



Writing



Printing



Transition



Quality



Future

The Art, Science, and Engineering of Typography

〜 ‹ Programming › 2026 〜

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March 19



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The Art, Science, and ~~Engineering~~ Craftsmanship of Typography ~ < Programming > 2026 ~

Didier Verna < didier@didierverna.net >



Classes, Styles, Conflicts: the Biological Realm of \LaTeX . *TUG 2010.*



Biological Realms in Computer Science. *Onward! 2011.*



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Plan

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Proto-Writing vs. Writing

- ▶ **Proto-writing:** → end of 4th millennium B.C.
 - ▶ Meaning independent from spoken tongue
 - ▶ No grammar
 - ▶ Limited expression of thought
- ▶ **Writing:** end of 4th millennium B.C. →
 - ▶ Introduction of a phonetic component
 - ▶ ⚠ Does not necessarily mean alphabet

Non-Alphabetic Systems (Isolates)

Sumerian



Source: Wikimedia Commons

- ▶ 3200 B.C.
- ▶ Mesopotamia
- ▶ Oldest written language known
- ▶ Cuneiform

Hieroglyphs



Source: Wikimedia Commons

- ▶ 3200 B.C.
- 👉 Not (only) logograms

Hanzu (漢字)

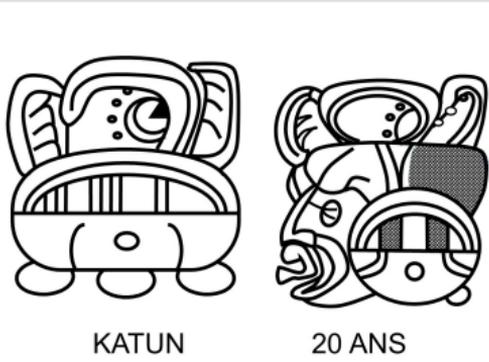


Source: Wikimedia Commons

- ▶ 1300 B.C.
- ▶ Oldest writing system still in use
- ▶ 2nd most used system in the world
- 👉 Not (only) ideograms

▶ 3rd century B.C.

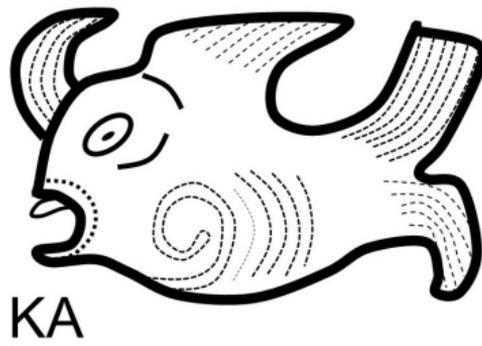
👉 Logosyllabic writing system



KATUN

20 ANS

Source: Wikimedia Commons



KA

Source: Wikimedia Commons



Source: Wikimedia Commons

Alphabetic Systems: “abjads” (consonantic)

Protosinaïtic



Source: Wikimedia Commons

Ougaritic

𐎀	𐎁	𐎂	𐎃	𐎄	𐎅
ʔa	b	g	h(x)	d	h
𐎆	𐎇	𐎈	𐎉	𐎊	𐎋
w	z	h(h)	t	y	k
𐎌	𐎍	𐎎	𐎏	𐎐	𐎑
š	l	m	d(ð)	n	z(θ)
𐎒	𐎓	𐎔	𐎕	𐎖	𐎗
s	r	p	š	q	r
𐎘	𐎙	𐎚	𐎛	𐎜	𐎝
t(θ)	g(y)	t	ʔi	ʔu	s ₂

Source: Wikimedia Commons

Phœnician

𐤀	'	𐤁	𐤂	P
𐤃	B	𐤄	𐤅	S
𐤆	G	𐤇	𐤈	Q
𐤉	D	𐤊	𐤋	R
𐤌	H	𐤍	𐤎	Š
𐤏	W	𐤐	𐤑	T
𐤒	Z	𐤓	𐤔	
𐤕	H	𐤖	𐤗	
		𐤘	'	

Source: Wikimedia Commons

- ▶ From hieroglyphs
- ▶ Common ancestor

- ▶ 13th century B.C.
- ▶ Cuneiform
- ▶ Alphabetic order

- ▶ 10th century B.C.
- ▶ Ancestor of Greek

Volumen (horizontal) & Rotulus (vertical)

- ▶ 3000 B.C.
- ▶ Potentially long
- ▶ Small columns
- ▶ Disadvantage: linear reading
- 👉 Rebirth
 - ▶ Web (vertical, plus hyperlinks)
 - ▶ Music (horizontal scroll)



