Marr Sans Collection

While Graphik and Atlas represent the greater homogenity of twentieth century sans serifs, Marr, like Druk, revels in the individuality of the nineteenth century, and can be seen as a British counterpart to the more rigid and structured German grotesks and American gothics, like Akzidenz Grotesk and Franklin Gothic.

PUBLISHED

2014, 2016

DESIGNED BY

PAUL BARNES DAVE FOSTER HRVOJE ŽIVČIĆ

26 STYLES

2 FAMILIES

FEATURES

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE/LINING FIGURES
TABULAR OLDSTYLE/LINING FIGURES
FRACTIONS
SUPERSCRIPT/SUBSCRIPT

The influence of Scotland in typefounding belies the nation's small size. Marr Sans, a characterful grotesque design, was inspired by a typeface from the 1870s found in the specimens of James Marr & Co. in Edinburgh, successors to Alexander Wilson & Sons. From a few lines in three sizes, and only one weight, Paul Barnes and Dave Foster expanded the family from Thin to Bold, plus an Ultra Black weight, a wider companion to the six lighter weights. The family was later enlarged by Hrvoje Živčić, who drew the Condensed width. Marr Sans is suited for a wide range of applications, from corporate to editorial design, that require a sharp and distinctive taste.

Marr Sans Collection 2 of 14

Marr Sans

The influence of Scotland in typefounding belies the nation's small size. Marr Sans, a characterful grotesque design, was inspired by a typeface from the 1870s found in the work of James Marr & Co. in Edinburgh, successors to Alexander Wilson & Sons. Designed by Paul Barnes with Dave Foster, it extends the original into a seven weight family.

PUBLISHED

DESIGNED BY PAUL BARNES

DAVE FOSTER

14 STYLES

7 WEIGHTS W/ ITALICS

FEATURES

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE/LINING FIGURES TABULAR OLDSTYLE/LINING FIGURES FRACTIONS (PREBUILT AND ARBITRARY) SUPERSCRIPT/SUBSCRIPT From a few lines in three sizes, and only one weight, the family has been expanded from a Thin to an Ultra Black weight, a wider companion to the six lighter weights. Old style figures in a sans serif are generally assumed to be a twentieth century innovation, but Marr appears to have been the first foundry to introduce them. The italic is more of a slanted roman than many revivals of the nineteenth century genre, with the odd reference to 'true' italics such as the alternate single storey α . While Graphik and Atlas represent the greater homogenity of twentieth century sans serifs, Marr, like Druk, revels in the individuality of the nineteenth century, and is like an eccentric British uncle to Morris Fuller Benton's Franklin and News Gothics. Marr Sans is suited for a wide range of applications, from corporate to editorial design, that require a sharp and distinctive taste.

Marr Sans Collection 3 of 14

Marr Sans Thin

Marr Sans Thin Italic

Marr Sans Light

Marr Sans Light Italic

Marr Sans Regular

Marr Sans Regular Italic

Marr Sans Medium

Marr Sans Medium Italic

Marr Sans Semibold

Marr Sans Semibold Italic

Marr Sans Bold

Marr Sans Bold Italic

Marr Sans Ultra Black

Marr Sans Ultra Black Italic

Marr Sans Collection 4 of 14

MARR SANS THIN, 70 PT

MARR SANS THIN ITALIC, 70 PT

)NCAST edělitelného

MARR SANS LIGHT, 70 PT

ORKSHO irväntningar

MARR SANS LIGHT ITALIC, 70 PT [ALTERNATE g]

Marr Sans Collection 5 of 14

GROSSERER Očakávaného

MARR SANS REGULAR, 70 PT

TEUCHITLÁN Anschließend

MARR SANS REGULAR ITALIC, 70 PT

CONDIÇÕES Hoofdpunten

MEDIATIQUE Pääkaupunki

MARR SANS MEDIUM ITALIC, 70 PT [ALTERNATE a]

Marr Sans Collection 6 of 14

LANDSVÆÐI Kristalizācija

MARR SANS SEMIBOLD, 70 PT

XENOMANIA Presentation

MARR SANS SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 70 PT [ALTERNATE r]

