Mohol 1/19

### Mohol

# Mohol Thin Mohol Light Mohol Regular Mohol Bold Mohol Black Mohol Ultra

Hungarumlaut www.hungarumlaut.com

## PRINTING Founding-///achines\* Technology Broadedge Specimens ExtraBland

## Movement THINKING Graphische Characters PRACTICE Functional ZUKUNFT.

## Materials GURNOW 29,5×43,1 Sammlung modernity experiment Production

## 100 Years nowadays BUILDING Exhibition Typografie Generation Be bolder~

## Magazine Centenary un & Gar Upcoming letzwerk BAUHAUS 01.04.19+

## Werkbund Bauhaus+ MEIMAR Subscribe **ARCHIVS** Entourage Printshop<sup>4</sup>

Mohol Thin 72 pt

### Teaching & Experiment← www.mohol.hu

Mohol Light 72 pt

# Naturstudium FARBLEHRE Konstruktion%

Mohol Light 72 pt

# WERKSTATT Versuchsplatz Bauhaus Now

Mohol 10/19

Mohol Bold 72 pt

# MANIFESTO Background Synthesis of Y

Mohol Black 72 pt

### VORTRĀGE® 7 Workshops Craftmanship

Mohol Ultra 72 pt

1919–2019\*
#Worldwide
productivity

Mohol Thin 36 pt

### In his manifesto for the ¶ (Weimar) State Bauhaus,

Mohol Light 36 pt

Walter Gropius called for new beginning for building

Mohol Regular 36 pt

Theo van Doesburg, a Dutch artist, propagandist and → ¥

Mohol Bold 36 pt

Technologically-orientated world. Pragmatic, functional

Mohol Black 36 pt

Between 1919 & 1923...
Various [cities] signalled!

Mohol Ultra 36 pt

WASSILY KANDINSKY Synthesis of the art 1919 Mohol Thin 18 pt

The Bauhaus was founded by Walter Gropius in Weimar. The German term Bauhaus—literally "building house"—was understood as meaning "School of Building", but in spite of its name and the fact that its founder was an architect, the

Mohol Light 18 pt

Nonetheless, it was founded with the idea of creating a "total" work of art (Gesamtkunstwerk) in which all arts, including architecture, would eventually be brought together. The Bauhaus style later became one of the most

Mohol Regular 18 pt

Modernist architecture and art, design and architectural education. The Bauhaus had a profound influence upon subsequent developments in art, architecture, graphic design, interior design, industrial design, and typography.

Mohol Bold 18 pt

The school existed in three German cities: Weimar from 1919 to 1925, Dessau from 1925 to 1932, and Berlin from 1932 to 1933, under three different architect-directors: Walter Gropius from 1919 to 1928, Hannes

Mohol Black 18 pt

The entire movement of German architectural modernism was known as Neues Bauen. Beginning in June 1907, Peter Behrens' pioneering industrial design work for the German electrical company AEG successfully integrated

Mohol Ultra 18 pt

The Bauhaus was founded at a time when the German zeitgeist had turned from emotional Expressionism to the matter-of-fact New Objectivity. An entire group of working architects, including Erich Mendelsohn, Bruno

Mohol 13/19

Mohol Thin, Bold 9 pt

Moholy-Nagy wurde 1923 als Nachfolger von Johannes Itten Formmeister der Metallwerkstatt und Leiter des Vorkurses am Bauhaus in Weimar. Er lehrte dort und später in Dessau bis 1928. Moholy-Nagy war einer der bedeutendsten Lehrer am Bauhaus;er war Assistent von Walter Gropius und beschäftigte sich daneben mit typografischen Entwürfen und Fotografie. Seit 1924 war er zusammen mit Gropius Herausgeber der Bauhausbücher. 1928 gründete er in Berlin ein eigenes Atelier und heiratete die Kunsthistorikerin und Architekturkritikerin Sibyl Moholy-Nagy. 1933 begann die Zusammenarbeit mit der Werbeabteilung des Jenaer Glaswerks Schott & Gen, für die er eine vollkommen neuartige Werbung für das von Wilhelm Wagenfeld gestaltete Hauswirtschaftsglas des Unternehmens schuf.

