

# whitney

regular & bold

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Ana Paula Hentges

Margarida Almeida

Vitória Santos





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# Windsor

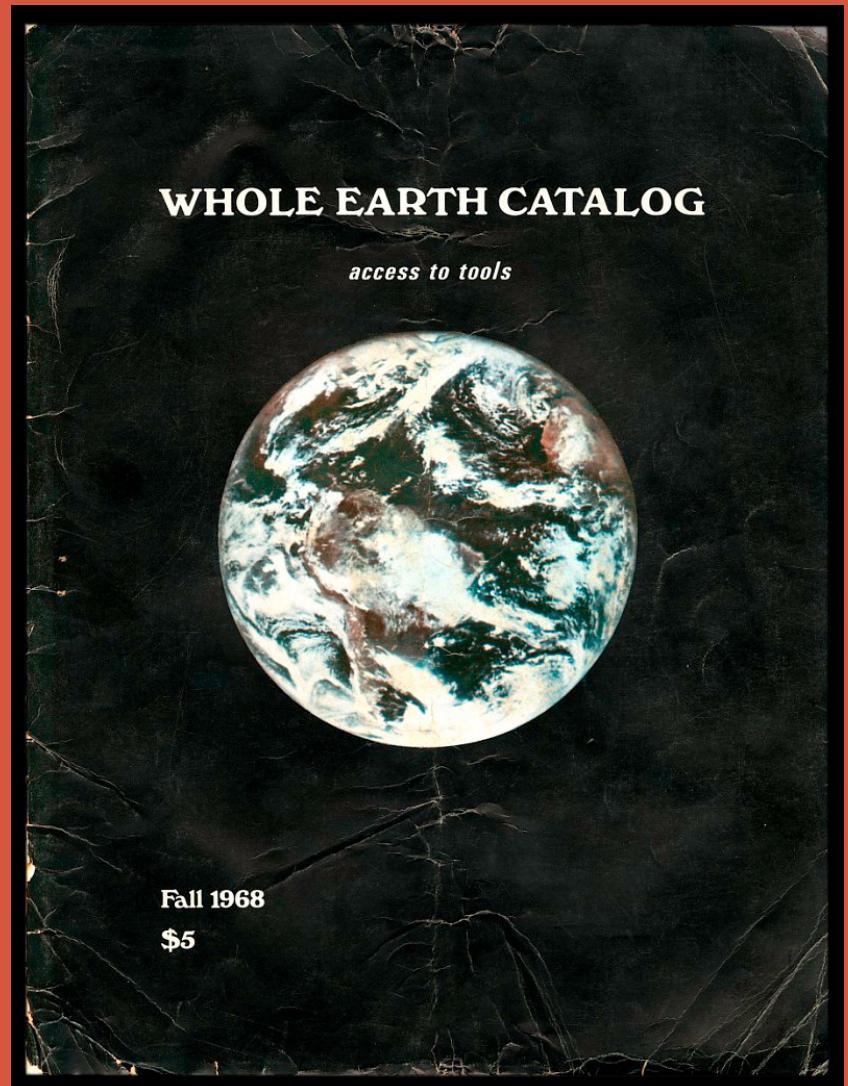
# Contexto e história

Windsor foi criada por Eleisha Pechey e lançada em 1905 (dois anos depois da sua morte) pela Stephenson Blake Foundry, que até aos anos 90 era a última type foundry ativa em Inglaterra.

Windsor possui 6 tipos de peso: Light, Bold, Ultra Heavy, Extra Bold Condensed, Elongated e Bold Outline. O formato e proporção das letras remetem ao movimento Art Nouveau, que era bastante popular na época do lançamento da fonte. É possível observar as formas orgânicas características da Art Nouveau em detalhes como a curvatura do "R", as serifas do "S" e a cauda do "Q".

Apesar das suas características incomuns - como a inclinação do "a", "m", "n" e "h" - que dificultam o kerning, Windsor foi bastante utilizada no final dos anos 60 e início dos anos 70, sendo a sua utilização mais icónica a da capa do "Whole Earth Catalog", uma revista americana publicada por Stewart Brand, entre 1968 e 1972, cujas temáticas variavam entre a ecologia, DIY e estilos de vida alternativos.

