

Sharp Slab

ANARCHY

Extrabold – 70pt

REFORMS

Bold – 70pt

GUEVARA

Semibold – 70pt

MARXISM

Medium – 70pt

PEOPLE'S

Book – 70pt

FRAMING

Light – 70pt

LIBERATE

Thin – 70pt

WELFARE

Extrabold italic – 70pt

GRADUAL

Bold italic – 70pt

BANKING

Semibold italic – 70pt

REVIEWS

Medium italic – 70pt

ACTIVIST

Book italic – 70pt

OPTIMUM

Light italic – 70pt

REPUBLIC

Thin italic – 70pt

Socialism

Extrabold – 70pt

Exchange

Bold – 70pt

Bourgeois

Semibold – 70pt

Synthesis

Medium – 70pt

Futurable

Book – 70pt

Dialectics

Light – 70pt

Monopoly

Thin – 70pt

Dogmatic

Extrabold italic – 70pt

Empirical

Bold italic – 70pt

Gambling

Semibold italic – 70pt

Oligarchy

Medium italic – 70pt

Hardliner

Book italic – 70pt

Aristocrat

Light italic – 70pt

Economic

Thin italic – 70pt

MEANS OF PRODUCTION
Anarcho-Syndicalism

Extrabold – 30pt

SPONTANEOUS ORDER
Pierre-Joseph Proudhon

Bold – 30pt

MARXIST TROTSKYISM
Oppress the Bourgeoisie

Semibold – 30pt

REASON FOUNDATION
Free Minds Free Markets

Medium – 30pt

RAYA DUNAYEVSKAYA
Socialist Workers Party

Book – 30pt

LIBERTARIAN SCHOOL
John Maynard Keynes

Light – 30pt

THE ETHICS OF LIBERTY
Murray Newton Rothbard

Thin – 30pt

CLASS COLLABORATION
Economic Determinism

Extrabold Italic – 30pt

ANARCHO-COMMUNISM
Proletariat & Bourgeoisie

Bold Italic – 30pt

LIBERATION THEOLOGY
Martin Luther King Jr.

Semibold Italic – 30pt

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE
Démocratie en Amérique

Medium Italic – 30pt

LAISSEZ FAIRE BOOKS
Radicals for Capitalism

Book Italic – 30pt

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE
Abahlali baseMjondolo

Light Italic – 30pt

THE SEXUAL REVOLUTION
Bronisław Malinowski

Thin Italic – 30pt

18pt – Mixed Weights

Abahlali baseMjondolo (Shack Dwellers), also known as **AbM** or *the red shirts*, is a shack-dwellers' movement in **South Africa** well known for its *campaigning against evictions and for public housing*. The movement grew out of a road blockade organised from the **Kennedy Road shack settlement** in **Durban**.

14pt / 20 – Mixed Weights

It now operates in the cities of **Pietermaritzburg** and in **Cape Town**. It is the largest shack dweller's organisation in South Africa and campaigns to **improve the living conditions of poor people** and to *democratise society from below*. The movement historically refused party politics, boycotted elections, and has a history of conflict with both the **African National Congress** and the **Democratic Alliance**.

11pt / 17 – Mixed Weights – Alternate a

Its key demand is that **the social value of urban land should take priority over its commercial value** and it campaigns for the public expropriation of large privately owned landholdings. The key organising strategy is to try “**to recreate Commons**” from below by trying to create a series of linked communes. According to *The Times*, the movement “**has shaken the political landscape of South Africa.**” According to Professor Peter Vale, Abahlali baseMjondolo is “**...the most effective grouping in South African civil society.**”

8pt / 12 – Mixed Weights

Abahlali's original work was primarily committed to opposing demolitions and forced removals and to struggling for good land and quality housing in the cities. *In most instances this takes the form of a demand for shack settlements to be upgraded with formal housing and services where they are or for new houses to be built close to where the existing settlements are.* However the movement has also argued that basic services such as water, electricity and toilets should be *immediately* provided to shack settlements while land and housing in the city are negotiated.

