

CRISPIN
PREBYS

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STUDENT Work Examples

Sexual Assault
Senior Thesis Project

Can you define CONSENT?

TOO MANY TEENS DO NOT FULLY UNDERSTAND WHAT CONSENT IS.

Consent seems easy enough to understand, but is it? Many people don't understand that prior consent doesn't mean current consent, or that someone can take consent away at any point. This is often why there is confusion as to what includes sexual assault. Do not touch someone in any way that they do not consciously, verbally, and willingly allow. Make sure you and your partner are very clear about what each of you wants and make sure you are comfortable with it happening.

STOP BLURRING THE TRUTH. START TALKING ABOUT ASSAULT.

#talkaboutassault

SEXUAL ASSAULT is more than just a "Bad Experience"

IT'S A LIFE CHANGING AND TRAUMATIC EVENT.

At many colleges, sexual assault is casually referred to as "a bad experience." The severity of trauma that a sexual assault survivor experiences is classified as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Many people try to sweep under the rug how much damage sexual violence causes to an individual. People don't respect and treat sexual assault with the solemnity and clarity that it demands. The more people talk about assault and what can be done to end it, the closer it comes to ending. A problem can't be solved if people deny that the problem exists in the first place.

STOP DENYING THE TRUTH. START TALKING ABOUT ASSAULT.

#talkaboutassault

DON'T excuse RAPE jokes

RAPE JOKES ENCOURAGE SYMPATHY FOR RAPISTS AND SEXUAL OFFENDERS.

Rape jokes are harmless, right? Wrong. When someone tells a rape joke, they are normalizing and legitimizing rape. It's a way of saying that rape is a "joke" or "innocent" and that it's not a crime. It's a way of saying that rape is a "joke" or "innocent" and that it's not a crime. It's a way of saying that rape is a "joke" or "innocent" and that it's not a crime.

STOP JOKING ABOUT THE TRUTH. START TALKING ABOUT ASSAULT.

#talkaboutassault

Hold your kids RESPONSIBLE

FOR THEIR ACTIONS AND THEIR BEHAVIORS TOWARDS OTHERS.

You know "Took Will Be Back?" Children need guidance and examples of good behavior. They don't have it naturally. It's someone who makes decisions for them. It's a parent who sets the ground and for their children. There are limited conversations with your children about sex. Talk about the good and the bad and teach them how to respect other's boundaries.

STOP EXCUSING THE TRUTH. START TALKING ABOUT ASSAULT.

#talkaboutassault

You gave Your kid "The Talk"

BUT DID YOU TALK TO THEM ABOUT SEXUAL ASSAULT?

Many parents believe that talking and teaching children about sexual assault and how to not become a victim. The truth is, sexual education is important, but it's not enough. It's your responsibility to educate your child on how they can stay safe in the future. Talk to your child about sexual assault and how to prevent it. Don't be afraid to talk to your child about sexual assault. Talk to your child about sexual assault and how to prevent it. Don't be afraid to talk to your child about sexual assault.

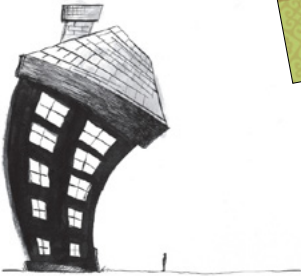
STOP AVOIDING THE TRUTH. START TALKING ABOUT ASSAULT.

#talkaboutassault

Grim Fairy Tales
 Cover and
 Spreads
 (Group Project)



42. Der Herr Gevatter
 (The Godfather)



A poor man had so many children that he had already asked every one in the world to be godfather, and when still another child was born, no one else was left whom he could invite. He knew not what to do, and, in his perplexity, he lay down and fell asleep. Then he dreamt that he was to go outside the gate, and ask the first person who met him to be godfather. When he awoke, he determined to obey his dream, and went outside the gate, and asked the first person who came up to him to be godfather. The stranger presented him with a little glass of water, and said, "This is a wonderful water, with it thou canst heal the sick, only thou must see where Death is standing. If he is standing by the patient's head, give the patient some of the water and he will be healed, but if Death is standing by his feet, all trouble will be in vain, for the sick man must die." From this time forth, the man could always say whether a patient could be saved or not, and became famous for his skill, and earned a great deal of money. Once he was called in to the child of the King, and when he entered, he saw death standing by the child's head and cured it with the water, and he did the same a second time, but the third time Death was standing by its feet, and then he knew the child was forced to die. Once the man thought he would visit the godfather, and tell him how he had succeeded with the water. But when he entered the house, it was such a strange establishment!

Three Old Tales / Der Herr Gevatter



On the first flight of stairs, the broom and shovel were disputing, and knocking each other about violently. He asked them, "Where does the godfather live?" The broom replied, "One flight of stairs higher up."



When he came to the second flight, he saw a heap of dead fingers lying. He asked, "Whose does the godfather live?" The broom replied, "One flight of stairs higher."



On the third flight lay a heap of dead heads, which rattled in the pans and baked themselves. They, too, said, "One flight of stairs higher."



On the fourth flight, he saw fishes on the fire, which rattled in the pans and baked themselves. They, too, said, "One flight of stairs higher."