Mohol Light, Black 9 pt

In England, Moholy-Nagy formed part of the circle of émigré artists and intellectuals who based themselves in Hampstead. Moholy-Nagy lived in the Isokon building with Walter Gropius for eight months and then settled in Golders Green. Gropius and Moholy-Nagy planned to establish an English version of the Bauhaus but could not secure backing, and then Moholy-Nagy was turned down for a teaching job at the Royal College of Art. Moholy-Nagy made his way in London by taking on various design jobs including Imperial Airways and a shop display for men's underwear. He photographed contemporary architecture for the Architectural Review where the assistant editor was John Betjeman who commissioned Moholy-Nagy to make documentary photographs to illustrate his book An Oxford University Chest.

Mohol Regular, Ultra 9 pt

Perhaps his most enduring achievement is the construction of the "Lichtrequisit einer elektrischen Bühne" (completed 1930), a device with moving parts meant to have light projected through it in order to create mobile light reflections and shadows on nearby surfaces. Made with the help of the Hungarian architect **Istvan Seboek** for the Deutscher Werkbund exhibition held in Paris during the summer of 1930, and after his death, it was dubbed the **"Light-Space Modulator"** and was seen as a pioneer achievement of kinetic sculpture. Given his intention for it, it might more accurately be seen as one of the earliest examples of Light Art. Moholy-Nagy was photography editor of the Dutch avant-garde magazine International Revue i 10 from **1927 to 1929**. He designed stage sets for successful and controversial operatic and theatrical productions, designed exhibitions and books, created ad campaigns, wrote articles and made films. His studio employed artists and designers such as Istvan Seboek, György Kepes and Andor Weininger.

Mohol 14/19

### Mohol Thin, Bold 6 pt

Moholy-Nagy wurde 1923 als Nachfolger von **Johannes Itten** Formmeister der **Metallwerkstatt** und Leiter des Vorkurses am Bauhaus in Weimar. Er lehrte dort und später in Dessau bis 1928. **Moholy-Nagy** war einer der bedeutendsten Lehrer am Bauhaus;er war Assistent von **Walter Gropius** und beschäftigte sich daneben mit typografischen Entwürfen und Fotografie. **Seit 1924 war er zusammen mit Gropius Herausgeber der Bauhausbücher.** 

1928 gründete er in Berlin ein eigenes Atelier und heiratete die Kunsthistorikerin und Architekturkritikerin Sibyl Moholy-Nagy. 1933 begann die Zusammenarbeit mit der Werbeabteilung des Jenaer Glaswerks Schott & Gen, für die er eine vollkommen neuartige Werbung für das von Wilhelm Wagenfeld gestaltete Hauswirtschaftsglas des Unternehmens schuf.

Da er in **Deutschland** ein Berufsverbot erhielt, emigrierte er ein Jahr nach Hitlers Machtergreifung 1934 zunächst nach Amsterdam, dann nach England **(1935–1937)** und später in die USA, wo er das **New Bauhaus** in Chicago sowie nach dessen Schließung 1938/39 die Nachfolgeeinrichtung School of Design gründete und leitete.

### Mohol Light, Black 6 pt

In England, Moholy-Nagy formed part of the circle of émigré artists and intellectuals who based themselves in Hampstead. Moholy-Nagy lived in the Isokon building with Walter Gropius for eight months and then settled in Golders Green. Gropius and Moholy-Nagy planned to establish an English version of the Bauhaus but could not secure backing, and then Moholy-Nagy was turned down for a teaching job at the Royal College of Art. Moholy-Nagy made his way in London by taking on various design jobs including Imperial Airways and a shop display for men's underwear. He photographed contemporary architecture for the Architectural Review where the assistant editor was John Betjeman who commissioned Moholy-Nagy to make documentary photographs to illustrate his book An Oxford University Chest.

In 1936, he was commissioned by fellow Hungarian film producer Alexander Korda to design special effects for Things to Come. Working at Denham Studios, Moholy-Nagy created kinetic sculptures and abstract light effects, but they were rejected by the film's director. At the invitation of Leslie Martin, he gave a lecture to the architecture school of Hull School of Art.

### Mohol Regular, Ultra 6 pt

Perhaps his most enduring achievement is the construction of the "Lichtrequisit einer elektrischen Bühne" (completed 1930), a device with moving parts meant to have light projected through it in order to create mobile light reflections and shadows on nearby surfaces.

