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Introductory Education in Typography

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Design schools which deal with typography are plagued with inviable conventions, the phase out of typography as a handcraft, and an inaccessibility to the potentials of the newer, complexer, type-setting systems. Typographic form is being taught in terms of outdated mechanics and popular fashions; no teaching methodology exists which will transcend the technical and stylistic and deal only with the generically perceptual or visual. The author shows examples of a simple typography exercise and from this exercise, makes general observations regarding simplicity and complexity, rhythmic structure, coherency, convention, unpredictability, legibility and readability.

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Education in typography for designers is going through a major transition. It is in a period of frustration and renewal. Again and again, existing teaching methods seem to perpetuate the same typographic conventions. Perhaps the reason is that these methods have relied heavily upon an education in technical competence, historical preservation, and commercial simulation. They do not, however, rely upon the exploration of an open-ended, creative, new vision.

I do not mean to suggest here that an understanding of the technical complexities of typography, a knowledge of an historical context, and an awareness of the prevailing fashions are irrelevant to creative design. But such an understanding has been the substitute rather than the support for an imaginative visual education in typography, and it has clouded the path for students who wish to promote a fundamentally creative disposition.

What we realize is that any really new typography will be derived from a truly artistic energy and not automatically from the technician, historian, or practitioner—no matter how "competent" he may be. For this reason, a few schools in graphic design

and typography are now trying to take advantage of the very unique position which higher education has in our society—a position which they perhaps failed to recognize in the past. It is a position which provides the opportunity to know existing standards but also to search freely for alternatives; to experiment with typographic syntax liberated from the practical limitations of client or deadline; and, to prepare students so they can be depended upon in the future for significantly fresh thought and action.

The advancements in the technology of typesetting and the (perhaps premature) death of letterpress have further complicated typographic education. Few schools can still afford to maintain a shop for metal typesetting, and even fewer can afford to convert to the newer, more sophisticated phototypesetting devices. Many schools must now depend upon typesetting machines such as the Phototypesetter and the IBM Selectric Composer, and on Zerox or Diazo machines for printing. Trying to make do with the limitations of these rather primitive processes has the advantage of putting education on a survival basis which in some ways makes this a period of retrogression rather than of positive transition toward a new, highly sophisticated technology. Schools are searching for a way out of the problems created by the gap between a typesetting technology of the past which is disappearing too fast and the prospects of the future which are not yet fully accessible.

The typographic principles applied to the newer typesetting methods still pivot (perhaps anachronistically) out of all that has evolved in the craft of handset composition; against this the possibilities of the newer photographic methods imply and facilitate an emancipation from the characteristic restrictions of letterpress. A student who has no access to handset composition, cannot easily recognize the basis for the existing typographic measuring system. The fineness, order, and good proportion almost inherent to type when it is thoughtfully composed from metal becomes a lost experience. Without a knowledge of the conventional rules which stem from good letterpress typography, the student can neither work with or against those rules nor is he usually in a position to explore the new freedoms implicit in newer typesetting systems. Where students are lucky enough to have access to such systems, inclusive of computerized editing capabilities, the production methods have tended to be too sophisticated compared to the student's own flexibilities in designing a modest visually coherent, typographic composition. This has indicated a need for a much stronger introductory education in typography, based more on the generically perceptual or purely syntactic characteristics of arranging type on the page than on the technical characteristics of typesetting methods which are in many ways antiquated once they are learned.

A new method for teaching basic criteria for typographic order, harmony, and proportion is being investigated. It is a method more aligned with drawing, painting, and creative writing than with the technicalities, terminologies, and styles of the typography of the past and present. Shown on the following pages are some results of an exercise done in my classes for introductory typography. The students were graduate students in graphic design at Yale University and undergraduates at Yale and the Philadelphia College of Art.

These students were given a randomly selected weather report set initially in 30-point Univers in both a normal and bold weight. This particular message and typeface were chosen for their non-persuasive and rather ordinary content and as a vehicle for syntactic (and semantic) exploration. The examples on the following pages are not meant to be results, ready to be applied to television or press, but an expression of a program for perceptual learning. While the permutations are on a relatively basic level to facilitate comprehension, the same theories would apply to more complex situations.