TRANSLATE içamento

MARR SANS BOLD, 70 PT

IDIOTROPIC Shandygaffs

MARR SANS BOLD ITALIC, 70 PT

Marr Sans Collection 7 of 14

BACVAMA Gelogenic MARY SANS ULTRA BLACK, 70 PT

TROPICAL Heaviness

MARR SANS ULTRA BLACK ITALIC, 70 PT

Marr Sans Collection 8 of 14

MOŻLIWE JEST ZABEZPIECZENIE SIECI Uma argumentação contra as instituições A BRIEF SOJOURN ACROSS THE STEPPE Nútímadygðasiðfræði þarf ekki nauðsynlega

MARR SANS THIN, THIN ITALIC, 24 PT

SE SISÄLSI 51 NIDETTÄ JA SEITSEMÄN Kakšne vrline moram imeti da sem dober A STFEL, DATA DE 28 DECEMBRIE 1987 Bohové se podle něj o svět a osud člověka

MARR SANS LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC, 24 PT [ALTERNATE a]

TOOK 96 CHUNKS OF WATERMELON Industrial chic meets Puerto Rican style TG#AQQAD L-ISTUDJU TAL-PROĊESS Reguluje większość problematyki prawa

MARR SANS REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 24 PT

LA HISTORIA ES DESCONCERTANTE In 1921 the group decided to part ways NEARLY ALL TEACHERS ASSEMBLED Ang sikolohiya ay ang pag-aaral ng isip

MARR SANS MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, 24 PT

Marr Sans Collection 9 of 14

ZEITGENÖSSISCHE KUNST MIT DEN As such the 2000 compendium of text FUNKCJĘ TĘ SPRAWOWAŁ NA MOCY His novel 'The 39 Steps' had garnered

MARR SANS SEMIBOLD, SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 24 PT [PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE FIGURES]

QUANTO RIGUARDA L'ARTICOLO 21 După 1870 au apărut primele mișcări NORĐURLJÓSARANNSÓKNARSTÖĐ Kırktan fazla ülkeden filmlerin & yerli

MARR SANS BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 24 PT

UN ÁREA DE 71.815 KM² EN EL En oändlighet fylld av stjärnor PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE In plaats van een solidaire ruil

MARR SANS ULTRA BLACK, ULTRA BLACK ITALIC, 24 PT

Marr Sans Collection 10 of 14

MARR SANS THIN, 60 PT

Entsprechender

MARR SANS LIGHT, 60 PT

Atvinnusvæðinu

MARR SANS REGULAR, 60 PT

Olieschilderijen

MARR SANS MEDIUM, 60 PT

Historiography
MARR SANS SEMIBOLD, 60 PT

Établissement

MARR SANS BOLD, 60 PT

Žemyninėje

MARR SANS ULTRA BLACK, 60 PT

Marr Sans Collection 11 of 14

Quadruplications

Assembramento

MARR SANS LIGHT ITALIC, 60 PT

Thermoregulate

MARR SANS REGULAR ITALIC, 60 PT [ALTERNATE r]

Fundamentales

MARR SANS MEDIUM ITALIC, 60 PT

Yükseköğretim

MARR SANS SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 60 PT

Länsimaisessa

MARR SANS BOLD ITALIC, 60 PT

Gargantuan

MARR SANS ULTRA BLACK ITALIC, 60 PT

Marr Sans Collection 12 of 14

MARR SANS REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, SEMIBOLD, SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 16/19 PT

REGULAR ALL CAPS

REGULAR

SEMIROLD

PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES

REGULAR ITALIC

SEMIBOLD

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE FIGURES

REGULAR ITALIC

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after it had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of the seventeen years of continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354 from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it (Refer to James Postlethwaite's History of the Public Revenue). During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced from 4% to 3%; or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the breaking out of the late war, the funded debt of Great Britain amounted to £72,289,673. On the 5th of January 1763, at the conclusion of the peace, the funded debt amounted to £122,603,336, whereas the unfunded debt has been stated at £13,927,589. But the expense occasioned by the war did not end with the conclusion of the peace, so that though, on the 5th of January 1764, the funded debt was increased (partly by a new loan, and partly by funding a part of the unfunded debt) to £129,586,782, there still remained (according to the very well informed author of Considerations on the Trade and Finances of Great Britain) an unfunded debt which was brought to account in that and the following year of £975,017. In 1764, therefore, the public debt of Great Britain, funded and unfunded

Marr Sans Collection 13 of 14

MARR SANS REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, SEMIBOLD, 10/12.5 PT

The Psychology of Beauty

Every introduction to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general*, *philosophical*, *deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical*, or *inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: a prime example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and from below."

