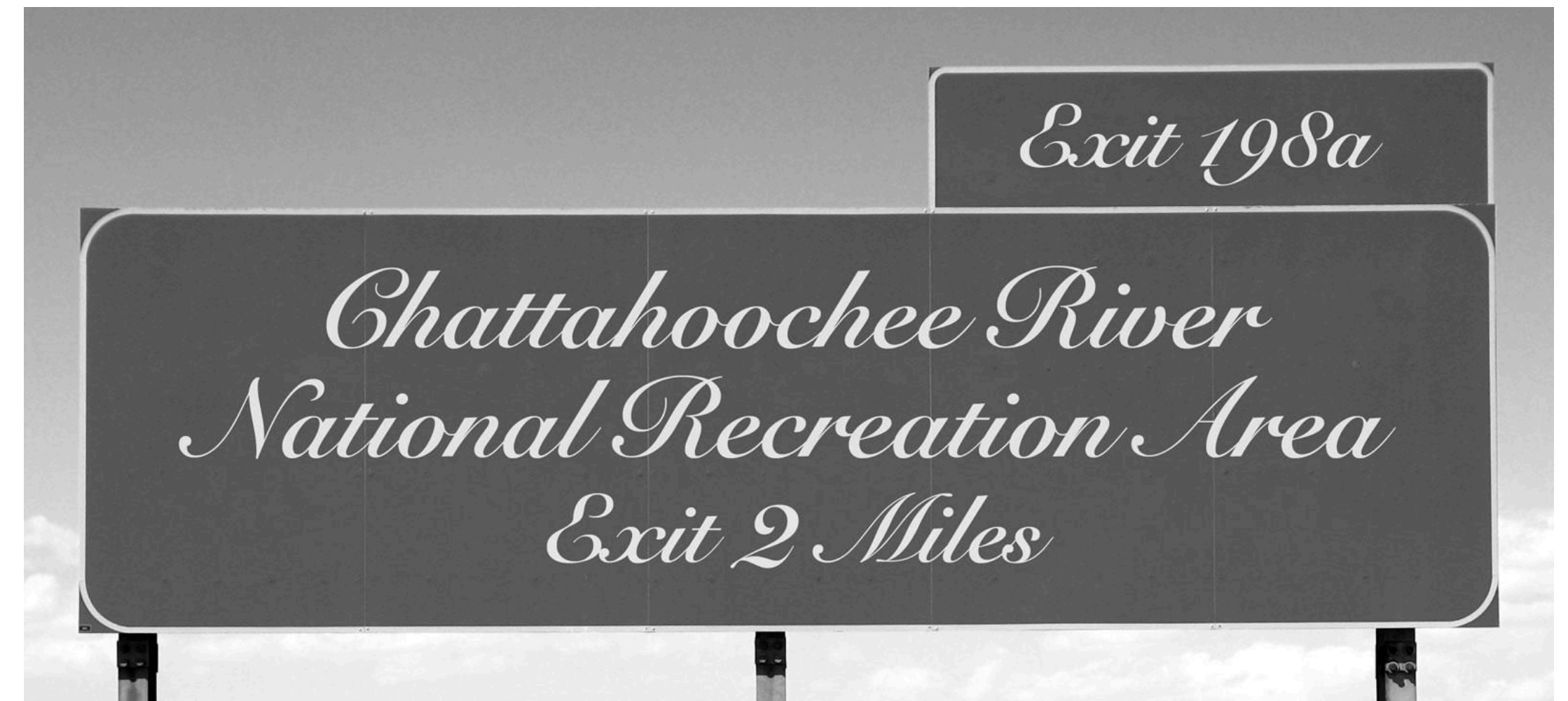


# Typography, Briefly



# Choose typefaces with **intentionality**



Typography should always support your concept and reflect its purpose. If the above is a traditional road sign, the first one feels a little more legible to a wider range of people from a distance. The bottom sign might be appropriate in special instances, but probably not Highway 101.

# Typography as Voice

- To deal with type is much the same as to control one's voice:
- Selecting typefaces as voice quality
- Having a relationship with type in shape, size, volume as voice tone.
- Setting layouts of type as voices in space and time.