Made with the help of the Hungarian architect Istvan Seboek for the Deutscher Werkbund exhibition held in Paris during the summer of 1930, and after his death, it was dubbed the "Light-Space Modulator" and was seen as a pioneer achievement of kinetic sculpture. Given his intention for it, it might more accurately be seen as one of the earliest examples of Light Art. Moholy-Nagy was photography editor of the Dutch avant-garde magazine International Revue i 10 from 1927 to 1929. He designed stage sets for successful and controversial operatic and theatrical productions, designed exhibitions and books, created ad campaigns, wrote articles and made films. His studio employed artists and designers such as Istvan Seboek, György Kepes and Andor Weininger.

Mohol 15/19

### Mohol Thin, Bold 5 pt

Moholy-Nagy wurde 1923 als Nachfolger von **Johannes Itten** Formmeister der **Metallwerkstatt** und Leiter des Vorkurses am Bauhaus in Weimar. Er lehrte dort und später in Dessau bis 1928. **Moholy-Nagy** war einer der bedeutendsten Lehrer am Bauhaus;er war Assistent von **Walter Gropius** und beschäftigte sich daneben mit typografischen Entwürfen und Fotografie. **Seit 1924 war er zusammen mit Gropius Herausgeber der Bauhausbücher**.

1928 gründete er in Berlin ein eigenes Atelier und heiratete die Kunsthistorikerin und Architekturkritikerin Sibyl Moholy-Nagy. 1933 begann die Zusammenarbeit mit der Werbeabteilung des Jenaer Glaswerks Schott & Gen, für die er eine vollkommen neuartige Werbung für das von Wilhelm Wagenfeld gestaltete Hauswirtschaftsglas des Unternehmens schuf.

Da er in **Deutschland** ein Berufsverbot erhielt, emigrierte er ein Jahr nach Hitlers Machtergreifung 1934 zunächst nach Amsterdam, dann nach England **(1935–1937)** und später in die USA, wo er das **New Bauhau**s in Chicago sowie nach dessen Schließung 1938/39 die Nachfolgeeinrichtung School of Design gründete und leitete.

### Mohol Light, Black 5 pt

In England, Moholy-Nagy formed part of the circle of émigré artists and intellectuals who based themselves in Hampstead. Moholy-Nagy lived in the Isokon building with Walter Gropius for eight months and then settled in Golders Green. Gropius and Moholy-Nagy planned to establish an English version of the Bauhaus but could not secure backing, and then Moholy-Nagy was turned down for a teaching job at the Royal College of Art. Moholy-Nagy made his way in London by taking on various design jobs including Imperial Airways and a shop display for men's underwear. He photographed contemporary architecture for the Architectural Review where the assistant editor was John Betjeman who commissioned Moholy-Nagy to make documentary photographs to illustrate his book An Oxford University Chest.

In 1936, he was commissioned by fellow Hungarian film producer Alexander Korda to design special effects for Things to Come. Working at Denham Studios, Moholy-Nagy created kinetic sculptures and abstract light effects, but they were rejected by the film's director. At the invitation of Leslie Martin, he gave a lecture to the architecture school of Hull School of Art.

### Mohol Regular, Ultra 5 pt

Perhaps his most enduring achievement is the construction of the "Lichtrequisit einer elektrischen Bühne" (completed 1930), a device with moving parts meant to have light projected through it in order to create mobile light reflections and shadows on nearby surfaces.

Made with the help of the Hungarian architect Istuan Seboek for the Deutscher Werkbund exhibition held in Paris during the summer of 1930, and after his death, it was dubbed the "Light-Space Modulator" and was seen as a pioneer achievement of kinetic sculpture. Given his intention for it, it might more accurately be seen as one of the earliest examples of Light Art. Moholy-Magy was photography editor of the Dutch avant-garde magazine International Revue i 10 from 1927 to 1929. He designed stage sets for successful and controversial operatic and theatrical productions, designed exhibitions and books, created ad campaigns, wrote articles and made films. His studio employed artists and designers such as Istvan Seboek, György Kepes and Andor Weininger.