Weather:  
Sunny, hot, humid  
today and tomorrow.  
Fair and warm tonight.  
Temperature range:  
Today 96-75  
Tuesday 94-72

Weather:      Sunny, hot, humid  
today and tomorrow.  
Fair and warm tonight.  
Temperature range:  
Today 96-75  
Tuesday 94-72

The problem was to play out a number of different design operations upon the given message, within a composition of square (neutral) proportions. Variations were programmatically developed in sets ranging from simple to complex. The main concern was to observe the effects of message variation, accomplished solely through perceptible, visual changes in :

position  
type weight  
type size  
slant (italic)  
line spacing  
word spacing  
letter spacing  
clustering  
symbolic gesture  
pictorial  
confrontation

Weather:  
Sunny, hot, humid  
today and tomorrow.  
Fair and warm tonight.  
Temperature range:  
Today 96-75  
Tuesday 94-72

**Weather:**  
**Sunny, hot, humid**  
**today and tomorrow.**  
**Fair and warm tonight.**

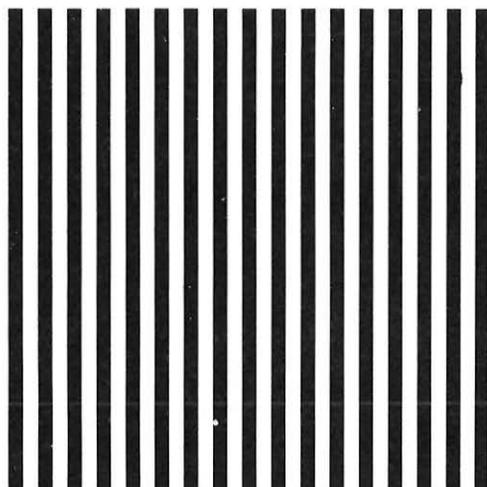
Temperature range:  
Today 96-75  
Tuesday 94-72

Weather:  
Sunny, hot, humid  
today and tomorrow.  
Fair and warm tonight.

**Temperature range:**

**Today 96-75**

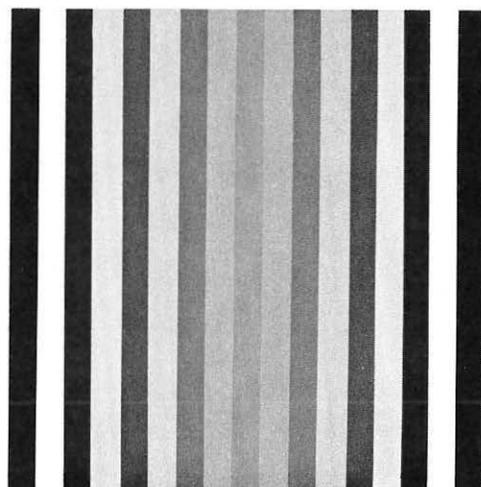
**Tuesday 94-72**



Repetitious intervals



Repetitious values



Repetitious intervals

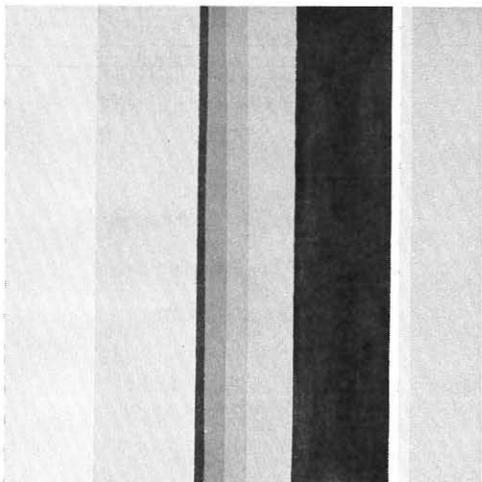


Progressive values

Hybrid values

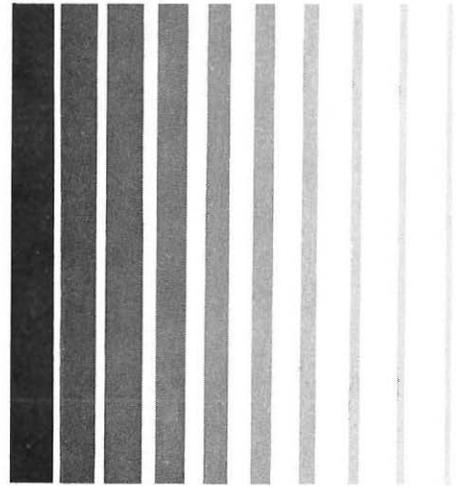
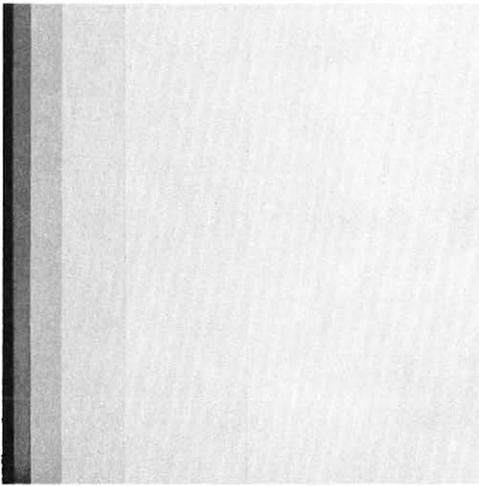


