

**Type  
Specimen  
Book**

**&**

**The  
Crystal  
Goblet**

**C  
A  
E  
C  
I  
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A**

# History

The first drafts of Caecilia were created in 1983, and the completed font was released by Linotype in 1991. The name is a combination of the designer's initials—PMN—and a version of his wife's first name, Cécile. The font builds on a long history of slab serifs, beginning in the early 19th century, when designers began to play with the proportions of letters and the shapes of serifs to create interesting fonts for advertising. The traditional, angular serif was broadened to create the blocky serif that defines a slab typeface.

# Colophon

A book designed by Moises Zamarripa  
final project, Type specimen  
created April 2015

This book was created using In design  
The typeface used in this book is  
*Caecilia*

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Cry  
Go

The  
stabil  
oblet

Imagine that you have before you a  
flagon of wine.

You may choose your own favourite vintage for this imaginary demonstration, so that it be a deep shimmering crimson in colour. You have two goblets before you. One is of solid gold, wrought in the most exquisite patterns. The other is of crystal-clear glass, thin as a bubble, and as transparent. Pour and drink; and according to your choice of goblet, I shall know whether or not you are a connoisseur of wine. For if you have no feelings about wine one way or the other, you will want the sensation of drinking the stuff out of a vessel that may have cost thousands of pounds; but if you are a member of that vanishing tribe, the amateurs of fine vintages, you will choose the crystal, because everything about it

is calculated to reveal rather than to  
hide the beautiful thing which it was  
m e a n t t o c o n t a i n .

Bear with me in this long-winded  
and fragrant metaphor, for you will  
find that almost all the virtues of the  
perfect wineglass have a parallel in  
typography.

There is the long, thin stem that  
obviates fingerprints on the bowl.  
Why? Because no cloud must come  
between your eyes and the fiery heart  
of the liquid. Are not the margins on  
book pages similarly meant to obviate  
the necessity of fingering the type  
page? Again: The glass is colourless,  
or at the most only faintly tinged in  
the bowl, because the connoisseur  
judges wine partly by its colour and  
is impatient of anything that alters  
it. There are a thousand mannerisms

Netherlands

Regular 15 pt.

**Slab serif**

Bold italic 50 pt.

*Egyptians*

Italic 40 pt.

Text

Regular 75 pt.

Humanist

Regular 40 pt.

**Matthias**

Bold 65 pt.

L  
i  
n  
o  
t  
y  
p  
e

Italic 60 pt.



*ABCDEFGHI*

Italic 70 pt.

JKLMNOPQR

Regular 70 pt.

**STUVWXY&Z**

Bold 56.

IV

in typography that are as impudent and arbitrary as putting port in tumblers of red or green glass. When a goblet has a base that looks too small for security, it does not matter how cleverly it is weighted; you feel nervous lest it should tip over. There are ways of setting lines of type which may work well enough and yet keep the reader subconsciously worried by the fear of “doubling” lines, reading three words as one, a n d s o f o r t h .

Now the man who first chose glass instead of clay or metal to hold his wine was a “modernist” in the sense in which I am going to use that term.

That is, the first thing he asked of this particular object was not “How should it look?” but “What must it do?”, and to that extent all good

typography is modernist.

Wine is so strange and potent a thing that it has been used in the central ritual of religion in one place and time and attacked by a virago with a hatchet in another. There is only one thing in the world that is capable of stirring and altering people's minds to the same extent, and that is the coherent expression of thought. That is the human's chief miracle, unique to us. There is no "explanation" whatever of the fact that I can make arbitrary sounds that will lead a total stranger to think my own thought. It is sheer magic that I should be able to hold a one-sided conversation by means of black marks on paper with an unknown person halfway across the world. Talking, broadcasting, writing, and printing are all quite literally forms



of thought transference, and it is this ability and eagerness to transfer and receive the contents of the mind that is almost alone responsible for human civilization.

If you agree with this, you will agree with my one main idea, i.e., that the most important thing about printing is that it conveys thought, ideas, images from one mind to other minds.

This statement is what you might call the “front door” of the science of typography. Within lie hundreds of rooms, but unless you start by assuming that printing is meant to convey specific and coherent ideas, it is very easy to find yourself in the wrong house altogether.

Before asking what this statement leads to, let us see what it does not necessarily lead to. If books are

printed in order to be read, we must distinguish readability from what the optician would call legibility.

A page set in 14 point Bold Sans is, according to the laboratory tests, more “legible” than one set in 12 point Baskerville. A public speaker is more “audible” in that sense when he bellows. But a good speaking voice is one which is inaudible as a voice. It is the transparent goblet again! I need not warn you that if you begin listening to the inflections and speaking rhythms of a voice from a platform, you are falling asleep. When you listen to a song in a language you do not understand, part of your mind actually does fall asleep, leaving your quite separate aesthetic sensibilities to enjoy themselves unimpeded by your

reasoning faculties. The fine arts do that, but that is not the purpose of printing. Type well used is invisible as type, just as the perfect talking voice is the unnoticed vehicle for the transmission of words, ideas.

We may say, therefore, that printing may be delightful for many reasons, but that it is important, first and foremost, as a means of doing something.

That is why it is mischievous to call any printed piece a work of art, especially fine art: because that would imply that its first purpose was to exist as an expression of beauty for its own sake and for the delectation of the senses. Calligraphy can almost be considered a fine art nowadays, because its primary economic and

educational purpose has been taken away; but printing in English will not qualify as an art until the present English language no longer conveys ideas to future generations and until printing itself hands its usefulness to some yet unimagined successor.