Tora, Köln (source:Wikimedia Commons)

Codex

- ▶ Bound manuscript (wood → parchment)
- ▶ 1st century (Rome), apogee 5th century
- 👉 Reading paradigm shift



Source: Wikimedia Commons



The Art of Binding

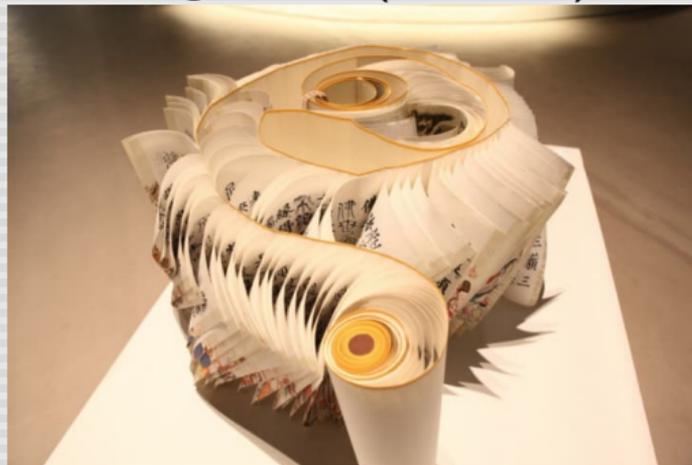


Accordion / Fan (Concertina)



Orihon (折本) (source:Wikimedia Commons)

Dragon Scale (Whirlwind)



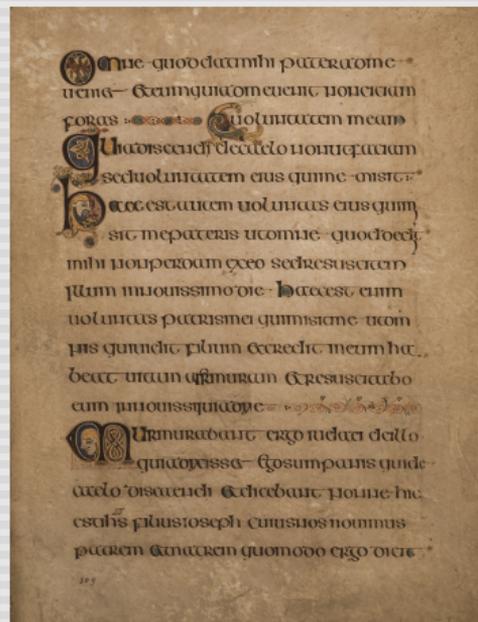
Courtesy of Sin Sin Fine Art



Video

From Codex to Book

- ▶ Readability
 - ▶ Separation between words: 7th century
 - ▶ Punctuation: Middle Ages
 - ▶ Minuscule writing: 9th century
Uncial → *Carolingian Minuscule*
 - ▶ Paragraph mark (Capitulum): 11th century
- ▶ Organization
 - ▶ Table of contents: Middle Ages
 - ▶ Index: 13th century
 - ▶ Pagination / numbering: 1470
 - ▶ Title page: 1475



The Book of Kells (source:Wikimedia Commons)

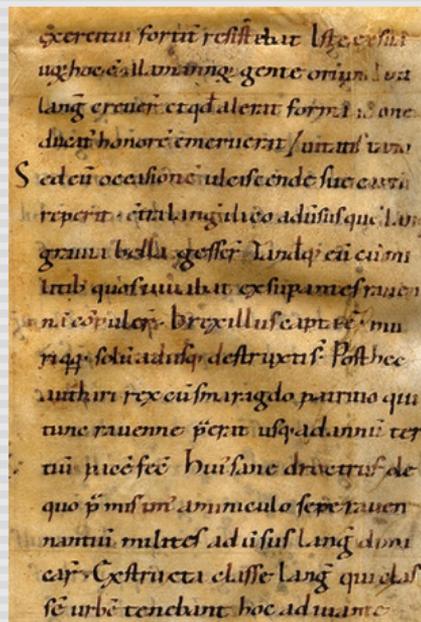
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Source: Wikimedia Commons

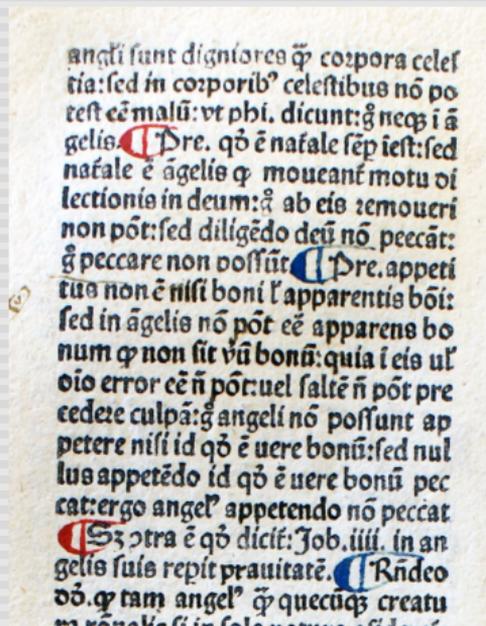
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Summa theologiae, Venise (source: Wikimedia Commons)