Hybrid intervals



## Rhythmics and structural notation

- Designing with type must be preceded by a basic knowledge of proportion, harmony, and rhythm. Shown here are rhythm exercises using vertically delineated intervals and values ranging from black to white. They are based on three rhythm structures :
- a repetition (static)
  - b arithmetic and geometric progression (dynamic)
  - c hybrid (dynamic repetition/progression mix)
- Designing with these rhythms in mind provides for methodically creating structural order without loss of flexibility in choice. The rhythms are easily applied to the arrangement of type and can be made explicit and more versatile through notational translation.



Progressive intervals



Progressive values



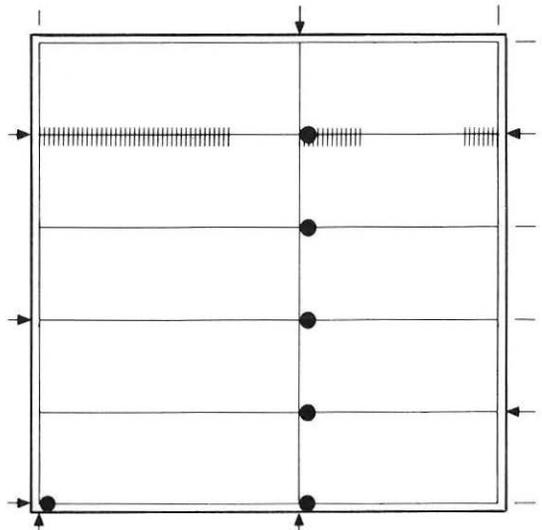
Progressive intervals



Hybrid values

**A structural translation  
of a typographic  
composition**

	Weather:
Sunny, hot, humid	Today and
	Tomorrow.
Fair and warm	Tonight.
	Temperature range:
Today 96-75	Tuesday 94-72



Weather:

**Sunny  
hot  
humid**

today and  
tomorrow.  
Fair and warm  
tonight.  
Temperature range:  
Today 96-75  
Tuesday 94-72

**sunny**

Weather:

**hot  
humid**

today and  
tomorrow.  
Fair and warm  
tonight.  
Temperature  
range

Today 96-75  
Tuesday 94-72

Weather:

Sunny

hot

humid

today,  
and tomorrow.

Fair and warm tonight.

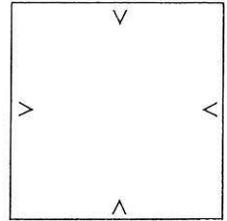
Temperature range:

Today 96-75

Tuesday 94-72

Internal and external coherency

Studies involved the optimal clarity and activity of each individual typographic composition



Weather:

Sunny

hot

humid

and

today

tomorrow.

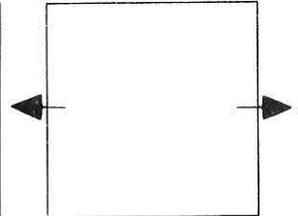
and

Fair warm tonight.

Temperature range:

Today 96-75

Tuesday 94 - 72



and the fitness of one composition to others in a group or sequence.

Making coherent groups of compositions evolves naturally into a discussion about typographic grid structures.

Weather:  
 Sunny, hot, humid  
 today and tomorrow.  
 Fair and warm tonight.  
 Temperature range:  
 Today 94-72  
 Tuesday 96-75

Weather: Sunny, hot, humid  
 today and tomorrow.  
 Fair and warm tonight.  
 Temperature range:  
 Today 94-72  
 Tuesday 96-75

Weather: Sunny  
 most of the day  
 but turning cloudy  
 with scattered showers.  
 High temperature: 52.  
 Colder tonite with  
 a probability of snow  
 flurries.  
 Low tonite: 29.

Sunny  
 most of the day but turning cloudy  
 with scattered showers.  
 High temperature: 52.  
 Colder tonite with a probability of  
 snow flurries.  
 Low tonite: 29.

