

PORTFOLIO

LUCA ARNAUD

STUDENT AT **ISDAT** IN FOURTH YEAR
OF **GRAPHIC DESIGN** OPTION

type design

exhibition signage
book design

/liffey
/clean marker
/étrange garonne
/en attendant godot

Liffey >

A versatile signage font,
with a Transport-friendly design
& made for Irish streets 🍀

The aim is to produce a modern typeface, reminiscent of Irish calligraphy. It is intended to be suitable for a wide range of uses, mainly road signs, but also for body text on government websites or official documents requiring the use of Irish Gaelic for instance. Its primary use for road signage produced letterforms designed to work with existing signs, that are using the british Transport font. Legibility constraints have also obviously been taken into account. **2023-2024**

N75

Áth Cliath

Dublin

Dún Laoghaire

Bre

Bray

km

22

12

6

B. an lúir

Ballinure

→

R932

8

Gaillimh

Galway

M4

Éadan Doire

Edenderry

R402

500m

Sligeac

Sligo

R292

Clupain Meala

Clonmel

↙ N24

↑

N75

Durlas

Thurles

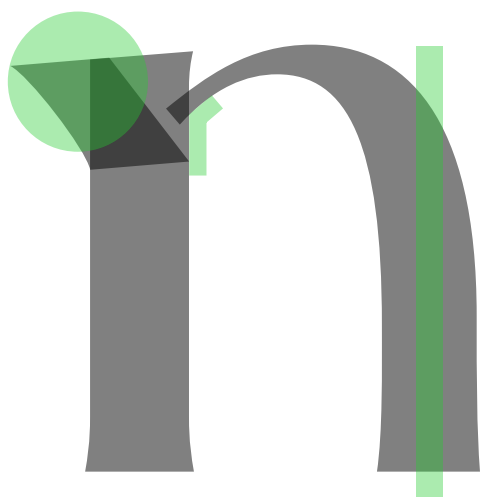
800m

Cóbh

Tiobraid Árann

Tipperary

N74

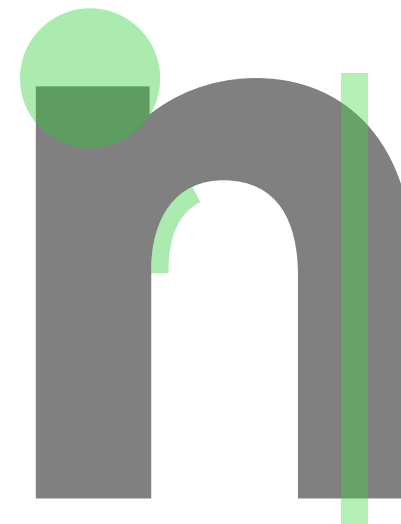


IRISH HALF UNCIAL



LIFFEY

VERSUS



TRANSPORT: CALVERT/KINNEIR

Irish calligraphy as a reference

We incorporated details and elements of the Irish calligraphy into the Liffey project, in order to express the Irish identity.

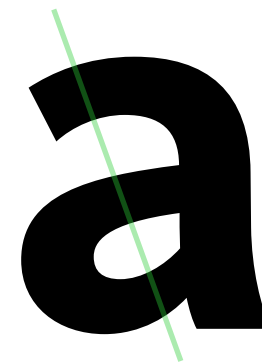
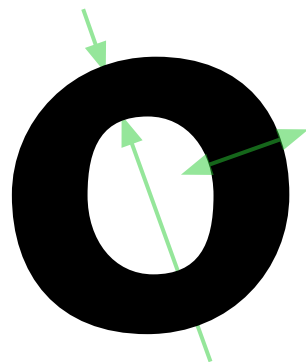
Drawing requirements for coexistence

The typographical system used for Irish road signs is *Transport heavy* with "irished" italic *versus* roman for English. Thus, we drew in correspondance to the *Transport*, for coherence in our new system (*Liffey versus Transport*).



Broad nib pen legacy

A 20° angle for a theoretical broad nib pen has determined the contrast axis on the whole alphabet.

**Calligraphic influence**

Some letter skeletons have been based on calligraphic and irish skeletons, as the extended horizontal stroke on the 'e' and the disjointed 'k'.



We can also observe the typical global roundness of the irish letterforms, transcribed here with curves on some letters.



Counterforms and closed counters

We tried to open as much as possible the counterforms for better legibility.

This maneuver hampers the confusion between letters close others, like 'c' and 'o', 'h' and 'b', etc.

**Wideness and features for identification**

Increasing the wideness of initially narrow letters will help legibility from great distance; as well as exaggerating some stroke endings, like the 'l' or the 'r', to help with identification ('r' versus 'i', 'l' versus 'I', etc.)



AN COIMISIÚN EORPAC

TUARASCÁIL ÓN gC

Maidir le cé acu atá thanach le hagiad r gcoibhneas le tean cún Rialacán Uimh. 1 2022 amac.

GA

I. Réamhrá

Chuaig Eire isteaç sna Comhobail Eorpaça in 1973. Trát a bi Eire ag dul isteaç sna Comhobail, nior iarr si an Ghaeilge a beif na teanga oifigiúil agus oibre ; nior iarr si ac na Conartai a aistriú go Gaeilge agus an ceart a beif ag a cuid saoránaç cumarsaíd a dhéanam le hinstiúidí an Aontais Eorpaig i nGaeilge. Dá to-radh sin, nior cuireadh an Ghaeilge leis an liosta de teangaça oifigiúla agus oibre i Rialacán Uimh. 1¹, ná nior dhréactaig ná nior foilsig instiúidí an Aontais reactaioct i nGaeilge.

In 2005, d'iarr Eire an Ghaeilge a beif ina teanga oifigiúil agus oibre ag instiúidí an Aontais Eorpaig. Le Rialacán (CE) Uimh. 920/2005 dheonaig an Chomhairle an stádas sin ón 1 Eanáir 2007². Cuimsíodh leis sin maolú sealadaç ar Rialacán Uimh. 1, rud a d'fág, i dtaca leis an oibleagáid gníomharta reactaça a dhréactú agus a foilsú i nGaeilge, naç raib feidhm ag an oibleagáid sin ac amháin maidir le Rialacán arna nglacadh go compárteac ag Parlaimint na hEorpa agus ag an gComhairle. Tar éis ábfeirniú a rinneadh in 2010, cuireadh sineadh 5 bliana eile, go dtí an 31 Nollaig 2016³, leis an maolú. In 2015, mar cuid dá beartas maidir le húsáid na Gaeilge agus eolas ar an nGaeilge a spreagadh, d'iarr Rialtas na hEireann ar an gComhairle raon feidhme an maolaite a lagód de réir a céile d'fionn deireadh a cur leis faoin 1 Eanáir 2022. Dá b'ri sin, glac an Chomhairle Rialacán (AE, Euratom) 2015/2264⁴ ('an Rialacán') i mí na Nollag 2015. Dá toradh sin, táinig ann do ças naç raib a shahail ann roimhe, eadhon nior mór d'instiúidí an Aontais iarraç sui generis a dhéanam çóras nua teanga a cur ar bun, le tir a bi á çeana féin ina Ballstát den Aontas.

San larsc'ribinn a gabann leis an Rialacán leagtar amac amclár i dtaca le raon feidme an maolaite a lagód de réir a céile cún aistriú go Gaeilge na ngníomharta reactaça seo a leanas a çuimsiú :

- Treoraça ón bParlaimint agus ón gComhairle – trát naç déanaí ná an 1 Eanáir 2017;
- Cinntí ón bParlaimint agus ón gComhairle – trát naç déanaí ná an 1 Eanáir 2018;
- Rialacán agus Treoraça ón gComhairle, agus Cinntí ón gComhairle⁵ naç sonraitear iontu cé çuige a ndirítear iad – trát naç déanaí ná an 1 Eanáir 2020; agus
- Rialacán agus Treoraça ón gCoimisiún, agus Cinntí ón gCoimisiún naç sonraitear iontu cé çuige a ndirítear iad – trát naç déanaí ná an 1 Eanáir 2021.

Ceanglaitear ar an gCoimisiún, leis an Rialacán, tuarascáil ar çur cún feidhme an maolaite a cur faoi bráid na Chomhairle, ag dhá thrát éagsúla, sula scoirfidh an maolú d'feidhm a beif aige.