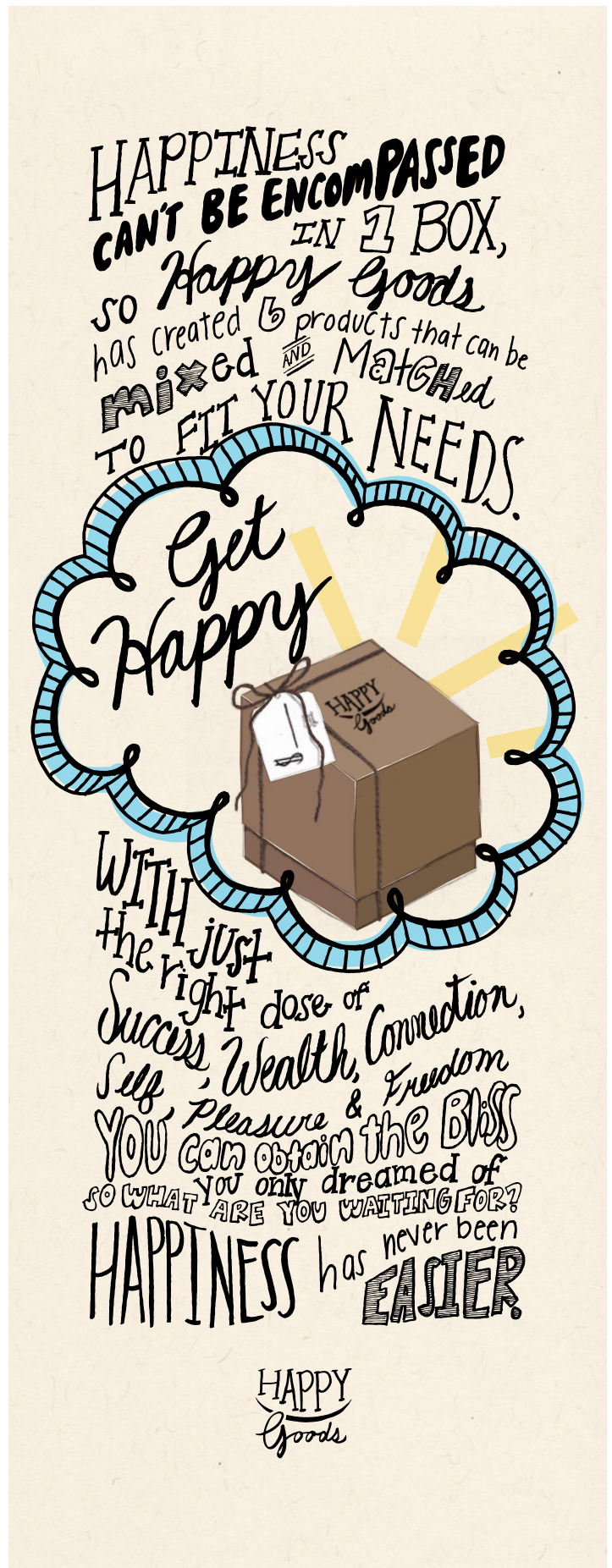
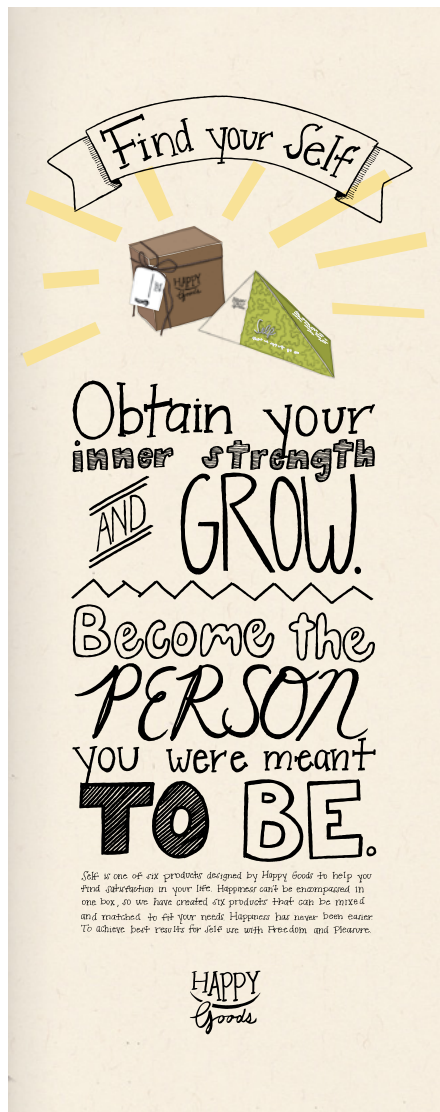
And when he had ascended the fifth, he came to the door of a room and peeped through the keyhole, and there he saw the godfather who had a pair of long horns.

Gambling Hansel

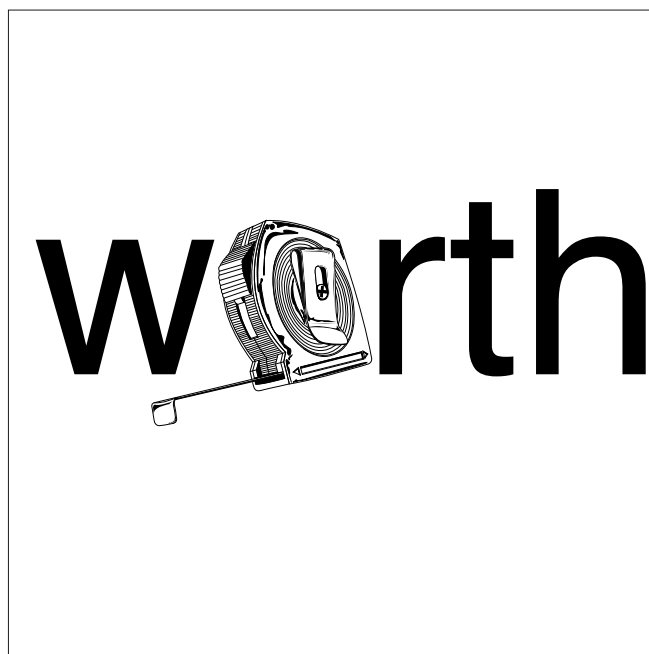
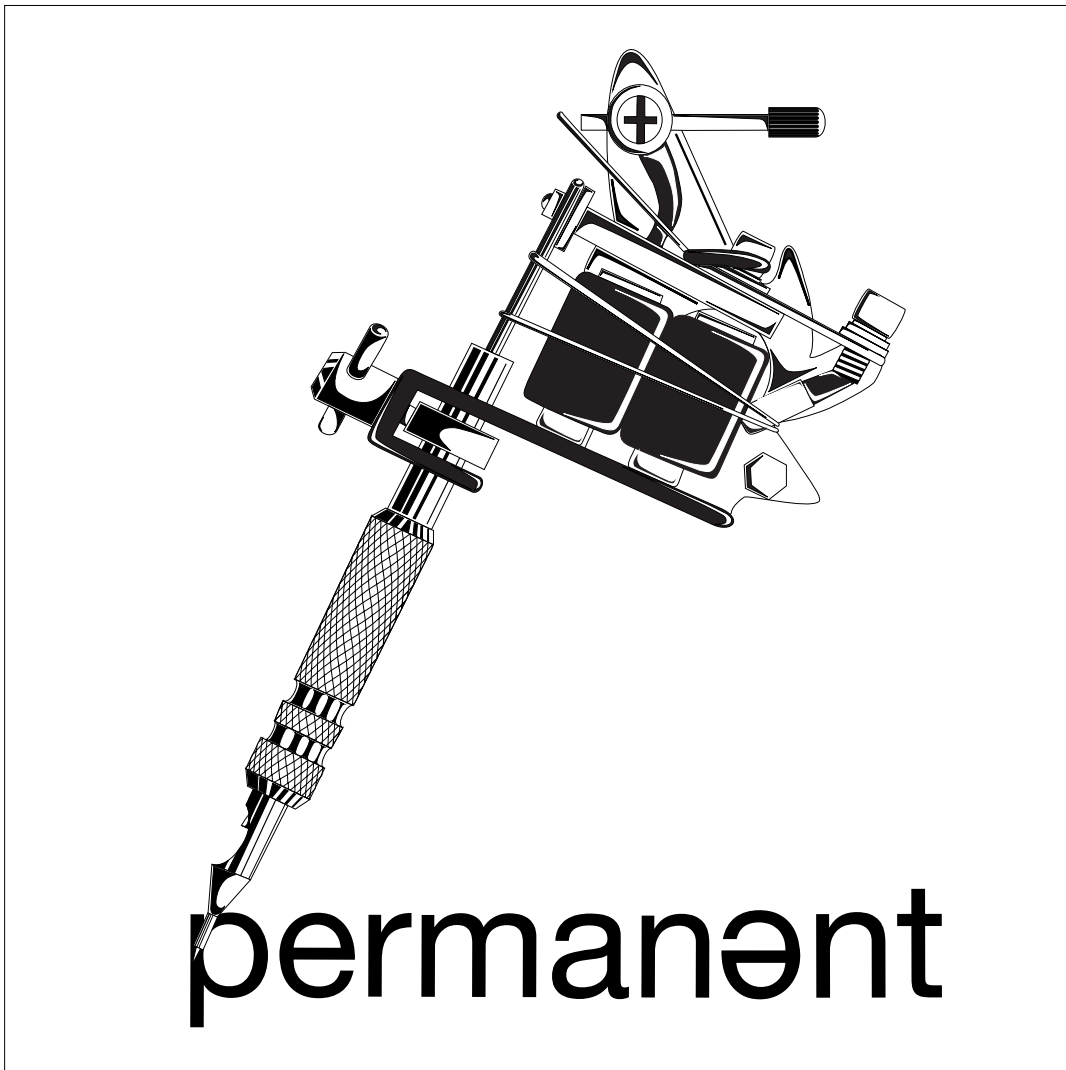
Once upon a time there was a man who did nothing but gamble, and for that reason people never called him anything but Gambling Hansel, and so he never ceased to gamble, he played away his house and all that he had. Now the very day before his creditors were to take his house from him, came the Lord and St. Peter, and asked him to give them shelter for the night. Then Gambling Hansel said, "For my part, you may say the night is not mine, but I cannot give you a bed or anything to eat." So the Lord said he was not to take them in, and they themselves would buy something to eat, so with Hansel Hansel made no objection. Thereupon St. Peter gave him some bread. So Gambling Hansel went, but when he reached the house where the other gambling rogues usually were gathered together, they, though they had won all that he had, greeted him cheerfully, and said, "Hansel, do come in." "Oh," said he, "do you want to win the three groshen too?" "On this they would not let him go. So he went in, and played away the three groshen also."