W e a t h e r :  
 Sunny hot humid  
 today and tomorrow.  
 Fair and warm tonight.  
 Temperature range:  
 Today 96-75  
 Tuesday 94-72

W e a t h e r  
 S u n n y  
 most of the day but  
 turning cloudy with  
 scattered showers.  
 H i g h  
 temperature: 5 2 .  
 C o l d e r  
 tonite with a probability  
 of snow flurries.  
 L o w  
 tonite: 2 9 .

# Weather:

S u n n y

most of the day  
but turning **6 cloudy**  
with **scattered showers.**

C o l d e r t o n i t e

with a possibility of

s f l u n r e o w  
r s.

High temperature: **52.**

Low t o n i t e : **29.**

ART =  
The unpredictable state  
of messages

Using the same message, experiments were made which show states of simplicity and complexity, the normal and the distorted, the static and the dynamic, and their subsequent effects on legibility and on originality.  
**Is legibility based on convention, and is convention based on legibility?**

**Weather:**  
**Sunny,**  
**hot,**  
**humid today**  
**and tomorrow.**  
**Fair and warm tonight.**  
**Temperature range:**  
**Today**  
**96-75**  
**Tuesday**  
**94-72**

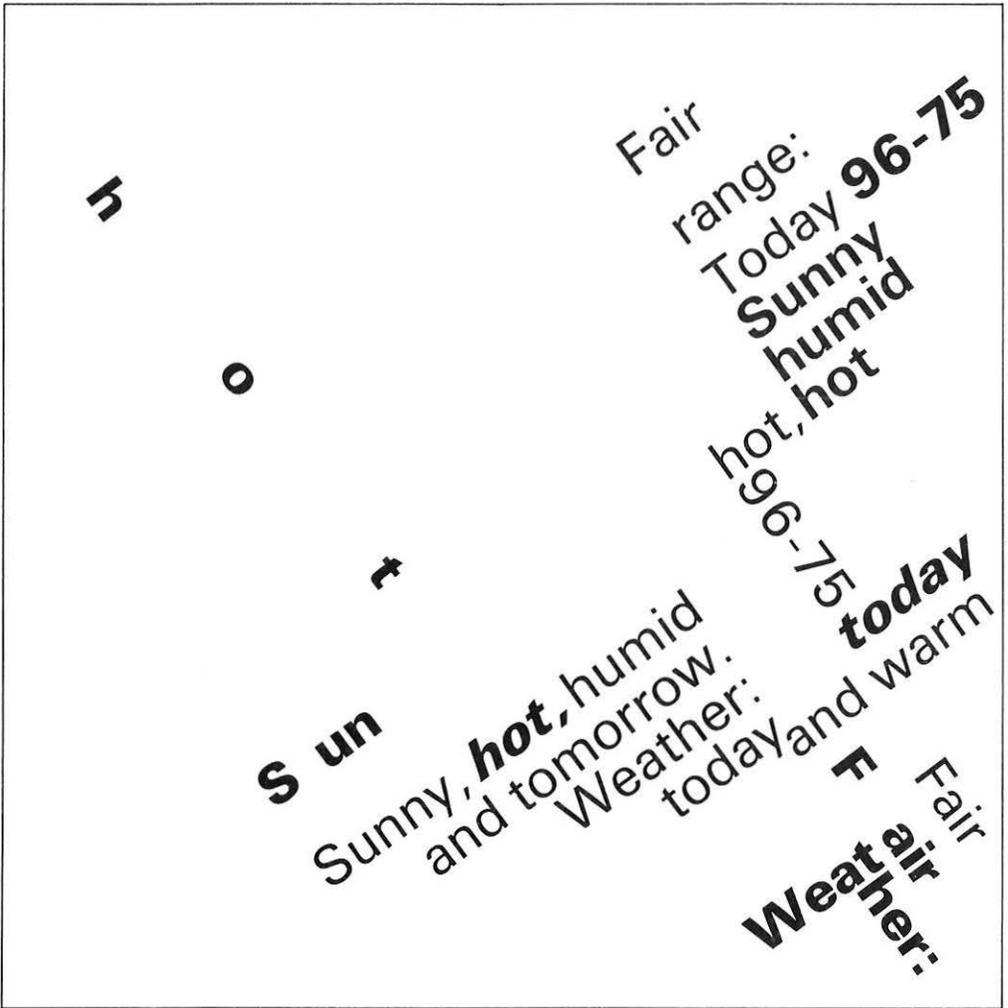
**W eather:**  
**Sun ny hot humid**  
**today and tomorrow.**  
**Fair and warm**  
**tonight.**  
**T emperature**  
**Today 96 - 75**  
**Tues day 94 - 72**  
**range:**