1. Rialacán Uimh. 1 ón gComhairle an 15 Aibreán 1958 lena gcinntear na teangaça atá le húsáid ag Comhphobal Eacnamaiochta na hEorpa (IO 17, 6.10.1958, lch. 385) agus Rialacán Uimh. 1 ón gComhairle an 15 Aibreán 1958 lena gcinntear na teangaça atá le húsáid ag an Comhphobal Eorpach do Fhinneamh Adamhach (IO 17, 6.10.1958, lch. 401).
2. Rialacán (CE) Uimh. 920/2005 ón gComhairle lena leasaitear Rialacán Uimh. 1 an 15 Aibreán 1958 lena gcinntear an teanga atá le húsáid ag Comhphobal Eacnamaiochta na hEorpa agus Rialacán Uimh. 1 ón gComhairle an 15 Aibreán 1958 lena gcinntear an teanga atá le húsáid ag an gComhphobal Eorpach do Fhinneamh Adamhach agus lena dtugtar isteaç bearta maolaithe sealadacha ó na Rialácháin sin (IO L 156, 18.6.2005, lch. 3).
3. Rialacán (CE) Uimh. 1257/2010 ón gComhairle lena gcurtear sineadh leis na bearta maolaithe sealadacha ó Rialáchán Uimh. 1 an 15 Aibreán 1958 le na gcinntear na teangaça atá le húsáid ag Comhphobal Eacnamaiochta na hEorpa agus ó Rialáchán Uimh. 1 ón gComhairle an 15 Aibreán 1958 le na gcinntear na teangaça atá le húsáid ag an gComhphobal Eorpach do Fhinneamh Adamhach a tugadh isteaç le Rialáchán (CE) Uimh. 920/2005 (IO L 343, 29.12.2010, lch. 5).
4. Rialacán (AE, Euratom) Uimh. 2015/2264 ón gComhairle lena gcurtear sineadh agus deiradh de réir a chéile leis na bearta maolaithe sealadacha ó Rialáchán Uimh. 1 an 15 Aibreán 1958 lena gcinntear na teangaça atá le

Ghlac an Coimisiún an céad rascáil seo – an dara tuarasc cinn a rinneadh idir Eanáir 7 agus, faoi mar a leagtar síos tar tuairisc ar cé acu atá aci tiúidí an Aontais, i gcoibhne cún Rialacán Uimh. 1 a cur i bfe amac (Roimh III) nó naç bfuil. lena b'forálfaí a mhairt, sc' aige ón 1 Eanáir 2022 amac uile i nGaeilge san Iris Oifigiú figiúil eile de cuid instiúidí :

II. An dul cún cinn atá déan de réir a céile

a. Comhar le hÉirinn

D'oibriú instiúidí an Aontais an Rialacán a cur cún feidhm cuspóir sin a baint amac. Tá páirtí, go compárteac agus ta naç ndéarnadh riann roim Aontais roinnt tionscnam a ç 20 Bliain don Ghaeilge 201C an nGaeilge a méadó. Chua hÉirinn san iarraç sin agus i le hacmhainneac na Gaeilge de dhoiciméid agus d'acmhaisaib'riú ar éiceaçóras iomlán

Bunaíodh grúpa faireacáin u ina bfuil ionadaí de ó sheirbísí na hEireann cún faireacáin a cún tosaioctai bliantúla a óla

- earcaioct d'instiúidí a
- acmhainneac na solátrai
- comhar méadaite maidi
- saincheisteanna a bainne Aontais (acquis).

Chuaig an grúpa i mbun oibi sin go dtí go scoirfidh an Rial den comhar, agus sin i bfoirm taí ças na Gaeilge á gcur san na eile ar an **dul cún cinn** at leis na ceit're réimse sin.

- húsáid ag Comhphobal Eacnama ón gComhairle an 15 Aibreán 1958 ag an gComhphobal Eorpach do Rialacán (CE) Uimh. 920/2005 (i 5. Aistrítear go Gaeilge cinntí ón gC síunta a shíníu agus/nó a thabha féin, a churtear i gceangal leis ní ón 1 Eanáir 2022 amach.
6. Tuarascáil ón gCoimisiún chuga ta ag instiúidí an Aontais Eorpaí réir a chéile (COM/2019/318 final).
7. Chun críoche na tuarascála seo Coiste na Réigiún, Coiste Eacnar Eorpach Infeistiochta agus Ior Eorpaigh.
8. <https://www.gov.ie/ga/eolas/> don-ghaeilge-2010-2030/.
9. I dtaca le struchtóir an ghrúpa faoi dá dtagraitear i bhfonóta 6.

Cé naç dtagraitear don ateargaireact sa maolú, ní mór naçta-nais na seirbise teanga sin a cur san áiream còm maif, ós minic gur ag earcú ón linn çéanna daoine a bíonn seirbísí ateargaireacta agus seirbísí aistriúcháin na n-instiúidí éagsúla. Go dtí seo bí instiúidí an Aontais in ann freastal ar an éileamh ar an ateargaireact go Gaeilge. Tá dhá ateargaire buana agus ceit're ateargaire shealadacha ag Ard-Stiúrtóireact Ateangaireacta an Chaimisiúin Eorpaig, ardstiúrt óireact a freasta laíonn ar ceit're cinn d'instiúidí an Aontais¹³, agus iarraidh sí comór-tas inmeánaç a reactái le hagiadh ateargairí Gaeilge. Tháinig méadó ar líon na n-iarraçtaí a fuair Ard-Stiúrtóireact na hAteangaireacta ar ateargaireact ón nGaeilge ('Gaeilge éigniomaç'): aon iarraidh amháin a fuair sí in 2016 agus oçt n-iarraidh a fuair sí in 2020. Ó bí 2016 ann, iarradh ar Ard-Stiúrtóireact na hA-teangaireacta ateargaireact a sholátar go Gaeilge ('Gaeilge gniomaç') aon uair amháin, in 2019. Chuidig an Coimisiún cús-sa máistreacta san ateargaireact comháhala a bunú in Ollscoil na hEireann, Gaillimh, agus tacaíonn sé leis i gcoínal. i bParlaimint na hEorpa (dála Parlaimint na hEireann), cuirtear ateargaireact ón nGaeilge ar fáil i seisíoin iomlánaça (lena n-áirítear seisíoin na hoíce), ac ní cuirtear ateargaireact go Gaeilge ar fáil iontu, agus i gcás crunníe eile, cuirtear an ateargaireact ar fáil ac réamfógra a fáil.

Teastaíonn cúntóirí Gaeilge ó Oifig Foilseacáin an Aontais cún **eagartóireact teanga agus proféileoireact** a dhéanam. Tá dhá gníomhaire shealadacha Gaeilge ag obair in Oifig na bFoilseacáin faoi látair agus tátar ag iarraidh cur le hacmhainneac Ghaeilge na hoifige de réir a céile ionas go mbeidh sí i gcomhréir leis an líon foirne atá ag formór foirne na dteangaça oifigiúla eile.

Méadó Feasaçta

Ó bí 2016 ann, tá instiúidí an Aontais agus Eire ar obair ag méadó feasaçta faoi dheiseanna gairme le hagiadh teangeolaite Gaeilge in instiúidí an Aontais; mar cuid de sin, reactáladh cúig comháhail bliantúla ar an aistriúcháin agus ar an ateargaireact Ghaeilge agus comháhalaça ag ar spreagadh daoine le tabairt faoi gairm an dúiteangeolaí. Chun aird çainteoirí óga Gaeilge an lae inniu a tarraingt ar gairm an aistriúcháin, tá an comór'tas bliantúil Aistríteoirí Óga, comór'tas do dhaltai meánscoileanna Gaeilge, á eagrú ag an gCoimisiún agus ag Eirinn gaç bliain ó bí 2017 ann, agus is í Eire a dhéanann urraioçt ar na duaiseanna. Tháinig méadó ar an líon rannpáirtite sa comór'tas sin: 26 scoil a bí rannpáirtite ann in 2017 agus 34 scoil a bí rannpáirtite ann in 2020. Ó bí 2017 ann, thainig Eire seó bótar cún aird a tarraingt ar na deiseanna fostaioçta a bainneann leis an nGaeilge, go háirit'e gairmeaça in instiúidí an Aontais. Tá Straitéis nua Post AE d'Eirinn á tarraingt suas freisin cún gairmeaça san Aontas a cur cún cinn agus cún cur leis an líon ball foirne Gaeilge atá ag obair in instiúidí an Aontais. De ðeasca pandéim COVID-19, is ar líne a reactáladh cuid maif de na himeaçtaí a bí beartaite le hagiadh