There is no end to the maze of practices in typography, and this idea of printing as a conveyor is, at least in the minds of all the great typographers with whom I have had the privilege of talking, the one clue that can guide you through the maze. Without this essential humility of mind, I have seen ardent designers go more hopelessly wrong, make more ludicrous mistakes out of an excessive enthusiasm, than I could have thought possible. And with this clue, this purposiveness in the back of your mind, it is possible to do the



most unheard of things and find that they justify you triumphantly. It is not a waste of time to go to the simple fundamentals and reason from them. In the flurry of your individual problems, I think you will not mind spending half an hour on one broad and simple set of ideas involving abstract principles.

I once was talking to a man who designed a very pleasing advertising type that undoubtedly all of you have used.

I said something about what artists think about a certain problem, and he replied with a beautiful gesture: "Ah, madam, we artists do not think – we feel!" That same day I quoted that remark to another designer of my acquaintance, and he, being less poetically inclined, murmured: "I'm not feeling very well today, I



Regular 200 pt.



Regular 120 pt.



Regular 100 pt.



@

Regular 75 pt.

%

Regular 150 pt.

?

●

Regular 300 pt.

^

Regular 300 pt.

think!” He was right, he did think; he was the thinking sort, and that is why he is not so good a painter, and to my mind ten times better as a typographer and type designer than the man who instinctively avoided anything as coherent as a reason.

I always suspect the typographic enthusiast who takes a printed page from a book and frames it to hang on the wall, for I believe that in order to gratify a sensory delight he has mutilated something infinitely more important.

I remember that T. M. Cleland, the famous American typographer, once showed me a very beautiful layout for a Cadillac booklet involving decorations in colour. He did not have the actual text to work with in drawing up his specimen pages, so

he had set the lines in Latin. This was not only for the reason that you will all think of, if you have seen the old type foundries' famous Quousque Tandem copy (i.e., that Latin has few descenders and thus gives a remarkably even line). No, he told me that originally he had set up the dullest "wording" that he could find (I daresay it was from Mansard), and yet he discovered that the man to whom he submitted it would start reading and making comments on the text. I made some remark on the mentality of boards of directors, but Mr. Cleland said, "No, you're wrong; if the reader had not been practically forced to read-if he had not seen those words suddenly imbued with glamour and significance-then the layout would have been a failure. Setting it in Italian or Latin is only an

easy way of saying, ‘This is not the text as it will appear.’”

Let me start my specific conclusions with book typography, because that contains all the fundamentals, and then go on to a few points about advertising.

The book typographer has the job of erecting a window between the reader inside the room and that landscape which is the author’s words. He may put up a stained-glass window of marvellous beauty, but a failure as a window; that is, he may use some rich, superb, typelike text gothic that is something to be looked at, not through. Or he may work in what I call transparent or invisible typography. I have a book at home, of which I have no visual recollection whatever as far as its

typography goes; when I think of it, all I see is the Three Musketeers and their comrades swaggering up and down the streets of Paris. The third type of window is one in which the glass is broken into relatively small leaded panes; and this corresponds to what is called “fine printing” today, in that you are at least conscious that there is a window there, and that someone has enjoyed building it. That is not objectionable because of a very important fact which has to do with the psychology of the subconscious mind. This is that the mental eye focuses through type and not upon it. The type which, through any arbitrary warping of design or excess of “colour,” gets in the way of the mental picture to be conveyed, is a b a d t y p e .

The crystal goblet

Regular 50 pt.

*Bearnice Warde*

Italic 60 pt.

**Flagon of wine**

Bold 55 pt.

1993

XIX



Our subconsciousness is always afraid of blunders (which illogical setting, tight spacing, and too wide unledged lines can trick us into), of boredom, and of officiousness.

The running headline that keeps shouting at us, the line that looks like one long word, the capitals jammed together without hair spaces – these mean subconscious squinting and l o s s o f m e n t a l f o c u s .

And if what I have said is true of book printing, even of the most exquisite limited editions, it is fifty times more obvious in advertising, where the one and only justification for the purchase of space is that you are conveying a message-that you are implanting a desire straight into the mind of the reader. It is tragically easy to throw

away half the reader interest of an advertisement by setting the simple and compelling argument in a face that is uncomfortably alien to the classic reasonableness of the book face. Get attention as you will by your headline and make any pretty type pictures you like if you are sure that the copy is useless as a means of selling goods; but if you are happy enough to have really good copy to work with, I beg you to remember that thousands of people pay hard-earned money for the privilege of reading quietly set book pages, and that only your wildest ingenuity can stop people from reading a really  
i n t e r e s t i n g t e x t .

Printing demands a humility of mind, for the lack of which many of the fine arts are even now loundering in self-conscious and maudlin experiments.

There is nothing simple or dull in achieving the transparent page. Vulgar ostentation is twice as easy as discipline. When you realize that ugly typography never effaces itself, you will be able to capture beauty as the wise men capture happiness by aiming at something else. The “stunt typographer” learns the fickleness of rich men who hate to read. Not for them are long breaths held over serif and kern; they will not appreciate your splitting of hair spaces. Nobody (save the other craftsmen) will appreciate half your skill. But you may spend endless years of happy experiment in devising that crystalline goblet which is worthy to hold the vintage of the human mind.

This essay was first given as an address to the Society of Typographic Designers, formerly the British Typographers Guild, London, 1932. It was later published in Beatrice Warde: *The Crystal Goblet—Sixteen Essays on Typography*.