# Typography as Voice

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**“Typographic design is visible as well as audible. If you have a great scenario, it is time to cast good actors.”**

*Hoon Kim, “Typography as Voice”, Computer Arts*

## Serifs

Garamond

Aa

### Humanist/Old Style

- \* 15–16th century
- \* Emulates classical calligraphy
- \* Small x height, low contrast btwn strokes

Baskerville

Aa

### Transitional

- \* 17–18th century
- \* Sharp serifs, more vertical axis
- \* High contrast strokes

Didot

Aa

### Modern

- \* 18–19th century
- \* Thin, straight serifs
- \* EXTREME contrast strokes

Rockwell

Aa

### Egyptian/Slab

- \* 19th century
- \* Heavy, slablike serifs
- \* Low contrast btwn strokes

## Sans Serifs

Whitney

Aa

### Humanist

- \* 20th century
- \* Emulates classical calligraphy
- \* Low contrast btwn strokes

Helvetica

Aa

### Transitional

- \* 19th/20th century
- \* Upright structure
- \* Uniform stroke weights

Futura

Aa

### Geometric

- \* 20th century
- \* Letterforms created from geometric shapes

## Other

Shelley

Aa

### Script

- \* Cursive inspired, flowing
- \* Typically not suitable for body copy

Arnold Böcklin

Aa

### Decorative/Display

- \* Visually memorable or distinct
- \* Unusual characteristics
- \* Not suitable for long format or body copy

Albertus

Aa

### Glyphic Serif

- \* Carved/engraved looking (rather than drawn)
- \* Vertical axis, low contrast strokes
- \* Flaring serifs

# Some Guidelines

# ACT ONE

## SCENE 1

*Enter Theseus, Hippolyta, Philostrate and Attendants.*

### THESEUS

Now, fair Hippolyta, our nuptial hour  
Draws on apace; four happy days bring in  
Another moon; but oh, methinks, how slow  
This old moon wanes! She lingers my desires.

Like to a step-dame or a dowager,  
Long withering out a young man's revenue.



Lars Medium Extended, Portrait Text

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Lars Medium Extended, GT America Expanded



**THESEUS**

Go, Philostrate,  
Stir up the Athenian youth to merriments;  
Awake the pert and nimble spirit of mirth;  
Turn melancholy forth to funerals;  
The pale companion is not for our pomp.

*Exit Philostrate*

Hippolyta, I woo'd thee with my sword,  
And won thy love doing thee injuries;  
But I will wed thee in another key,  
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling.

*Enter Egeus, Hermia, Lysander and Demetrius.*

**EGEUS**

Happy be Theseus, our renowned Duke!

**THESEUS**

Thanks, good Egeus. What's the news with thee?

**THESEUS**

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Hello friends



Hello friends



Styrene Medium and Portrait Regular

# Famous Combo

Futura and Bodoni

**14/14** The uniqueness of a work of art is inseparable from its being imbedded in the fabric of tradition. This tradition itself is thoroughly alive and extremely changeable.

**14/16** The uniqueness of a work of art is inseparable from its being imbedded in the fabric of tradition. This tradition itself is thoroughly alive and extremely changeable.

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# There is no one way to establish hierarchy

The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction

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# Michael Beirut on 13 reasons to choose a typeface

1. Because it works.
2. Because you like its history.
3. Because you like its name.
4. Because of who designed it.
5. Because it was there.
6. Because they made you.
7. Because it reminds you of something.
8. Because it's beautiful.
9. Because it's ugly.
10. Because it's boring.
11. Because it's special.
12. Because you believe in it.
13. Because you can't not.



# Type on the Web

```
1  body {
2    font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Arial, sans-serif;
3    font-size: 16px;
4    font-weight: 400;
5    font-style: normal; /*default*/
6    line-height: 1.3;
7    color: #000000;
8    text-transform: lowercase;
9    text-align: center;
10   text-decoration: none; /*default*/
11 }
12
```

```
1  h3 {
2    font-family: "Comorant", Times, serif;
3    font-size: 16px;
4    font-weight: 500;
5    font-style: italic;
6    line-height: 1.1;
7    color: #000000;
8    text-transform: uppercase;
9    text-align: center;
10   text-decoration: underline;
11 }
12
```

```
1  .sub-heading {
2      font-family: "Comorant", Times, serif;
3      font-size: 16px;
4      font-weight: 500;
5      font-style: italic;
6      line-height: 1.1;
7      color: #000000;
8      text-transform: uppercase;
9      text-align: center;
10     text-decoration: underline;
11 }
12
```



# Next Week on Type

- Properties like text-indent and letter-spacing
- Typographic scales
- Units (em, rem, vw, clamps)