2020, amhail an comháhail bliantúil a bíonn á heagrú ag Eirinn agus ag an gCoimisiún le céile. Tá iarraçtaí móra déanta ag Eirinn freisin cún iarrtóirí a ullmhú do gairmeaça in instiúidí an Aontais agus cún borradh a cur faoin earcaioct. Ó bí 2007 ann, çeap Eire srait cúsai ollscoile a teagasca dh tri meán na Gaeilge ar fad nó a raib codanna díob i nGaeilge, cúsai faoin Tionscnamh Ardscoileanna Gaeilge go háirit'e.¹⁴

Go hacomair, cé gur baineadh moll as an ráta earcaioçta i bformór na n-instiúidí in 2020 de dheasca na paindéime, tá na foirne Gaeilge sna hinstiúidí curta ar bun ar dhóig go bfuil siad ar aon struchtúr le foirne na dteangaça oifigiúla eile. Tátar fós ag earcú in 2021, rud a fágfaidh go mbeidh líon foirne na bfoirne Gaeilge inçomparáide leis an gcuid is mó d'foirne na dteangaça oifigiúla eile. Chun ágaidh a tabairt ar an gcóir'eas ard atá ann idir an foireann shealadaç agus an foireann buan, is tosaioct ag instiúidí an Aontais é comór'tas EPSO breise agus/nó comór'tas inmeánaça breise a eagrú cún foireann buan a earcú cún leanúnaças gnó agus seirbís inbuanait'e á áiritiú.

d. Acmhainneac na solátrai seirbise seaçtraça

Aistriúcháin

Déanann instiúidí an Aontais sciarta dífríúla dá gcuid oibre aistriúcháin go Gaeilge a sheaçoinsíú, faoi mar a dhéanann siad i gcás teangaça eile. Is é an Coimisiún is mó a dhéanann obair a sheaçoinsíú, agus an tionad Aistriúcháin agus an Parlaimint ina dhiaidh sin. Tá Cúirt Iníúçóirí na hEorpa, an Banc Ceannais Eorpaç agus an Banc Eorpaç Infeistiochta ag brat go hionlán ar an seaçoinsíú, cé gur lú i bfad na méideanna atá igceist. Ó bí 2016 ann, táinig méadó faoi çeatair ar an méid atátar a sheaçoinsíú.

D'eagraig an Coimisiún agus an Parlaimint glaonna nua ar tairscintí le hagiadh aistriúcháin le linn na tréimse tuairiscite cún borradh a cur faoin acmhainneac agus cún feabas a cur ar çumas na solátrai teagairt go pras don éileamh ar aistriúcháin agus feabas a cur ar an gcálioc't. Is i mí Iúil 2020 a táinig an çóras seaçoinsíte is déanaí de cuid an Chaimisiúin i bfeidhm, çóras a bfuil aon príom'conraiteoir amháin ann. Is ábar misníú iad na tórtai tosaig agus ó shin i leit cún an Coimisiún leis an méid oibre atá á sheaçoinsíú. Rinne an Parlaimint, i gcompáirt leis an gComhairle, an Chúirt Iníúçóirí, Coiste Eacnamaioç agus Sóisialta na hEorpa agus Coiste na Réigiún, glao ar tairscintí a sheoladh i mí na Samna 2018. Go luaf in 2020, tosaig an Parlaimint ag obair le conartai nua cún aistriúcháin a sheaçoinsíú, aistriúcháin go Gaeilge san áireamh. Thosaig an Chomhairle ag seaçoinsíú ábar Gaeilge den céad uair in 2020. Ní dhearna na Coistí aon obair aistriúcháin a sheaçoinsíú fós. Ar an mórcóir bíonn cálioc't maif sna hais-triúcháin Ghaeilge a fagtear tri sheaçoinsíú. D'féadfadh sé go mbeadh gá le tuilleadh acmhainneacta san earnáil seaçoinsíte

Tábla 1: An líon foirne Gaeilge in instiúidí an Aontais 2016 – 2021

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Aibreán 2021	Faoi deireadh 2021 (réamaisnéis)
Foireann	58	80	101	123	138	138	± 200
An sciar d'foireann shealadaç	57%	45%	56%	53%	60%	56%	[N/8h]

13. Fónann sí don Chaimisiún Eorpach, an Chomhairle, Coiste na Réigiún agus Coiste Eacnamaioch agus Sóisialta na hEorpa.

14. Chun tuilleadh eolais a fháil faoin Tionscnamh Ardscoileanna Gaeilge féach an tuarascáil dá dtagraitear i bhfonóta 6.

**Insular letterforms
stylistic set**

For Irish calligraphic skeletons that were too far from a common latin letterform, we drew an alternative character set in order to incorporate and make available these historical letters.

a

A

o

O

f

F

S

G

H

H

N

N

R

R

T

T

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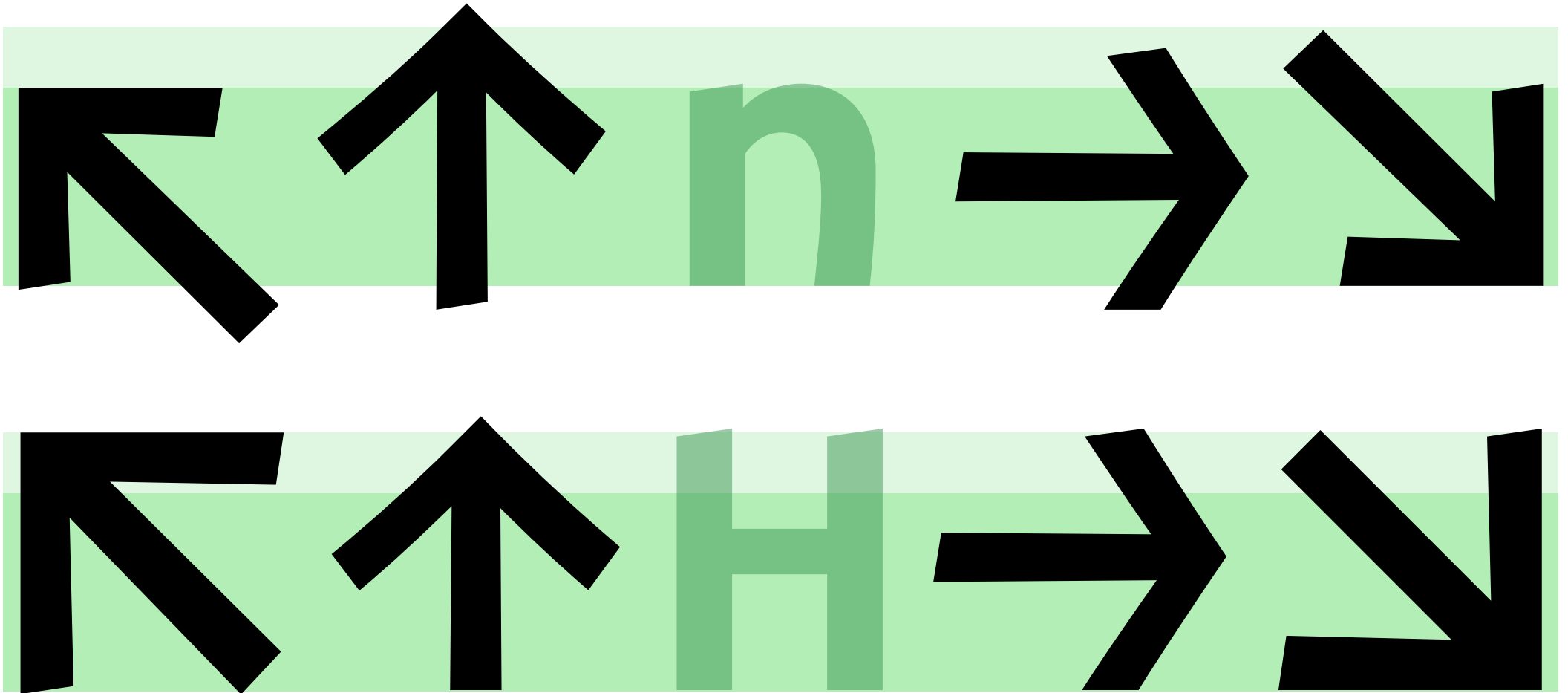
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**Signage tools**

A full range of arrows has been drawn, in order to fit various use cases, in both lowercase and uppercase (4 out of 8 arrows are visible above).