Methodologies

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of the Beautiful as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten."

The State of Criticism

The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that the general aesthetic theories have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no more than he. No one of these aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to

MARR SANS MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, BOLD, 10/12.5 PT

The Psychology of Beauty

Every introduction to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general*, *philosophical*, *deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical*, or *inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: a prime example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and from below."

Methodologies

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of the Beautiful as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten."

The State of Criticism

The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that the general aesthetic theories have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no more than he. No one of these aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to

Marr Sans Collection 14 of 14

MARR SANS REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, SEMIBOLD, 8/10.5 PT

The Psychology of Beauty

Every introduction to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general, philosophical, deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical*, or *inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: a prime example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and from below."

Methodologies

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of the Beautiful as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten."

The State of Criticism

The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that the general aesthetic theories have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no more than he. No one of these aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his "Vorschule der Aesthetik," to the effect that the philosophical path leaves one in conceptions that, by reason of their generality, do not well fit the particular cases. And so it was that empirical aesthetics arose, which does not seek to answer those plain questions as to the enjoyment of concrete beauty down to its simplest forms, to which philosophical aesthetics had been inadequate. But it is clear that neither has empirical aesthetics said the last word concerning beauty. Criticism is still in a chaotic state that would be impossible if aesthetic theory were firmly grounded. This situation appears to me to be due to the inherent inadequacy and inconclusiveness of empirical aesthetics when it stands alone; the grounds of this inadequacy I shall seek to establish in the following. Granting that the aim of every aesthetics is to determine the Nature of Beauty, and to explain our feelings about it, we may say that the empirical treatments pro-

The Psychology of Beauty

MARR SANS MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, BOLD, 8/10.5 PT

Every introduction to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the *general, philosophical, deductive*, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the *empirical*, or *inductive*, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: a prime example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and from below."

Methodologies

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of the Beautiful as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten."

The State of Criticism

The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that the general aesthetic theories have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no more than he. No one of these aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his "Vorschule der Aesthetik," to the effect that the philosophical path leaves one in conceptions that, by reason of their generality, do not well fit the particular cases. And so it was that empirical aesthetics arose, which does not seek to answer those plain questions as to the enjoyment of concrete beauty down to its simplest forms, to which philosophical aesthetics had been inadequate. But it is clear that neither has empirical aesthetics said the last word concerning beauty. Criticism is still in a chaotic state that would be impossible if aesthetic theory were firmly grounded. This situation appears to me to be due to the inherent inadequacy and inconclusiveness of empirical aesthetics when it stands alone; the grounds of this inadequacy I shall seek to establish in the following. Granting that the aim of every aesthetics is to determine the Nature of Beauty, and to explain our feelings about it, we may

Marr Sans Condensed

Condensed typefaces, amongst them the sans form, developed in the early 19th century as a way to increase the scale and volume of type in advertising. While Marr Sans Condensed was a logical extension to the family, few models existed with a lower case and with round as opposed to flat sides in the 1870s in Britain. This proved to be an interesting challenge for Croatian type designer Hrvoje Živčić, who had to imagine many of the forms.

PUBLISHED

2016

DESIGNED BY PAUL BARNES

HRVOJE ŽIVČIĆ

BASED ON MARR SANS BY PAUL BARNES & DAVE FOSTER

12 STYLES

6 WEIGHTS W/ ITALICS

FEATURES

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE/LINING FIGURES
TABULAR OLDSTYLE/LINING FIGURES
FRACTIONS
SUPERSCRIPT/SUBSCRIPT

The original Marr Sans was inspired by a typeface found in the work of James Marr & Co. in Edinburgh, successors to Alexander Wilson & Sons. Old style figures in a sans serif are generally assumed to be a twentieth century innovation, but Marr appears to have been the first foundry to introduce them, and they are also included here. Marr Sans Condensed is available in in six weights that retain the roundness of the original, and like its predecessor it can be seen as a subtly quirky British counterpart to Morris Fuller Benton's News and Franklin Gothics. Its warm personality is suited to many applications both in print and on screen.