Plan



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Xylography & Bloc Printing

- ▶ Ink → tissue (Han dynasty, 220) / paper
- ▶ Spreads rapidly to Japan & Korea
- ▶ Similar techniques: central Asia (12th century), Europe (14th century)



Diamond Sutra, 9th century (source:Wikimedia Commons)

Movable Type

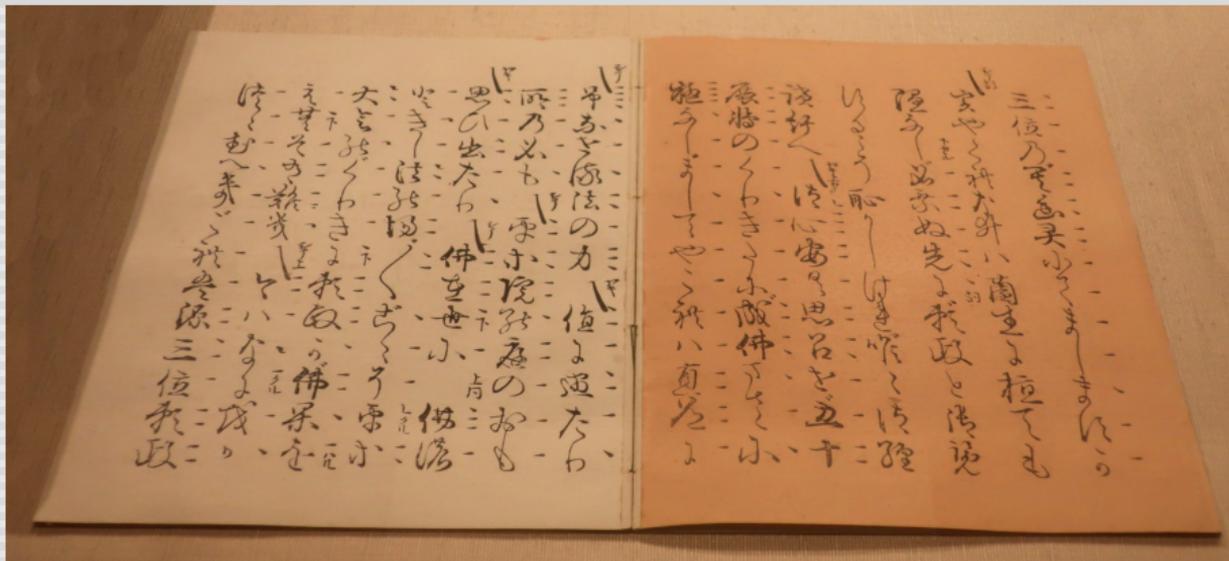
- ▶ 1040, Song dynasty
- ▶ Ceramic, wood, bronze
- ⚠ **But takes centuries to spread**
 - ▶ Cheap workforce
 - ▶ Number of characters
 - ▶ Ligatures
- ▶ 1439: Gutenberg, Mainz (Germany)
- ⚠ **Breaking: Procopius Waldvogel (France) may have predated Gutenberg**



Jikji, Korea, 1377 (source:Wikimedia Commons)

Saga-bon (嵯峨本)

- ▶ Booklet of Nô theater (1608)
- ▶ Semi-cursive writing form (“Renmen Tai”)
- ▶ Ligatures of 2 to 4 characters, 2100 characters / 16% used only once



Source: [Wikimedia Commons](#)

The "B42" (1455)