Happy Goods
Senior Thesis Project



Word and Object




History Poster
Series 1 of 3

Thursday September 9, 2003
7:00 p.m.
Speight Auditorium
School of Art
East Carolina University
ADMISSION IS FREE

1960s

MAURICE SENDAK: Doodles and Discovery: A Child's Vision of a World of Wild Things.

A Lecture By:
Maurice Sendak

 Maurice Sendak was born in Brookland, New York, in 1928. During his high school career, he joined the Art Students' League and illustrated for his school's yearbook. In 1947, he co-authored his first book *Atomia for the Millions*, at age nineteen. In 1948, he worked as a window dresser for FAO Schwarz, where he also designed wooden toys. In 1963, Maurice Sendak wrote and illustrated *Where the Wild Things Are*, which is one of the most famous and well-read children's books in the world. In the seventies, Sendak wrote and illustrated *In the Night Kitchen*, and wrote the lyrics for the made for TV movie called "Really Rosie". Sendak is still writing and publishing today, and enjoys speaking about his experiences to upcoming designers and illustrators.

Also in History
John Kennedy, a Pulitzer Prize-winning author, was elected the 35th President of the United States in 1960. As the youngest elected President, John Kennedy lifted a nation's hope. Three years later, he was assassinated, causing a nation to lose its innocence and plunge into grieving for a decade.



Sendak's *Where the Wild Things Are*

The 2003-2004 History of Graphic Design Lecture Series is presented by the Department of Communication Arts, Design Associates and the AIGA.

History Poster
Series 2 & 3

Thursday September 2, 2003
7:00 p.m.
Speight Auditorium
School of Art
East Carolina University
ADMISSION IS FREE

AUBREY BEARDSLEY:


Beardsley's Interpretation of the Art Nouveau Movement in Book Illustrations.

"Art Nouveau Movement begins in 1890 and continues through 1910. Primarily an architectural, decorative, and graphic art style. Art Nouveau is noted for its use of flowing, curvilinear lines, organic shapes, and womanly female figures. Influence of this style can be seen in architecture, furniture, product and apparel design, and in graphics and typography." (Graphic Time Line)

A Lecture By:
Brian Reade

Since 1964, Brian Reade has published three books and a collection listing on the works of Aubrey Beardsley. As a founding member of The Antique Collector's Club, Brian Reade is considered to be the foremost authority on the Art Nouveau Movement in England. He works for the British Museum as an ambassador of nineteenth century art and illustration. At the present, Brian Reade is a lecturer at Oxford University.

Also In History
In 1895, Thomas Alva Edison begins his first experiments in moving pictures. These experiments used his technology called the Kinetoscope, and George Eastman's invention of roll film. With this technology came the ability to record live, moving images, which began an artistic movement to strive to capture motion.



AB
Beardsley's Self-portrait

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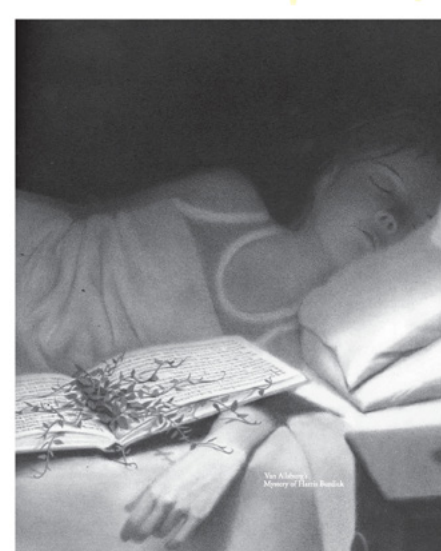
Thursday September 16, 2003
7:00 p.m.
Speight Auditorium
School of Art
East Carolina University
ADMISSION IS FREE

CHRIS VAN ALLSBURG:

From Line to Value. Designing Successful Children's Books That Appeal to Adults.

A Lecture By:
Chris Van Allsburg

Chris Van Allsburg is a three-time Caldecott Medal winner in the field of children's books. Van Allsburg earned his undergraduate and graduate degrees in the Rhode Island School of Design, and was several awards during his undergraduate and graduate career. Later, Chris Van Allsburg became a professor in the Sculpture department of RISD. After a successful career as a professor, Van Allsburg decided to take a sabbatical and began to write and illustrate children's books. His first book was *The Garden of Abdul Genies*, which garnered him a Caldecott honor in 1979. He has gone on to write and illustrate many children's stories, including *Journeys* and *The Polar Express*. Van Allsburg has won over four Caldecott medals and the New York Times Best Illustrated Book award.



Van Allsburg
Museum of Modern Art

Also In History
In 1902 William Jefferson Clinton became the President of the United States. His election marked the end of a Republican controlled White House. Later, Clinton was re-elected in 1906, and became the first president in fifty years to face an impeachment trial. Even after being impeached, Clinton has remained one of the most popular presidents to date.

The 2003-2004 History of Graphic Design Lecture Series is presented by the Department of Communication Arts, Design Associates and the ASGA.

History Poster
Series 1 of 3

Thursday September 2, 2003
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Lecture by Margarita Tupitsyn

El Lissitzky:

Revolution, Abstraction, and Design

Russian born architect, painter, photographer, and typographer El Lissitzky was heavily influenced by political and social disorder of the early 1920s. Come explore his transition from illustrating Jewish children's books to being a driving force in the abstraction design world in the 1920s.



Margarita Tupitsyn was born in Moscow and moved to New York in 1975, where she received a Ph.D in art history at the City University of New York. She has been a guest curator at such institutions as Queens Museum in New York and the Guggenheim Museum. She is also a visiting professor at universities such as Rutgers University and the State University of New York at Purchase. She has written several books and given lectures all over the world specializing in contemporary Soviet and Russian art.

In 1921 the first chocolate covered ice cream bar was introduced. It was originally known as an I-Scream bar, but the name was changed to an Eskimo Pie. The bar was a huge success and by 1922 they were selling at a rate of a million bars a day. It was invented by Christian K. Nelson, a high school teacher, and introduced the slogan, "I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice cream."

1920s


History Poster
Series 2 & 3

Thursday September 9, 2003
7:00 p.m.
Speight Auditorium
School of Art
East Carolina University
Admission is free

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The AIGA.