Versatility

Although designing a heavy and a regular font is a first step into the deployment of a font in a wide range of uses, the regular suffers from a lack of precision in the finalization work, and italics and other variations would be welcome.

Luid in ben úadib íarom annadfetatar cia luid, ocus birt a cróib lee. Leblaing in cróib di láim Brain co m-bói for láim inna mná, ocus ní bóí nert i láim Brain do gabáil inna cróibe.

Luid Bran íarom arabáraç for muir. Trí nonbuir a lín. Óinífer forsnaib tríb nonburaib dia comaltaib ocus comáisib. Ó robói dá lá ocus dí aidçi forsin muir, conacci a doçum in fer isin çarput íarsin muir. Canaid in fer hísín dano triçait rand n-aile dóu, ocus sloindsí dóu ocus asbert ba hé Manannán mac Lir, ocus asbert bóí aire tuídeçt i n-Érinn iar n-aimseraib cianaib, ocus nogigned mac úad i Mongán mac Fíacnai, ised foridmbíad. Caçain íarom in triçait rand sa dóu :

**Caíne amre lasiṁ mBran
iṁa çurçám tar muir zlam;
os mé im' çarput ʈi çéiṁ,
is maṣ scoçaç immaréio.**

[...]

Luidi Bran úad íarum co n-accí in n-insi. Immeraad imbecúairt, ocus slóg mâr oc ginig ocus gáireçtaíg. Doecitís uili Bran ocus a muintir, ocus ní antís fria n-accaldaim. Adaigtís trefteça gáire impu. Fóidis Bran fer dia muintir isin n-insi. Reris lia céliu ocus adaiged ginig fôu amal dóini inna hinse olçene. Immeraad in n-inis imbecúairt. Intan dotéged a fer muintire seç Bran, adgiatís a çocéli. Nísnaiccilled san immorru, açt dushéced nammâ ocus adaiged ginig fôu. Is ed ainm inna hinse so Inis Subai. Funacabsat and íarum.

Luid in ben úadib íarom annadfetatar cia luid, ocus birt a cróib lee. Leblaing in cróib di láim Brain co m-bói for láim inna mná, ocus ní bóí nert i láim Brain do gabáil inna cróibe.

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iṁa çurçám tar muir zlam;
os mé im' çarput ʈi çéiṁ,
is maṣ scoçaç immaréio.

[...]

Luidi Bran úad íarum co n-accí in n-insi. Immeraad imbecúairt, ocus slóg mâr oc ginig ocus gáireçtaíg. Doecitís uili Bran ocus a muintir, ocus ní antís fria n-accaldaim. Adaigtís trefteça gáire impu. Fóidis Bran fer dia muintir isin n-insi. Reris lia céliu ocus adaiged ginig fôu amal dóini inna hinse olçene. Immeraad in n-inis imbecúairt. Intan dotéged a fer muintire seç Bran, adgiatís a çocéli. Nísnaiccilled san immorru, açt dushéced nammâ ocus adaiged ginig fôu. Is ed ainm inna hinse so Inis Subai. Funacabsat and íarum.