**Weather:**  
**Sunny most of**  
**the**  
**day**  
**but turning**  
**cloudy**  
**with**  
**scattered**  
**showers.**  
**Colder**  
**tonight**  
**with a**  
**probability of snow**  
**flurries.**  
**Low tonite:29**  
**High temperature: 52.**

**Weather:**  
**Sunny,**  
**hot,**  
**humid**  
**Fair and**  
**warm**  
**tonight.**  
**today**  
**and**  
**tomorrow.**  
**Temperature range:**  
**Today**  
**96-75**  
**Tuesday**  
**94-72**

**Weather:**  
**Sunny**  
**hot**  
**humid**  
**today and tomorrow.**  
**96-75**  
**Temperature range**  
**Tuesday 94-72**  
**Fair and warm tonight.**

**Weather:**  
**Today and**  
**tomorrow**  
**Sunny**  
**hot**  
**humid**  
**Temperature**  
**range: Today**  
**96-75 Tuesday**  
**94-72**  
**Tonight**  
**Fair and warm**



### Legibility vs. Readability

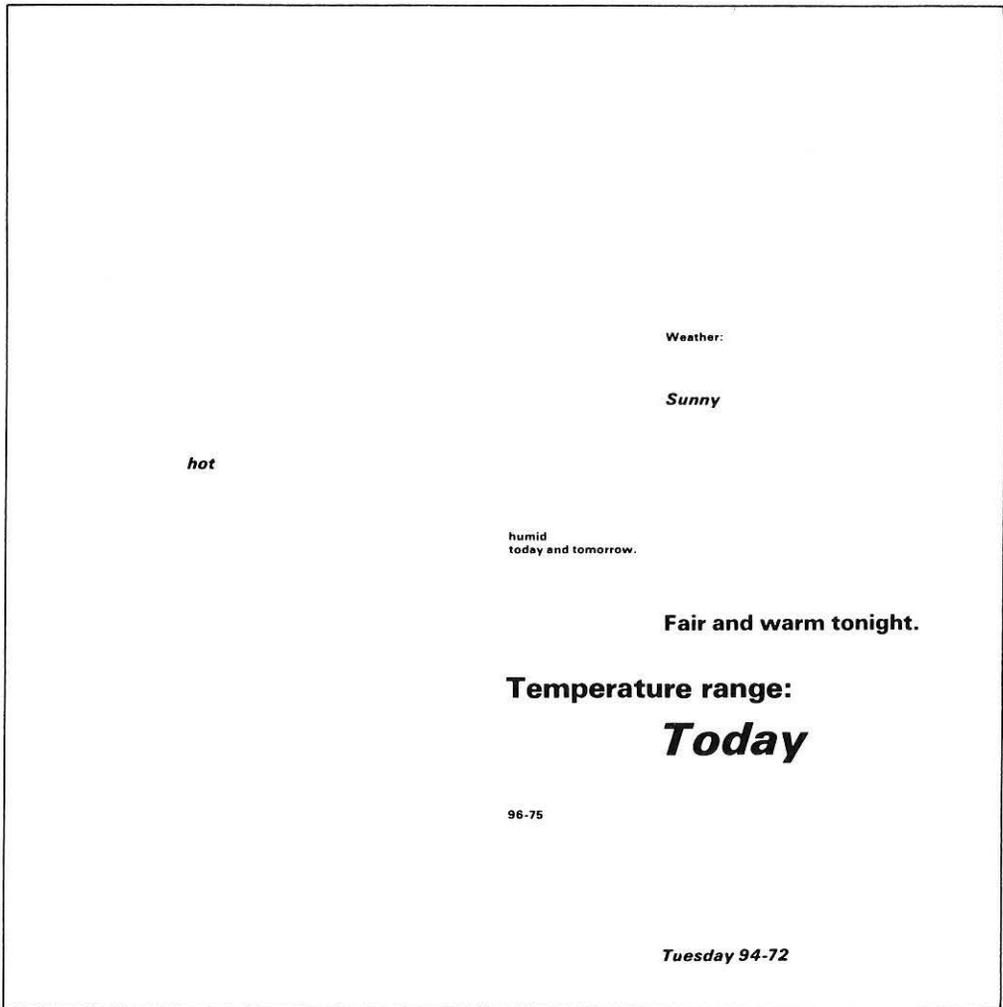
functional

orderly  
simple  
legible  
static  
banal

unconventional

disorderly  
complex  
unpredictable  
dynamic  
original

We contend that legibility (a quality of efficient, clear, and simple reading) is often in conflict with readability (a quality which promotes interest, pleasure, and challenge in reading). To what degree can a typographic statement be **both** functional **and**, at the same time, aesthetically unconventional