Lecture by Steven Heller
Paul Rand:
The Beginnings of
a Legend

Paul Rand began his graphic design legacy as art director of *Esquire* and *Apparel Arts*. During the 1950s, this master transitions into an advertising designer and begins to create some of the most recognizable logos in history. He also illustrates many famous book covers at this time.



To say Steven Heller knows graphic design would be an understatement. He is the art director of the New York Times Book Review and founder and co-chair of the School of Visual Arts, New York. Heller has received the National Endowment for the Arts Design Grant three times. He has written or edited over eighty books and is here to tell what he knows about the career of Paul Rand.

In 1959 the first Barbie doll was introduced. The idea came from Ruth and Elliot Handler, who owned a wooden picture frame company that eventually moved into making doll furniture. While in Switzerland, Ruth purchased a Lill doll and decided to make create her own doll. Within the first ten years, consumers bought 500 million dollars worth of Barbie products. Barbie has gone through many changes but evolves with the generation's trends.


1950s

Thursday September 16, 2003
7:00 p.m.
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The AIGA.

Lecture by Art Chantry
Art Chantry:
The Art of Punk Rock

From before the age of computers, Art Chantry has been designing posters and album covers for the Seattle music scene. Choosing to work with a printing press and photocopiers, Chantry's cut-n-paste style to graphic design is highly imitated by up and coming designers.



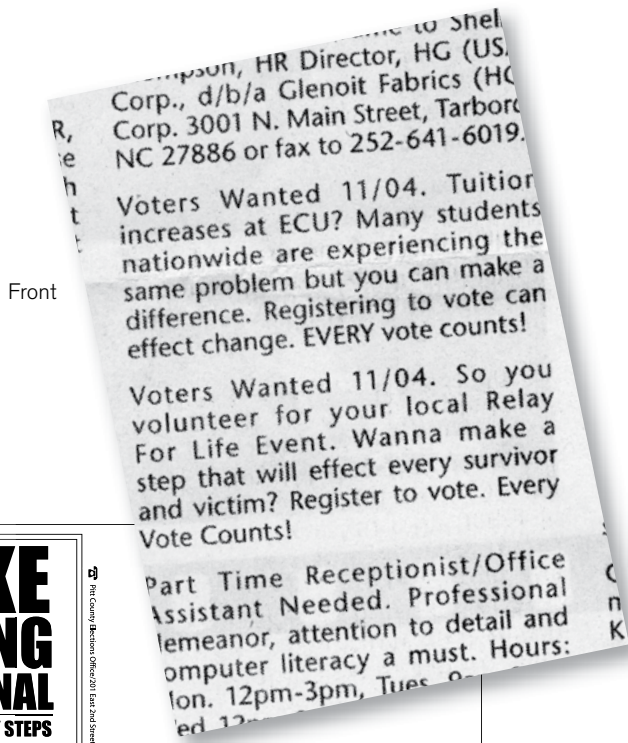
Art Chantry is a legend in the Seattle music scene for his poster and album designs. He taught poster design at the School of Visual Concepts, Seattle, and was the founding art director of Sub Pop Records. He has produced designs for bands such as The Makers, Built to Spill, Hot Hot Heat, Fugrothead, and many more. With his infamous vinyl collection and punk rock attitude, this music fan is one of the most influential living designers, and is here to talk about his methods and history in graphic design.

In 1982 the video game Pac Man became very popular. The game was created by Toru Iwatani, a designer from a Japanese coin, penny named Namco. Iwatani wanted this game to feel like a maze and get the basic idea of Pac Man while eating a pizza. Its simple design and classic theme song still makes the game popular today.

In 1987 actor Andy Warhol died. Warhol is known as a founder and influential figure in a movement called Pop Art. His most recognizable works include portraits of Campbell Soup cans, dollar bills, Coca Cola bottles, and faces of celebrities.

1980s

Voting Post Cards



Back

MAKE VOTING PERSONAL

JUST THREE EASY STEPS

- 1 Call the FREE voter registration number. 252-902-3300
- 2 Answer a few basic profile questions to have your voter registration card mailed to you.
- 3 Vote in 11/04 and watch the changes begin.

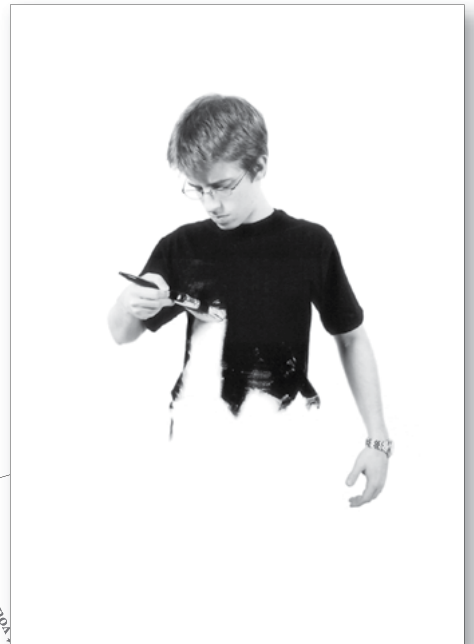
VOTER BENEFITS

Politicians will finally listen to you.
 More than 10% of 18-24 year olds will start to have a voice in 2004.*
 Election results will be displayed worldwide.

*based on figures found at www.whetap.org

The County Election Office 701 East Third Street, Greenville, NC 27834-1300 www.election.nc.gov

Front



Back

With each election year, 18 to 24 year olds are voting less and less. Over time, this growing less and less trend has caused a significant gap between voters and politicians. Many leading politicians to bring this gap up. Politicians are starting to bring this gap up. Politicians are starting to bring this gap up. Politicians are starting to bring this gap up.