6pt / 10 – Mixed Weights

The movement quickly had a considerable degree of success in stopping evictions and forced removals, *winning the right for new shacks to be built as settlements expand and in winning access to basic services*, but for three years was not able to win secure access to good urban land for quality housing. In late 2008 the then AbM President **S'bu Zikode** announced a deal with the *eThekweni Municipality* which would see services being provided to 14 settlements and tenure security and formal housing to three. *The municipality confirmed this deal in February 2009.*

The movement has been involved in considerable conflict with the *eThekweni Municipality* and has undertaken numerous protests and legal actions against the city authorities. *Its members have been beaten and many of its leaders arrested by the South African Police Service in Sydenham, Durban.*

90pt

Socrates

40pt

**IDEALS BELONG IN A
world only *the wisest
of men can understand.***

30pt

**He considered the rule of the
Thirty Tyrants less legitimate
than the Democratic Senate.**

20pt

***He believed he was a philosopher engaged in the
pursuit of Truth, and did not claim to know it fully.
Socrates' acceptance of his death sentence after
his conviction can be seen to support this view.***

18pt

Socrates' apparent respect for democracy is one of the themes emphasized in the 2008 play: *Socrates on Trial* by Andrew David Irvine. Irvine argues that it was because of his loyalty to Athenian democracy that Socrates was willing to accept the verdict of his fellow citizens. “*Socrates felt compelled to express his views*”

14pt / 20

While some of the later contributions of Socrates to Hellenistic Era culture and philosophy as well as the Roman Era have been lost to time, his teachings began a resurgence in both medieval Europe and the Islamic Middle East alongside those of Aristotle and Stoicism. Socrates is mentioned in the dialogue *Kuzari* by Jewish philosopher and rabbi Yehuda Halevi in which a Jew instructs the Khazar king about Judaism.

11pt / 17 – Alternate a

Evaluation of and reaction to Socrates has been undertaken by both historians and philosophers from the time of his death to the present day with a multitude of conclusions and perspectives. Although he was not directly prosecuted for his connection to Critias, leader of the Spartan-backed Thirty Tyrants, and “*showed considerable personal courage in refusing to submit to [them]*”, he was seen by some as a figure who mentored oligarchs who became abusive tyrants, and undermined Athenian democracy.

8pt / 12

Socrates' death is considered iconic and his status as a martyr of philosophy overshadows most contemporary and posthumous criticism. However, Xenophon mentions Socrates' “arrogance” and that he was “an expert in the art of primping” or “self-presentation”. *Direct criticism of Socrates the man almost disappears after this time, but there is a noticeable preference for Plato or Aristotle over the elements of Socratic philosophy distinct from those of his students, even into the Middle Ages.*

6pt / 10

Some modern scholarship holds that, with so much of his own thought obscured and possibly altered by Plato, it is impossible to gain a clear picture of Socrates amid all the contradictory evidence. That both Cynicism and Stoicism, which carried heavy influence from Socratic thought, were unlike or even contrary to Platonism further illustrates this. *The ambiguity and lack of reliability serves as the modern basis of criticism—that it is nearly impossible to know the real Socrates. Some controversy also exists about Socrates' attitude towards homosexuality and as to whether or not he believed in the Olympian gods, was monotheistic, or held some other religious viewpoint.*

90pt

Berardi

40pt

Franco “Bifo” Berardi is a writer and theorist based in Bologna.

30pt

His work revolves mainly around the *aesthetics of the contemporary psychosphere*

20pt

HIS LATEST BOOKS INCLUDE *Futurability, Phenomenology of the End, and The Soul at Work*. In the 1970s he was one of the founders of the pirate radio station *Radio Alice*.

18pt

BERARDI has written over two dozen published books. In 1962, at the age of 13, Berardi became a member of the Italian Communist Youth Federation, but was expelled due to “factionalism.” He participated in the events of May ’68 at the University of Bologna, where he graduated with a degree in Aesthetics.

14pt / 20

During this time he joined the extra-parliamentary *Worker’s Power Group* and met Antonio Negri. Berardi founded the magazine *A/traverso* in 1975 and worked with the magazine until 1981, when it reached its high point of publishing. *Like others involved in the political movement of Autonomia in Italy during the 1970s, Berardi fled to Paris, where he worked with Félix Guattari in the field of schizoanalysis.*

11pt / 17 – Alternate a

During the 1980s, Berardi contributed to the magazines *Semiotexte (New York)*, *Chimerees (Paris)*, *Metropoli (Rome)* and *Musica 80 (Milan)*. During the 1990s, he published *Mutazione e Ciberpunk (Genoa, 1993)*, *Cibernauti (Rome, 1994)*, and *Félix (Rome, 2001)*. He has also collaborated with artists such as Warren Neidich and publications such as *e-flux* in the contemporary arts field. Currently he is working with the magazine *Derive Approdi* as well as teaching social history of communication at the *Accademia di belle Arti* in Milan.

