

Beatrice

Beatrice Extrabold
Beatrice Extrabold Italic
Beatrice Bold
Beatrice Bold Italic
Beatrice Semibold
Beatrice Semibold Italic
Beatrice Medium
Beatrice Medium Italic
Beatrice Regular
Beatrice Regular Italic
Beatrice Light
Beatrice Light Italic
Beatrice Thin
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Beatrice Deck Extrabold
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Beatrice Display Thin Italic

SOLITUDE

Extrabold – 70pt

AUGURIES

Bold – 70pt

PATTERNS

Semibold – 70pt

BUKOWSKI

Medium – 70pt

REYNOLDS

Book – 70pt

SEA FEVER

Light – 70pt

LOVESONG

Thin – 70pt

ROSSETTI

Extrabold Italic – 70pt

EMERSON

Bold Italic – 70pt

DOMINION

Semibold Italic – 70pt

GINSBURG

Medium Italic – 70pt

FLANDERS

Book Italic – 70pt

LISTENERS

Light Italic – 70pt

ANZALDÚA

Thin Italic – 70pt

Television

Extrabold – 70pt

Sonnet 54

Bold – 70pt

Character

Semibold – 70pt

Reasoning

Medium – 70pt

Happiness

Book – 70pt

Everybody

Light – 70pt

Al-Muhalhil

Thin – 70pt

California

Extrabold Italic – 70pt

Palanquin

Bold Italic – 70pt

Endearing

Semibold Italic – 70pt

Silverstein

Medium Italic – 70pt

Friendship

Book Italic – 70pt

Arithmetic

Light Italic – 70pt

Philosophy

Thin Italic – 70pt

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX
The Old Wooden Cradle

Extrabold – 70pt

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
The Rival Poet Sonnets

Bold – 70pt

RABINDRANATH TAGORE
On The Nature Of Love

Semibold – 70pt

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH
Calais, August 15, 1802

Medium – 70pt

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY
To Jane: The Recollection

Book – 70pt

EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY
When The Year Grows Old

Light – 70pt

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR
Farm House By The River

Thin – 70pt

CHARLES BAUDELAIRE
Fantôme (A Phantom)

Extrabold – 70pt

WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS
Her Vision In The Wood

Bold – 70pt

HENRY DAVID THOREAU
I Am The Autumnal Sun

Semibold – 70pt

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL
Indian-Summer Reverie

Medium – 70pt

ANNA SWIRSZCZYNSKA
She Does Not Remember

Book – 70pt

RALPH WALDO EMERSON
The Chartist's Complaint

Light – 70pt

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY
The Best is Good Enough

Thin – 70pt

18pt – Mixed Weights

Ella Wheeler Wilcox (November 5, 1850 – October 30, 1919) was an American author and poet. Her works include ***Poems of Passion and Solitude***, which contains the lines “Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep alone”. Her autobiography, ***The Worlds and I***, was published in 1918.

14pt / 20 – Mixed Weights

Her poem, ***Solitude***, was first published in the **February 25, 1883** issue of ***The New York Sun***. The inspiration for the poem came as she was travelling to attend the Governor’s inaugural ball in Madison, Wisconsin. **On her way to the celebration, there was a young woman dressed in black sitting across the aisle from her.** The woman was crying. Miss Wheeler sat next to her and sought to comfort her for the rest of the journey.

11pt / 17 – Mixed Weights (alternate a)

The following statement expresses Wilcox’s unique blending of New Thought, Spiritualism, and a Theosophical belief in reincarnation: “As we think, act, and live here today, we build the structures of our homes in spirit realms after we leave earth, **and we build karma for future lives, thousands of years to come, on this earth or other planets.** Life will assume new dignity, and labor new interest for us, **when we come to the knowledge that death is but a continuation of life and labor, in higher planes.**”

8pt / 12 – Mixed Weights

Her final words in her autobiography *The Worlds and I*: “From this mighty storehouse (of God, and the hierarchies of Spiritual Beings) we may gather wisdom and knowledge, and receive light and power, as we pass through this preparatory room of earth, which is only one of the innumerable mansions in our Father’s house. Think on these things”. **Ella Wheeler Wilcox** died of cancer on October 30, 1919 in Short Beach, Connecticut.