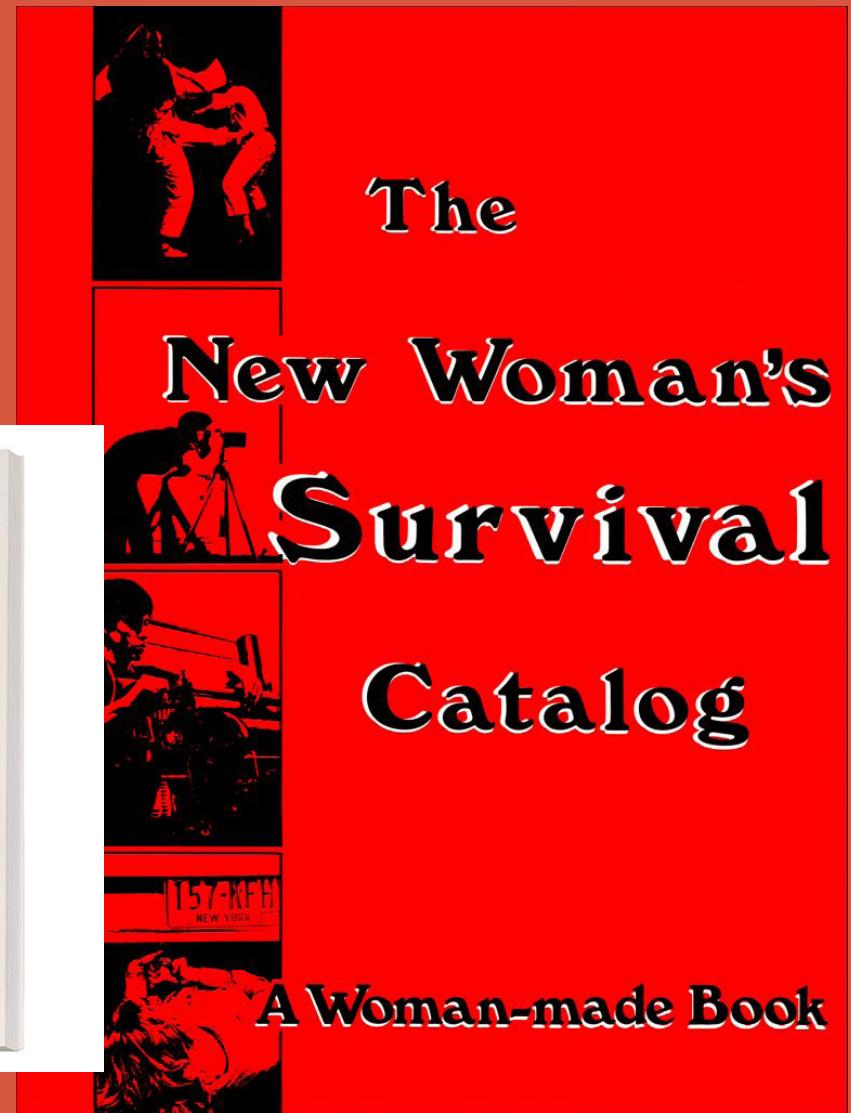
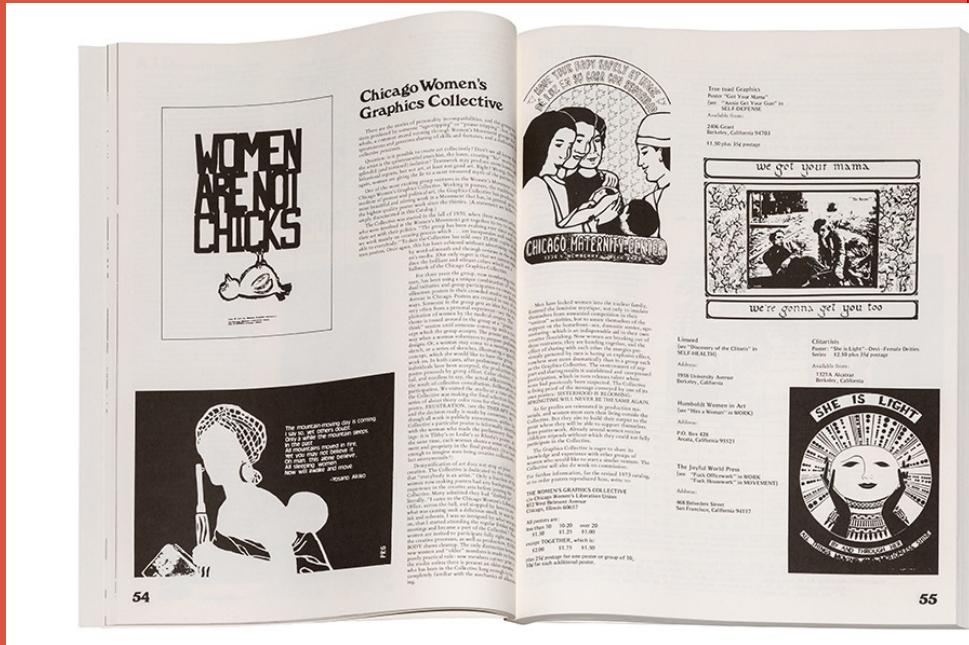
Outras utilizações populares incluem os créditos de abertura de programas televisivos como "The Price is Right", "The Goldbergs", "227" e "All in the Family", assim como em capas de livros, tais como na edição de 1950 de Joseph Conrad "Heart of Darkness", a de 1971 de Jack Kerouac "Scattered Poems" ou a de 1983 de Edgar Allan Poe "Tales of Mystery and Imagination".