8pt / 12

Unlike orthodox Marxists, Berardi’s autonomist theories draw on psychoanalysis, schizoanalysis and communication theory to show how subjectivity and desire are bound up with the functioning of the capitalism system, rather than portraying events such as the financial crisis of 2008 merely as an example of the inherently contradictory logic of capitalist accumulation. Thus, he argues against privileging labour in critique and says that “the solution to the economic difficulty of the situation cannot be solved with economic means: the solution is not economic.”

6pt / 10

Human emotions and embodied communication becomes increasingly central to the production and consumption patterns that sustain capital flows in post-industrial society, and as such Berardi uses the concepts of “cognitariat” and “info labour” to analyze this psycho-social process. Among Berardi’s other concerns are cultural representations and expectations about the future – from proto-Fascist Futurism to post-modern cyberpunk (1993). This represents a greater concern with ideas and cultural expectations than the determinist-materialist expression of a Marxism which is often confined to purely economic or systemic analysis.

90pt

Keynes

40pt

John Maynard Keynes
is the founder of modern
macroeconomic theory.

30pt

His ideas are the basis for the
school of *Keynesian* economics,
and its various offshoots.

20pt

DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION of the 1930s,
Keynes spearheaded a revolution in economic
thinking, challenging the ideas of neoclassical
economics that held that free markets would
automatically provide full employment.

18pt

He instead argued that aggregate demand determined the overall level of economic activity and that *inadequate aggregate demand could lead to prolonged periods of high unemployment*. Keynes advocated the use of fiscal and monetary policies to mitigate the adverse effects of economic recessions.

14pt / 20

The leading Western economies adopted Keynes's policy recommendations before the outbreak of World War II, and in the two decades following Keynes's death in 1946, *almost all capitalist governments had done so*. Keynes's influence waned in the 1970s, partly as a result of the stagflation that plagued the Anglo-American economies during that decade, and *partly because of criticism of Keynesian policies*.

11pt / 17 – Alternate a

The advent of the global financial crisis of 2007–2008 caused a resurgence in Keynesian thought. Keynesian economics provided the theoretical underpinning for economic policies undertaken in response to the crisis by *President Barack Obama* of the United States, *Prime Minister Gordon Brown* of the United Kingdom, and other heads of governments. When *Time* included Keynes among its Most Important People of the Century in 1999, it said that “his radical idea that governments should spend money they don't have may have saved capitalism.”

8pt / 12

Keynes's experience at Versailles was influential in shaping his future outlook, yet it was not a successful one for him. *Keynes's main interest had been in trying to prevent Germany's compensation payments being set so high it would traumatise innocent German people, damage the nation's ability to pay and sharply limit her ability to buy exports from other countries - thus hurting not just Germany's own economy but that of the wider world.*

6pt / 10

During the Second World War, Keynes argued in *How to Pay for the War*, published in 1940, that the war effort should be largely financed by higher taxation and especially by compulsory saving (essentially workers lending money to the government), rather than deficit spending, in order to avoid inflation. *Compulsory saving would act to dampen domestic demand, assist in channelling additional output towards the war efforts, would be fairer than punitive taxation and would have the advantage of helping to avoid a post war slump by boosting demand once workers were allowed to withdraw their savings.*

90pt

Trotsky

40pt

LEON TROTSKY was a Marxist revolutionary, theorist, *and politician*.

30pt

He joined the Bolsheviks before the *October Revolution*, becoming a leader within the party.

20pt

TROTSKY LEAD A FAILED STRUGGLE of the Left Opposition against the rise of Joseph Stalin in the 1920s and *against the increasing role of bureaucracy in the Soviet Union*.

18pt

AS THE HEAD OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL, Trotsky continued from exile to oppose the Stalinist bureaucracy in the Soviet Union. On 20 August 1940, Trotsky was assassinated by Ramón Mercader, a Spanish-born NKVD agent, passing away the next day in a hospital.

14pt / 20

Trotsky's ideas formed the basis of Trotskyism, a major school of Marxist thought that opposes the theories of Stalinism. He was written out of the history books under Stalin, and was one of the few Soviet political figures who was not rehabilitated by the government under Nikita Khrushchev in the 1950s. *It was not until the late 1980s that his books were released for publication in the Soviet Union.*

11pt / 17 – Alternate a

The unrest and agitation against the Russian government came to a head in Saint Petersburg on 3 January 1905 (Julian Calendar), when a strike broke out at the Putilov Works in the city. This single strike grew into a general strike and by 7 January 1905, there were 140,000 strikers in Saint Petersburg. On Sunday, 9 January 1905, Father Georgi Gapon led a peaceful procession of citizens through the streets to the Winter Palace to beseech the Tsar for food and relief from the oppressive government.

