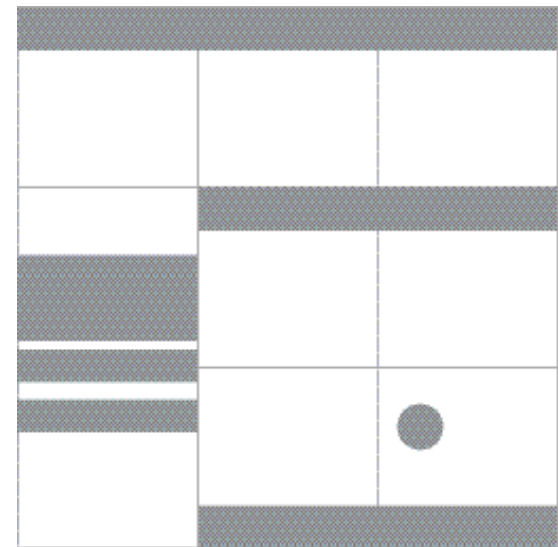
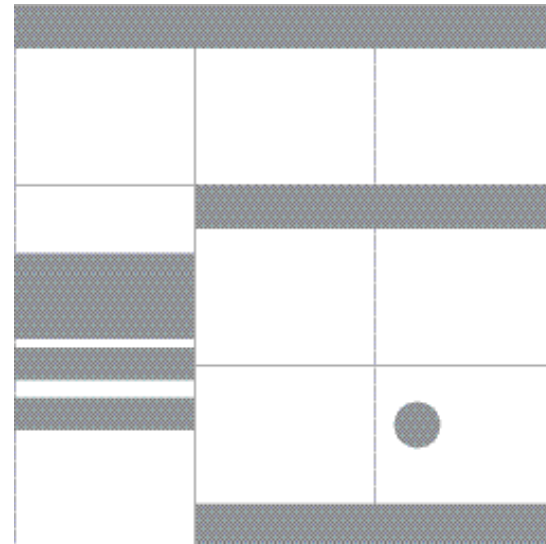


## Typographical grid

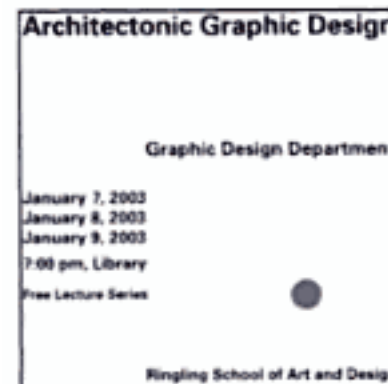
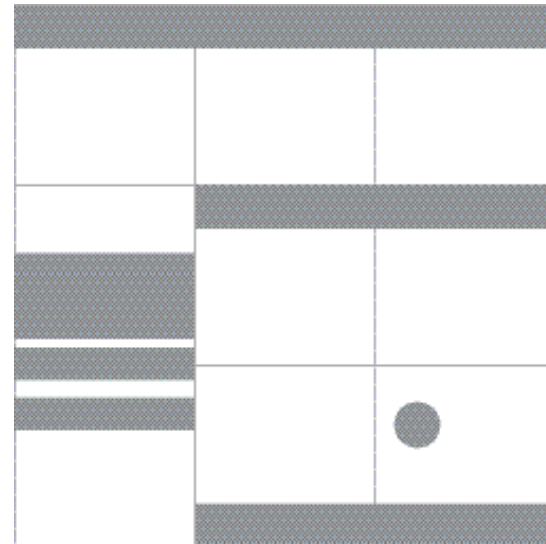
- Typography: lines of texture within a composition that create rectangles of tone on page
- Relationship of the positions is critical to the perception of order and unity
- 3x3 grid
- Square format: attention on interior composition rather than the shape and proportion of the format



- Six rectangles and small circle
- In proportion, grouped
- Each element aligns with at least one element