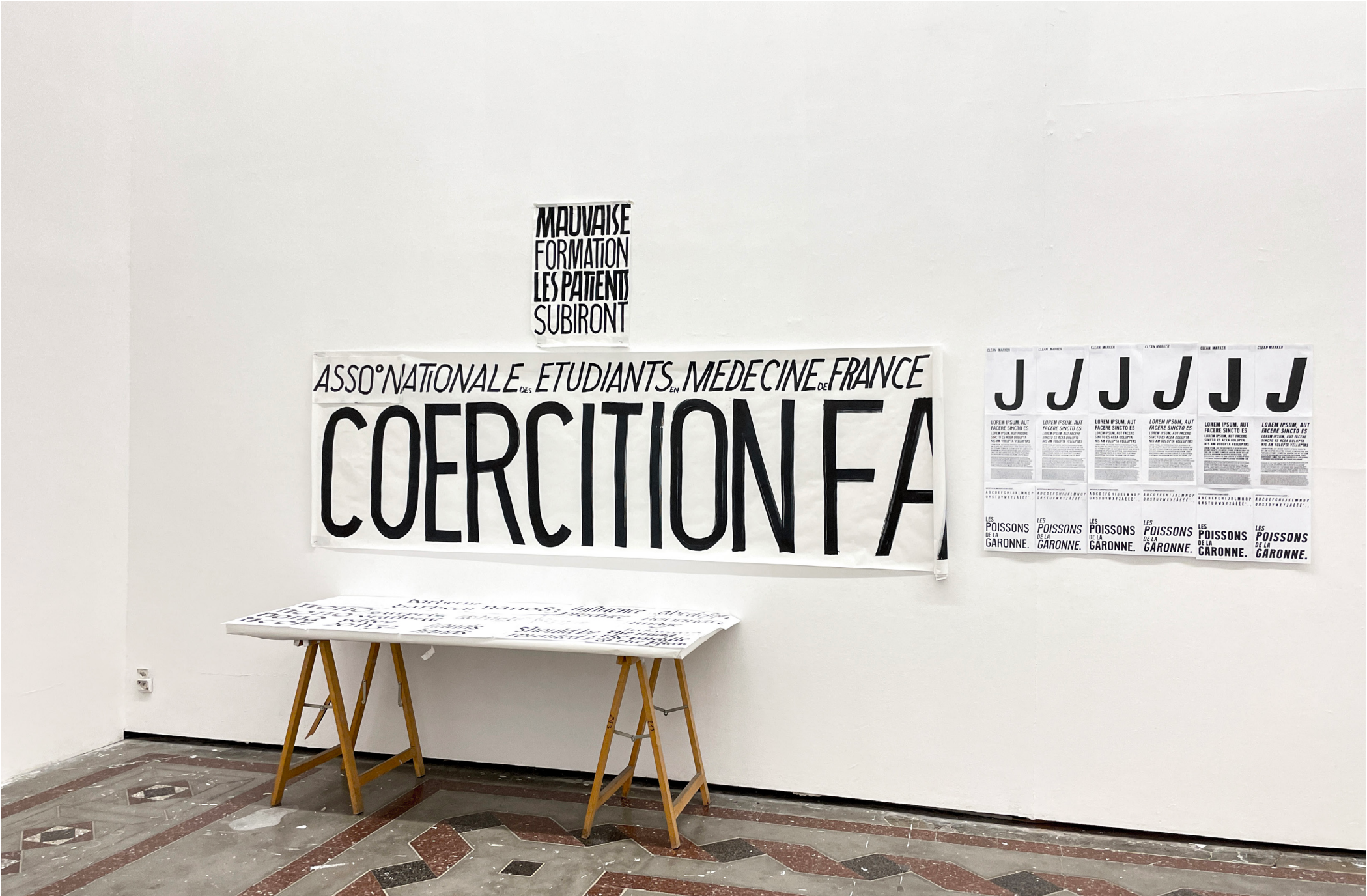


CLEAN MARKER

A FLAT BRUSH FONT FAMILY

IMITATING LETTERS DRAWN BY HAND

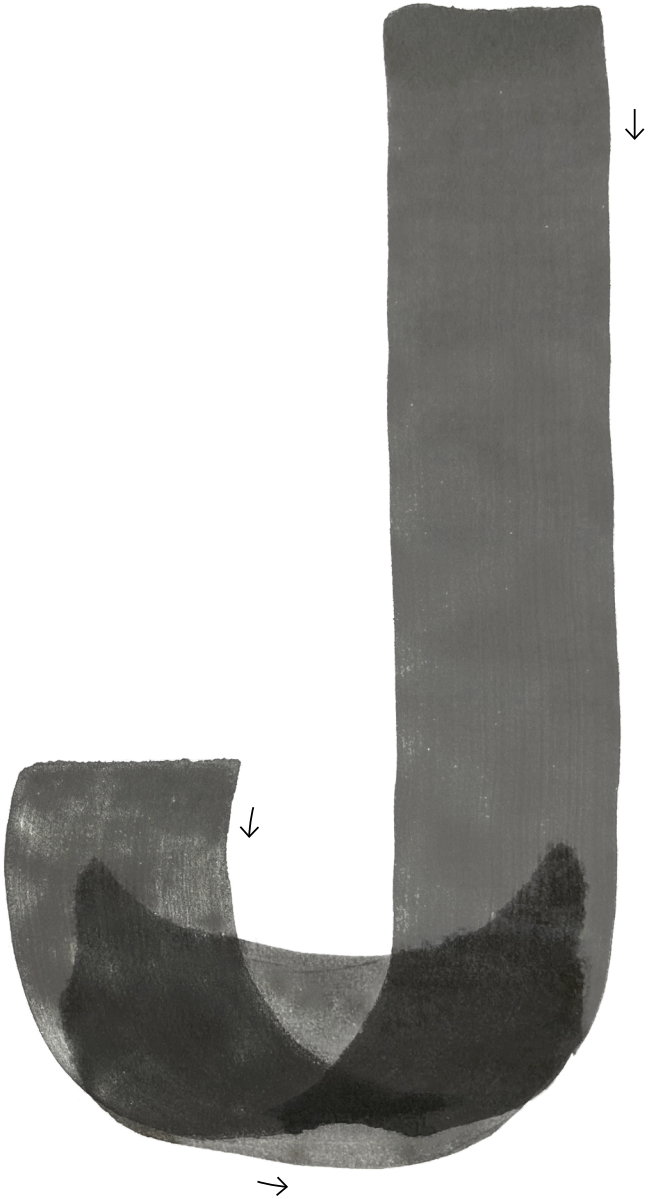
Based on a pseudo monolinear sans serif lettering *ductus* intended for flat brush/marker usage and large drawing sizes (hand drawn posters or banners), this project was a first step into type design. *Clean Marker* finds its unicity in the drawing imperfections inherent to the tool (flat nib) in conjunction with the intent (no contrast). The broken curves are a major hint of the calligraphic construction, with the tool's angle variations. **2023**



**MAUVAISE
FORMATION
LES PATIENTS
SUBIRONT**

ASSO. NATIONALE DES ETUDIANTS EN MEDECINE DE FRANCE

COERCITION FA

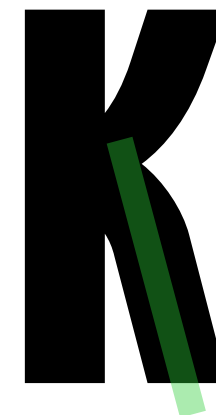
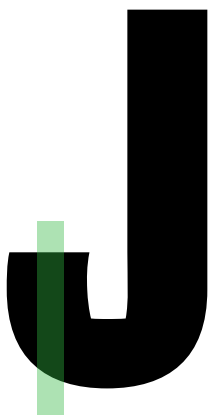
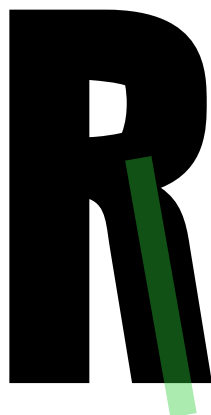
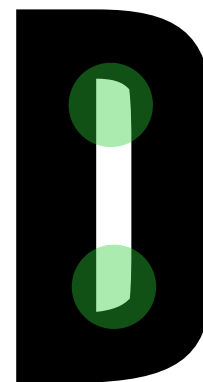
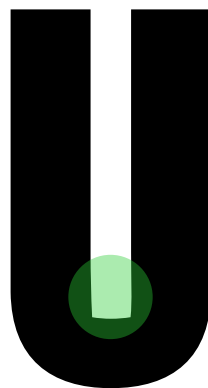
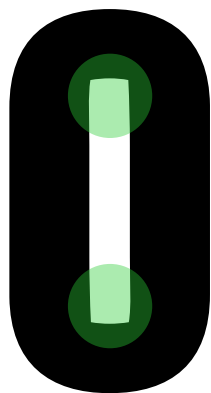


ADAPTABLE IN MOST TEXT FRAMES
WITH THE LIGHT CONDENSED, AND
CLEAR HIERARCHY IN THE FAMILY.
LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET,
CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT.
NAM A URNA AUCTOR, PULVINAR EX
QUIS, TINCIDUNT IPSUM. MAECENAS

**THEN A MEDIUM WEIGHT WITH
A REGULAR WIDTH, TO FIT SOME
OTHER CONTEXTS OF USAGE.
LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET,
CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING
ELIT. NAM A URNA AUCTOR,
PULVINAR EX QUIS, TINCIDUNT**

**A PRETTY DENSE YET LEGIBLE
TEXT IN BLACK, FOR VERY
POWERFUL HEADLINES.
LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET,
CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING
ELIT. NAM A URNA AUCTOR,
PULVINAR EX QUIS, TINCIDUNT**

**THE SAME WEIGHT BUT
CONDENSED, USABLE IN
A WIDE RANGE OF CASES.
LOREM IPSUM DOLOR
SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR
ADIPISCING ELIT. NAM A
URNA AUCTOR, PULVINAR**



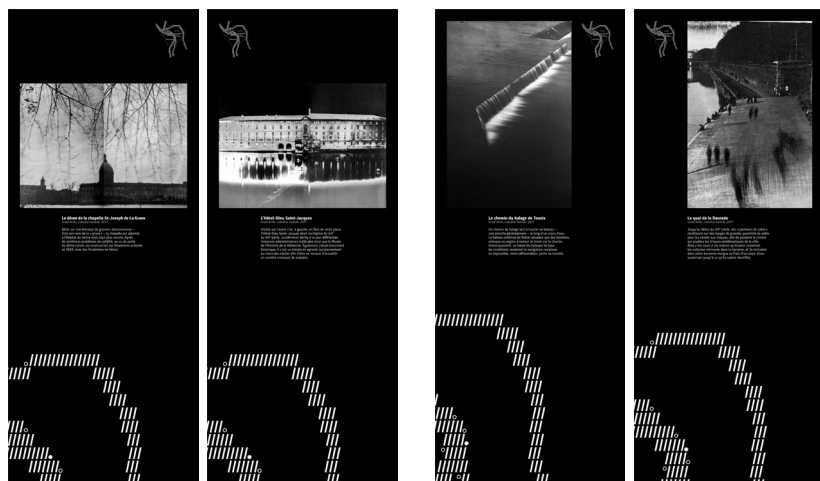
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étrange Garonne

Based on a photo series by Israël Ariño (in the context of a residency in Toulouse in 2017), this fictional project wants to exhibit his work (32 wet-collodion images) near the places they have been taken, grouped in 4 places of exhibition in the public space. The panels which expose the work are accompanied with a campaign of posters, and a booklet available at the tourist office and other places. His photographs are about the rivers crossing Toulouse, and the strangeness and unique look conveyed by the photographic technique. **2023-2024**