8pt / 12

Following the events of Bloody Sunday, Trotsky secretly returned to Russia in February 1905, by way of Kiev. At first he wrote leaflets for an underground printing press in Kiev, but soon moved to the capital, Saint Petersburg. There he worked with both Bolsheviks, such as Central Committee member Leonid Krasin, and the local Menshevik committee, which he pushed in a more radical direction.

6pt / 10

On 19 September 1905, the typesetters at the Sytin Print Works in Moscow went out on strike for shorter hours and higher pay. By the evening of 24 September, the workers at 50 other printing shops in Moscow were also on strike. On 2 October 1905, the typesetters in printing shops in Saint Petersburg decided to strike in support of the Moscow strikers. On 7 October 1905, the railway workers of the Moscow-Kazan Railway went out on strike. Amid the resulting confusion, Trotsky returned from Finland to Saint Petersburg on 15 October 1905.

90pt

FRANCO

40pt

Francisco Franco ruled over Spain as a dictator from 1939 until 1975.

30pt

AS A CONSERVATIVE and a monarchist, Franco opposed the abolition of the monarchy.

20pt

Intending to overthrow the republic, Franco followed other generals in attempting a failed coup that precipitated the Spanish Civil War. With the death of the other generals, Franco quickly became his faction's only leader.

18pt

FRANCO GAINED MILITARY SUPPORT from various regimes and groups, especially *Nazi Germany* and *Fascist Italy*, while the Republican side was supported by Spanish communists and anarchists as well as the *Soviet Union*, *Mexico*, and the *International Brigades*.

14pt / 20

In 1939, Franco won the war, which claimed half a million lives. He established a military dictatorship, which he defined as a totalitarian state. Franco proclaimed himself Head of State and Government under the title *El caudillo*, a term similar to *Il duce* (Italian) for Benito Mussolini and *Der Führer* (German) for Adolf Hitler. *By 1938, Spain had become a nominally one-party state.*

11pt / 17 – Alternate a

His regime has frequently been identified and denounced as fascist, but the interpretation has been criticized, with many historians regarding his regime as conservative and authoritarian. International hostility towards Spain was high after World War II due to the assistance his regime gave to Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. *By the 1950s, the nature of his regime changed from being openly totalitarian and using severe repression to an authoritarian system with limited pluralism.*

8pt / 12

During the Cold War, Franco was one of the world's foremost anti-Communist figures: his regime was assisted by the West (especially by the United States), and Spain was invited to join NATO. After chronic economic depression in the late 1940s and early 1950s, Franco presided over the Spanish miracle, abandoning autarky and pursuing economic liberalization, delegating authority to liberal ministers.

6pt / 10

Franco died in 1975 at the age of 82. He restored the monarchy before his death, which made King Juan Carlos I his successor, who led the Spanish transition to democracy. After a referendum, a new constitution was adopted, which transformed Spain into a parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarchy. A highly controversial figure within Spain, Franco is seen as a divisive leader. Supporters credit his strong anti-communist and nationalist views, economic policies, preservation of traditional Spanish practices and support of the monarchy of Spain as positive influences over the nation.

90pt

Garvey

40pt

Marcus Mosiah Garvey Jr. was a proponent of Black nationalism.

30pt

A leader of the Pan-Africanism movement & founder of the Negro Improvement Association

20pt

He also founded the *African Communities League* and the *Black Star Line*, a shipping and passenger line which promoted the return of the African diaspora to their ancestral lands.

18pt

Although most American Black leaders condemned his methods and his support for racial segregation, Garvey attracted a large following. The Black Star Line went bankrupt and Garvey was imprisoned for mail fraud in the selling of its stock. *His movement then rapidly collapsed.*

14pt / 20

Prior to the 20th century, leaders such as *Prince Hall*, *Martin Delany*, *Edward Wilmot Blyden*, and *Henry Highland Garnet* advocated the involvement of the African diaspora in African affairs. Garvey was unique in advancing a Pan-African philosophy to inspire a global mass movement and economic empowerment focusing on Africa known as Garveyism.