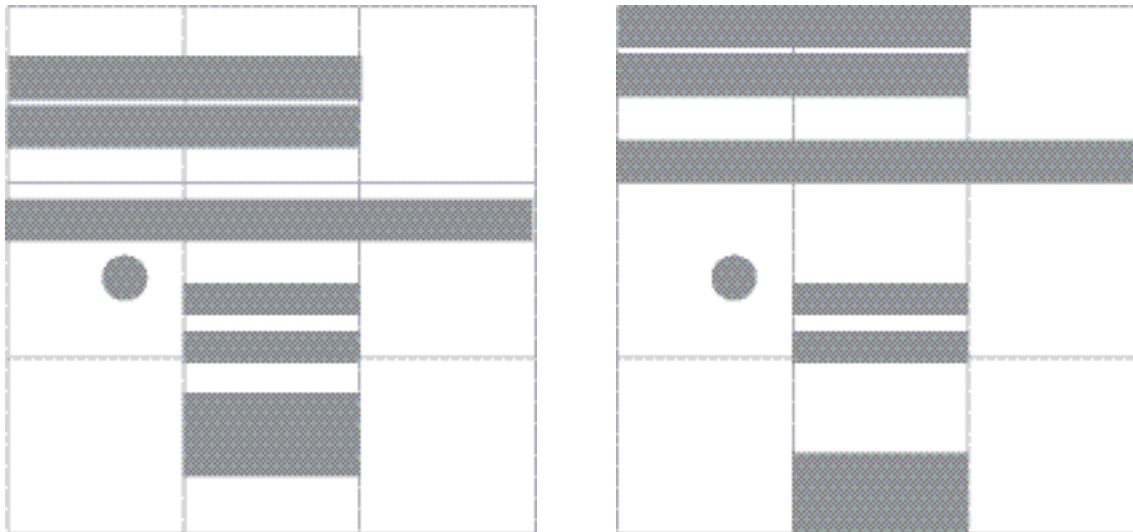


- Interior alignments, proportion of elements and placement  
> unified & visually satisfying
- Composition
- Hierarchy in the content of message:
  - text size and placement
  - as well as alignment



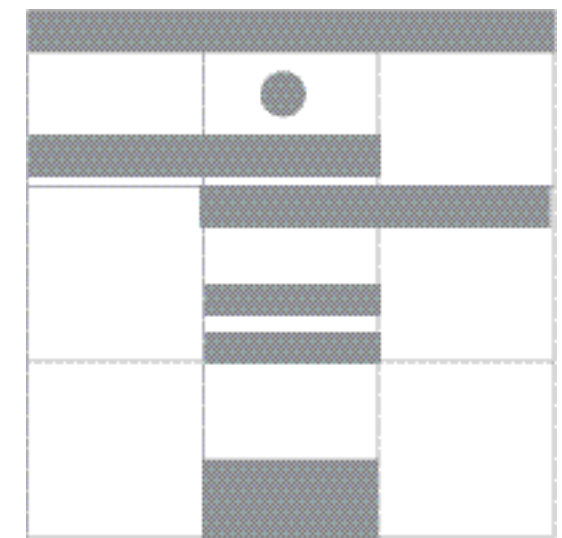
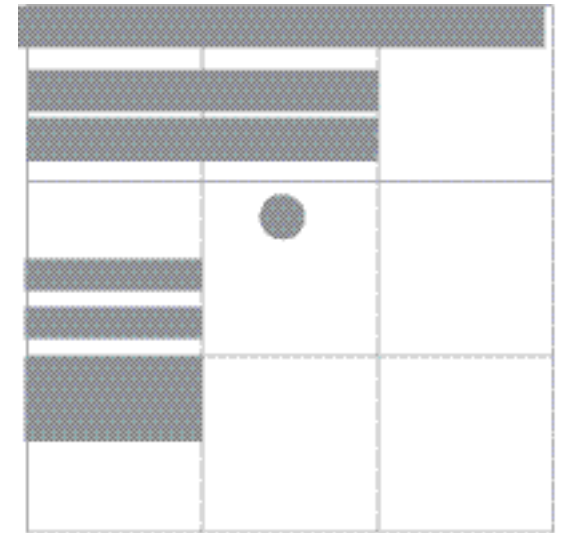
# Perimeter Edge

- Use of perimeter edges critical for cohesive compositions
- If none of elements near the top/bottom edges
  - > white space squeezes the elements,
  - > composition ungrounded