6pt / 10 – Mixed Weights

A popular poet rather than a literary poet, in her poems she expresses sentiments of cheer and optimism in plainly written, rhyming verse. Her world view is expressed in the title of her poem “**Whatever Is—Is Best**”, suggesting an echo of Alexander Pope’s “**Whatever is, is right**,” a concept formally articulated by Gottfried Leibniz and parodied by Voltaire’s character Doctor Pangloss in *Candide*. None of Wilcox’s works were included by F. O. Matthiessen in *The Oxford Book of American Verse*, but Hazel Felleman chose fourteen of her poems for *Best Loved Poems of the American People*, while Martin Gardner selected “The Way Of The World” and “The Winds of Fate” for *Best Remembered Poems*.

90pt

Teasdale

40pt

Teasdale was a member of *The Potters*, led by Lillie Rose Ernst.

30pt

The group of female artists published The Potter's Wheel from 1904 to 1907

20pt

The poem “*There Will Come Soft Rains*” from her 1920 collection *Flame and Shadow* inspired and is featured in a famous short story of the same name by Ray Bradbury.

18pt

Teasdale was born on *August 8, 1884*. She had poor health for much of her childhood, so she was home schooled until age 9. It was at age 10 that she was well enough to begin school. She started at Mary Institute in 1898, but switched to Hosmer Hall in 1899, graduating in 1903.

14pt / 21

From 1904 to 1907, Teasdale was a member of *The Potters*, a group of female artists in their late teens and early twenties who published *The Potter's Wheel*, a monthly artistic and literary magazine in St. Louis. Teasdale's first poem was published in *Reedy's Mirror*, a local newspaper, in 1907. Her first collection of poems, *Sonnets to Duse and Other Poems*, was published that same year.

11pt / 17 - Alternate 'a' (SS03)

A common urban legend surrounds Teasdale's suicide. The poem "*I Shall Not Care*" was speculated to be her suicide note because of its depressing undertone. The legend claims that her poem "*I Shall Not Care*" (*which features themes of abandonment, bitterness, and contemplation of death*) was penned as a suicide note to a former lover. However, the poem was actually first published in her 1915 collection *Rivers to the Sea*, a full 18 years before her suicide.

8pt / 12

Teasdale's second collection, *Helen of Troy and Other Poems*, was published in 1911. It was well received by critics, who praised its lyrical mastery and romantic subject matter. From 1911 to 1914 Teasdale was courted by several men, including the poet *Vachel Lindsay*, who was truly in love with her but did not feel that he could provide enough money or stability to keep her satisfied.

6pt / 10

Teasdale's third poetry collection, *Rivers to the Sea*, was published in 1915. It was and is a bestseller, being reprinted several times. In 1916 she and Filsinger moved to New York City, where they lived in an Upper West Side apartment on Central Park West. In 1918 she won a Pulitzer Prize for her 1917 poetry collection *Love Songs*. It was "made possible by a special grant from The Poetry Society"; however, the sponsoring organization now lists it as the earliest Pulitzer Prize for Poetry (inaugurated 1922). Filsinger's constant business travel caused Teasdale much loneliness.

90pt

Neruda

40pt

Ricardo Basoalto was often known by his pen name *Pablo Neruda*.

30pt

A Chilean poet, diplomat, and politician, Neruda was already known as a poet at age 13.

20pt

He wrote in a variety of styles, including *surrealist poems, historical epics, overtly political manifestos, a prose autobiography, and passionate love poems.*

18pt - Closed Top '4' (SS07)

Neruda occupied many diplomatic positions in various countries during his lifetime and served a term as a Senator for the Chilean Communist Party. When President Gabriel González Videla outlawed communism in Chile in 1948, a warrant was issued for Neruda's arrest.

14pt / 21

Neruda was hospitalised with cancer at the time of the coup d'état led by *Augusto Pinochet* that overthrew *Allende's* government, but returned home after a few days when he suspected a doctor of injecting him with an unknown substance for the purpose of murdering him on *Pinochet's* orders. *Neruda died in his house in Isla Negra on 23 September 1973, just hours after leaving the hospital.*

11pt / 17

Although it was long reported that he died of heart failure, the Interior Ministry of the Chilean government issued a statement in 2015 acknowledging a Ministry document indicating the government's official position that "*it was clearly possible and highly likely*" that Neruda was killed as a result of "*the intervention of third parties*". *Pinochet, backed by elements of the armed forces, denied permission for Neruda's funeral to be made a public event, but thousands of grieving Chileans disobeyed the curfew and crowded the streets.*

8pt / 12

Neruda is often considered, but does not hold the official title of, the national poet of Chile, and his works have been popular and influential worldwide. The Colombian novelist Gabriel García Márquez once called him "*the greatest poet of the 20th century in any language*", and Harold Bloom included Neruda as one of the 26 writers central to the Western tradition in his book *The Western Canon*.