11pt / 17 – Alternate a

Promoted by the UNIA as a movement of African Redemption, Garveyism would eventually inspire others, ranging from the Nation of Islam to the Rastafari movement (*which proclaim Garvey as a prophet*). Garveyism intended persons of African ancestry in the diaspora to "redeem" the nations of Africa and for the European colonial powers to leave the continent. His essential ideas about Africa were stated in an editorial in *Negro World* entitled "African Fundamentalism", where he wrote: "Our union must know no clime, boundary, or nationality"

8pt / 12

While W. E. B. Du Bois felt that the Black Star Line was "original and promising", he added that "Marcus Garvey is, without doubt, the most dangerous enemy of the Negro race in America and in the world. He is either a lunatic or a traitor." Du Bois considered Garvey's program of complete separation a capitulation to white supremacy; a tacit admission that Blacks could never be equal to Whites. Noting how popular the idea was with racist thinkers and politicians, Du Bois feared that Garvey threatened the gains made by his own movement.

6pt / 10

In early 1922, he went to Atlanta for a conference with KKK imperial giant Edward Young Clarke, seeking to advance his organization in the South. Garvey made a number of incendiary speeches in the months leading up to that meeting; in some, he thanked the whites for Jim Crow.[33] Garvey once stated: "I regard the Klan, the Anglo-Saxon clubs and White American societies, as far as the Negro is concerned, as better friends of the race than all other groups of hypocritical whites put together. I like honesty and fair play. You may call me a Klansman if you will, but, potentially, every white man is a Klansman as far as the Negro in competition with whites socially, economically and politically is concerned, and there is no use lying."

90pt

Romero

40pt

Óscar Arnulfo Romero
was the fourth Archbish-
op of San Salvador.

30pt

*Hailed as a hero by supporters of
liberation theology, he spoke out
against poverty and injustice.*

20pt

On 23 March 1980, Romero was assassinated while offering Mass in the chapel of the Hospital of Divine Providence. In 2009, the government of El Salvador acknowledged responsibility for his martyrdom and the massacre at his funeral.

18pt

In 1979, the *Revolutionary Government Junta* came to power amidst a wave of human rights abuses by paramilitary right-wing groups and the government, in an escalation of violence that would become the *Salvadoran Civil War*. Romero criticized the United States for giving military aid to the new government.

14pt / 20

He wrote to President Jimmy Carter in February 1980, warning that increased US military aid would “undoubtedly sharpen the injustice and the political repression inflicted on the organized people, whose struggle has often been for their most basic human rights.” *Carter ignored Romero’s pleas and military aid to the Salvadoran government continued. As a result of his efforts, he began to be noticed internationally.*

11pt / 17 – Alternate a

In less than three years, more than fifty priests have been attacked, threatened, calumniated. Six are already martyrs—they were murdered. Some have been tortured and others expelled [from the country]. Nuns have also been persecuted. The archdiocesan radio station and educational institutions that are Catholic or of a Christian inspiration have been attacked, threatened, intimidated, even bombed. If all this has happened to persons who are the most evident representatives of the Church, you can guess what has happened to ordinary Christians...

8pt / 12

...to the campesinos, catechists, lay ministers, and to the ecclesial base communities. There have been threats, arrests, tortures, murders, numbering in the hundreds and thousands. But it is important to note why [the Church] has been persecuted. Not any and every priest has been persecuted, not any and every institution has been attacked. That part of the church has been attacked and persecuted that put itself on the side of the people and went to the people’s defense. Here again we find the same key to understanding the persecution of the church: the poor.

6pt / 10

During the funeral ceremony, smoke bombs exploded on the streets near the cathedral and subsequently there were rifle shots that came from surrounding buildings, including the National Palace. Many people were killed by gunfire and in the stampede of people running away from the explosions and gunfire; official sources reported 31 overall casualties, while journalists recorded that between 30 and 50 died. Some witnesses claimed it was government security forces that threw bombs into the crowd, and army sharpshooters, dressed as civilians, that fired into the chaos from the balcony or roof of the National Palace. However, there are contradictory accounts as to the course of the events and ‘probably, one will never know the truth about the interrupted funeral.’

Sharp Slab Roman & Italic Open Type Features

Stylistic Set 1 - Alternate Lowercase 'a'

ɑ → a Arizona → Arizona

Case Sensitive Forms

() / [\] { | } < |
 > ¡ « · » < · > — — — (cat) → (CAT)

Superscript / Subscript

+ -= () 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9_{0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9} + -= () 27² + 32⁽³⁺⁵⁾

Automatic Fractions

$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{3}{16}$ $\frac{5}{16}$ $\frac{7}{16}$ $\frac{9}{16}$ $\frac{11}{16}$ $\frac{13}{16}$ $\frac{15}{16}$

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

File formats

Desktop: OTF

Web: WOFF, TTF, EOT, SVG

App: OTF

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