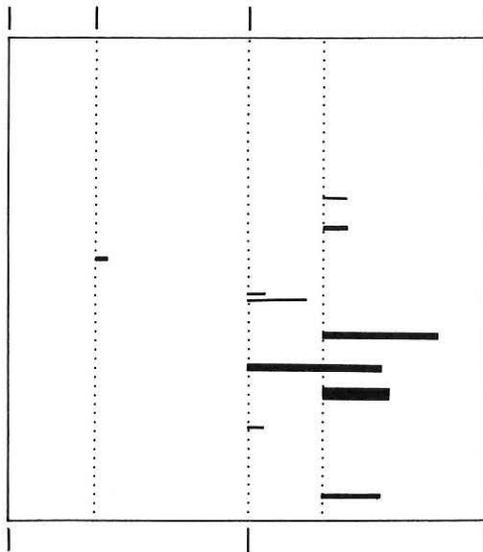


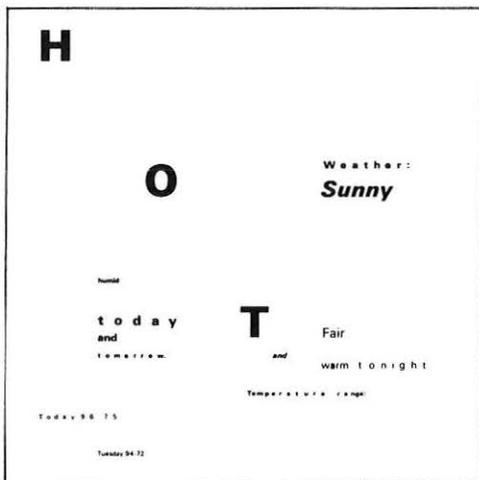
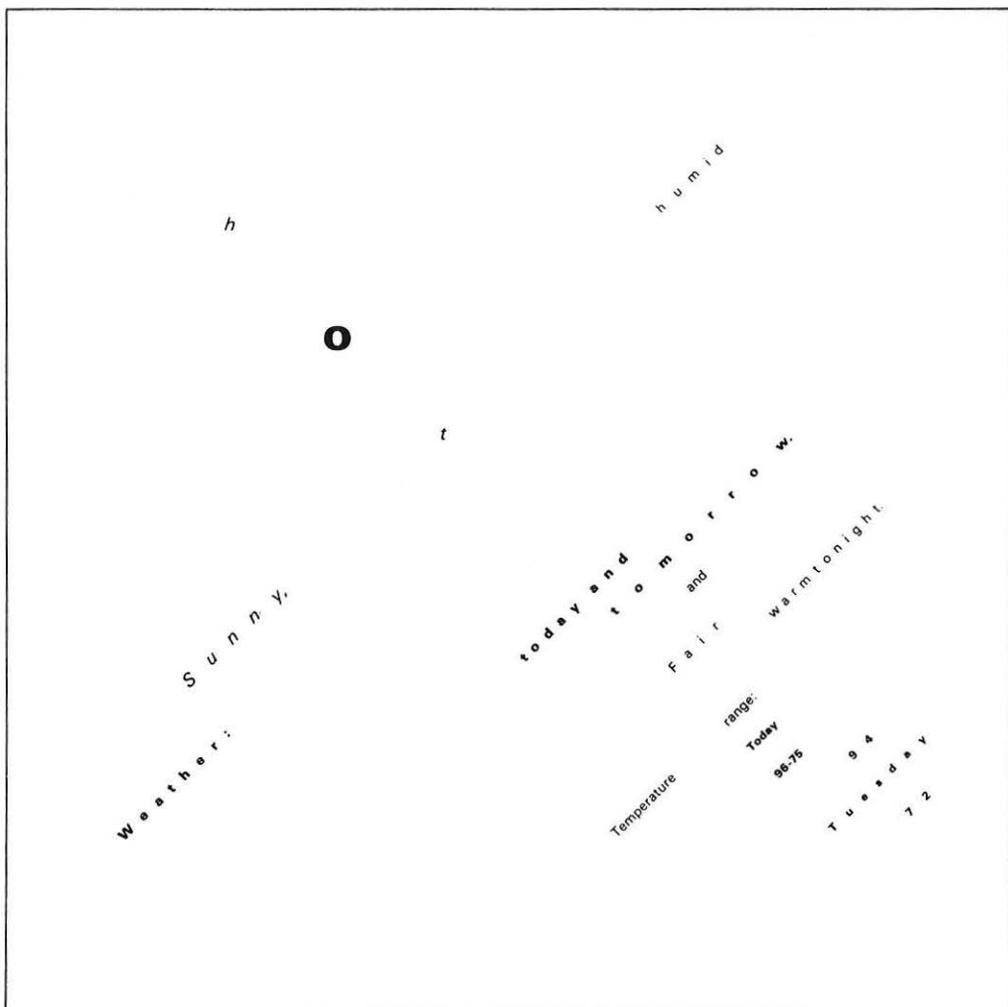
### **Making structure visible**