Source: Wikimedia Commons

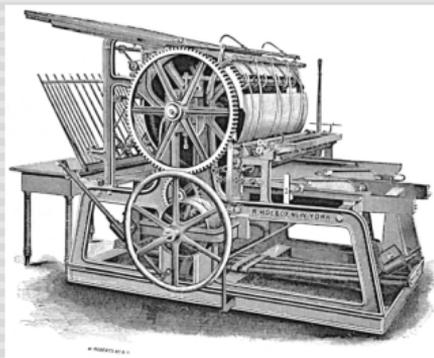
Presses

Flat-Bed



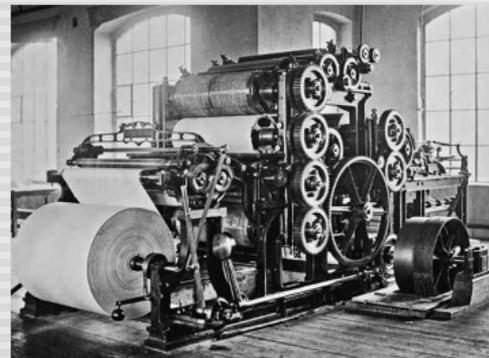
Source: Wikimedia Commons

Cylinder



Source: Project Gutenberg

Rotary



Source: The Print Blog

- ▶ Gutenberg press
- ▶ Crucial invention

- ▶ 1780 (France)
- ▶ Round on flat

 *Wharfedale Stop Cylinder Press*

- ▶ 1832 (Times: 1853)
- ▶ Round on round

Funny Machines: Linotype (Line o' Type)

- ▶ Late 19th century – 1980
- ▶ “Hot Metal”, partial automation of the compositor's job



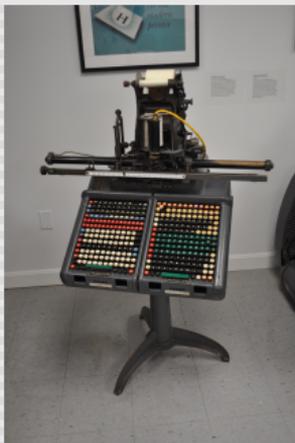
Source: Wikimedia Commons



Video

Funny Machines: Monotype

- ▶ Late 19th century
- ▶ Two machines communicating via punched paper rolls



Source: Wikimedia Commons



Keyboard



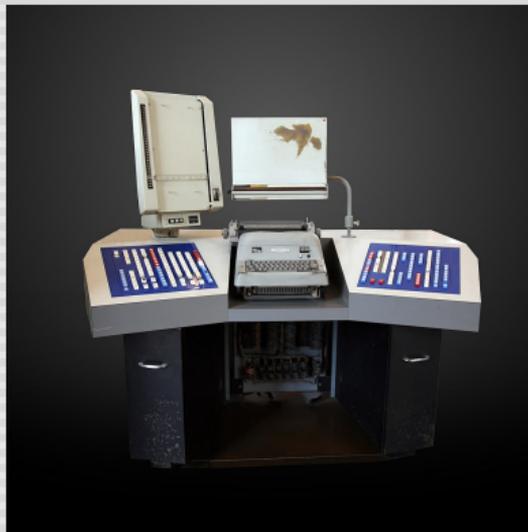
Source: Wikimedia Commons



Caster

Funny Machines: Lumitype

- ▶ French invention (1946)
- ▶ Photocomposition “cold”, algorithmic justification



Source: Wikimedia Commons

The End. The Beginning.

 *The Last Punch Cutter*

 *Farewell, Etaoin Shrdlu*

Last hot metal impression of the NY Times (July 1st 1978)



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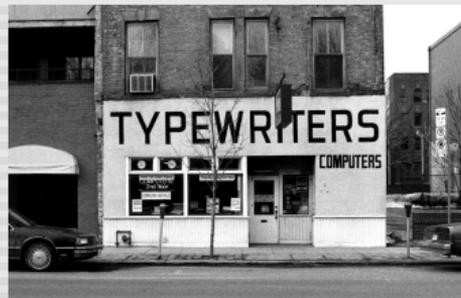
The Digital Transition

Conscientious Typography

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Transition

- ▶ 1900: Manuscript letters & Printed books
- ▶ 1950: Typewriters & Comms (ads, signage, *etc.*)
- ▶ **Transition factors**
 - ▶ Keyboards (Linotype, typewriters)
 - ▶ Encoding (Monotype)
 - ▶ Algorithms (Lumotype)
- ▶ **Convergence factors**
 - ▶ 1960: Time sharing systems → interactive typesetting
 - ▶ 1980: PC & laser printing → display/print unification
 - ▶ Collaborations
 - ▶ Academy / industry (SIGGRAPH, ATypl, ...)
 - ▶ Scientists / typographers (Knuth & Zapf, ...)



Source: Patrick Cummins, Toronto, 1989 / 1998

Challenges

▶ New

- ▶ Digital fonts & typesetting algorithms
Craftsmanship → *Science*
- ▶ Typographer ≠ Computer scientist

▶ Antagonistic

- ▶ Quality: craftsmanship & science for art
T_EX & *METAFONT*
- ▶ Quantity: mass production
Financial & commercial concerns



Source: Douglas McIlroy's BCPL Roff Manual

Current Situation 🥲

- ▶ Automation
Complete dehumanization
- ▶ Externalization (Divide and Conquer)
Service providers, compartmentalization, loss of global view
- ▶ “Home Print Shop” phenomenon
Race to the bottom

Observation

Hundreds of typographical defects in almost every book from almost every major professional publisher today.



