FELICIANO TYPE FOUNDRY

Marcin Typewriter

LISBOA 2017

Type writing

Marcin typewriter is the monospaced version of Marcin Antique, our contemporary interpretation of late nineteenth century's French types produced by the Fonderie Gustave Mayeur in Paris.

Based in Paris, the Mayeur type foundry was active in the late 19th and early 20th century. It published a remarkable collection of magnificent type specimens characterised by their splendid use of ornaments, borders, and initial capitals. Those publications contained a wide variety of typefaces for text and display use. The "Antiques" or grotesques providing the source material for Marcin Antique were among the styles showed in the 1894 and 1912 editions of the Spécimen-album de la fonderie Gve Mayeur, Allainguillaume&cie, succrs., both published in Paris.

Instead of emphasising the more mechanical and technical aspects often associated with monospaced fonts, Marcin Typewriter takes its cue from Marcin Antique's contrast and tone, and merely adapts them to the restrictions of monospaced typefaces. The resulting face looks neither too nostalgic nor too 'tech'. Marcin Typewriter is suitable for a wide variety of uses and reads frictionlessly. It comes in six weights with matching italics. Except for the two lighter weights that were suppressed, those weights correspond with the weights in Marcin Antique.

The OpenType fonts include Latin Extended character sets, all the different styles of numerals, and—just like in Marcin Antique—alternate glyphs subtly alter the feel of the typeface. Stylistic Set 1 removes the tail from the 'a' and turns the double-storey 'g' into a single-storey design; and Stylistic Set 2 straightens the leg of the Helvetica-like 'R' into a Franklin Gothic-style variant.

Mirroring Marcin Antique, the italics are also slanted romans; their slope is greater than usual, making them stand out in a text. They are drawn lighter than their roman counterparts to compensate for the increase in colour of the sloped forms.

LIGHT
By connecting the heat reservo

LIGHT ITALIC
The same is true for architect

REGULAR
Editorial independence is test

ITALIC
The Disquisitiones covers both

MEDIUM
It encompasses classical mecha

MEDIUM ITALIC
Velocity is an important conce

BOLD
The building had been designed

BOLD ITALIC
He established his own worksho

HEAVY
Modern descriptions of such be

HEAVY ITALIC
Euclid set forth the first gre

SUPER
Throughout the nineteenth and

SUPER ITALIC
Many mathematical theorems are

LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC 7/9 PT

In Ancient Greece with the writings of Aristotle and Archimedes. During the early modern period, scientists such as *Khayaam, Galileo, Kepler,* and *Newton,* laid the foundation for what is now known as classical mechanics.

It encompasses classical mechanics as a sub-discipline which applies under certain restricted circumstances. According to the correspondence principle, there is no contradiction or conflict between the two subjects, each simply pertains to specific situations. The correspondence principle states that the behavior of systems described by quantum theories reproduces classical physics in the limit of large quantum numbers. Quantum mechanics has superseded classical mechanics at the foundation level and is indispensable for the explanation and prediction of processes at the molecular, atomic, and sub-atomic level. However, for macroscopic processes classical mechanics is able to solve problems which are unmanageable difficult in quantum mechanics and hence remains useful and well used. Modern descriptions of such behavior begin with a careful definition of such quantities as displacement (distance moved), time, velocity, acceleration, mass, and force. Until about 400 years ago, however, motion was explained from a very different point of view. For example, following the ideas of Greek philosopher and scientist *Aristotle,* scientists reasoned that a cannonball falls down because its natural position is in the Earth; the sun, the moon, and the stars travel in circles around the earth because it is the nature of heavenly objects to travel in perfect circles.

REGULAR, ITALIC 7/9 PT

In Ancient Greece with the writings of Aristotle and Archimedes. During the early modern period, scientists such as *Khayaam, Galileo, Kepler,* and *Newton,* laid the foundation for what is now known as classical mechanics.

It encompasses classical mechanics as a sub-discipline which applies under certain restricted circumstances. According to the correspondence principle, there is no contradiction or conflict between the two subjects, each simply pertains to specific situations. The correspondence principle states that the behavior of systems described by quantum theories reproduces classical physics in the limit of large quantum numbers. Quantum mechanics has superseded classical mechanics at the foundation level and is indispensable for the explanation and prediction of processes at the molecular, atomic, and sub-atomic level. However, for macroscopic processes classical mechanics is able to solve problems which are unmanageable difficult in quantum mechanics and hence remains useful and well used. Modern descriptions of such behavior begin with a careful definition of such quantities as displacement (distance moved), time, velocity, acceleration, mass, and force. Until about 400 years ago, however, motion was explained from a very different point of view. For example, following the ideas of Greek philosopher and scientist *Aristotle,* scientists reasoned that a cannonball falls down because its natural position is in the Earth; the sun, the moon, and the stars travel in circles around the earth because it is the nature of heavenly objects to travel in perfect circles.

MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC 7/9 PT

In Ancient Greece with the writings of Aristotle and Archimedes. During the early modern period, scientists such as *Khayaam, Galileo, Kepler,* and *Newton,* laid the foundation for what is now known as classical mechanics.