The composition is organized by a hybrid of repetitious and progressive vertical rhythms. The line intervals along each vertical axis are also based on repetition and progression.

Type sizes and weights are based on progressive values.

Line lengths are based on progressive size intervals.





**Sunny**

**H O T**

**Weather:**

**humid**

**T**

**today**

and  
t o m o r r o w

**F a i r**

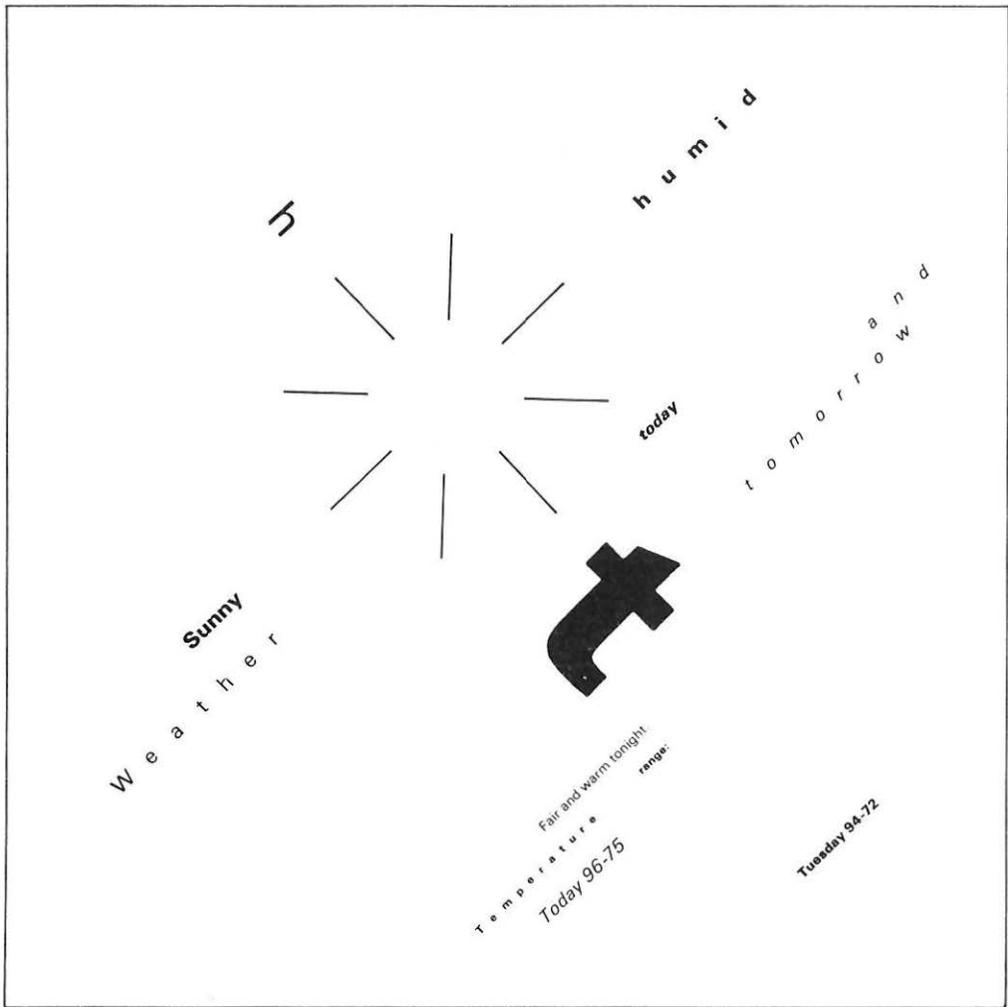
and

w a r m

tonight.