6pt / 10

Pablo Neruda was born Ricardo Eliécer Neftalí Reyes Basoalto on 12 July 1904, in Parral, Chile, a city in Linares Province, now part of the greater Maule Region, some 350 km south of Santiago, to José del Carmen Reyes Morales, a railway employee, and Rosa Basoalto, a schoolteacher who died two months after he was born. Soon after her death, Reyes moved to Temuco, where he married a woman with whom he had had another child nine years earlier, a boy named Rodolfo. Neruda grew up in Temuco with Rodolfo and a half-sister, Laura, one of his father's children by another woman. *He composed his first poems in the winter of 1914.*

90pt

Ginsberg

40pt

**Irwin Allen Ginsberg
was an American poet,
writer, and activist.**

30pt - Alternate 'g' (SS01)

**He is considered to be one of
the leading figures of the *Beat
Generation* during the 1950s.**

20pt

**He vigorously opposed *militarism, economic
materialism and sexual repression* and was
known as embodying various aspects of this
counterculture.**

18pt

He was one of many influential American writers of his time known as the Beat Generation, which included famous writers such as Jack Kerouac and William S. Burroughs. *Ginsberg is best known for his poem “Howl”, in which he denounced what he saw as the destructive forces of capitalism and conformity.*

14pt / 21

In 1956, “Howl” was seized by San Francisco police and US Customs. In 1957, it attracted widespread publicity when it became the subject of an obscenity trial, as it described heterosexual and homosexual sex at a time when sodomy laws made homosexual acts a crime in every U.S. state. “Howl” reflected Ginsberg’s own homosexuality and his relationships with a number of men, including his lifelong partner.

11pt / 17

Judge Clayton W. Horn ruled that “Howl” was not obscene, adding, “*Would there be any freedom of press or speech if one must reduce his vocabulary to vapid innocuous euphemisms?*” Ginsberg was a practicing Buddhist who studied Eastern religious disciplines extensively. He lived modestly, buying his clothing in second-hand stores and residing in downscale apartments in New York’s East Village. One of his most influential teachers was the Tibetan Buddhist the Venerable Chögyam Trungpa, the founder of the Naropa Institute.

8pt / 12

At Trungpa’s urging, Ginsberg and poet Anne Waldman started The Jack Kerouac School of Disembodied Poetics there in 1974. Ginsberg took part in decades of non-violent political protest against everything from the Vietnam War to the War on Drugs. His poem “September on Jessore Road”, calling attention to the plight of Bangladeshi refugees, exemplifies what the literary critic Helen Vendler described as Ginsberg’s tireless persistence in protesting against “*imperial politics, and persecution of the powerless.*”

6pt / 10

His collection *The Fall of America* shared the annual U.S. National Book Award for Poetry in 1974. In 1979 he received the National Arts Club gold medal and was inducted into the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters. Ginsberg was a Pulitzer Prize finalist in 1995 for his book *Cosmopolitan Greetings: Poems 1986–1992*. In Ginsberg’s freshman year at Columbia he met fellow undergraduate Lucien Carr, who introduced him to a number of future Beat writers, including Jack Kerouac, William S. Burroughs, and John Clellon Holmes. They bonded, because they saw in one another an excitement about the potential of American youth, a potential that existed outside the strict conformist confines of post–World War II, McCarthy-era America.

90pt

Bukowski

40pt

Charles Bukowski was a poet, novelist, and short story writer.

30pt

His writing was influenced by the society and culture of his *home city of Los Angeles*.

20pt

His work addressed the ordinary lives of poor Americans, the act of writing, alcohol, relationships with women, and the drudgery of work. *Bukowski wrote thousands of poems.*

18pt

The FBI kept a file on him as a result of his column, *Notes of a Dirty Old Man*, in the LA underground newspaper Open City. Bukowski published extensively in small literary magazines and with small presses beginning in the early 1940s and continuing on through the early 1990s.