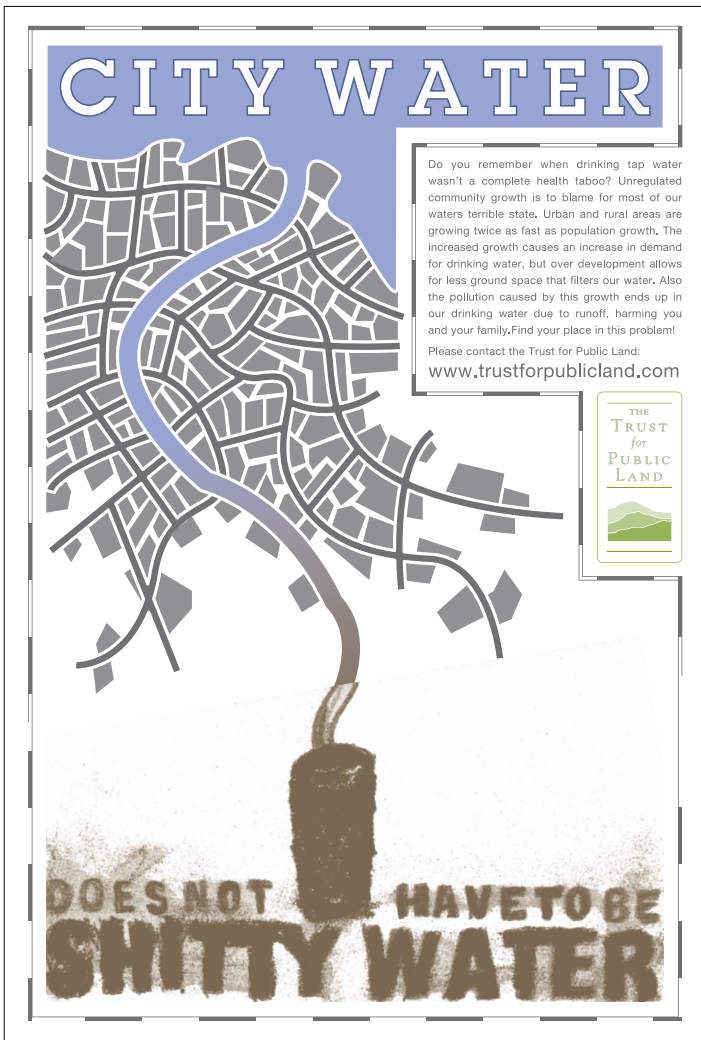
Picture and text voting

You speak out or the picture and text voting

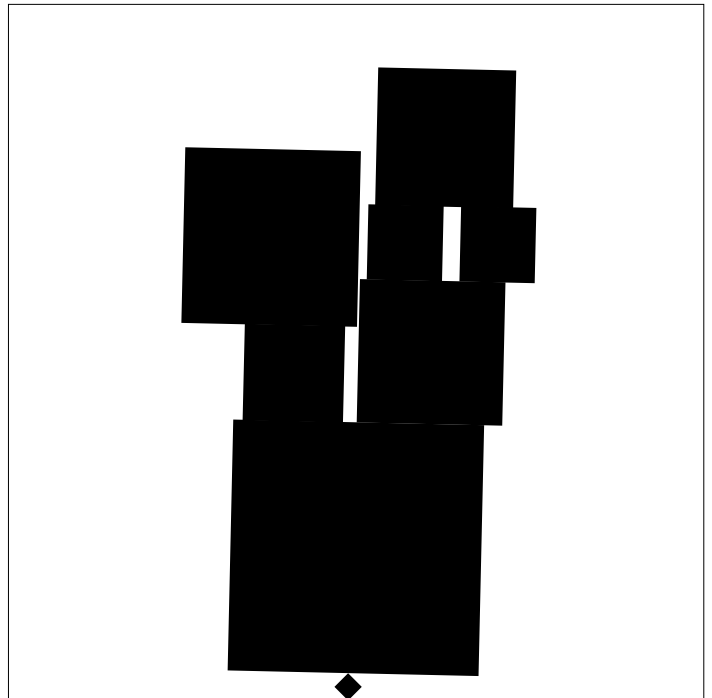
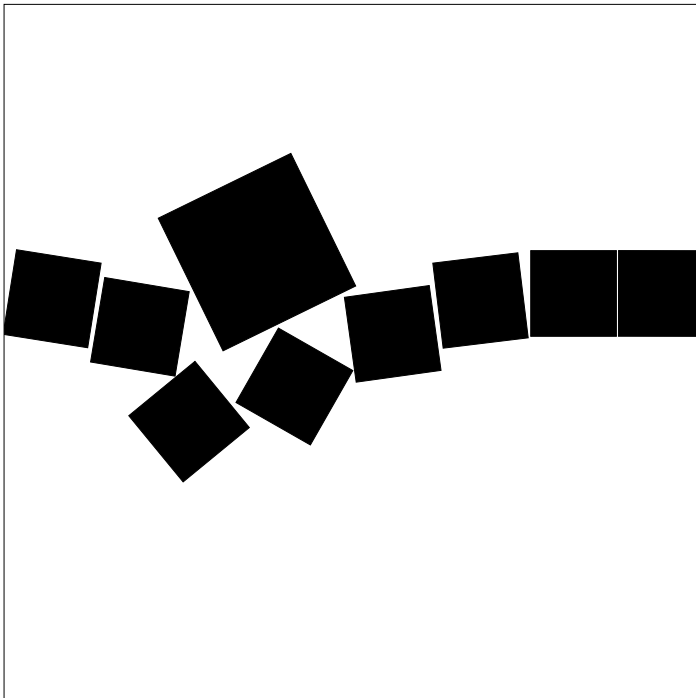
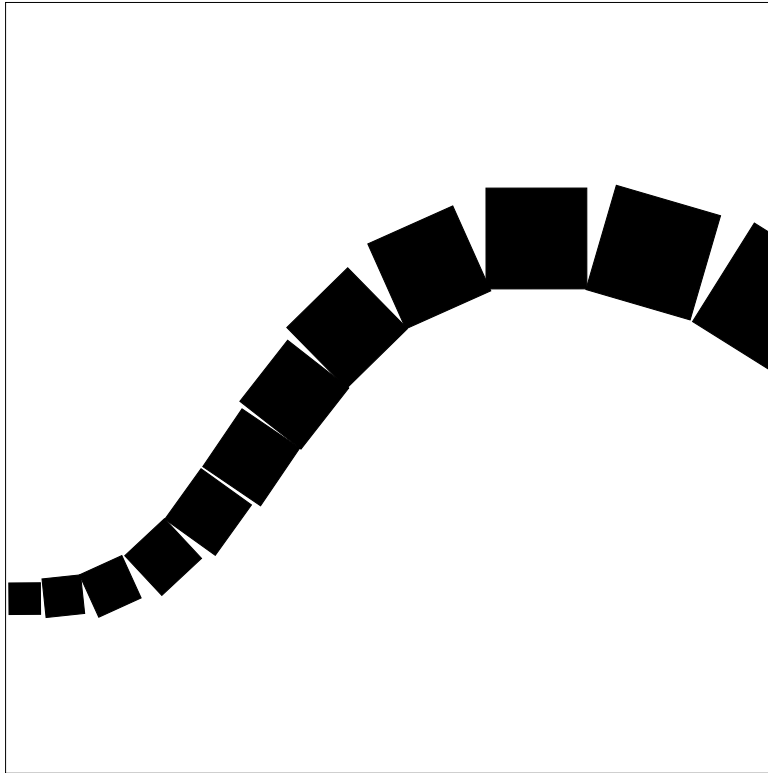
The more attention you give to your vote, the more of a political role it can play in the picture and text voting. You speak out or the picture and text voting. You speak out or the picture and text voting.

For more information, visit www.whetap.org

Environment
Posters



Composition Study
Increase, Weight, Balance



Cube and
Letterform

Movement



Package Design



ABC's
Senior Thesis Project

The ABC's of Literacy

A book that does more than just teach your child their ABC's

Written & Illustrated by Jenna Sulser

6

dough • nut
{doh-nut}
noun
A small cake of sweetened dough fried in deep fat, typically shaped like a ring or prepared with a filling.
Origin- Italian

11

um • brell • la
{uhm-brel-uh}
noun
A device consisting of a circular canopy of cloth on a folding metal frame supported by a central rod, used as protection against rain or sometimes sun.
Origin- Italian and Latin

10

sub • ma • rine
{sub-muh-reen}
noun
A vessel that can be submerged and navigated under water, usually built for warfare and armed with torpedoes or guided missiles.
Origin- North American

16

ice cre • am
{ice-cream}
noun
A soft frozen food made with sweetened and flavored milk fat.
Origin- English