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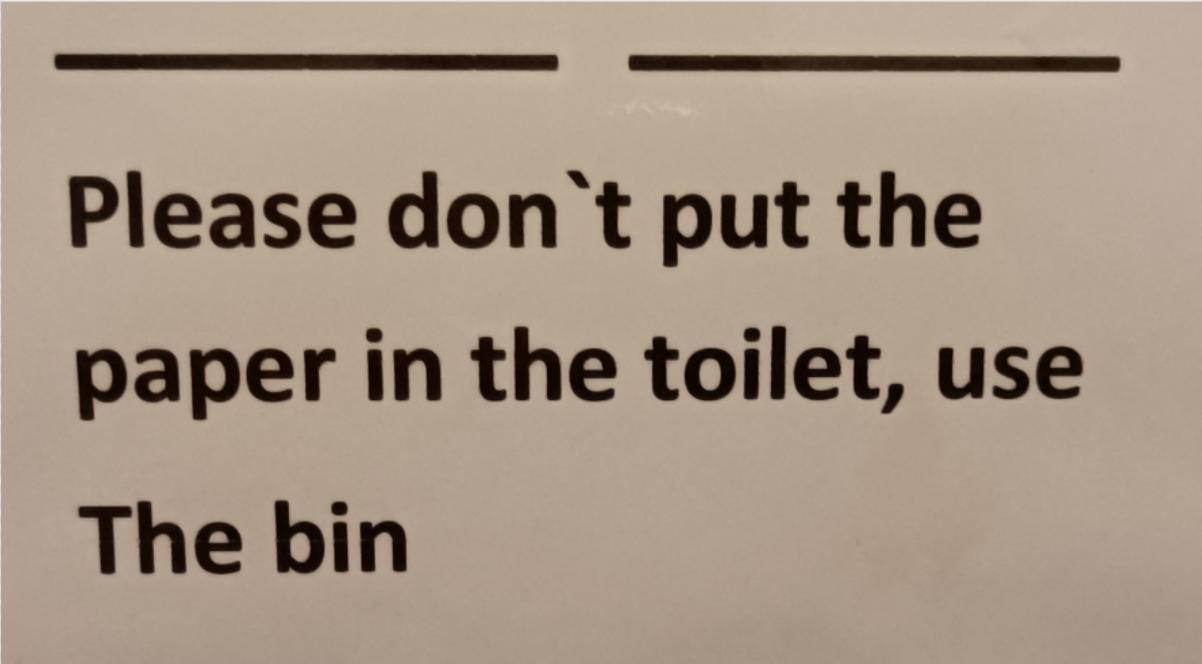
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A photograph of a sign with a typographic error. The sign is rectangular and has a light beige background. At the top, there are two horizontal black lines. Below the lines, the text is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The text reads: "Please don't put the paper in the toilet, use The bin". The word "The" is written in a smaller font size than the other words, and it is not capitalized. The sign is mounted on a wall.

**Please don't put the
paper in the toilet, use
The bin**

Hall of Shame



Hall of Shame



Typographic Quality

- ▶ **Legibility:** perception
 - ▶ **Readability:** understanding
 - ▶ **Aesthetics:** emotion
- 👎 The Crystal Goblet, or Printing Should Be Invisible (Warde, 1956)
- 💡 Printing should be enticing, but discreet

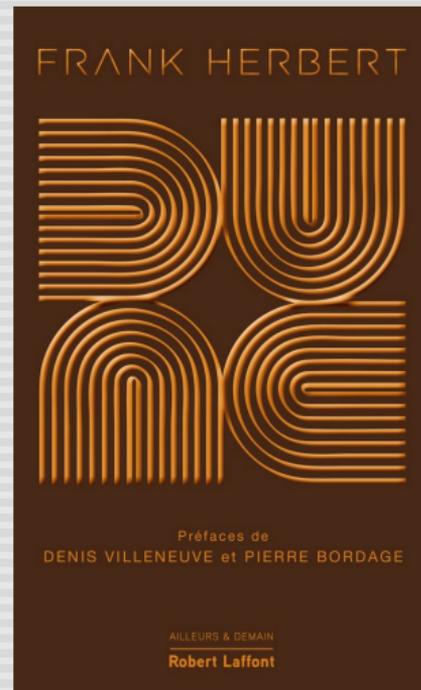


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The Crystal
Invisible (Wa

James Felici (2012)

Good typography is the result of caring about small details, sometimes very small details. To do it well, you have to be willing to be thought a bit obsessive.