Capa da edição de 1968 de "Whole Earth Catalog: Acess to Tools"

No período em que Windsor se popularizou, o zine, termo derivado de fanzine, tornou-se um meio de difusão de conhecimento muito usado, devido à facilidade de reprodução e baixos custos. Nos anos 60, os zines tratavam temas sociais e políticos, nos anos 70, foram utilizadas como meio de divulgação do punk rock e nos anos 90, o movimento punk feminista incentivou novamente o uso das fanzines.

A escolha de um nome feminino para o revival de Windsor, assim como a organização do booklet tentam recuperar essa mesma estética da zine feminista.



Capa de "The New Woman's Survival Catalog", 1973

# Whitney

vintage

versátil

singular

# O Revival

Com os pesos Regular e Bold, Whitney é uma fonte humanista pensada para boa legibilidade, mantendo, contudo a personalidade vintage da fonte original. Uma vez que Windsor foi pensada para display e não para texto, optou-se por remover as inclinações de algumas letras, aumentar a altura de x e acentuar os contrastes entre traços.

Também escolhemos realizar algumas alterações estilísticas, nomeadamente nas serifas (como é possível observar na letra “a”, que anteriormente não possuía serifa no final da curva) e nos pontos do “j” e do “i”, que agora estão disponíveis em círculo ou formato diamante.

Relativamente aos números, optamos por remover as inclinações e tornar as serifas mais sóbrias.



Whitney font sample showing the letters i, i, j, and j with diamond and circle dot variations.



Whitney font sample showing the question mark, exclamation mark, and their dot variations.

## Windsor

A comparison of the letter 'a' from the Windsor and Whitney fonts. Both letters are dark purple and feature a dashed teal vertical line through the center. A horizontal light blue line intersects the letters at their midpoints. Two small circles highlight specific features: one on the top left of the stem and another on the bottom right of the bowl.

Comparação entre Windsor e Whitney onde é possível ver a modificação na inclinação das hastes, a mudança da altura-x e alteração da serifa.

## Whitney

A comparison of the letter 'a' from the Windsor and Whitney fonts. Both letters are dark purple and feature a dashed teal vertical line through the center. A horizontal light blue line intersects the letters at their midpoints. Two small circles highlight specific features: one on the top left of the stem and another on the bottom right of the bowl.

A comparison of the letter 'm' from the Windsor and Whitney fonts. Both letters are dark purple and feature a dashed teal vertical line through the center. A horizontal light blue line intersects the letters at their midpoints. A single circle highlights a feature on the top left of the first stem.

A comparison of the letter 'm' from the Windsor and Whitney fonts. Both letters are dark purple and feature a dashed teal vertical line through the center. A horizontal light blue line intersects the letters at their midpoints. A single circle highlights a feature on the top left of the first stem.

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## Windsor

**the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog**

**the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog**

**the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog**

## Whitney

**the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog**

**the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog**

**the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog**

---

Caixa alta

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R  
S T U V W X Y Z À Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç Ð  
È É Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø Ù Ú Û  
Ü Ý

---

Caixa baixa

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v  
w x y z à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î  
ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý ÿ

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Números

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

---

Símbolos

, ; „ • – ‘ ’ ” / \ | + = ! ! ? ? @ # \$ %  
^ & \* ( ) { } [ ] < > ™ £ € ¥ ¬ § ¶ ¢ © √  
× ÷ ≠ ± ≈ ~ %₀ f « » Ω ∞ ℒ ℒ δ † ‡ Ø  
¤ § ¢ œ œ ø æ Ł ℐ

A

a

# A

# a

## Caixa alta

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P  
Q R S T U V W X Y Z À Á Â Ã Ä  
Å Æ Ç Đ È É Ë Ì Í Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö  
Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý

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## Caixa baixa

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u  
v w x y z à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í  
î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý ÿ

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## Números

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

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## Símbolos

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\$ % ^ & \* ( ) { } [ ] < > ™ £ € ¥ ¬ § ¶  
¢ © √ × ÷ ≠ ± ≈ ~ %₀ f « » Ω ∞ Π Β  
ð † ‡ Ø ø § fi œ œ ø æ Ł Đ

a b c d e f g h i j k  
l m n o p q r s t u v  
w x y z à á â ã ä  
å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î  
ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú  
û ü ý ÿ A B C D E  
F G H I J K L M N  
O P Q R S T U V  
W X Y Z À Á Â Ã  
Ä Å Å È É Æ Ç Ð

a b c d e f g h i j k  
l m n o p q r s t u  
v w x y z à á â ã  
ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í  
î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú  
û ü ý ÿ A B C D E  
F G H I J K L M N  
O P Q R S T U V  
W X Y Z À Á Â Ã  
Ä Å Å È É Æ Ç Ð

í î ï ñ ò ó ô ö  
ø ù ú û ü ý 1 2 3  
4 5 6 7 8 9 0 . , ; "  
• \_ — “ ” ” / \ | + =  
! ? @ # \$ % ^ & \* ( )  
{ } [ ] < > ™ £ € ¥  
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≈ ~ %₀ f « » Ω ∞ Π  
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The Second Sex (French: *Le Deuxième Sexe*) is a 1949 book by the French existentialist philosopher Simone de Beauvoir, in which the author discusses the treatment of women throughout history.