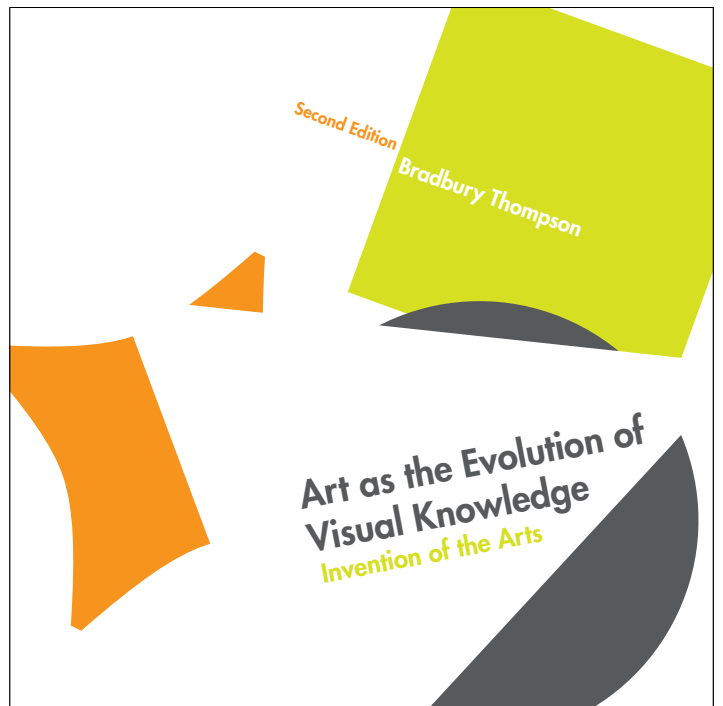
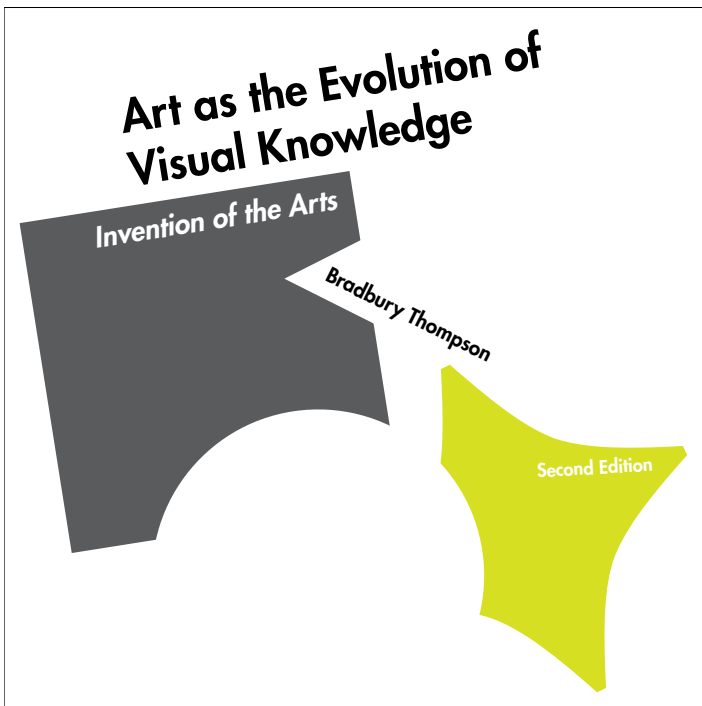
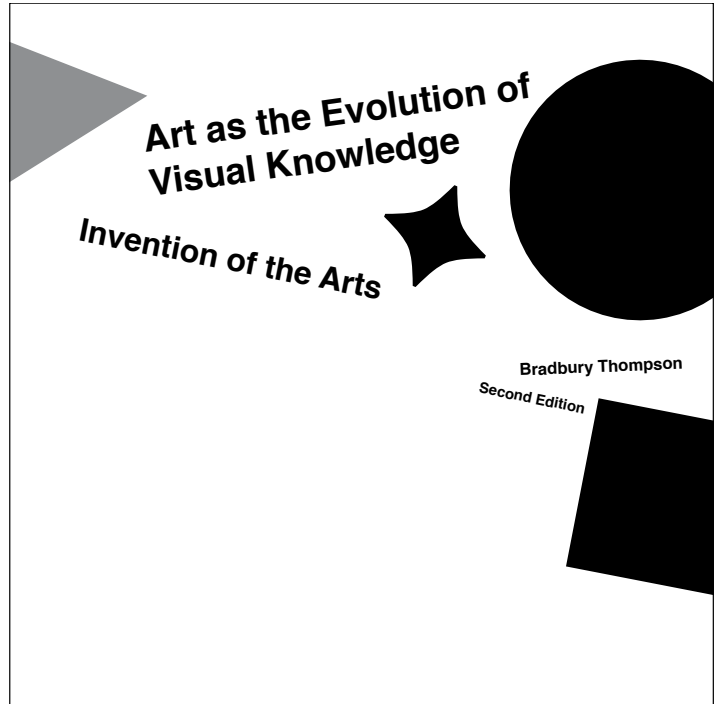
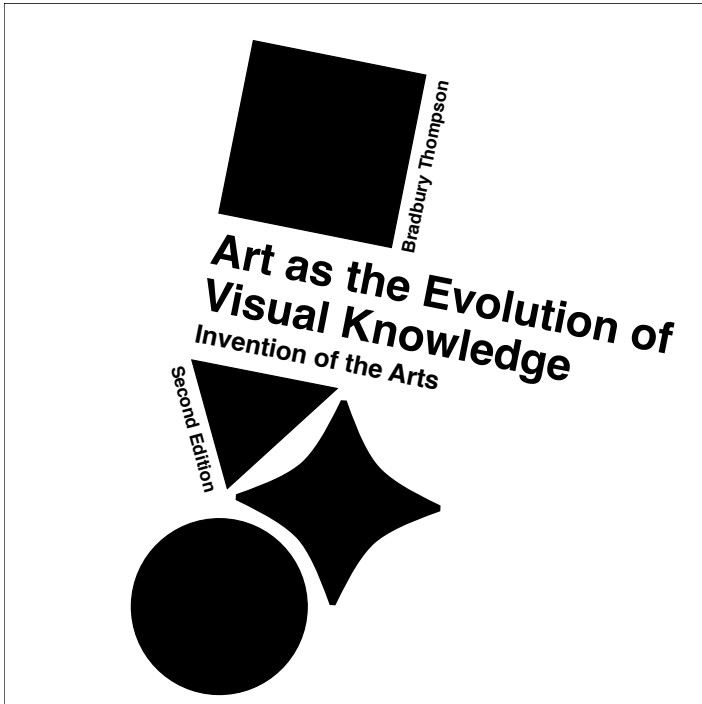
10

feath • er
{feth-er}
noun
Any one of the light growths that make up the outer covering of the body of a bird.
Origin- German

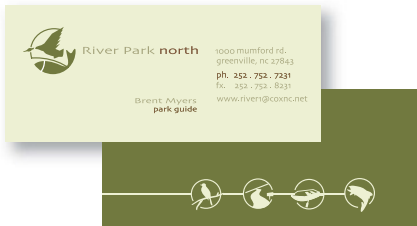
Zoo Symbols



Book Cover Study



Identity System



Font Poster

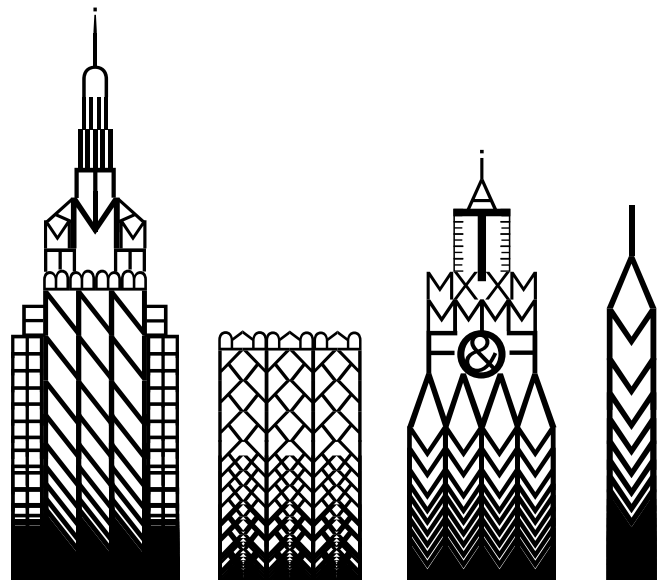
Why is it called Gotham anyway?