*Temperature range:*

Today 96-75  
Tuesday 94-72



**Weather:**

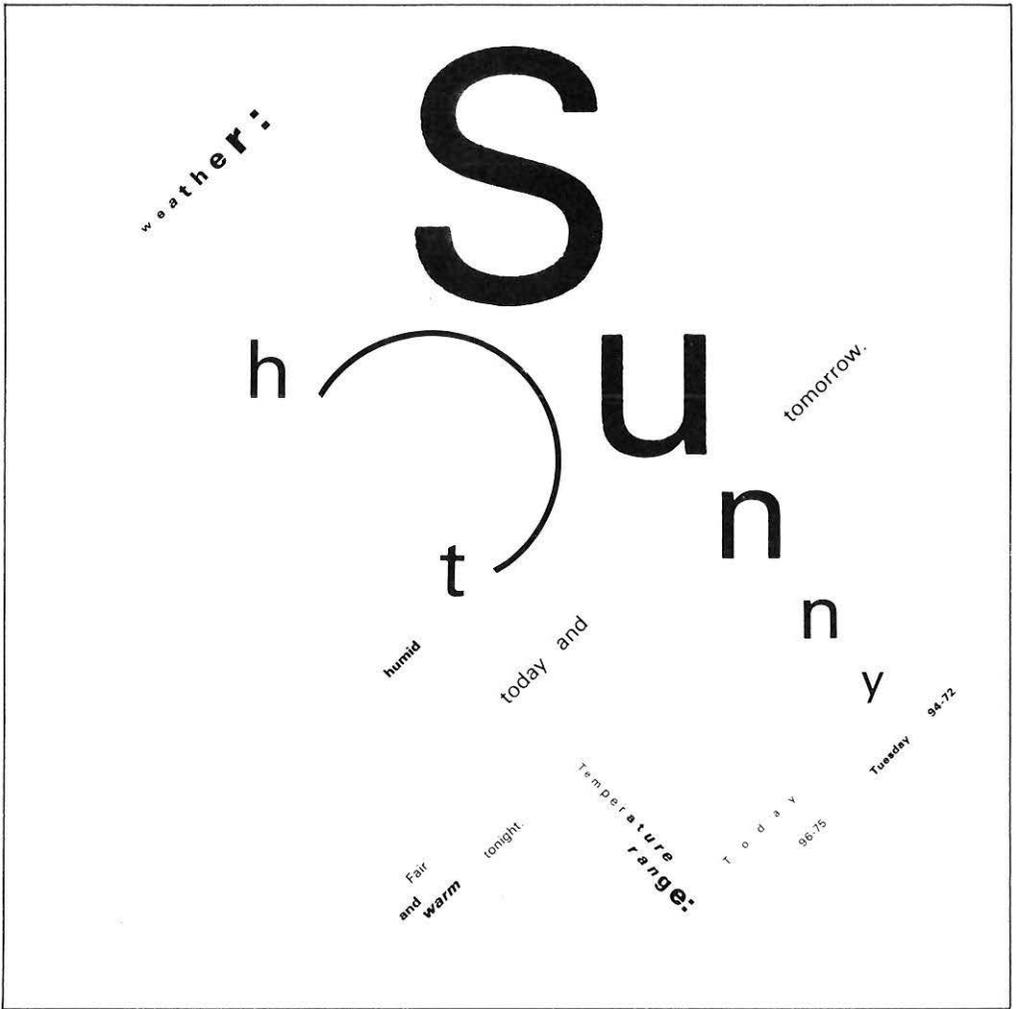
**S u n n y**  
most of the day

but **turning cloudy**   
**with scattered showers.**

**High**  
temperature:

**C o l d e r** **52**  
tonite

with  
a  
probability  
of  
snow  
flurries.  **Low**  
tonite: **29**



Student work by

- Rosalie Hanson
- Wayne Bokum
- Richard Burgess
- John Devine
- Cathy Johnson
- Peter Johnson
- Azar Khosrovi
- Andrea Mackler
- Lisa Meyerson
- Bernt Sanden
- Stephanie Segal
- Upendra Shah
- Susan Thornton
- Garretson Trudeau
- Rick Villastrigo

Design: D.Friedman