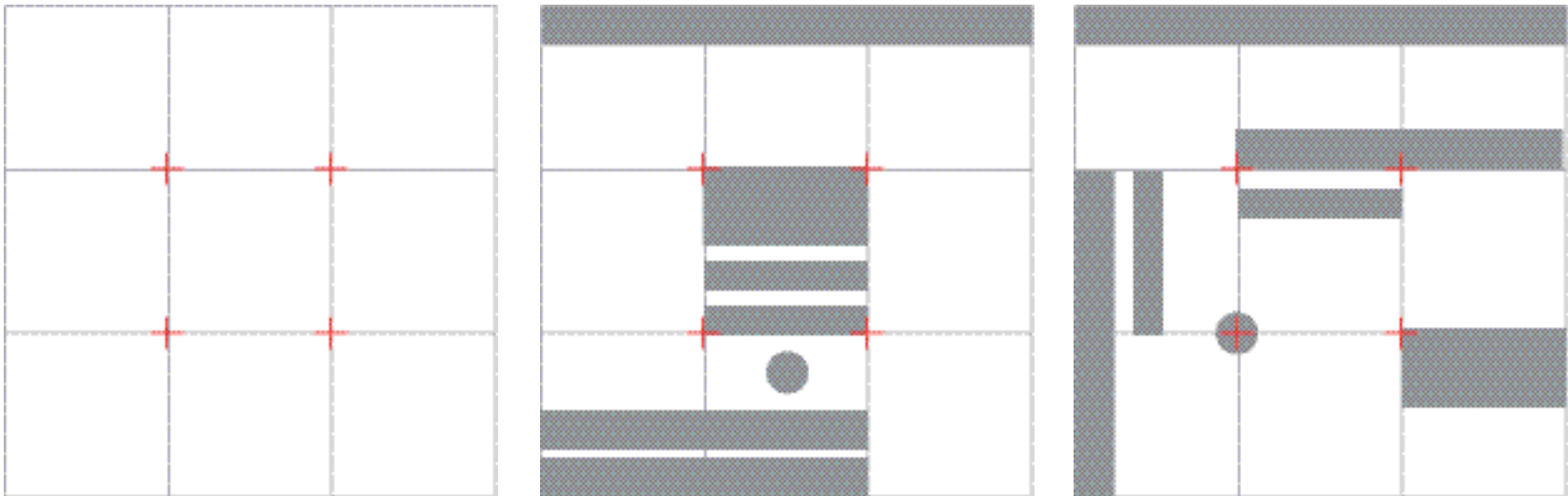
# Axial Relationships

- Created by placement of elements within grid
- When axis in the interior of composition > strong visual relationships formed
- Axis on the edges considerably weaker
- Single element does not create an axis
- The larger the number of elements > stronger the axis

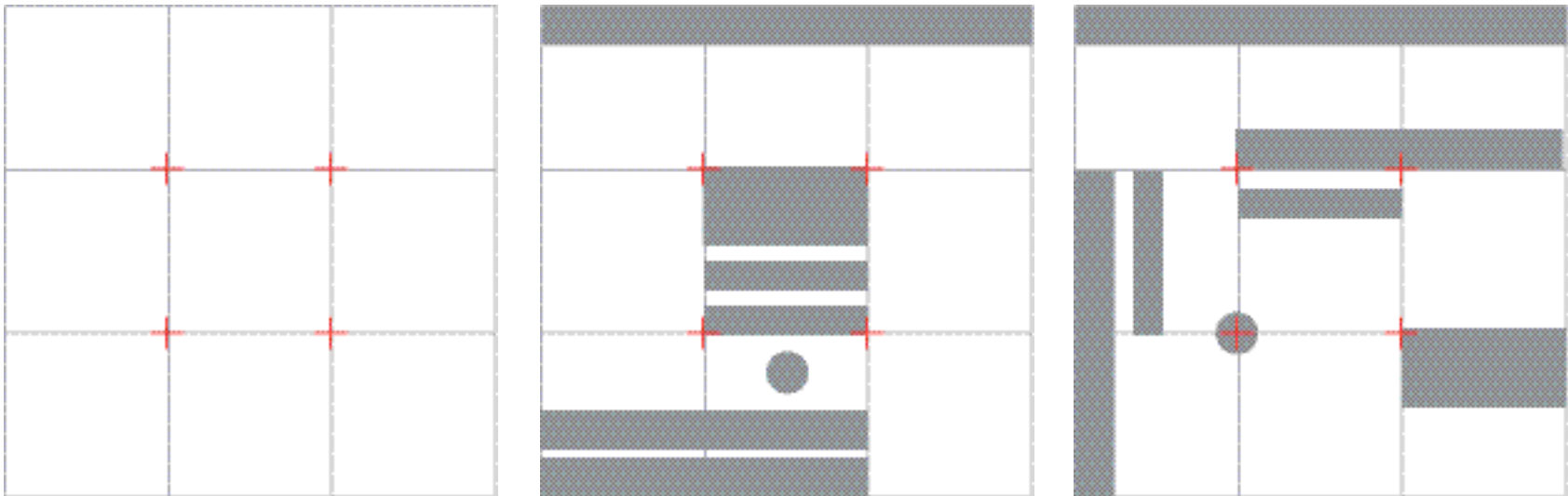


# Law of thirds

- When a rectangle or square is divided into thirds vertically and horizontally, the four intersecting points are the points of optimal focus