Printing should be enticing, but discreet

Typographic Quality

- ▶ **Legibility:** perception
- ▶ **Readability:** understanding
- ▶ **Aesthetics:** emotion

Jan Tschichold (2018)

- 👎 The Crystal Ball is Invisible (Walther) The typographer must serve his text and the reader anonymously. The awareness of serving a small number of optically receptive readers is usually the only reward the typographer receives.
- 💡 Printing should be enticing, but discreet

The Form / Meaning Overlap

🤔 “You can always reformulate”

Don Knuth's advice

▶ Linefeed gone bad

*Tomorrow, we'll discuss fighting
with Mike Tyson.*

*Tomorrow, we'll discuss
fighting with Mike Tyson.*

▶ Hyphenation gone bad

That's it. I resign.

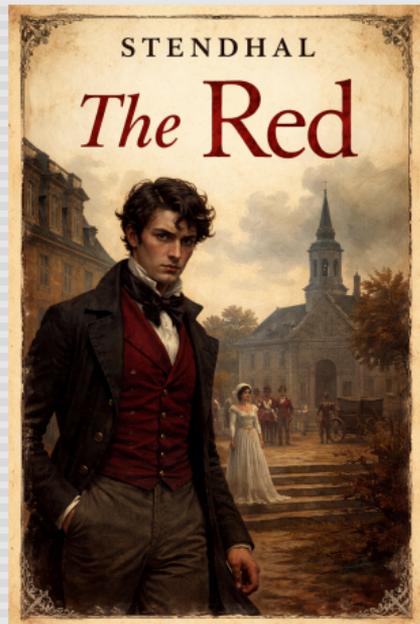
*That's it. I re-
sign.*

I'm getting unionized.

*I'm getting uni-
onized.*

*A meeting with co-
workers.*

*A meeting with cow-
orkers.*



The Form / Meaning Overlap

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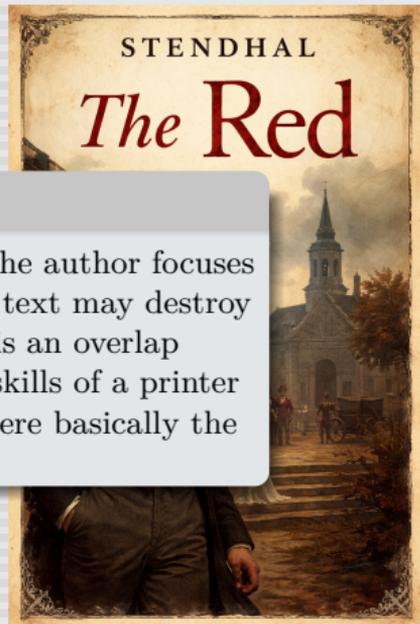
*A meeting with co-
workers.*

Bernard Shaw (2015)

An author spoils the printer's work because the author focuses on the contents, and his modifications to the text may destroy the typographic color. In other words, there is an overlap between the form and the contents. [...] The skills of a printer can only truly be asserted on the classics, where basically the text is immutable.

*I'm getting union-
ionized.*

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orkers.*



Micro-Interruption

- ▶ Temporary rupture of the reading flow
- ▶ **Voluntary:** serves the text
 - ▶ General organization (chapters → paragraphs), *etc.*
 - ▶ Punctuation, *etc.*
- ▶ **Necessary:** must be carefully chosen
 - ▶ New page / line, *etc.*
 - ▶ Notes, figures, *etc.*
- ▶ **Accidental:** actual defects
 - ▶ Everything else...
 - ▶ Consecutive interruptions – even worse!

What To Do?

