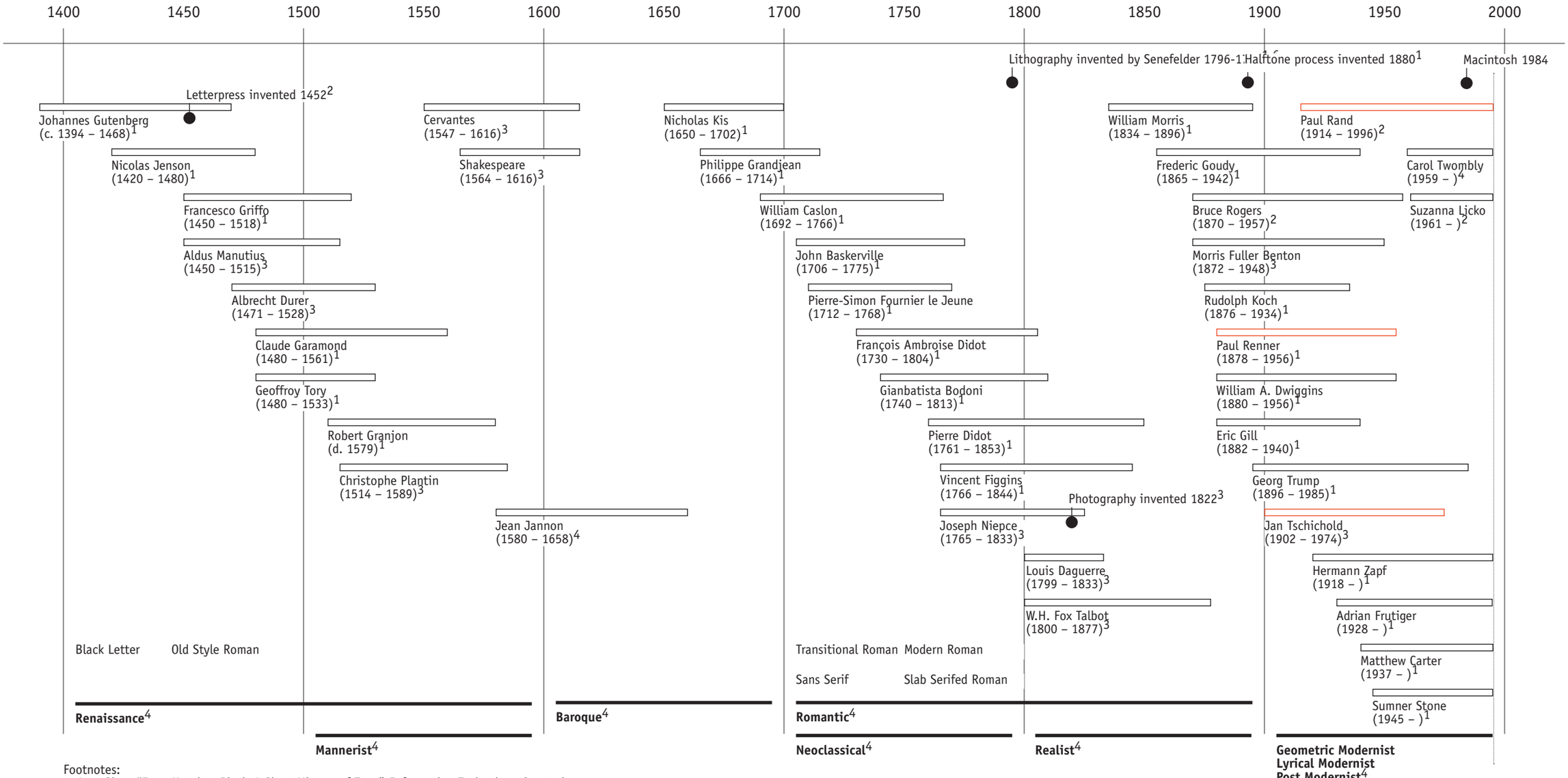
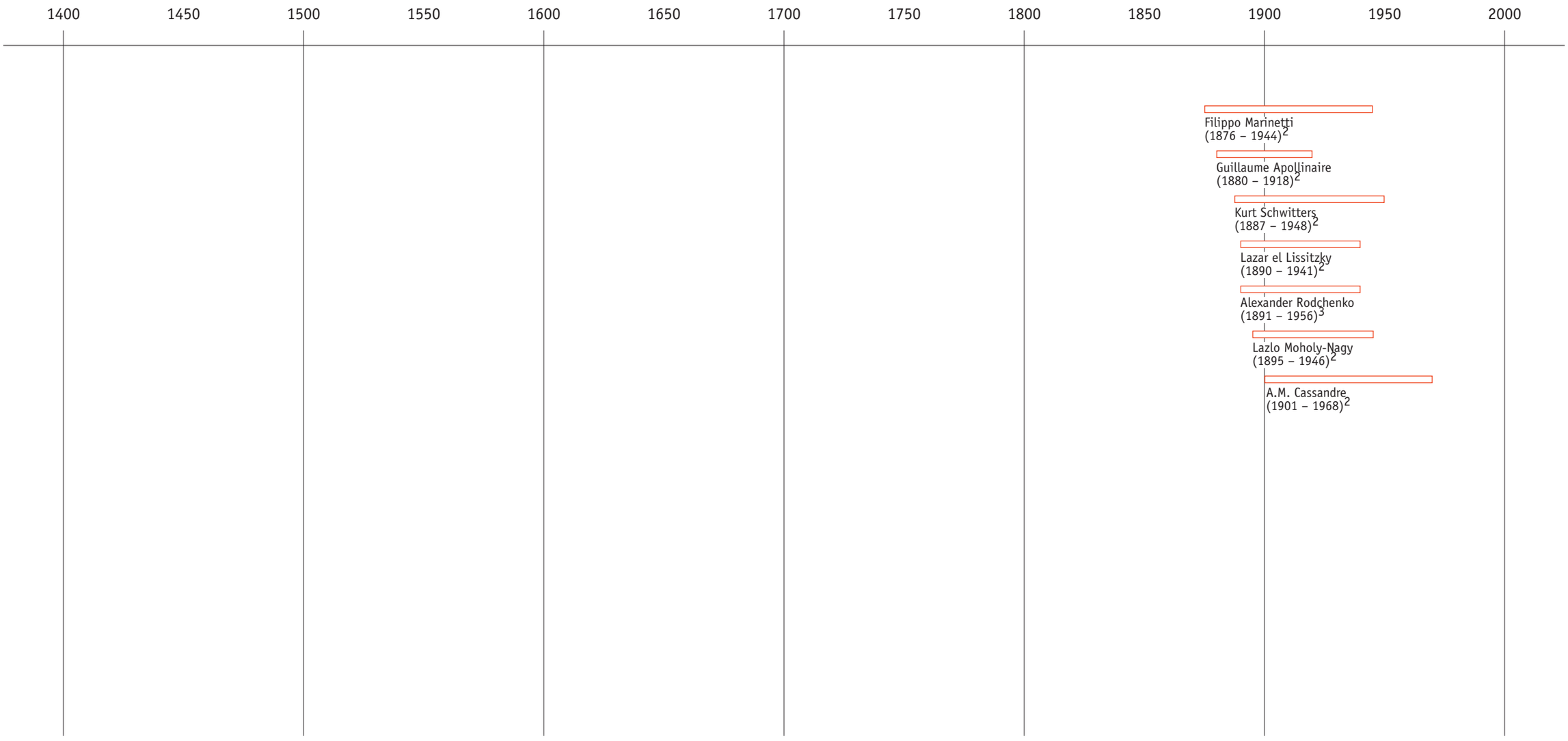
Timeline of Lifetimes of Outstanding Type Designers:

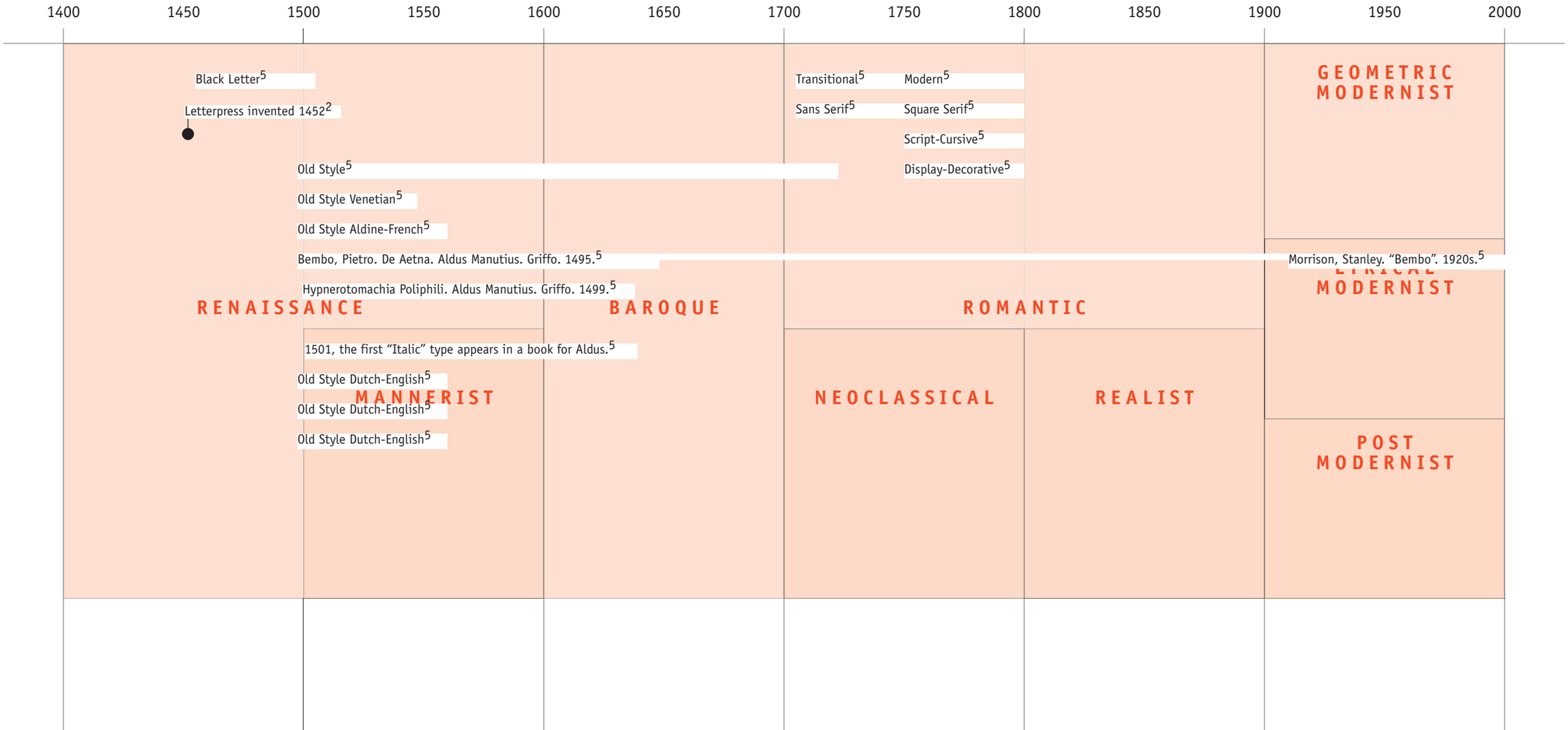


Footnotes:
1 Lee, Gino. "From Metal to Pixel: A Short History of Type". Information Technology Quarterly. Winter 1991-92, volume X, number 2, page 6. Harvard University.
2 Livingston. Graphic Design+Designers. Thames & Hudson. London. 1992.
3 Meggs, Phillip. A History of Graphic Design. Van Nostrand Reinhold. New York. 1983.
4 Bringhurst, Robert. The Elements of Typographic Style. Hartley & Marks. Vancouver, BC. 1992.
5
6 Craig, James. Production For The Graphic Designer. Watson-Guptill Publications. New York. 1990.

Timeline of Lifetimes of Outstanding Type Designers:



Timeline of Art Historical Periods[4] and Typographic Classification Systems[5]



Footnotes:

1 Lee, Gino. "From Metal to Pixel: A Short History of Type". Information Technology Quarterly. Winter 1991-92, volume X, number 2, page 6. Harvard University.
2 Livingston. Graphic Design+Designers. Thames & Hudson. London. 1992.
3 Meggs, Phillip. A History of Graphic Design. Van Nostrand Reinhold. New York. 1983.
4 Bringhurst, Robert. The Elements of Typographic Style. Hartley & Marks. Vancouver, BC. 1992.
5 Lawson, Alexander. "Type Classification: A Rational System". Printing Types: An Introduction. Beacon. Boston. 1971. Page 64.