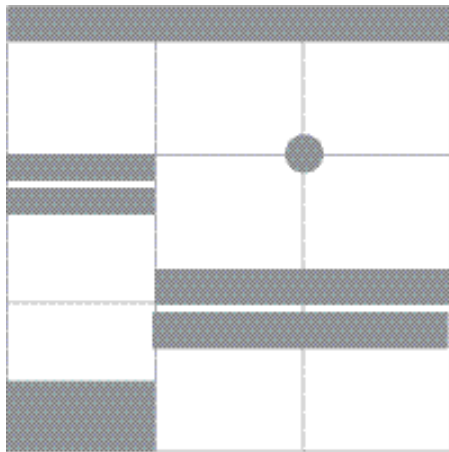


- Use placement and proximity to determine which point hierarchically most important
- Focus attention where it will most naturally occur.
- Do no need to land precisely on the points but proximately



# Circle element

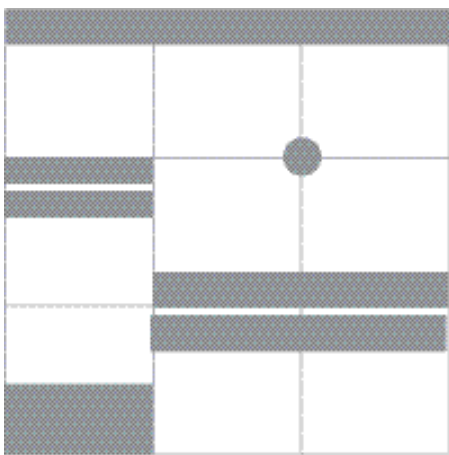
- Balance, visual control of composition and contrast
- Wildcard: visual power - contrast in form provides visual interest
- position less prescribed , can appear anywhere



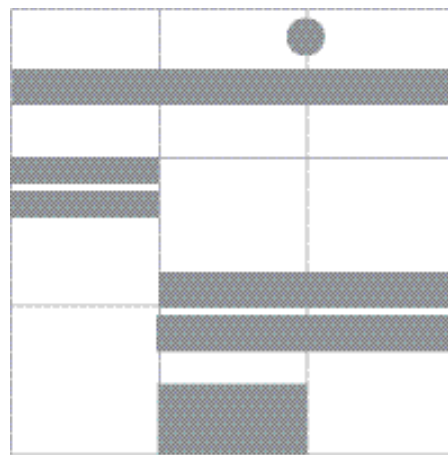


- Circle near lines - draws attention and modifies lines
- Away - draws the eye and controls visual flow, balance composition
- Pivot point, tension, starting or stopping point, or visual organization or balance