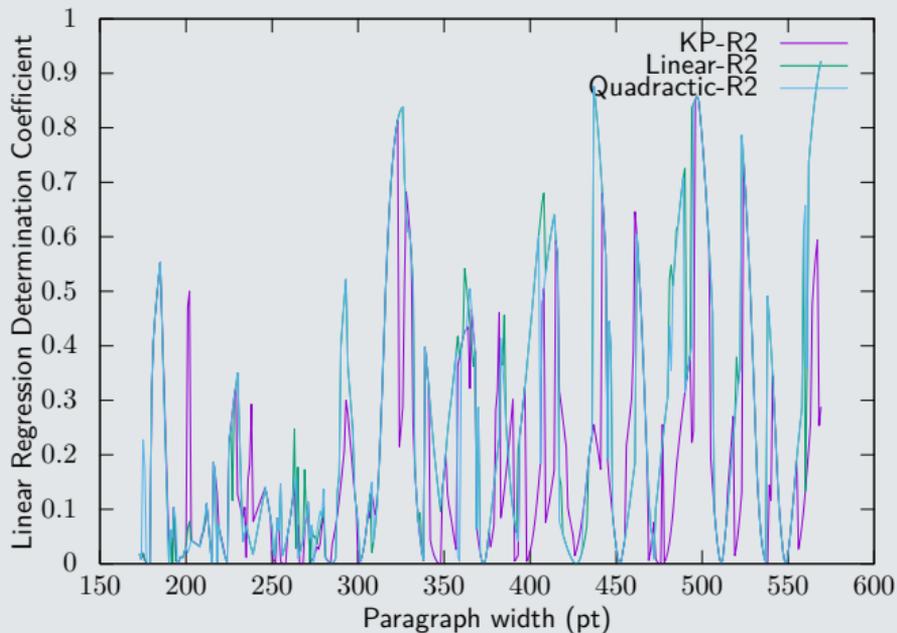
- ▶ Conscientious typography is **simple** (in theory): move the text!
- ▶ Conscientious typography is **hard** (in practice)
 - ▶ Form / meaning overlap
 - ▶ Plethora of techniques (burden of choice)
Breakpoint desirability, hyphenation, kerning, expansion, tracking, protrusion, etc.
 - ▶ Butterfly effect
 - ▶ Chaotic behavior

💡 One has to know the rules
This is exactly why “typographer” is a profession (and should remain so)

What To Do?

- ▶ Conscientious
- ▶ Conscientious
 - ▶ Form / n
 - ▶ Plethora
 - ▶ Breakpoint
 - ▶ Butterfly
 - ▶ Chaotic I

💡 One has to know
This is exactly





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An (Un)Solved Problem

📄 Breaking paragraphs into lines.

*Donald E. Knuth and Michael F. Plass. Software: Practice and Experience, 11(11):1119–1184, 1981.
doi: 10.1002/spe.4380111102.*

📄 Micro-typographic extensions to the $\text{T}_\text{E}\text{X}$ typesetting system.

H.T. Thành. TUGboat, 21(4), 2000.

📄 Global Multiple Objective Line Breaking.

Alex Holkner. PhD thesis, School of Computer Science and Information Technology, RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia, October 2006.

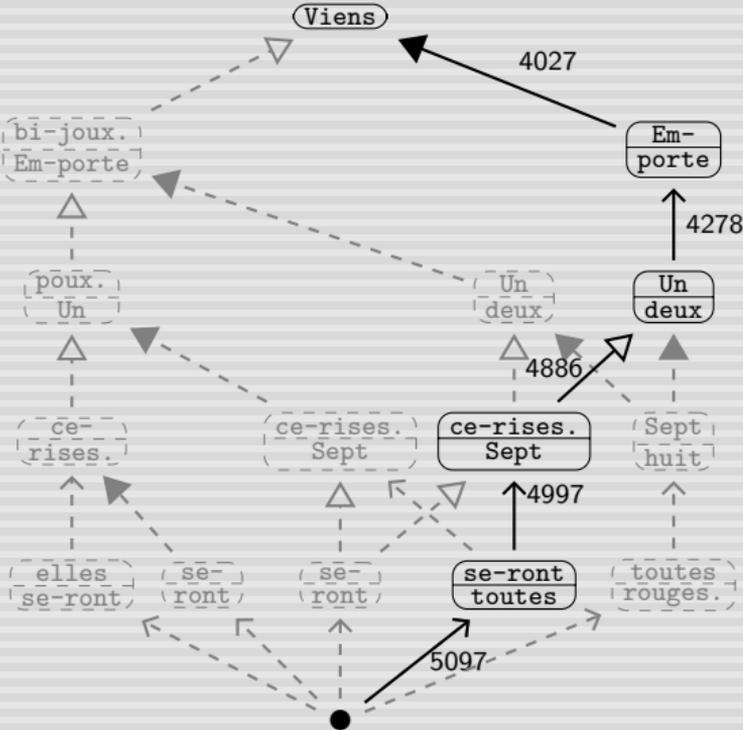
😞 No (recent) experimental data or behavioral analysis