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Reference>

mdn

HTML

CSS

JS

Web APIs

All

Learn

Tools

About

Blog

→

Web > CSS > CSS reference

ThemeEnglish (US)

Filter

M

interpolate-size

isolation

> justify-\*

left

letter-spacing

lighting-color

> line-\*

> list-\*

> margin-\*

> marker-\*

> mask-\*

• [margin](#)

• [margin-block](#)

• [margin-block-end](#)

• [margin-block-start](#)

• [margin-bottom](#)

• [margin-inline](#)

• [margin-inline-end](#)

• [margin-inline-start](#)

• [margin-left](#)

• [margin-right](#)

• [margin-top](#)

• [margin-trim](#)

• [::marker](#)

• [marker](#)

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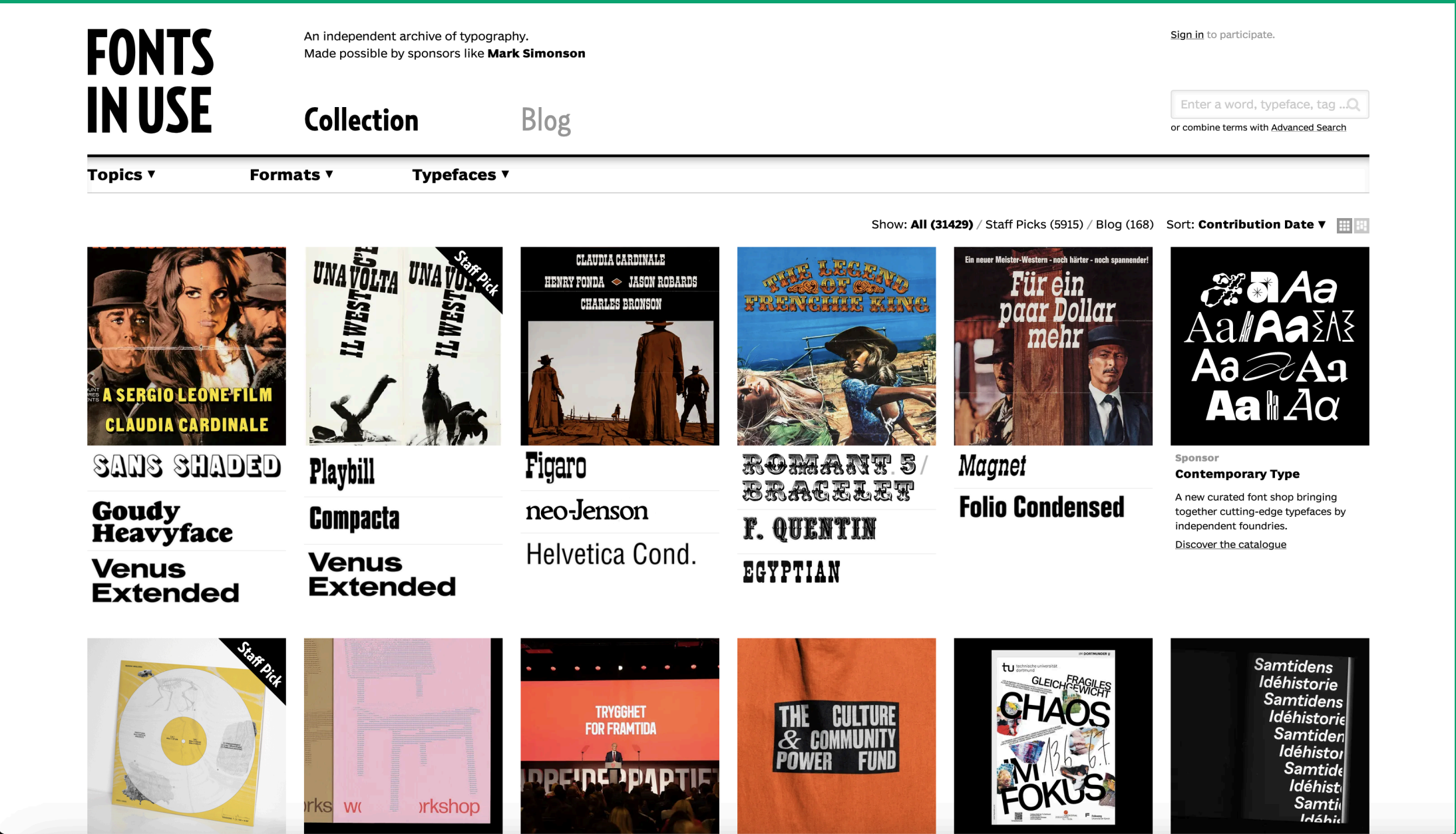
AD