14pt / 21

As noted by one reviewer, *“Bukowski continued to be, thanks to his antics and deliberate clownish performances, the king of the underground and the epitome of the littles in the ensuing decades, stressing his loyalty to those small press editors who had first championed his work and consolidating his presence in new ventures such as the New York Quarterly, Chiron Review, or Slipstream.”*

11pt / 17

Some of these works include his *Poems Written Before Jumping Out of an 8 Story Window*, published by his friend and fellow poet Charles Potts, and better known works such as *Burning in Water, Drowning in Flame*. In 1986 Time called Bukowski a *“laureate of American low-life”*. Regarding Bukowski’s enduring popular appeal, Adam Kirsch of The New Yorker wrote, *“the secret of Bukowski’s appeal. . . [is that] he combines the confessional poet’s promise of intimacy with the larger-than-life aplomb of a pulp-fiction hero.”*

8pt / 12

In 1969 Bukowski accepted an offer from legendary *Black Sparrow Press* publisher John Martin and quit his post office job to dedicate himself to full-time writing. He was then 49 years old. As he explained in a letter at the time, *“I have one of two choices – stay in the post office and go crazy ... or stay out here and play at writer and starve. I have decided to starve.”* Less than one month after leaving the postal service he finished his first novel, *Post Office*.

6pt / 10

As a measure of respect for Martin’s financial support and faith in a relatively unknown writer, Bukowski published almost all of his subsequent major works with Black Sparrow Press, which became a highly successful enterprise owing to Martin’s business acumen and editorial skills. An avid supporter of small independent presses, Bukowski continued to submit poems and short stories to innumerable small publications throughout his career. Bukowski embarked on a series of love affairs and one-night trysts. One of these relationships was with Linda King, a poet and sculptress. Critic Robert Peters reported seeing the poet as actor in Linda King’s play *Only a Tenant*, in which she and Bukowski stage-read the first act at the Pasadena Museum of the Artist.

90pt

Silverstein

40pt

American writer known for his *cartoons, songs, and children's books.*

30pt

Translated into more than 30 languages, his books have sold over 20 million copies.

20pt

(September 25, 1930 – May 10, 1999) He styled himself as Uncle Shelby in some works. He was the recipient of two Grammy Awards, as well as a Golden Globe and Academy Award nomination.

18pt

Born into a Jewish family, Silverstein grew up in the Logan Square neighborhood of Chicago, and attended *the University of Illinois*, from which he was expelled. He then enrolled in *Chicago Academy of Fine Arts* where he was attending when he was drafted into the United States Army. He served in Japan and Korea.

14pt / 21

Silverstein co-wrote the screenplay for *Things Change* with David Mamet. He also wrote several stories for the TV movie *Free to Be... You and Me*. Silverstein wrote and narrated an animated short of *The Giving Tree*, a remake based on Silverstein's original screenplay but without his narration was released in 2015. Other credits include the shorts *De boom die gaf* and *Lafcadio: The Lion Who Shot Back*.

11pt / 17

His songs have been used in many TV shows and movies, including *Almost Famous* ("The Cover of 'Rolling Stone'"), *Thelma & Louise* ("The Ballad Of Lucy Jordan") and *Coal Miner's Daughter* ("One's on the Way"), as well as the Dustin Hoffman film *Who Is Harry Kellerman and Why Is He Saying Those Terrible Things About Me?* ("Bunky and Lucille", "Last Morning") Silverstein's "A Boy Named Sue" won a 1970 Grammy. He was nominated for an Oscar and a Golden Globe for his song "I'm Checkin' Out" in the film *Postcards from the Edge*.

8pt / 12

Silverstein's passion for music was clear early on as he studied briefly at *Chicago College of Performing Arts at Roosevelt University*. His musical output included a large catalog of songs; a number of which were hits for other artists, most notably the rock group Dr. Hook & The Medicine Show. He wrote Tompall Glaser's highest-charting solo single, "Put Another Log on the Fire", "One's on the Way" and "Hey Loretta", and "25 Minutes to Go", sung by Johnny Cash. Silverstein also wrote one of Johnny Cash's best known hits, "A Boy Named Sue" as well as "The Unicorn".