From letter to pattern

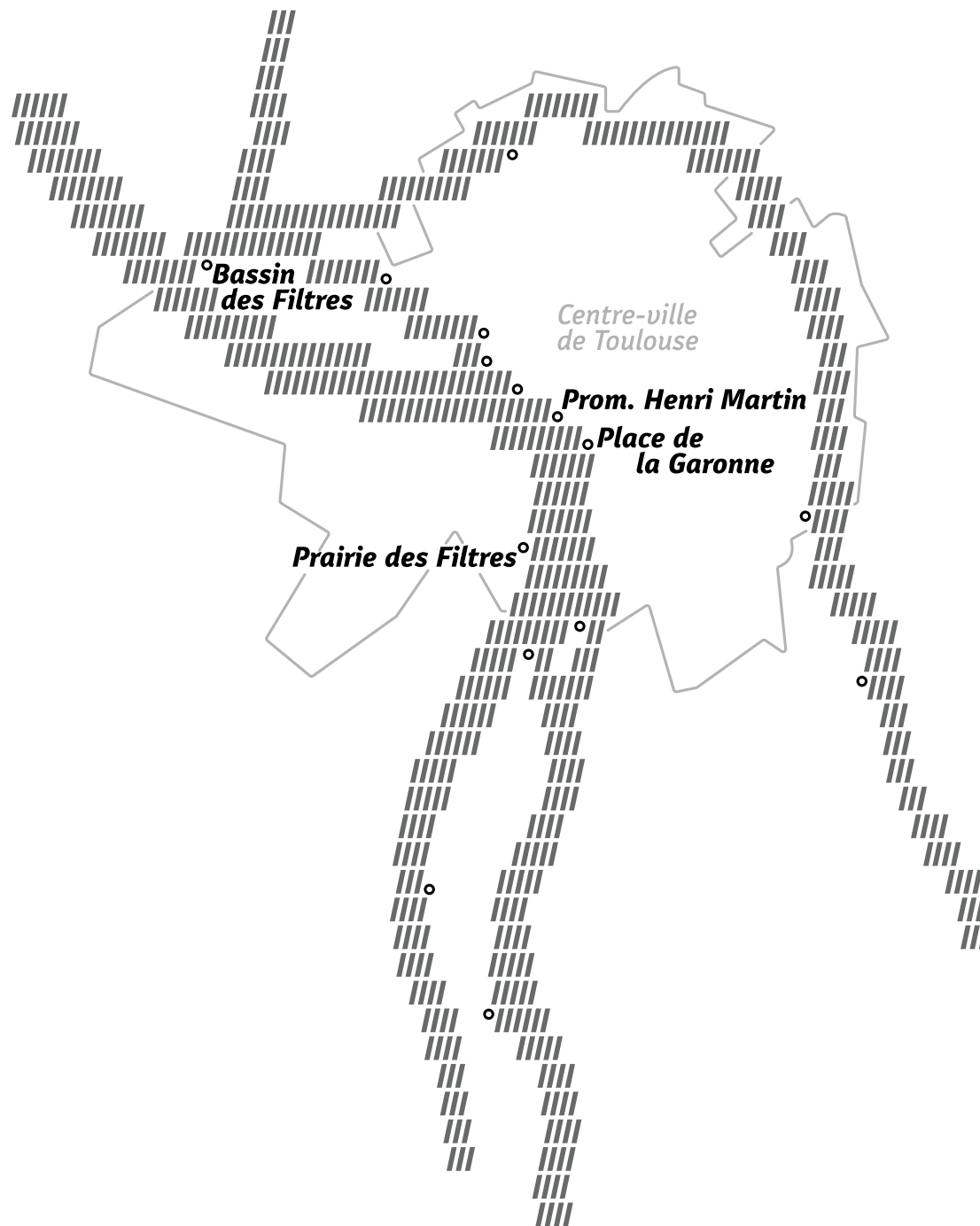
The name of the exhibition *étrange Garonne*, literally "strange Garonne" (Garonne being the main river crossing Toulouse, and the font used led to a pattern of oblique strokes, reminding water flowing (more obvious on the map).

étrange Garonne

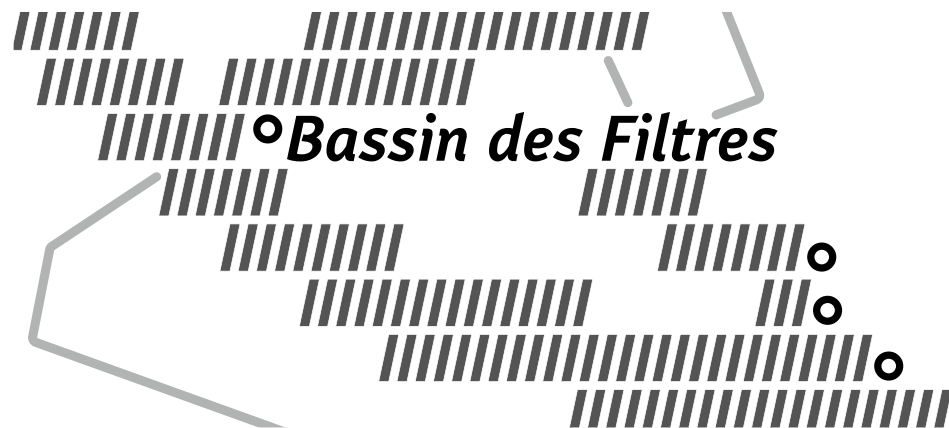
étrange Garonne

**Typeface**

The font choice (*Costanera*) helped to convey the fluidness of water, and was a good mean to soften the geometrical hardness of the pattern.

**From pattern to map**

A Toulouse map was mandatory in order to create an autonomous exhibition, indicating the 4 places of exhibition and the places where the photographs were taken



*Centre-vill
de Toulous*

SMALLEST SIZE



*Centre-ville
de Toulouse*

INTERMEDIATE SIZE

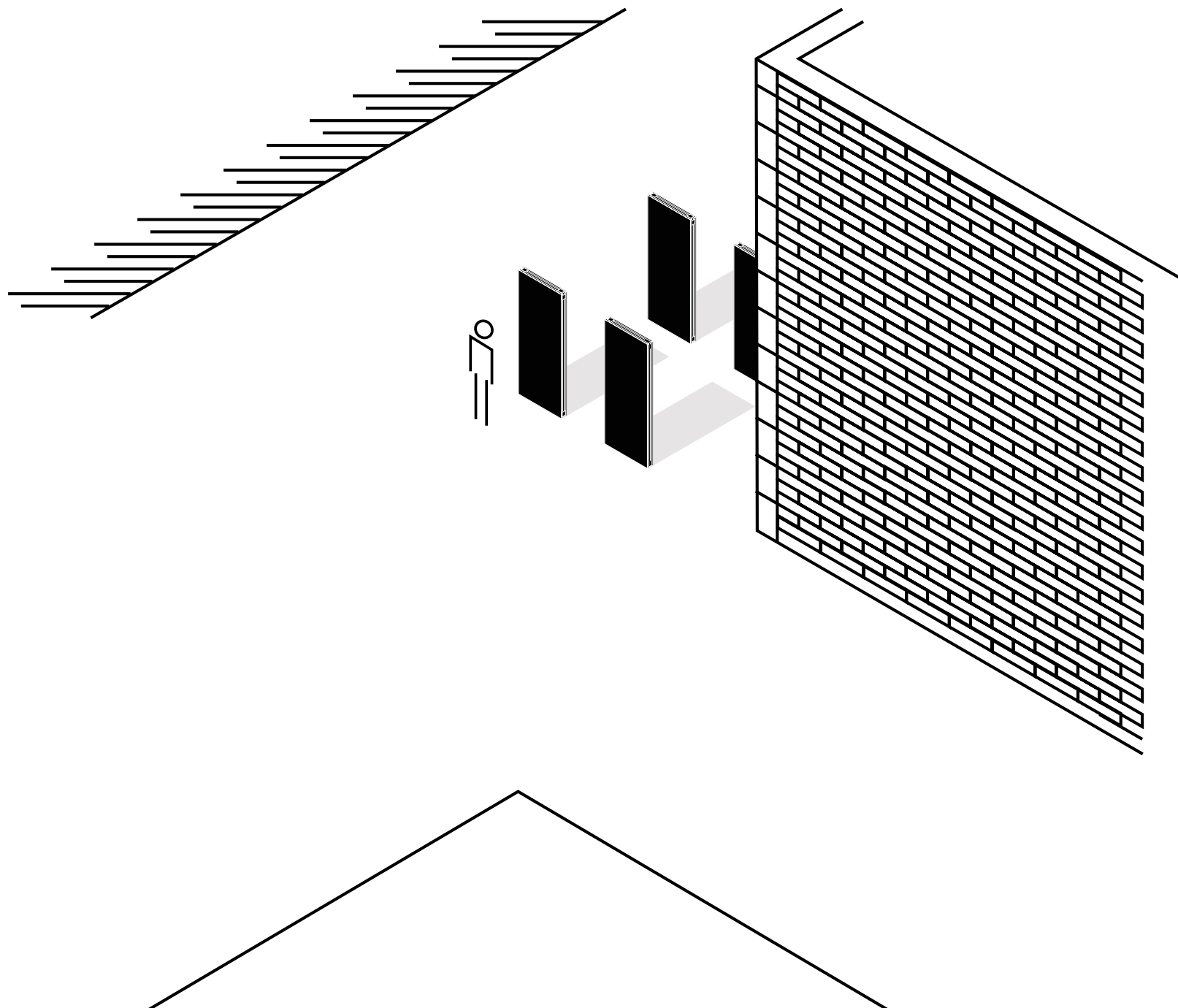


*Centre-ville
de Toulouse*

LARGEST SIZE

**Optical adaptations for
different viewing sizes**

Considering the map would be displayed in small sizes (exhibition booklet) as well as some larger ones (on the panels themselves), optical adaptations have been made.