Redis

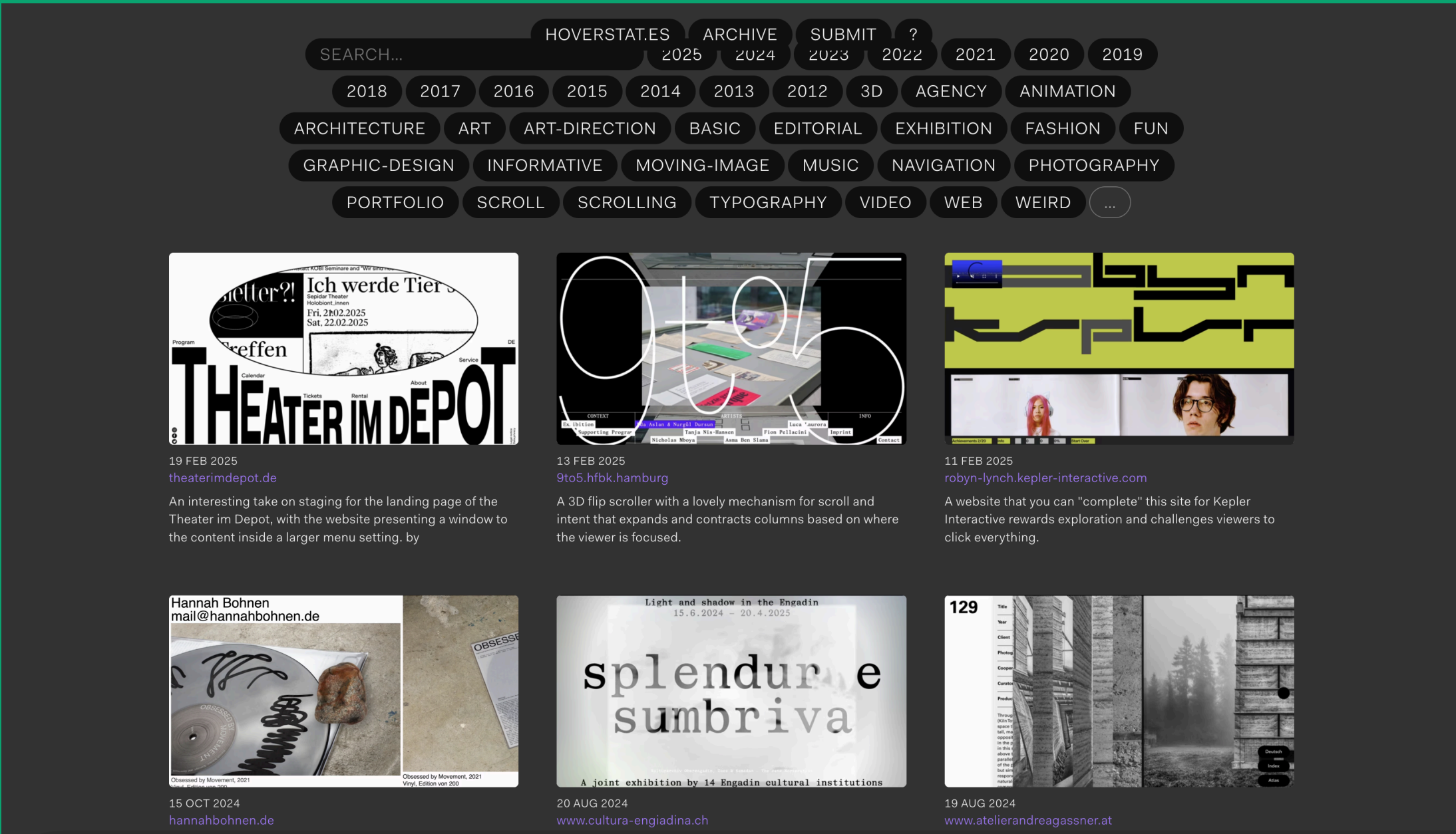
Try Redis—first \$200 free

Get \$200 worth of

# Exercise: Typographic Hierarchies



www.fontsinuse.com



www.hoverstat.es