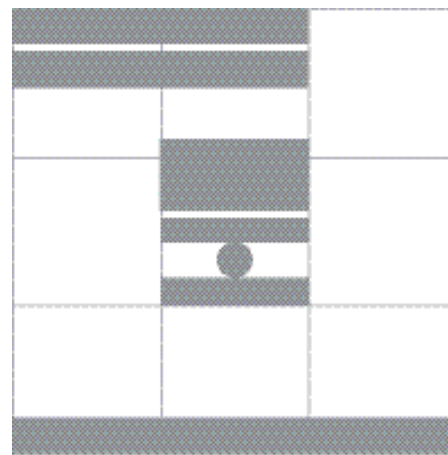
Balance& Pivot Pt



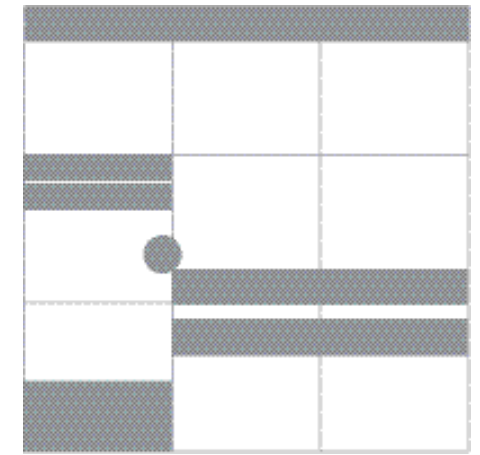
Space activator



Tension

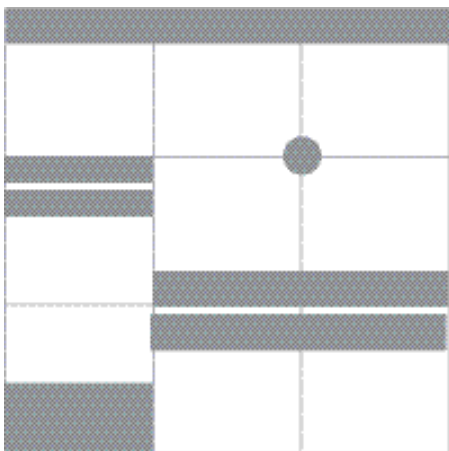


Tension

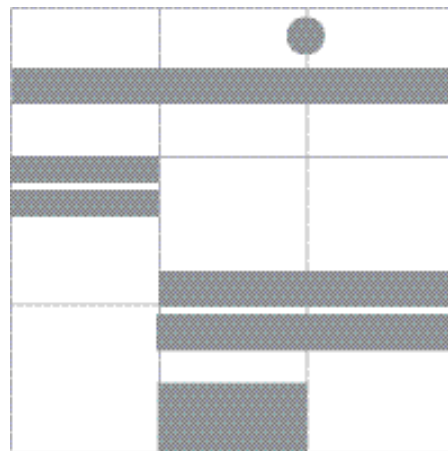


- Placement of circle near a text > emphasis of that text
- Circle becomes a starting point > changes in hierarchy
- Circle between lines > organizes them into individual groups + emphasis to each line
- Circle in white space > pivot point
- Trapping circle between text and edge > tension and emphasis of line