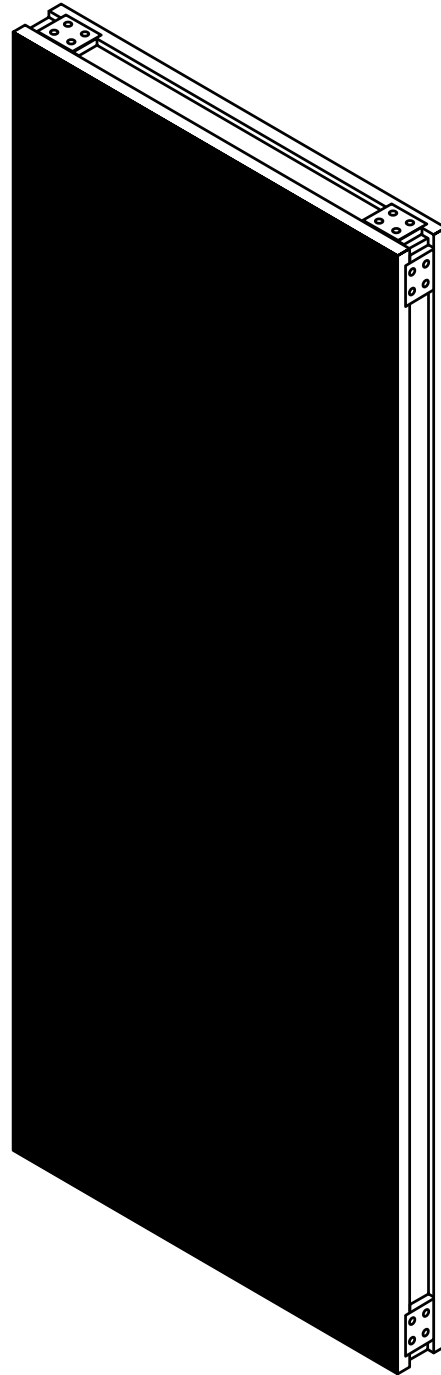


**Example of an exhibition at
*Place de la Garonne***

The panels show photographs of elements that are (nearly) in direct view. Both faces are used. They are 200 cm tall, 80 cm wide, and 10 cm deep.

Panel

The panels are printed by sublimation on aluminium, where the ink impregnates the material thoroughly, making it scratch-resistant. Moreover, the process ensures excellent image reproduction quality.



Le dôme de la chapelle St-Joseph de La Grave
Luca Arnaud, collection Portrait, 2017

Bâtie sur une éminence de grès, pluriformes – d’où son nom de la « queue » – la chapelle est adjointe à l’hôpital du même nom, bien plus ancien. Après de nombreux problèmes de stabilité, au vu du poids du dôme carré, la construction est finalement achevée en 1845, avec des fondations en béton.

L'Hôtel-Dieu Saint-Jacques
Luca Arnaud, collection Portrait, 2017

Visible sur l'autre rive, à gauche, en face de cette place, l'Hôtel-Dieu Saint-Jacques était un hôpital du XVI^e siècle. Le bâtiment abrita à ce jour différentes malades administratives médicales ainsi que le Musée de l'Histoire de la Médecine. Également classé monument historique, il s'est vu détruit et agrandi successivement au cours des siècles afin d'être en mesure d'accueillir un nombre croissant de malades.

THE MAP INDICATES THE PLACE WHERE THE PHOTOGRAPH HAS BEEN TAKEN, AND THE OTHER EXHIBITION PLACES.

THE IMAGE IN ITSELF

A BRIEF TEXT GIVING HISTORICAL DETAILS OR CONTEXT TO THE PLACE PHOTOGRAPHED, EVERY ONE OF THEM HAVE A SPECIAL MEANING OR STORY.

A DETAIL OF THE MAP IN THE CORNER, FOR BETTER VIEWING AND TO DEPLOY THE VISUAL IDENTITY OF THE EXHIBITION

Panels layout
Landscape (left) or portrait (right) aspect ratios are grouped on a single panel which layout suggests the same positioning through the panel (e.g. the map in the right then left hand side corner is positioned on the same real corner of the panel).

Le chemin du halage de Younis
Luca Arnaud, collection Portrait, 2017

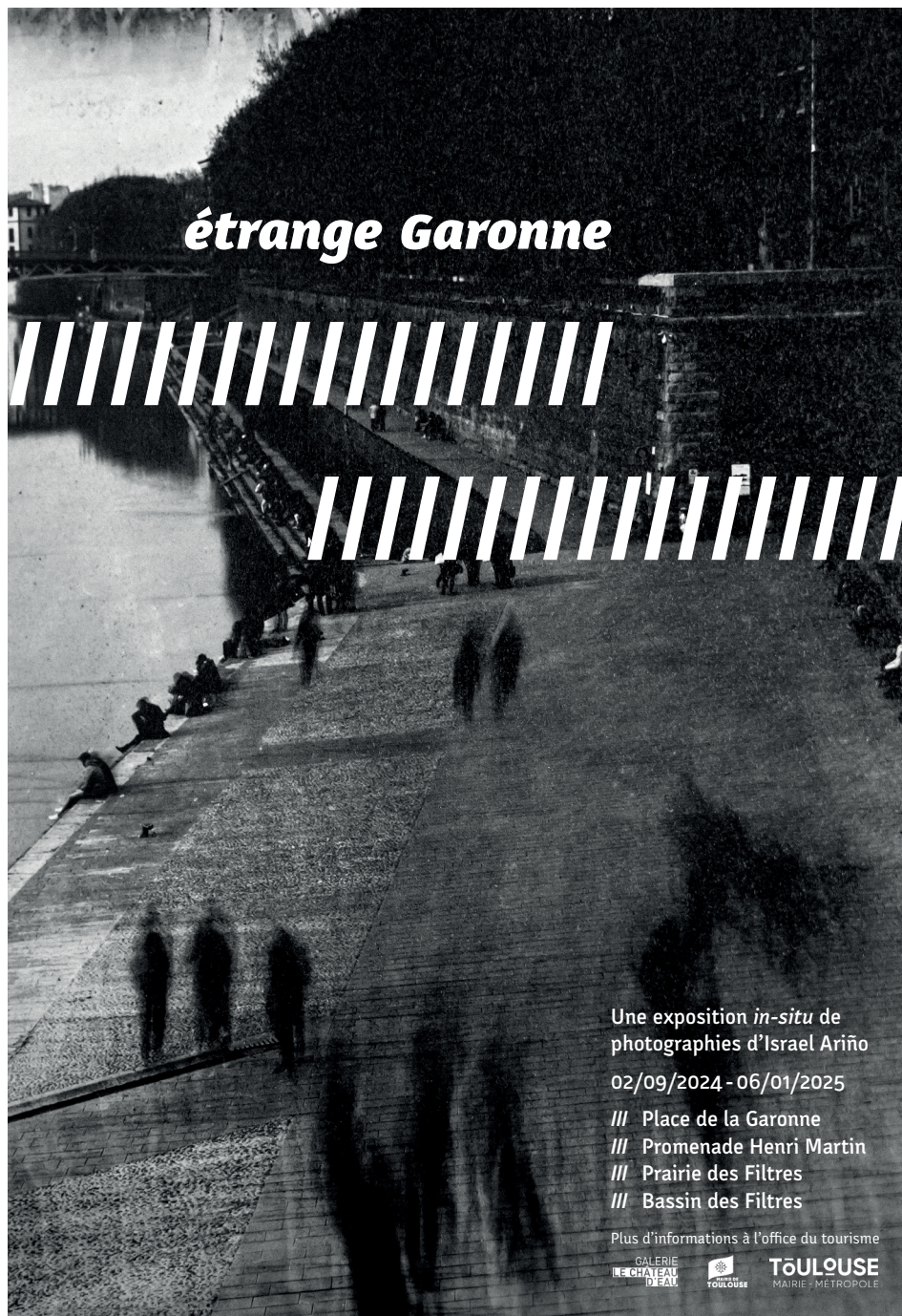
Un chemin de halage sert à tracter un bateau – une pirogue généralement – le long d'un cours d'eau. Le halage continu de flotter pendant que des halailleurs, humains ou éques, aident à tirer sur le chemin. Historiquement, on utilisait les bœufs lorsque les conditions rendaient la navigation complexe ou impossible, vents déformés, ponts ou tunnels.