😞 Most current work is about type design

👉 Need better understanding of text behavior

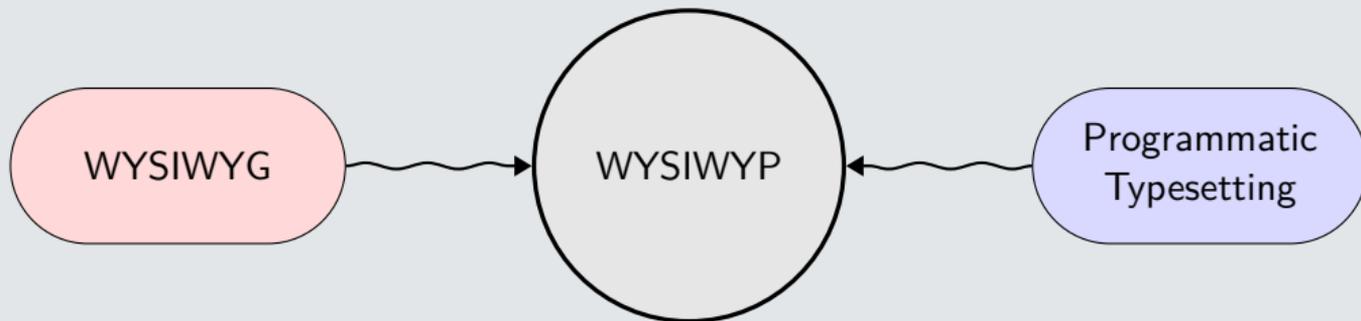
Shortest Path + Dynamic Programming Optimization

Viens mon chou sur mes ge-noux avec tes jou-joux et tes bi-joux. Em-porte des cailloux pour lan-cer sur les hi-boux pleins de poux. Un deux trois nous irons au bois. Quat' cinq six cueillir des ce-rises. Sept huit neuf dans mon pa-nier neuf. Dix onze douze elles se-ront toutes rouges.



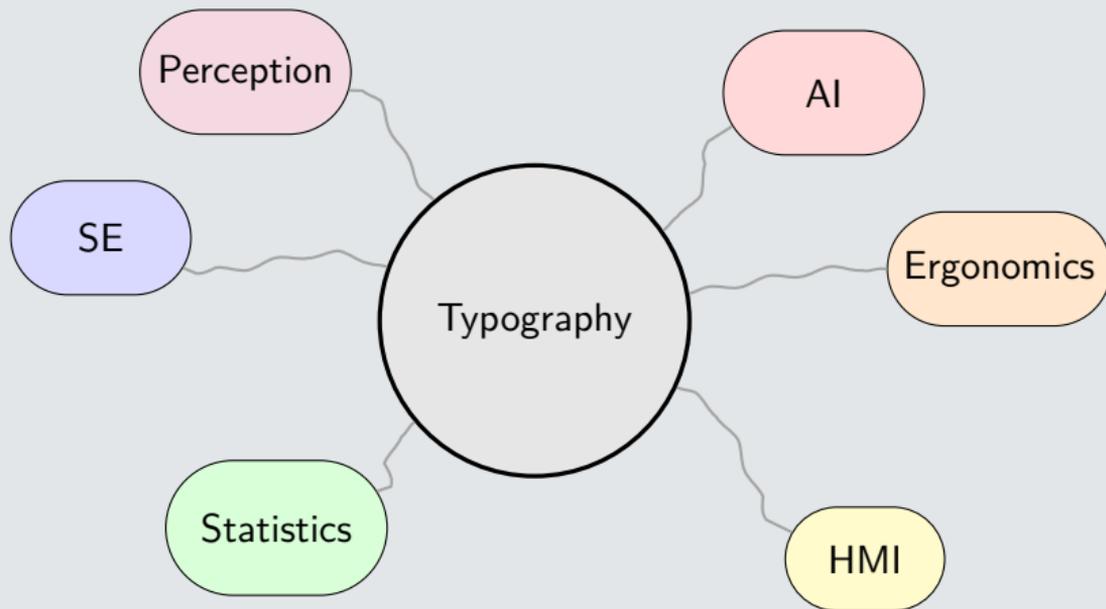
The WYSIWYP Paradigm

What You See Is What You Program



A Broad Application Domain

Interested? Please help! 😊





Plan





Thank You!

-  [The Art, Science, and Craftsmanship of Typography](#)
Slides for an 18 hours lecture (currently in French).
-  [Towards More Homogeneous Paragraphs.](#)
ACM Symposium on Document Engineering, 2025.
-  [Similarity Problems in Paragraph Justification: an Extension to the Knuth-Plass Algorithm.](#)
ACM Symposium on Document Engineering, 2024.
-  [Interactive and Real-Time Typesetting for Demonstration and Experimentation: ETAP](#)
TUGboat, 44 (2):242–248, 2023.
-  [ETAP: Experimental Typesetting Algorithms Platform](#)
15th European Lisp Symposium, pp. 48–52, 2022.
-  [ETAP, `github/didierverna/etap`.](#)