Gotham is a word that most people associate with Batman. For this font that was heavily inspired by the lettering of Manhattan, the name "Gotham" is actually just another nickname for NYC.

The first person to call New York "Gotham" was Washington Irving. English proverbs tell of a village called Gotham or Gottam, meaning "Goat's Town" in old Anglo-Saxon. Folk tales of the Middle Ages make Gotham out to be the village of simple-minded fools, perhaps because the goat was considered a foolish animal.

Like most American cities, New York is host to a vast number of mundane buildings. Many of these buildings are not owned by companies with large logos that can be stuck on them, but they still need to be identified. This is where the New York style signage comes in. Long before the emergence of graphic design, there was signage. Up until the mid-twentieth century, the job of providing architectural lettering often fell to engineers or draftsmen, most of whom weren't familiar with font creation. The shape of lettering was often determined by how legible the letters were from a distance. This "best building lettering" may have not been created by designers, but it has a feel from the prevailing style of the time in which it was created.

During the first months of their collaboration, Jonathan Hoefler and Tobias Freire-Jones discovered that they both admired the simplistic building letters they saw so frequently. In 2000, GG commissioned Hoefler and Freire-Jones to design a signature sans serif for them. So they took to the streets to study this signage that they admired and started with a charming but often overlooked sign for the Port Authority Bus Terminal. Though Freire-Jones wanted his drawings to exhibit the "mathematical reasoning of a craftsman" rather than the instincts of a type designer, he allowed Gotham to escape the grid whenever necessary, giving the design an affability usually missing from "geometric" faces.



Gotham

21234567890 .,!?"'&()[]
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Font Poster

**Be
mbo**

!\$&' ,.:?["" }fi fl

Bembo is an Old Style serif typeface created in 1495 and cut by Francesco Griffo for Aldus Manutius' printing of *De Aetna*. This humanist font was named after the book's author, Pietro Bembo. Pietro, *De Aetna* is a written dialogue between Pietro and his father during his visit to Mount Etna.

Stanley Morison revived the font for typesetting in 1929. Morison was an established typographic consultant at Monotype Corporation, who created Times New Roman for the *London Times* to improve readability of the newspaper. Bembo quickly became a widely used typeface after its revival, but the rendering of this ancient font cause a lot of controversy.

0123456789
0123456789

This font contains two sets of numerals a lining and a non-lining set. Lining numerals were not introduced to type until the twentieth century, thus the Bembo non-lining set is akin to the set of numerals cut by Griffo. The slider set shows much more of the humanist style, which is endorsed by typographers.

ABCDEF
GHIJKL
MNOPQ
R
STUVW
XYZ

The capital R in Bembo is one of the most distinguishable characters in its alphabet. As a humanist typeface it takes on a many characteristics of a calligrapher's pen creating a natural variation in stroke in each of the letter forms.

When Bembo was translated to more modern technology it lost much of the charm that was found in *De Aetna*. Bembo was originally created in numerous sizes with variations in stroke, kerning, and so on, thus a computer rendered version of Bembo diminished these variations and left a less distinguished typeface. Yale was interested in the original Bembo used in *De Aetna* but aware that the modern take of Bembo was not as successful as its ancestor. They hired Matthew Carter, a famous typographer who created Georgia and Verdana, to create the Yale Typeface, which is unable for use outside of the university.

Old style typefaces, such as Bembo, have bracketed serifs, which means there is a slope that connects the serif to the stem of the letterform. In addition there is a slight tilt in the axis to the left making the thickest parts of these forms on the left side. This is most apparent in the V. As an old style typeface there is only slight variation between thicks and thins.

Bembo has fitting proportions that account for its high readability, which is the main reason for its popularity. Known for its serif and small variation in thicks and thins, Bembo appears as if hand rendered. It also has a tall ascender height which is slightly taller than the cap height and accentuates the small x-height. All of these characteristics add a sense of personality and liveliness to the typeface. Bembo italic is modeled after the handwriting of Giovanni Tighente, a Renaissance scribe. Many texts covering a variety of subjects utilize this beautiful font.

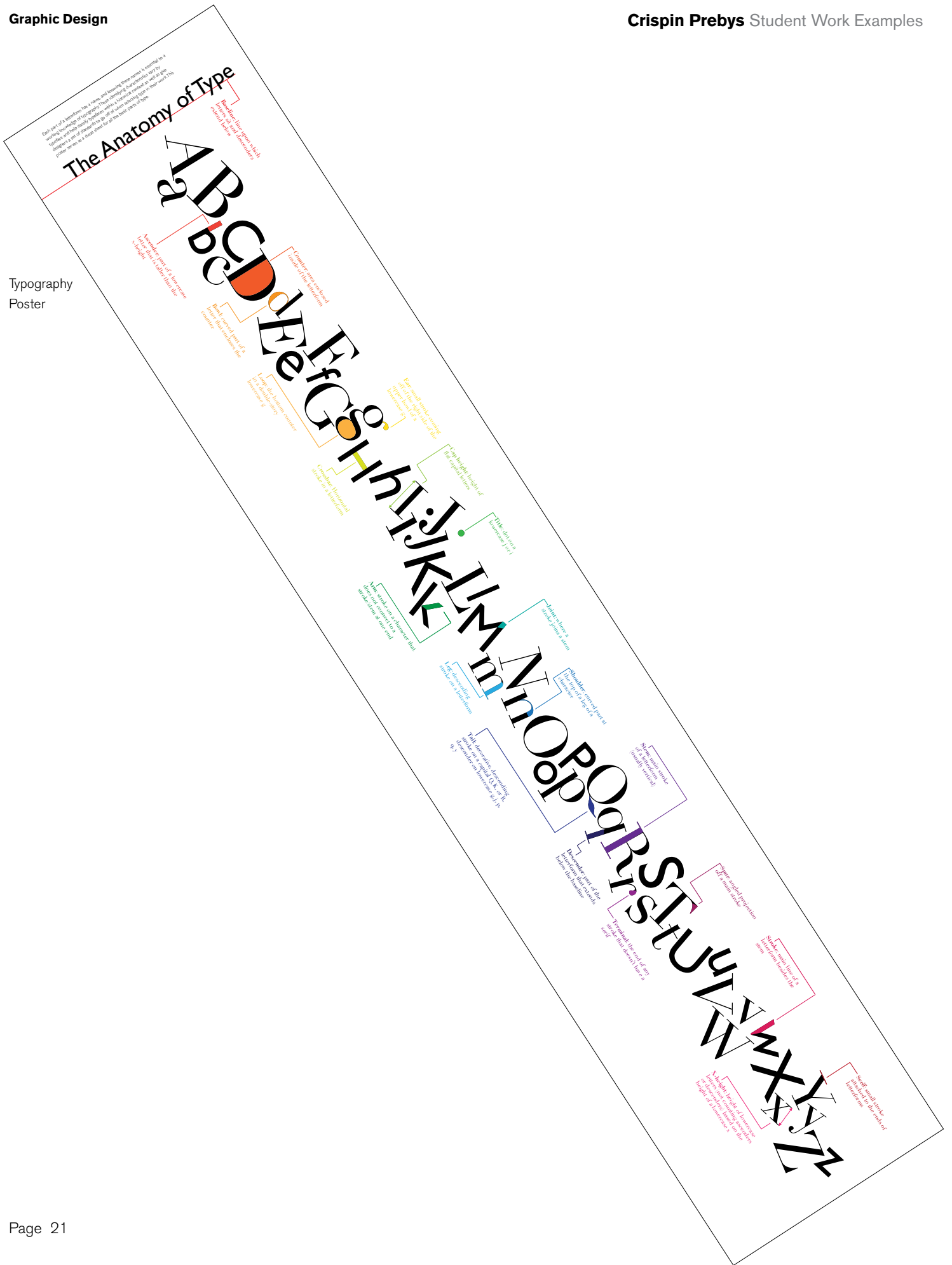
Due to the small counters found in the a and e in Bembo, their terminals are much further away compared to other typefaces. Below it is compared to Helvetica.