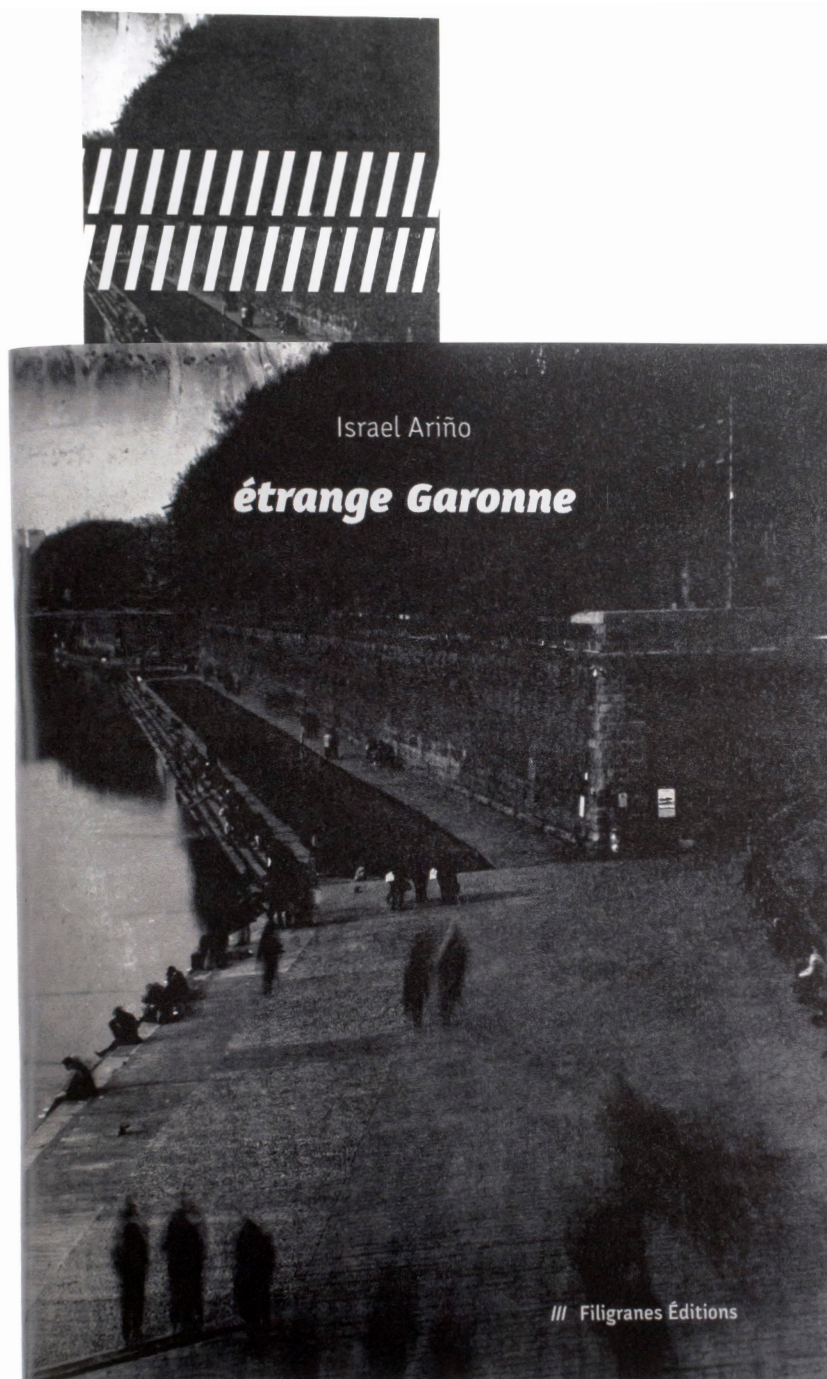
Le quai de la Daurade
Luca Arnaud, collection Portrait, 2017

Jusqu'au début du XIX^e siècle, des « pêcheurs de sable » récoltaient sur des berge de grandes quantités de sable pour les vendre aux usagers, afin de produire le ciment. Ils étaient les seuls entrepreneurs de la ville. Mais c'est aussi à cet endroit qu'étaient conservés les cadavres retrouvés dans la Garonne, et ils résistent dans cette ancienne marque du fait d'un tracé d'eau souterrain jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient identifiés.

**Panel and poster**

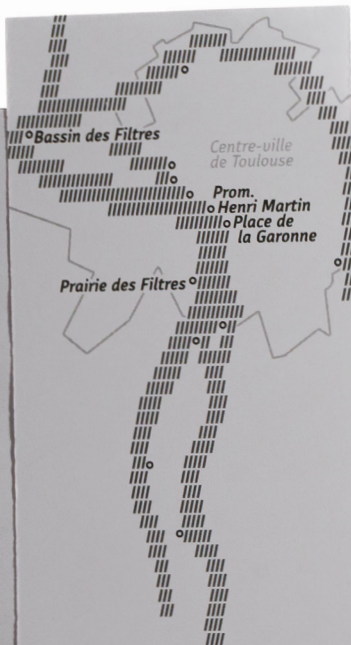
Real size prints of one face of a panel, and a poster (70×100 cm) about the exhibition.





Booklet of the exhibition

The booklet (13×16 cm) gathers the pictures and their corresponding texts. Intended to be given for free, a very light and cheap paper has been used.



Le quai de la Daurade

Israel Ariño, collodion humide, 2017

Jusqu'au début du XX^e siècle, des « pêcheurs de sable » récoltaient sur des barges de grandes quantités de sable pour les vendre aux maçons, afin de produire le ciment qui soudera les briques emblématiques de la ville. Mais c'est aussi à cet endroit qu'étaient conservés les cadavres retrouvés dans la Garonne, et ils restaient dans cette ancienne morgue au frais d'un cours d'eau souterrain jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient identifiés.



Its lightness also allows a saddle stitch binding, and once printed and folded surprisingly reveals a wavy texture, reminiscent of water. The transparency is also a point of interest, emphasizing the materiality of the photographs





Book design of Waiting for Godot, by Samuel Beckett.

Box: 14 × 13,5 × 3,5 cm

Booklets (5): 13 × 13 cm

2023

Construction

As the play is constructed in two very similar acts, the front pages are to be read in continuity (Act I), and the same applies to the back (Act II). As for the division into booklets, this was due to a technical constraint concerning the binding. To support the desire for destitution (one of the themes of the work), the binding is visibly sewn and uses relatively light paper. The booklets are protected and gathered in a box, which also provides an amusing contrast with the work, giving the idea of preciousness.



297

Silence.

Lucky s'apprête à retourner vers ses fardeaux.

141

P. Comme à un cheval. Woooo !

Lucky s'immobilise.

E. Il ne refuse jamais ?

P. Je vais vous expliquer ça. Il fouille dans ses poches. Attendez.

Il fouille. Qu'est-ce que j'ai fait de ma poire ? Il fouille. Ça alors !

Il lève une tête ahurie. D'une voix mourante. J'ai perdu mon pulvérisateur !

E. D'une voix mourante. Mon poumon gauche est très faible. Il tousse faiblement. D'une voix tonitruante. Mais mon poumon droit est en parfait état !

P. Voix normale Tant pis, je m'en passerai. Qu'est-ce que je disais ? Il réfléchit. Attendez ! Réfléchit. Ça alors ! Il lève la tête. Aidez-moi !

Layout

The typographic system emphasises the dialogue (bold and roman) compared with the didascalia (light and italic), in keeping with the will to convey destitution. To support this idea, the characters' names are reduced to an initial.

Page changes are guided by the meaning of the text. For example, the didascalia *Silence.* in a dialogue causes a jump to the next page, sometimes creating an imposing footer.



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