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[klar•en•don]

Although there is some controversy as to the origins of Clarendon, in October of 1845 the typeface was officially registered and copy written by author and designer Robert Besley. Named after Clarendon Press at Oxford University, the popular typeface represents a significant change from other slab serifs of it's time.



The nineteenth century was a century of industrial revolution. With the growth of print and advertising, designers needed a typeface that would easily fit with thinner roman letter forms. At the time, slab-serifs were used as a bold type that would emphasize parts of the text, but they were often too clunky and stood out a little too much.







The relationship between Clarendon and the classic slab-serif is very close in structure, but there are a few subtleties that make a them much different. With a larger x-height and thin, bracketed serifs, Clarendon is much less bulky and awkward than other Egyptian fonts. Clarendon was also an attempt to reign in some of the extravagant fat-face types that were often illegible in smaller print. For advertisers in particular Clarendon was the perfect display-face, a type that shouted 'Look at Me' that could still be read scaled down. Clarendon quickly became popular and many versions were prduced that mimiced it's characteristics. Many fonts are now coined as 'Clarendons' or 'lonic' as a result.

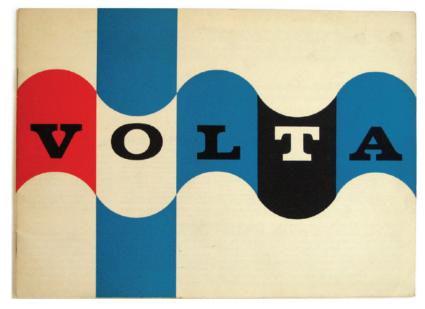
TEN LINE CONDENSED CLARENDON. EIGHT LINE CONDENSED CLARENDON. SIX LINE CONDENSED CLARENDON.

Clarendon hamburgevons



93356 12 p 6 kg 28 A 72 a 220 a Die Mode im Spiegel der bildenden Kunst estue un 93357 14 p 7 kg 22 A 64 a pro-Economic development of Jamaica PRE 93358 16 p 8 kg 22 A 54 a 154 a Vertretung für Chile und Peru n zu zur Was 93359 20 p 10 kg 18 A 44 a SSE Norska Möbelformerna 154 a ver Olympische S e of wer TE 93361 28 p 13 kg 10 A 24 a Guía de ve 112 a zes her Er-Morgen CK 112 a un Provence ais le-RG

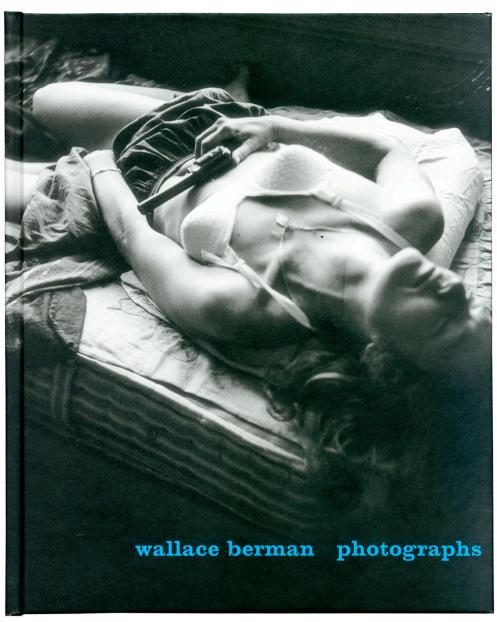
6 "... but no sooner was the time of Copyright (three years) allowed by that Act expired, than the Trade was inundated with all sorts of Piracies and Immitations. some of them mere effigies of letters."



Cover of Volta specimen, Bauer'sche Scriftgießerei, 1955.

After Clarendons were originally created, the beloved bracketedserif had seeral different periods where it went in and out of popularity. The most notable period Clarendon really thrived would be a full century later in the 1950's.

Following World War II there was a great period of growth in advertising and a demand for print design. At this time many designers were coming out of a typographically frustrating period when type foundries had been unable to create new typefaces. Clarendon was first revived in England and shortly after it was commissioned and maketed throughout America. It's excellent display-face qualities were used in many advertisements. Clarendon has since been successful and can be spotted in several logos and branding today.



Wallace Berman Photographs, 2007.

Series 80/82 Ray Komai, 1958

Collections: Designing and Printing for

Commerce (1959)

Client: Gotham Lighting Corporation

Cotton Spreads

Douglas D. Simon Advertising Inc, 1956 Collections: Fifty Advertisements of the

Year (1975)

Client: The Composing Room, Inc.

CBS Radio Network Rate Card No. 37

Louis Dorfsman, 1956

Discipline: Corporate Communications

Design

Client: CBS Radio Network

Robert Gordon Bob Gill, 1958

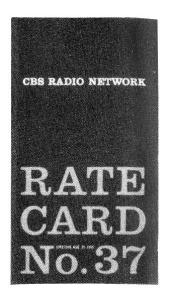
Discipline: Brand and Identity Systems

Design

Client: Robert Gordon





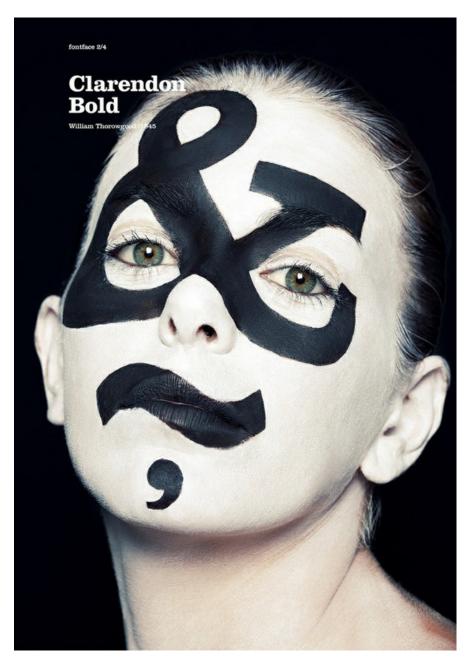




Faces of type are like men's faces. They have their own expression; their complexion and peculiar twists and turns of line identify them immediately to friends, to whom each is full of identity.

- J.L. Frazier





Atipo's Fontface 2 Clarendon Bold, 2010.