6pt / 10

Other songs co-written by Silverstein include "the Taker" written with Kris Kristofferson and recorded by Waylon Jennings, and a sequel to "A Boy Named Sue" called: "Father of a Boy Named Sue" which is less known, but he performed the song on television on The Johnny Cash Show. He also penned a song entitled "F**k 'em" which is lesser known and contained a reference to "f**k kids." He wrote the lyrics and music for most of the Dr. Hook songs, including "The Cover of 'Rolling Stone'", "Freakin' at the Freakers' Ball," "Sylvia's Mother", "The Things I Didn't Say" and a cautionary song about venereal disease, "Don't Give a Dose to the One You Love Most". He wrote many of the songs performed by Bobby Bare, including "Rosalie's Good Eats Café", "The Mermaid", "The Winner", "Warm and Free" and "Tequila Sheila".

90pt

Anzaldúa

40pt

She was a scholar of Chicana culture, queer theory, and *feminism*.

30pt

Anzaldúa was born in the *Rio Grande Valley* of south Texas on September 26, 1942.

20pt

After obtaining a Bachelor of Arts in English from the then Pan American University (*now University of Texas Rio Grande Valley*), Anzaldúa worked as a preschool and special education teacher.

18pt

She loosely based her best-known book, *Borderlands/La Frontera: The New Mestiza*, on her life growing up on the Mexico–Texas border and incorporated her lifelong feelings of social and cultural marginalization into her work. She also developed theories about the marginal, and mixed cultures that develop along borders.

14pt / 21 - Alternate 'W' (SS04)

In 1977, she moved to California, where she supported herself through her writing, lectures, and occasional teaching stints about feminism, Chicano studies, and creative writing at San Francisco State University, the University of California, Santa Cruz, Florida Atlantic University, and other universities. She is perhaps most famous for co-editing *This Bridge Called My Back: Writings by Radical Women of Color* (1981).

11pt / 17

She was close to completing the book manuscript, *Light in the Dark/Luz en lo Oscuro: Rewriting Identity, Spirituality, Reality*, which she also planned to submit as her dissertation. It has now been published posthumously by Duke University Press (2015). Her children's books include *Prietita Has a Friend* (1991), *Friends from the Other Side – Amigos del Otro Lado* (1993), and *Prietita y La Llorona* (1996). She has also authored many fictional and poetic works. She made contributions to fields of feminism, cultural, Chicana, and queer theory.

8pt / 12

Anzaldúa wrote a speech called “*Speaking in Tongues: A Letter to Third World Women Writers*” focusing on the shift towards an equal and just gender representation in literature but away from racial and cultural issues because of the rise of female writers and theorists. She also stressed in her essay the power of writing to create a world that would compensate for what the real world does not offer.

6pt / 10

Anzaldúa's essay “*La Prieta*” deals with her manifestation of thoughts and horrors that have constituted her life in Texas. Anzaldúa identifies herself as an entity without a figurative home and/or peoples to completely relate to. To supplement this deficiency, Anzaldúa created her own sanctuary, *Mundo Zurdo*, whereby her personality transcends the norm-based lines of relating to a certain group. Instead, in her *Mundo Zurdo*, she is like a “*Shiva, a many-armed and legged body with one foot on brown soil, one on white, one in straight society, one in the gay world, the man's world, the women's, one limb in the literary world, another in the working class, the socialist, and the occult worlds*”.

90pt

Ôrobindo

40pt

Aurobindo was an Indian philosopher, yogi, guru, poet, and *nationalist*.

30pt

Aurobindo studied for the Indian Civil Service at King's College, -*Cambridge, England*.

20pt

He joined the *Indian Movement For Independence From British Rule*, was one of its influential leaders, and a spiritual reformer, introducing his visions on human progress and spiritual evolution.

18pt

He was arrested in the aftermath of a number of bomb outrages linked to his organisation, but in a highly public trial where he faced charges of treason, Aurobindo could only be convicted and imprisoned for writing articles against British rule in India. He was released when no evidence could be provided.

14pt / 21 - Mirrored Quote Marks (SS06)

During his stay in Pondicherry, Sri Aurobindo developed a method of spiritual practice he called Integral Yoga. The central theme of his vision was the evolution of human life into a life divine. He believed in a spiritual realisation that not only liberated man but transformed his nature, enabling a divine life on earth. In 1926, with the help of Mirra Alfassa (referred to as “*The Mother*”), he founded the Sri Aurobindo Ashram.