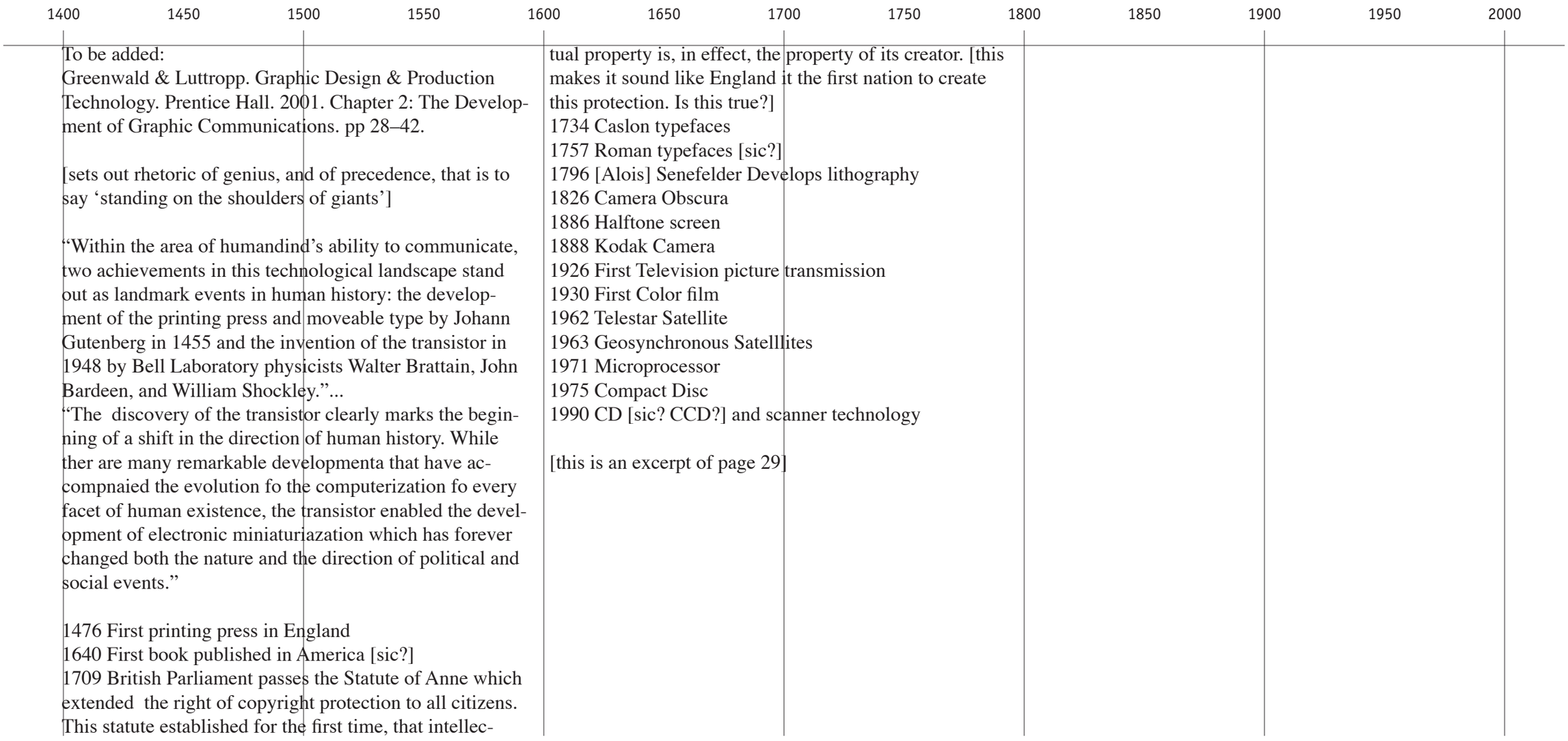
Timeline of Lifetimes of Outstanding Type Designers:

1400 1450 1500 1550 1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

To be added:
Pipes, Alan. Production For Graphic Designers, 2nd Ed. Prentice Hall. 1992,1997. from page21 :

AD 105 Paper invented in China by Ts'ai Lun
1041 First presses with clay movable type in China
1150 First paper mill opened in Europe, in Xativa, Spain
1400 Koreans printing with metal movable type
1445 Johannes Gutenberg printed first book in Europe
1446 Earliest known copper engraving: The scourging of Christ
1477 William Caxton issued first dated printed book
1638 First [North] American press established by Stephen Daye at Harvard College
1690 First [North] American papermill established in Germantown, Pennsylvania, by William Rittenhouse
1790 Thomas Bewick perfected process of wood engraving
1796-9 Lithography invented by Alois Senefelder
1798 Papermaking machine invented by Nicholas-Louis Robert
1804 Iron press devised by Earl Stanhope
1822 First photographic image made by J.N. Niepce
1837 Invention of Daguerre photographic process
1839 Negative/positive photography invented by Fox Talbot
1852 Photogravure invented by Fox Talbot
1860 Principle of color separation by filters demonstrated by Clerk Maxwell
1881 Halftone process invented by Frederick Ives [of Currier & Ives]
1882 George Meisnebach refines the single lined screen
1890 Ives with Louise and Max Levy introduce the cross-lined screen
1890 Four color separation process invented
1938 Xerography invented by Chester Carlson
1948 Color Scanner invented by Kodak
1969 Laser invented at Hughes Laboratory
1969 ARPAnet, the precursor to the internet, established
1984 Apple Macintosh and Linotronic 300 Laser imagesetter launched
1985 Adobe Postscript used to set type on LaserWriter and Linotronic imagesetter at different resolutions
1985 Aldus PageMaker launched, and term "desktop publishing" coined by Aldus founder Paul Brainerd
1987 Mac II and Quark XPress launched
1991 TrueType format introduce by Apple
1992 Tim Berners-Lee of CERN develops software for the World Wide Web (WWW)
1993 NCSA releases Mosaic, the first WWW browser
1994 Aldus and Adobe merge

