Steven Heller and Louise Fili present a compilation of sixty years of stencil type and reveal why the primitive style still reigns.

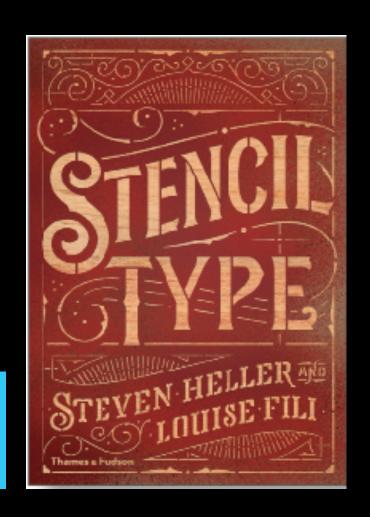
### **Stencil Type**

Steven Heller and Louise Fili

Illustrated throughout
24.5 x 17.2cm
352pp
ISBN 978 0 500291900
Paperback
£19.95
July 2017

**A4** 

Book





#### **Key Sales Points**

- New in paperback, a dense design resource of typography's most enduring, popular and widely used form, selected by graphic design's leading historians
- Stencil Type is the only history of the typeform most books devoted to stencil type take the form of kits (with templates) or how-to manuals
- Includes hundreds of iconic and popular examples, chosen from the late 19th century to the 20th, provide endless inspiration for type
- Drawn from the authors' personal collections and worldwide travels, examples represent a highly curated choice based on decades of art-direction experience

#### AMERICAN

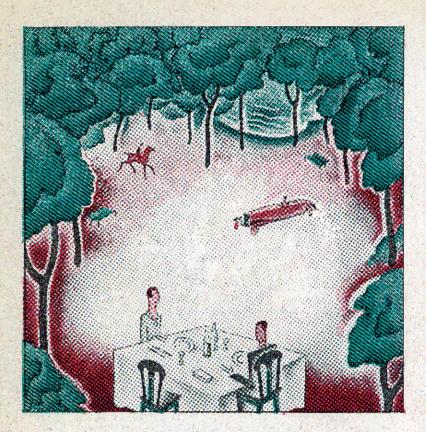
S TENCILLED LETTERS ARE THE MOST POPULIST TYPOGRAPHIC STYLE
in the United States. They were, and continue to be, used prodigiously by
professionals and amateurs alike to identify products and goods, make public pronouncements and indicate danger. Stencil letterforms are also closely associated
with the US military, as well as the police and fire departments. Other applications of distinctly American stencil styles are evident on everything from bales to
boxes, fences to hoardings ('Post No Bills'), signs to banners.

In America, stencilled words and phrases are so commonplace that they are both instantly recognizable and invisible. Before the computer made typesetting accessible, children learned their ABCs partly by making words from stencils for school projects. The templates they used were Stenso Lettering kits, created by Ruth Libauer Hormats and Robert Libauer. In the 1940s, their stencil letterdrawing system for students, teachers and do-it-yourselfers sold briskly. Stenso, a functionally primitive lettering tool, offered many fashionable type styles, the epitome of modern, though not always the quintessence of beauty.

There was a kind of inchoate beauty in earlier nineteenth- and twentiethcentury stencil apparatus — paperboard and metal masks — and the letters they produced. Most early stencils were made to be one colour, but ornamental typography of the nineteenth century spawned the production of elaborate two-colour stencil masks. Stencils were also inexpensive interior design tools. In Cleveland, Ohio, the Sherwin-Williams paint company promoted stencilled patterns for the home and office (pp. 34–5), and kits with stylish motifs encouraged personal touches from the home craftsman.

Modern typographers, such as Paul Rand, were as keen on stencil type as the more classically minded W. A. Dwiggins, who designed dozens of stencil variations. Imports from Europe, including Paul Renner's Futura Black, symbolized the Machine Age. The type's angular letters, with their precisely carved channels dividing portions of each letterform, gave the face its contemporary character. These channels were not simply respites for the eye, they also made typeset words even more memorable.





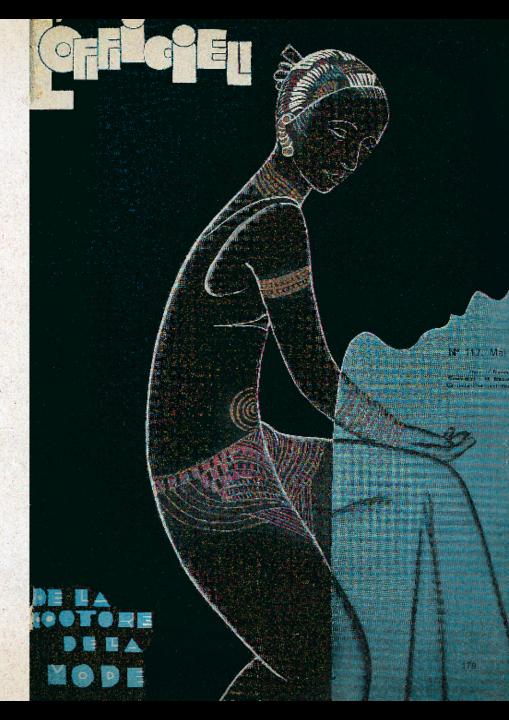
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# MARGAMARGA





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