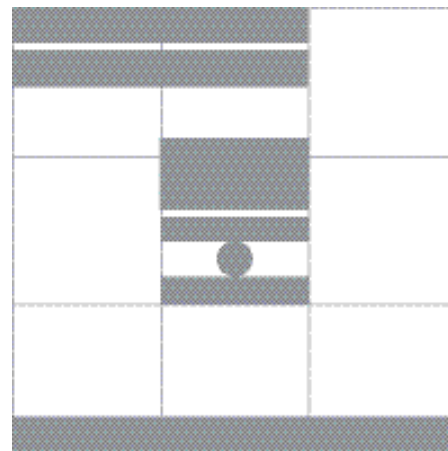
Balance& Pivot Pt



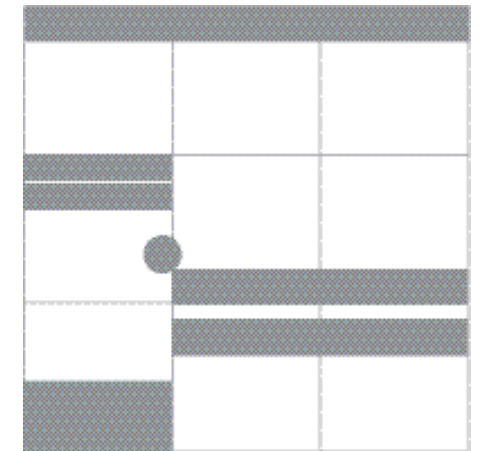
Space activator



Tension

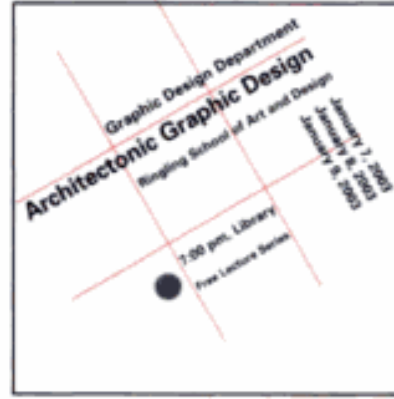
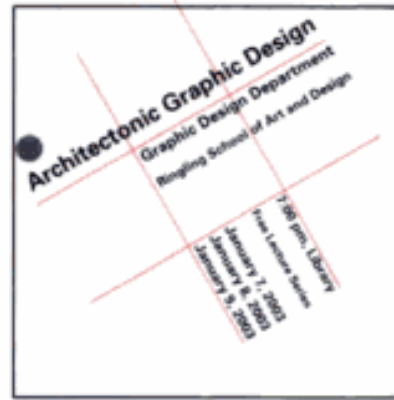
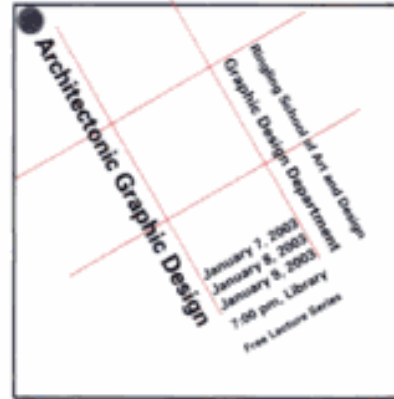


Tension



Diagonal Composition

Contrasting Directions 30°/60°  
Type Replacement





Graphic Design Department  
Ringling School of Art and Design

**Architectonic Graphic Design**

Free Lecture Series  
7:00 pm, Library  
January 7, 2003  
January 8, 2003  
January 9, 2003



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Horizontal Version  
The original Kandinsky poster (above) has been digitally manipulated to a horizontal format for comparison purposes.



Henryk Berlew, 1924



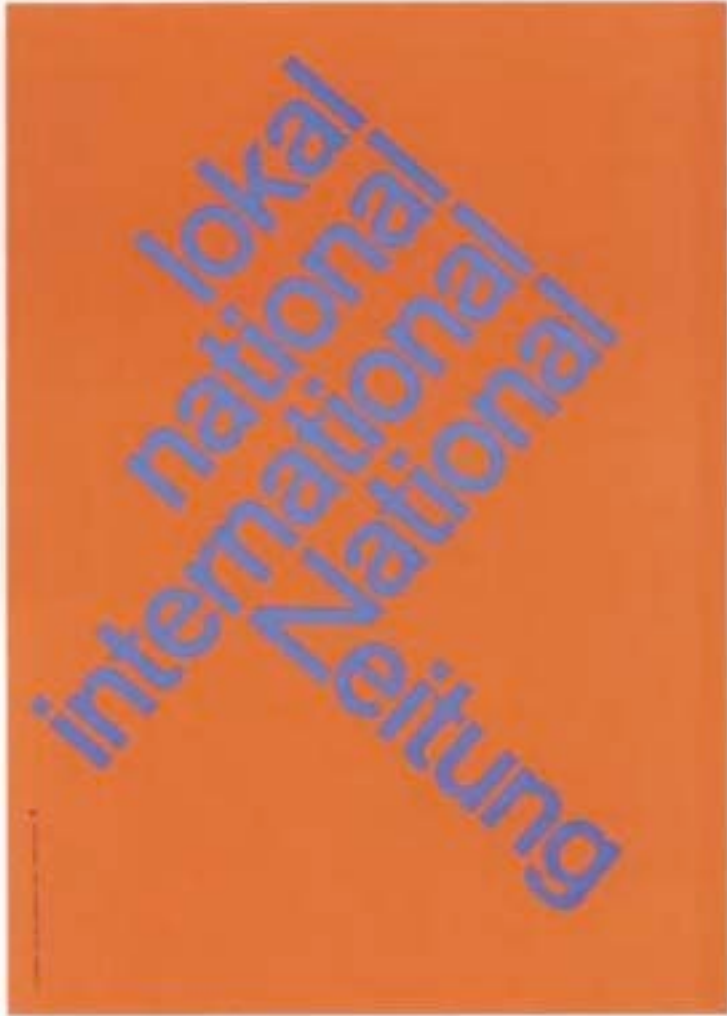
Abstracted Version  
The original version is reduced to a series of rectangles on the yellow ground.



