The Classification of Type

"It must be admitted that the classification of printing types is a controversial subject and one upon which little amicable agreement may be expected."

ALEXANDER LAWSON

THE CLASSIFICATION OF TYPE

The Classification of Type

CLASSIFICATION: Historical Movements

Renaissance Roman Letter

AaBbCc

BEMBO: MONOTOYPE

Renaissance Italic Letter

AaBbCc

BEMBO ITALIC: MONOTOYPE

The Mannerist Letter

AaBbCc

POETICA: ROBERT SLIMBACH

The Baroque Letter

AaBbCc

ADOBE CASLON: CAROL TWOMBLY

Geometric Modernism

AaBbCc

BODONI: GIAMBATTISTA BODONI

The Neoclassical Letter

AaBbCc

BASKERVILLE: JOHN BASKERVILLE

The Romantic Letter

AaBbCc

DIDOT: ADRIAN FRUTIGER

The Realist Letter

AaBbCc

AKZIDENZ GROTESK: BERTHOLD

Geometric Modernism

AaBbCc

FUTURA: PAUL RENNER

Lyrical Modernism

AaBbCc

PALATINO: HERMANN ZAPF

Postmodern

AaBbCc

ESPRIT: JOVICA VELJOVIC

Postmodern Geometric

 AaBbCc

OFFICINA: ZUZANA LICKO

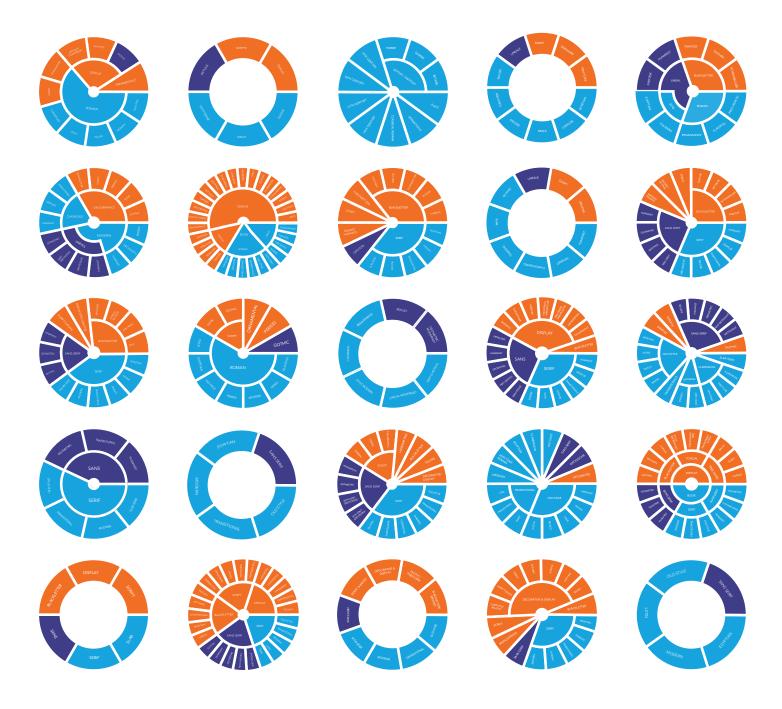
THE CLASSIFICATION OF TYPE

The Classification of Type

25 SYSTEMS FOR CLASSIFYING TYPOGRAPHY:

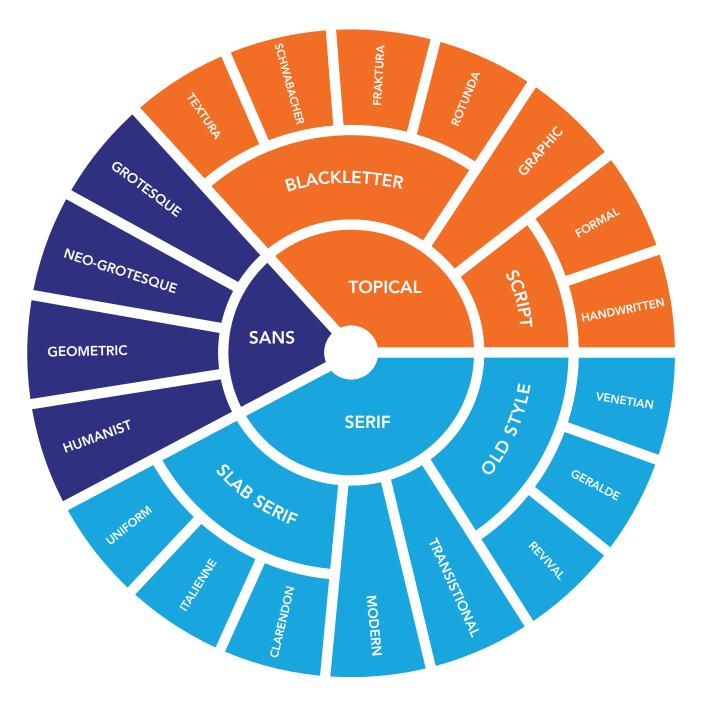
a Study in Naming Frequency

TAYLOR CHILDERS
JESSICA GRISCTI
LIBERTY LEBEN



THE CLASSIFICATION OF TYPE

The Classification of Type



THE RESULT: 25 Systems for Classifying Typography: a Study in Naming Frequency

The three areas distribute typographic forms over nineteen final classes. This model respects the full range of naming conventions without chasing Topicals down into subcategories that are too granular, while respecting the necessary sub-categories in other groups. It is felt that a very high level of specificity is achieved with this model without becoming overtly caught-up-up in unnecessary jargon.



For the purposes of ART120

For the Purposes of ART120 THE CLASSIFICATION OF TYPE

CLASSIFICATION: Physical Attributes









SERIF

Old Style **Transitional** Modern *Glyphic* Slab

SANS SERIF

Grotesque Neo-Grotesque Humanist Geometric

SCRIPT

Formal Casual **DISPLAY**

WATCH A VIDEO >

CLASSIFICATION: Serif Typefaces

abc

OLD STYLE

Old Style typefaces feature a strong, diagonal stress with moderate contrast in the stroke weight. The serifs are bracketed and the top of the ascender is often angled.

abc

TRANSITIONAL

Transitional typefaces have sharper serifs and a more vertical axis than old style typefaces. There is moderate contrast in the weight of the stroke and bracketed serifs.