**ABCDEFGHIJKL/MNOPQRSTUVWXYZ** Uppercase

ÁÀÂÄÅĀÄĀÆÆĆĈČĊÇĎÐÐÞÉÈĒĖĒĒĒĞĞĞĞĢĤĦÍÌÎİÏĪĬĨĮIJ Uppercase accented

ŰĴĴĶĹĽĻĿŁŃŇÑŊŊÓŐÒÔÖŌŎŐØØŒŒŔŘŖŚŜŠŞŖſŤŢŢŦÚŰÙÛÜ

ŮŪŬŨUŴŴŴŶŶŶŸŹŽŻ

abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz Lowercase

áàâäåääääaææcccccddðbéèêèëëeegġġġġĥħíìîiïīĭijijíjíjkĸĺľlŀń Lowercase accented

ňñnnnóöòôöōŏŏøøœŕřṛśŝšṣṣſßťţţŧúűùûüůūŭũųẃwwwwwŵŷŷÿźžż

۰..:;...ا¡¡i?¿ć‴٫‴»م,<><<>>--\_-• **Punctuations** 

/\|O[]{}¶|†#@#\\\$Nº@@®™ao\* & Various

1234567890 **Figures** 

1234567890 **Tabular Figures** 

1234567890 Superscript

Fractions 1/41/23/4

\$¢£¤¥€f^~™+-=≠≈±x÷/⇔≤≥¬%%°u∆π Currency, Math

Ligature WWW

Arrows  $\forall A \rightarrow A \land A \leftarrow C$ 

IXa≍ **Alternates** 

ÍÌÎİÏĪĬĨJáàâäåāăãaææ Accented alternates

ÁÀÂÄÅĀĂÃAÆĆĈČĊÇĎÐÐÞÉÈÊĚĒĒĒĒĞĞĞĞGĤĦÍÌÎÏÏĬĬĬĬĬŰŰĴ Alternates for

KĹĽĿĿŇŇŇNÓŐÒÔÖŌŎŐØØŒŒŔŘRŚŜŠŞSŤŢŢŢŰŰÙŨÜŮŪŬŨŲ large size

**WWWXYYYZŽ**Ž

áààäääääääææéccccddðéèèèëëëĕĕgggggĥħíììïïïĭjijjjjkĺľļŀń ňñn nóőòôōŏŏøøœŕřrśŝšṣṣttttúűùūüůūŭŭuwwwwwwyŷŷÿźžż

+-=≠≈±×÷/<>≤≥¬%%°

 $\uparrow 7 \rightarrow \downarrow \downarrow \lor \leftarrow \Gamma$ 

Stylistic Set 1 ss01 / Large Size Alternative glyphs for larger sizes

(¡Lärg-er!)

(¡Lärg-er!)

Stylistic Set 2 ss02/a Alternative 'a' character

alternätes

alternätes

Stylistic Set 3 ss03 / Xx Alternative 'X and x' characters

**Exiles-X** 

Exiles-X

Stylistic Set 4 ss04 / I Alternative 'I' character

SIGNAGE

SIGNIAGE

Case sensitive forms case

[;B:A-U!]

[iB:A-U!]

Localized forms loct

BIJENKORF

BUENKORF

Historical forms hist

Geschichte

**Geschichte** 

Tabular Figures zero

1234567890

1234567890

Superscript sups

1234567890

1234567890

Fractions frac

23/4

2 3/4

Standard Ligature liga

www.mohol.hu www.mohol.hu

**Discretionary Ligatures** dlig

<- -> -^ ^-

 $\leftarrow \rightarrow \wedge \vee$ 

Styles

Mohol Thin
Mohol Light
Mohol Regular
Mohol Bold
Mohol Black
Mohol Ultra

### Supported languages

Afrikaans, Albanian, Asu, Basque, Bemba, Bena, Bosnian, Catalan, Chiga, Colognian, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Embu, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Friulian, Galician, Ganda, German, Gusii, Hungarian, Icelandic, Inari Sami, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Jola-Fonyi, Kabuverdianu, Kalaallisut, Kalenjin, Kamba, Kikuyu, Kinyarwanda, Latvian, Lithuanian, Low German, Lower Sorbian, Luo, Luxembourgish, Luyia, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Meru, Morisyen, North Ndebele, Northern Sami, Norwegian Bokmål, Norwegian Nynorsk, Nyankole, Oromo, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Romansh, Rombo, Rundi, Rwa, Samburu, Sango, Sangu, Scottish Gaelic, Sena, Shambala, Shona, Slovak, Slovenian, Soga, Somali, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Swiss German, Taita, Teso, Turkish, Turkmen, Upper Sorbian, Vunjo, Walser, Welsh, Western Frisian, Zulu

Contact

Hungarumlaut Adam Katyi

Brockmanngasse 5. 8010 Graz Austria

www.hungarumlaut.com adam@hungarumlaut.com

Copyright

© 2018. Hungarumlaut, Adam Katyi All rights reserved