Marr Sans Collection 16 of 24

Marr Sans Condensed Thin Marr Sans Condensed Thin Italic

Marr Sans Condensed Light
Marr Sans Condensed Light Italic
Marr Sans Condensed Regular
Marr Sans Condensed Regular Italic
Marr Sans Condensed Medium
Marr Sans Condensed Medium Italic
Marr Sans Condensed Semibold
Marr Sans Condensed Semibold
Marr Sans Condensed Bold
Marr Sans Condensed Bold
Marr Sans Condensed Bold
Marr Sans Condensed Bold Italic

Marr Sans Collection 17 of 24

NEJROZŠÍŘENĚJŠÍCH Kunsthåndverkskole

MARR SANS THIN, 70 PT

ENFRANCHISEMENT Fundamentalmente

MARR SANS THIN ITALIC, 70 PT

REPRESENTATIONS Odottamattomasta

MARR SANS LIGHT, 70 PT

SOCKELGESCHOSS Prototechnological

MARR SANS LIGHT ITALIC, 70 PT [ALTERNATE g

Marr Sans Collection 18 of 24

PHOTOPERIODISM Eletromagnetismo

HARTENKONINGIN Interchangeability

AUTOMATICKÝCH Chromatographic

MEGERŐSÖDÉSE Parlamentarnom

Marr Sans Collection 19 of 24

ELECTROSHOCK Konserwatorskie

MARR SANS SEMIBOLD, 70 P

MEDITERRÂNEO Prinsessegracht

MARR SANS SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 70 PT [ALTERNATE r]

INDUSTRIALIST Efnafræðilegum

MARR SANS BOLD, 70 PT [ALTERNATE g]

TÉLÉOLOGIQUE Subversiveness

MARR SANS BOLD ITALIC, 70 PT

Marr Sans Collection 20 of 24

THE 1971 GRADUATE OF THE INITIAL THEOLOGICAL UNION High frequency road irregularities such as gravel content ÎN LARGUL VĂILOR MARI, DATORITĂ UMEZELII PERSISTENTE The council's purview concerned all matters pertaining to

MARR SANS THIN, THIN ITALIC, 24 PT

RAKENNUKSET HISTORIALLISESSA KESKUSTASSA OVAT La querelle du panthéisme, qui oppose à partir de 2007 POŠTO JE CAR BIO IZABRAN ILI KOOPTIRAN, TREBALO JE This so termed Law of Octaves, however was deemed a

MARR SANS LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC, 24 PT [PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE FIGURES]

VASTUPIDAVUSE TÕTTU KASUTATAKSE ROOSTEVABA Große Teilchenoberfläche im Verhältnis zum Volumen NEW UNEARTHING OF THE LONG VANISHED ARMADA Su fama mundial se consolidó con sus intervenciones

MARR SANS REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 24 PT [ALTERNATE ITALIC a]

TRGOVANJE S UDALJENIM KRAJEVIMA RUŠI STARE Constructed buildings of at least 65 yards in length IN 1872, OVER 4,700 WHALERS SAILED THE GLOBE Nós teríamos a solução da equação do quinto grau

MARR SANS MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, 24 PT

Marr Sans Collection 21 of 24

THE OUTCOMES ARE HYPOTHETICAL IN NATURE Către sfârșitul anilor '30, situația politică internă DEPARTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHY AND IMAGING Díky tomu je dnes známý jako vynálezce principu

MARR SANS SEMIBOLD, SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 24 PT [PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE FIGURES]

HANN HAFÐI VERIÐ AÐ RANNSAKA LEIÐIR TIL Con l'eccezione di Urania, oggi la letteratura di THE EASTERN BORDER OF THE MUNICIPALITY Precedents paved the way in 1547 for the court

MARR SANS BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 24 PT

Marr Sans Collection 22 of 24

Napaisuuskäännöksien

MARR SANS THIN, 60 PT

Magnetostratigrafiche

Verbrennungsprozess

MARR SANS REGULAR, 60 PT

MARR SANS LIGHT, 60 PT [ALTERNATE g]