abc

MODERN

Modern typefaces have the strongest contrast between thick and thin lines. The serifs are hairline thin and unbracketed.

abc

GLYPHIC

Inspired by characters carved into stone or metal, these typefaces have triangular serifs and the strokes are commonly tapered.

abc

SLAB SERIF

These typefaces feature heavy, often rectangular serifs with little to no bracketing. There is little contrast in the weight of the stroke and usually have a tall x-height.

CLASSIFICATION: Sans Serif Typefaces

abc

GROTESQUE

Introduced in the 19th century, these are the first sans serif typefaces and inherited many of the traits of their serif predecessors. There is slight variation in the width of the strokes.

abc

HUMANIST

These typefaces rely on organic stroke that references hand-written manuscripts and the proportions of the roman letterforms. They often have an italic rather than an oblique.

abc

NEO-GROTESQUE

The 1950's introduced these typefaces with minimal stroke variation, a wide proportion, and a tall x-height. They are often comprised of a large family of varying weights and widths.



GEOMETRIC

As the name implies, these typefaces are mechanically drawn using geometric shapes as their underlying structure.

There is a uniformity amongst the letterforms.

CLASSIFICATION: Script Typefaces



FORMAL

Derived from formal calligraphic writing styles, these scripts often have strokes that connect one character to the next.



CASUAL

Also mimicking hand-writing, these typefaces suggest informality. Sometimes quickly drawn, other times suggesting the use of a brush.

CLASSIFICATION: Miscellaneous Typefaces



BLACKLETTER

Based on early manuscript writing of Western Europe, elaborate strokes with high contrast of thick and thin identity these typefaces.



DISPLAY

These typefaces are intended for use at large sizes and often embody a strong character. Not to be used to set body copy.



MONOSPACE

Reminiscent of typewriters, each letterform is assigned the same width.



THE CLASSIFICATION OF TYPE

Italic & Oblique

ITALIC & OBLIQUE

Italic

ITALIC

Italics are comprised of entirely different letterforms than their non-italic counterparts and embody a calligraphic character.

Oblique

OBLIQUE

Oblique typefaces are structurally similar to their non-oblique versions. The letters slant but are otherwise very similar.