Timeline of Lifetimes of Outstanding Type Designers:



To be added:
Greenwald & Luttropp. Graphic Design & Production Technology. Prentice Hall. 2001. Chapter 2: The Development of Graphic Communications. pp 28–42.

[sets out rhetoric of genius, and of precedence, that is to say ‘standing on the shoulders of giants’]

“Within the area of humandind’s ability to communicate, two achievements in this technological landscape stand out as landmark events in human history: the development of the printing press and moveable type by Johann Gutenberg in 1455 and the invention of the transistor in 1948 by Bell Laboratory physicists Walter Brattain, John Bardeen, and William Shockley.”...
“The discovery of the transistor clearly marks the beginning of a shift in the direction of human history. While ther are many remarkable developmenta that have accompnaied the evolution fo the computerization fo every facet of human existence, the transistor enabled the development of electronic miniaturiazation which has forever changed both the nature and the direction of political and social events.”

1476 First printing press in England
1640 First book published in America [sic?]
1709 British Parliament passes the Statute of Anne which extended the right of copyright protection to all citizens. This statute established for the first time, that intellectual property is, in effect, the property of its creator. [this makes it sound like England it the first nation to create this protection. Is this true?]
1734 Caslon typefaces
1757 Roman typefaces [sic?]
1796 [Alois] Senefelder Develops lithography
1826 Camera Obscura
1886 Halftone screen
1888 Kodak Camera
1926 First Television picture transmission
1930 First Color film
1962 Telestar Satellite
1963 Geosynchronous Satelllites
1971 Microprocessor
1975 Compact Disc
1990 CD [sic? CCD?] and scanner technology

[this is an excerpt of page 29]

Timeline of Lifetimes of Outstanding Type Designers:

1400 1450 1500 1550 1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

To be added:
from various sources used in my computer lecture

Development of the Computer
1775 James Watt perfects the steam engine
1834 Mathematician Charles Babbage invents the principle of the "analytical engine" (modern computer) based on the mechanical Jaquard loom that was controlled by holes punched into cards · a mechanical device able to combine arithmetic processes with decisions based on its own computation · consisted of a memory unit and the arithmetic desk-calculator section. Babbage insisted that both input and output be printed out to avoid error · two major but deceptively simple innovations: 1.-conditional transfer of control, which permitted machine to compare quantities and, depending upon the results, branch or jump to another instruction or instruction sequence. 2.- permitted the results of a calculation to change other numbers and instructions previously set into the machine and thus, in effect, made it possible for the computer to modify its own program · Mechanical adders existed previous to it, reliable multipiers predated the computer by only twelve years (but they proved the advantages of the binary over the decimal system for mechanical computers, which would carry over into electronic devices).
1834 Cyrus McCormick patents the reaping machine
1835 Samuel Colt takes out Eng. patent for his single barreled pistol and rifle
1838 The Daguerre-Niepce method of photography presented by the physicist Francois Arago to the Académie des Sciences and the Académie des Beaux Arts, Paris (WH Fox Talbot claims to simultaneous development of photo processes)
1901 The age of "practical" electricity is ushered in
1942 (during WWII) The first "Electronic Brain" or automatic computer is developed in the U.S. · ENIAC was built, the first entirely electronic digital calculating computer.
it filled a house, it used vacuum tubes. It could do in two hours what it would take one hundred engineers one year to do. · It was immediately put to use in solving nuclear physics calculations.
In 1951 Univac 1 was built for the US Bureau of the Census. It was the first computer to handle both numeric and alphabetical information with ease.
1946 The first nuclear bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan
1947 Scientists at Bell Laboratories invent the transistor
____ discovery of semiconductor
1974 IBM introduces "Personal" Computer
1984 MacIntosh is introduced
1986 PostScript Page Description Language is published, along with first PostScript enabled software (PageMaker, Fonts), and Hardware (Macintosh, Laser printer)