terminal counter terminal

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

This is Bembo Regular 20-point
This is Bembo Regular 30-point
This is Bembo Regular 40-point
This is Bembo Regular 50-point
This is Bembo Regular 60-point
This is Bembo Regular 70-point
This is Bembo Regular 80-point
This is Bembo Regular 90-point
This is Bembo Regular 100-point

Typography
Poster



Font Poster

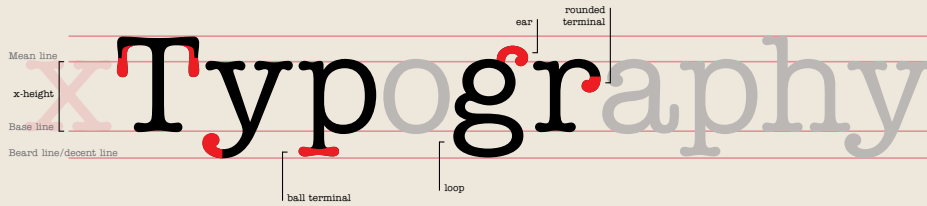
American Typewriter

Medium

1974
Joel Kaden &
Troy Stan

The typewriter was patented in 1868 by Cristopher Latham Sholes, who sold the rights in 1873 to the Remington Arms Company, and released to the public in 1874. Typewriters originally included printing types, or monospaced fonts. American Typewriter font however, is proportionally spaced.

The typeface was only originally released for photo composition use in 1974. Today, the typeface is most often used for business when looking for an old-fashioned or personal feel to the type. The typeface is best known for Milton Glaser's "I Heart New York" logo, which was created in 1977.



American Typewriter is most known for its soft visual look. This comes from the ball terminals on the ends of every serif, and the ears and rounded terminals on the lowercase 'g', 'r', and 'a'. American Typewriter is part of the Egyptian font family, closely resembling Courier and others. It is also a slab serif font.



San Serif
Type that does not have serifs or tips coming off the shafts of the letters within the typeface. Most commonly used on websites and screens.



Serif
Type that has serifs or tips coming off the shafts of the letters within the typeface. These are typically used in print work.



Slab Serif
Type that has serifs in the form of rectangles coming off the shafts of the letters instead of narrowing to points.

Monospacing:

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
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

Each letter occupies the same amount of space as the last. The key plates of a typewriter had to accompany the widest letter first, and the other letters sat centered on equally sized plates.

1	@	#	\$	%	^	&	*	()	¢	“	:	<	>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	?	’	;	,	.

Proportional Spacing:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Each letter is given a specific amount of space according to the size of each letter. This reduces the space between letters and improves readability.

!@#%&^*()¢“:;<>
1234567890?’,;.,

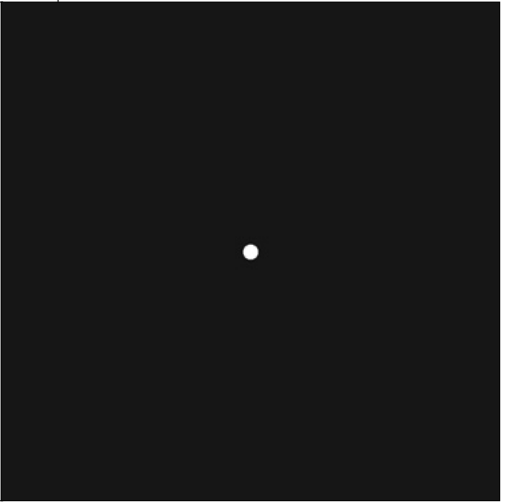
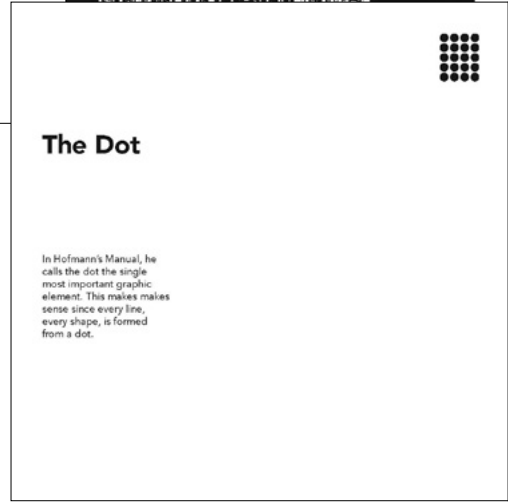
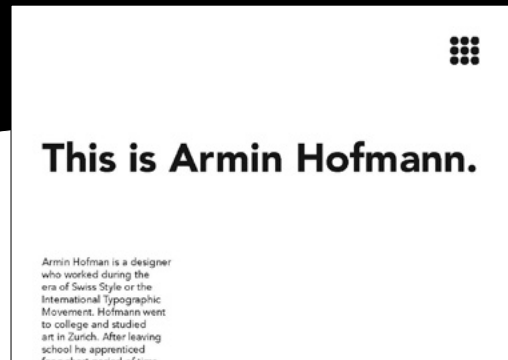
Best known for:

“I Heart NY” logo created by Milton Glaser in 1977. The logo had to be changed to accommodate for the font.



Designed by Harrold Blum. Commissioned by Professor Crispin Prebys
Typography (A&B) (Understanding Type) at Writingsong University, February, 2014.
Designed using Adobe Illustrator CC. "I Heart New York" logo used for illustrative purposes only.
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Who needs color?

Color is used very sparingly in Hofmann's work. This is due to his idea about the "inervalization of color." Hofmann believed that a designer shouldn't need color to communicate a message. Color is used so much in the media, and the public is bombarded with it, that the average person doesn't really pay much attention to it. Hofmann's work stands out because of its lack of color and his use of symbols.



Later Work

Hofmann's work that combines photography, characters and symbols is brilliant and intriguing. There's a strong contrast between some of the soft edges of the pictures and






Sculpture

Hofmann created sculptures for school courtyards, businesses and even the Swiss Embassy in Canberra.






And now, a quote from Paul Rand.

"As a human being, he is simple and unassuming. As a teacher, he has few equals. As a practitioner, he ranks among the best."



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Book Cover



Dream Act
Senior Thesis Posters



Health Care
Poster