Beauvoir asks "What is woman?" She argues that man is considered the default, while woman is considered the "Other": "Thus humanity is male and man defines woman not herself but as relative to him." Beauvoir describes the relationship of ovum to sperm in various creatures (fish, insects, mammals), leading up to the human being. She describes women's subordination to the species in terms of reproduction, compares the physiology of men and women, concluding that values cannot be based on physiology and that the facts of biology must be viewed in light of the ontological, economic, social, and physiological context.

Authors whose views Beauvoir rejects include Sigmund Freud and Alfred Adler, and Friedrich Engels. Beauvoir argues that while Engels, in his *The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State* (1884), maintained that

"the great historical defeat of the female sex" is the result of the invention of bronze and the emergence of private property, his claims are unsupported.

According to Beauvoir, two factors explain the evolution of women's condition: participation in production and freedom from reproductive slavery. Beauvoir writes that motherhood left woman "riveted to her body" like an animal and made it possible for men to dominate her and Nature. She describes man's gradual domination of women, starting with the statue of a female Great Goddess found in Susa, and eventually the opinion of ancient Greeks like Pythagoras who wrote, "There is a good principle that created order, light and man and a bad principle that created chaos, darkness and woman." Men succeed in the world by transcendence, but immanence is the lot of women.

Beauvoir writes that men oppress women when they seek to perpetuate the family and keep patrimony intact. She compares women's situation in ancient Greece with Rome. Or they were treated like slaves or had empty freedom.

Beauvoir provides a presentation about the "everlasting disappointment" of women, for the most part from a male heterosexual's point of view. She covers female menstruation, virginity, and female sexuality including copulation, marriage, motherhood, and prostitution. To illustrate man's experience of the "horror of feminine fertility", Beauvoir quotes the British Medical Journal of 1878 in which a member of the British Medical Association writes, "It is an indisputable fact that meat goes bad when touched by menstruating women."

She quotes poetry by André Breton, Léopold Sédar Senghor, Michel Leiris, Paul Verlaine, Edgar Allan Poe, Paul Valéry, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, and William Shakespeare along with other novels, philosophers, and films. Beauvoir writes that sexual division is maintained in homosexuality.

Presenting a child's life beginning with birth, Beauvoir contrasts a girl's upbringing with a boy's, who at age 3 or 4 is told he is a "little man". A girl is taught to be a woman and her "feminine" destiny is imposed on her by society. She has no innate "maternal instinct". A girl comes to believe in and to worship a male god and to create imaginary adult lovers. The discovery of sex is a "phenomenon as painful as weaning" and she views it with disgust.

When she discovers that men, not women, are the masters of the world this "imperiously modifies her consciousness of herself". Beauvoir describes puberty, the beginning of menstruation, and the way girls imagine sex with a man. She relates several ways that girls in their late teens accept their "femininity", which may include running away from home, fascination with the disgusting, following nature, or stealing.

8 “I embrace the label of bad feminist because I am human. I am messy. I’m not trying to be an example. I am not trying to be perfect. I am not trying to say I have all the answers. I am not trying to say I’m right. I am just trying—trying to support what I believe in, trying to do some good in this world, trying to make some noise with my writing while also being myself.”  
- Roxane Gay

12 “I raise up my voice—not so that I can shout, but so that those without a voice can be heard. ... We cannot all succeed when half of us are held back.”  
- Malala Yousafzai

18 “I am not free while any woman is unfree, even when her shackles are very different from my own.”  
- Audre Lorde

24 “On ne naît pas femme:  
on le devient”  
- Simone de Beauvoir

“I will not have  
my life narrowed  
down. I will  
not bow down  
to somebody  
else’s whim or to  
someone else’s  
ignorance”

- Bell Hooks

future  
is  
female

**Angela Davis**

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**Audre Lorde**

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**Bell Hooks**

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**Chimamanda Ngozi**

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**Elizabeth Cady Stanton**

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**Gloria Steinem**

**Malala Yousafzai**

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**Margaret Atwood**

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**Marsha P. Johnson**

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**Roxane Gay**

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**Rose Scott**

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**Simone de Beauvoir**

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