Overenthusiastically

MARR SANS MEDIUM, 60 PT

Paleontologicznych

MARR SANS SEMIBOLD, 60 PT

Electromechanical

MARR SANS BOLD, 60 PT

Marr Sans Collection 23 of 24

Københavnsuniversitet

MARR SANS THIN ITALIC, 60 PT

Skisprungwettkämpfe

MARR SANS LIGHT ITALIC, 60 PT

Establismentarianism

MARR SANS REGULAR ITALIC, 60 PT [ALTERNATE r]

Microgravitationally

MARR SANS MEDIUM ITALIC, 60 PT [ALTERNATE g]

Environnementales

MARR SANS SEMIBOLD ITALIC, 60 PT

Standardizzazioni

MARR SANS BOLD ITALIC, 60 PT [ALTERNATE a]

Marr Sans Collection 24 of 24

INCLUDED FAMILIES

Marr Sans Marr Sans Condensed

SUPPORTED LANGUAGES

Afrikaans, Albanian, Asturian, Basque, Breton, Bosnian, Catalan, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Greenlandic, Guarani, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Ibo, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Gaelic, Italian, Kurdish, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Livonian, Malagasy, Maltese, Maori, Moldavian, Norwegian, Occitan, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Romansch, Saami, Samoan, Scots, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian (Latin), Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish (Castillian), Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Turkish, Walloon, Welsh, Wolof

CONTACT

Commercial Type 110 Lafayette Street, #203 New York, New York 10013

office 212 604-0955 fax 212 925-2701 www.commercialtype.com

COPYRIGHT

© 2016 Commercial Type. All rights reserved. Commercial® is a registered trademark & Marr™ is a trademark of Schwartzco Inc., dba Commercial Type.

This file may be used for evaluation purposes only.

ABOUT THE DESIGNERS

Paul Barnes (born 1970) is a graphic designer specializing in the fields of lettering, typography, type design, and publication design. In the early 1990s he worked for Roger Black in New York where he was involved in redesigns of Newsweek, US and British Esquire and Foreign Affairs. During this time he art directed Esquire Gentleman and U&lc. He later returned to America to be art director of the music magazine Spin. Since 1995 he has lived and worked in London. He has formed a long term collaboration with Peter Saville, which has resulted in such diverse work as identities for Givenchy, 'Original Modern' for Manchester and numerous music based projects, such as Gay Dad, New Order, Joy Division and Electronic. Independently he has created identities for luxury Italian shoe manufacturer Gianvito Rossi, and German publisher Schirmer Graf.

Barnes has also been an advisor and consultant on numerous publications, notably *The Sunday Times Magazine*, *The Guardian* and *The Observer* Newspapers, *GQ*, *Wallpaper**, *Harper's Bazaar* and *frieze*. He has designed many books for publishers all over Europe including Schirmer Mosel, Oxford University Press, the Tate, and the iconic Schirmer Graf series. Following the redesign of *The Guardian*, as part of the team headed by Mark Porter, Barnes was awarded the Black Pencil from the D&AD. They were also nominated for the Design Museum 'Designer of the Year'. In September 2006, with Schwartz he was named one of the 40 most influential designers under 40 in *Wallpaper**. A year later *The Guardian* named him as one of the 50 best designers in Britain.

Dave Foster (born 1986) is an Australian type designer and lettering artist. He graduated from Swinburne University with a BA in Visual Communication in 2005 and went on to work for 6 years as graphic designer in Sydney before a government scholarship enabled him to attend the Type and Media Masters held at KABK in 2011-12. His graduating typeface, Blanco, won gold and people's choice at The Morisawa International Type Design Competition, a Certificate of Excellence from the New York Type Directors Club and was honored by Communication Arts and The Fine Press Book Association.

Hrvoje Živčić (born 1986) lives and works in Zagreb, Croatia where he studied visual communications at School of Design, University of Zagreb and earned his master degree in 2010. In 2011 he was selected, together with Dario Dević, as one of the best New Visual Artists under 30 by New York's Print Magazine. In 2012 he earned another master degree, this time from Type and Media course at the Royal Academy of Art (KABK) in the Hague. His diploma typeface Mote was published in 2013 by Typonine. These days he teaches typography at School of Design in Zagreb and works on type and graphic design projects, ranging from custom signage typefaces to editorial and book design.