H. N. Werkman, 1924



National  
Sport  
Zeitung  
lesen

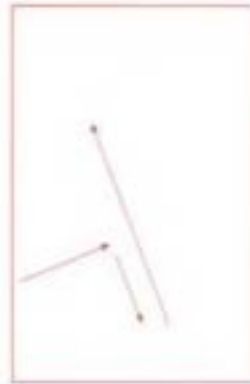
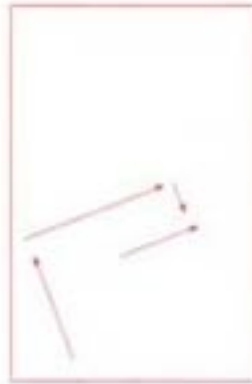


Karl Gerstner, 1960

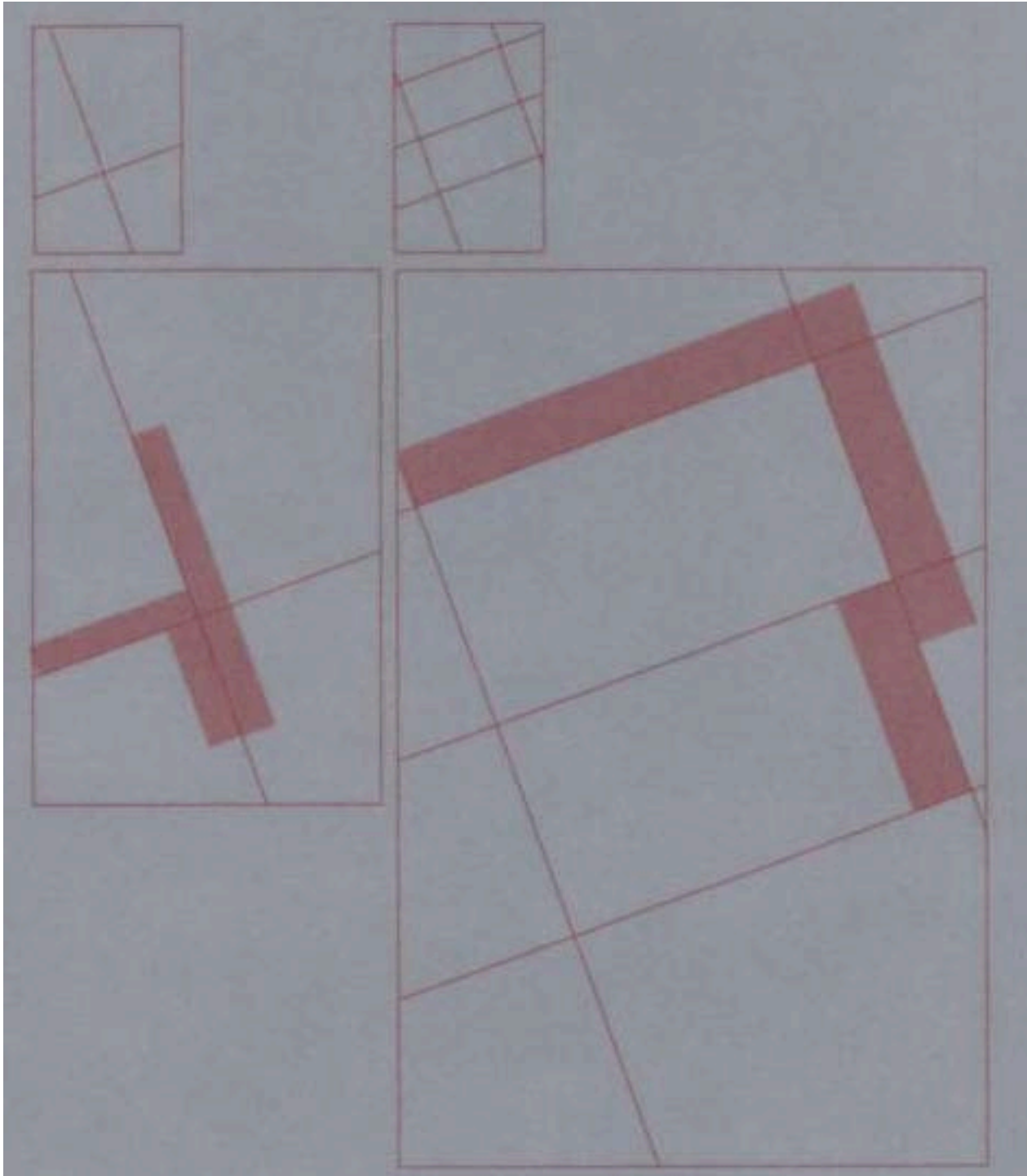
städtische bünen freiburg  
im breisgau

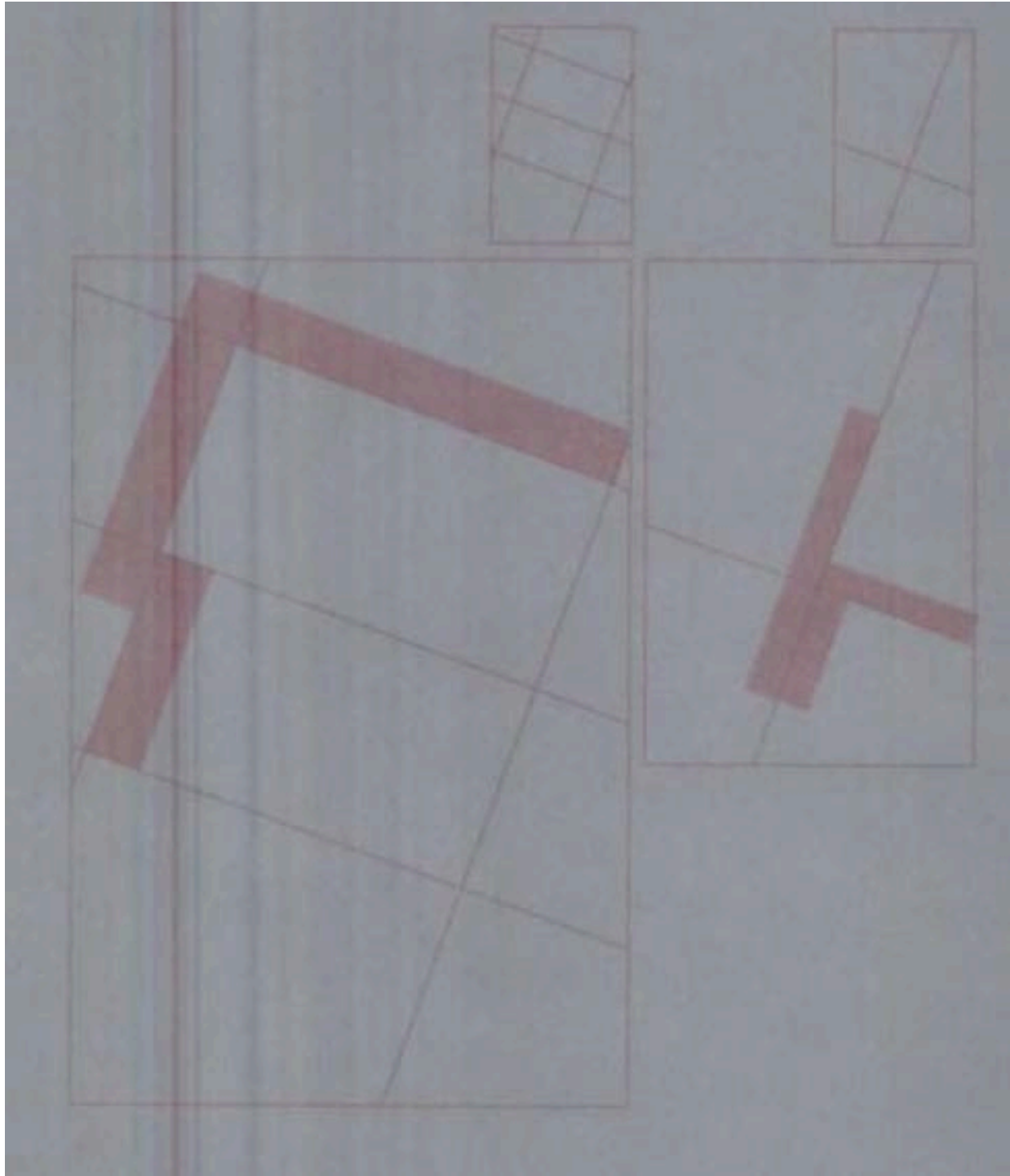
bünen freiburg  
im breisgau  
städtische

Emil Ruder, 1977









freiburg im breisgau  
städtische bühnen

freiburg im  
breisgau  
städtische bühnen



Group Systemization  
Each group of names is organized with a common system of size, weight, and color.

Identification of a virus thought to cause Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was announced by federal researchers on April 23, 1984. The disease destroys the body's natural immune system and is considered to be ultimately fatal. By the date of discovery, AIDS was estimated to have killed 4,000 Americans.

Identification of the AIDS virus

**1984**

April 23,

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