11pt / 17

In July 1905 then Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, partitioned Bengal. This sparked an outburst of public anger against the British, leading to civil unrest and a nationalist campaign by groups of revolutionaries, who included Aurobindo. In 1908, Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki attempted to kill Magistrate Kingsford, a judge known for handing down particularly severe sentences against nationalists. *However, the bomb thrown at his horse carriage missed its target and instead landed in another carriage and killed two prominent British women.*

8pt / 12

Aurobindo was also arrested on charges of planning and overseeing the attack and imprisoned in solitary confinement in Alipore Jail. The trial of the Alipore Bomb Case lasted for a year, but eventually, he was acquitted on May 6, 1909. His defence counsel was Chittaranjan Das. During this period in the Jail, his view of life was radically changed due to spiritual experiences and realizations. *Consequently, his aim went far beyond the service and liberation of the country.*

6pt / 10

Aurobindo said he was “visited” by Vivekananda in the Alipore Jail: “It is a fact that I was hearing constantly the voice of Vivekananda speaking to me for a fortnight in the jail in my solitary meditation and felt his presence.” In his autobiographical notes, Aurobindo said he felt a vast sense of calmness when he first came back to India. He could not explain this and continued to have various such experiences from time to time. *He knew nothing of yoga at that time and started his practise of it without a teacher, except for some rules that he learned from Ganganath, a friend who was a disciple of Brahmananda.*

Beatrice Display Open Type Features

Case Specific Punctuation

(|) / [\] { | } < ! > i ç ð
 « • » < • > - - - — @ ®

(hope) → (HOPE)

Automatic Fractions

1/3 → 1/3

0123456789/0123456789

Superiors / Inferiors

+ -= () 0123456789

0123456789 + -= ()

10² × 9⁽³⁺⁵⁾

H₂O C₄H₁₀

Proportional Lining & Oldstyle Figures

0123456789 →

0123456789

Tabular Lining & Oldstyle Figures

0123456789 →

0123456789

Beatrice Open Type Features

Stylistic Set 01 - Double-story 'g'

g → ġ Angelou → Angelou

Stylistic Set 03 - Straight-sided 'a'

a → ǎ Blackbird → Blackbird

Stylistic Set 04 - Alternate 'W'

W → W Whitman → Whitman

Stylistic Set 05 - Commaaccent to Cedilla Accent / LOCL - Localised Accent Forms For Romanian

Ș → ș Luminiș → Luminiș

Stylistic Set 06 - Mirrored Quote Marks

“ → ” “Poetry” → “Poetry”

Stylistic Set 07 - Closed Top '4'

4 → 4 1934–1992 → 1934–1992

Languages

ISO 8859-1 / Latin1

Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Breton, Catalan, Catalan, Corsican, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English (UK and US), Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Irish (new orthography), Italian, Latin (basic classical orthography), Leonese, Luxembourgish (basic classical orthography), Malay, Manx, Māori, Norwegian (Bokmål and Nynorsk), Occitan, Portuguese, Rhaeto-Romanic, Scottish Gaelic, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish, Walloon, Welsh

ISO 8859-2 / Latin2

Bosnian, Croatian, Czech, German, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Serbian (when in the Latin script), Slovak, Slovene, Upper Sorbian, and Lower Sorbian

ISO 8859-3 / Latin3

Esperanto, Maltese, Turkish

ISO 8859-4 / Latin4

Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Greenlandic, Sami

ISO 8859-9 / Latin5

Turkish

ISO 8859-10 / Latin6

Nordic languages

ISO 8859-13 / Latin7

Baltic languages

ISO 8859-15 / Latin9

Afrikaans, Albanian, Breton, Catalan, Danish, Dutch[b], English (US and modern British), Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Icelandic, Irish (New orthography), Italian, Kurdish (Unified Alphabet), Latin (basic classical orthography), Luxembourgish (basic classical orthography), Malay (Rumi script), Norwegian (Bokmål and Nynorsk), Occitan, Portuguese (European and Brazilian), Rhaeto-Romanic, Scottish Gaelic, Scots, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Walloon

ISO 8859-16 / Latin10

Albanian, Croatian, French, German, Hungarian, Irish Gaelic (new orthography), Italian, Polish, Romanian, Serbian, Slovenian

ISO 31-66-2 / VN

Vietnamese

File formats

Desktop: OTF

Web: WOFF, TTF, EOT, SVG

App: OTF

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