It encompasses classical mechanics as a sub-discipline which applies under certain restricted circumstances. According to the correspondence principle, there is no contradiction or conflict between the two subjects, each simply pertains to specific situations. The correspondence principle states that the behavior of systems described by quantum theories reproduces classical physics in the limit of large quantum numbers. Quantum mechanics has superseded classical mechanics at the foundation level and is indispensable for the explanation and prediction of processes at the molecular, atomic, and sub-atomic level. However, for macroscopic processes classical mechanics is able to solve problems which are unmanageable difficult in quantum mechanics and hence remains useful and well used. Modern descriptions of such behavior begin with a careful definition of such quantities as displacement (distance moved), time, velocity, acceleration, mass, and force. Until about 400 years ago, however, motion was explained from a very different point of view. For example, following the ideas of Greek philosopher and scientist *Aristotle,* scientists reasoned that a cannonball falls down because its natural position is in the Earth; the sun, the moon, and the stars travel in circles around the earth because it is the nature of heavenly objects to travel in perfect circles.

LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC, MEDIUM 8/10 PT

The scientific discipline has its origins in Ancient Greece with the writings of *Aristotle* and *Archimedes*. During the early modern period, scientists such as *Khayaam*, *Galileo*, *Kepler*, and *Newton*, laid the foundation for what is now known as classical mechanics. It is a branch of classical physics

Quantum mechanics
It encompasses classical mechanics as a sub-discipline which applies under certain restricted circumstances. According to the correspondence principle, there is no contradiction or conflict between the two subjects, each simply pertains to specific situations. The correspondence principle states that the behavior of systems described by quantum theories reproduces classical physics in the limit of large quantum numbers. *Quantum mechanics* has superseded classical mechanics at the foundation level and is indispensable for the explanation and prediction of processes at the molecular, atomic, and *sub-atomic* level. However, for macroscopic processes classical mechanics is able to solve problems which are unmanageable difficult in quantum mechanics and hence remains useful and well used. Modern descriptions of such behavior begin with a careful definition of such quantities as *displacement (distance moved)*, *time*, *velocity*, *acceleration*, *mass*, and *force*. Until about 400 years ago, however, motion was explained from a very

MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC 8/10 PT

The *Lorentz factor* or *Lorentz term* is the factor by which time, length, and relativistic mass change for an object while that object is moving. The expression appears in several equations in special relativity, and it arises in derivations of the *Lorentz transformations.* The name originates from its earlier appearance in Lorentzian electrodynamics – named after the Dutch physicist

REGULAR, ITALIC, BOLD 8/10 PT

The scientific discipline has its origins in Ancient Greece with the writings of *Aristotle* and *Archimedes*. During the early modern period, scientists such as *Khayaam*, *Galileo*, *Kepler*, and *Newton*, laid the foundation for what is now known as classical mechanics. It is a branch of classical physics

Quantum mechanics
It encompasses classical mechanics as a sub-discipline which applies under certain restricted circumstances. According to the correspondence principle, there is no contradiction or conflict between the two subjects, each simply pertains to specific situations. The correspondence principle states that the behavior of systems described by quantum theories reproduces classical physics in the limit of large quantum numbers. *Quantum mechanics* has superseded classical mechanics at the foundation level and is indispensable for the explanation and prediction of processes at the molecular, atomic, and *sub-atomic* level. However, for macroscopic processes classical mechanics is able to solve problems which are unmanageable difficult in quantum mechanics and hence remains useful and well used. Modern descriptions of such behavior begin with a careful definition of such quantities as *displacement (distance moved)*, *time*, *velocity*, *acceleration*, *mass*, and *force*. Until about 400 years ago, however, motion was explained from a very

BOLD, BOLD ITALIC 8/10 PT

The *Lorentz factor* or *Lorentz term* is the factor by which time, length, and relativistic mass change for an object while that object is moving. The expression appears in several equations in special relativity, and it arises in derivations of the *Lorentz transformations.* The name originates from its earlier appearance in Lorentzian electrodynamics – named after the Dutch physicist

MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC 8/10 PT

The scientific discipline has its origins in Ancient Greece with the writings of *Aristotle* and *Archimedes*. During the early modern period, scientists such as *Khayaam, Galileo, Kepler,* and *Newton,* laid the foundation for what is now known as classical mechanics. It is a branch of classical physics

Quantum mechanics
It encompasses classical mechanics as a sub-discipline which applies under certain restricted circumstances. According to the correspondence principle, there is no contradiction or conflict between the two subjects, each simply pertains to specific situations. The correspondence principle states that the behavior of systems described by quantum theories reproduces classical physics in the limit of large quantum numbers. *Quantum mechanics* has superseded classical mechanics at the foundation level and is indispensable for the explanation and prediction of processes at the molecular, atomic, and *sub-atomic* level. However, for macroscopic processes classical mechanics is able to solve problems which are unmanageable difficult in quantum mechanics and hence remains useful and well used. Modern descriptions of such behavior begin with a careful definition of such quantities as *displacement (distance moved), time, velocity, acceleration, mass,* and *force*. Until about 400 years ago, however, motion was explained from a very

The *Lorentz factor* or *Lorentz term* is the factor by which time, length, and relativistic mass change for an object while that object is moving. The expression appears in several equations in special relativity, and it arises in derivations of the *Lorentz transformations.* The name originates from its earlier appearance in Lorentzian electrodynamics – named after the Dutch physicist

BOLD, BOLD ITALIC 8/10 PT

The scientific discipline has its origins in Ancient Greece with the writings of Aristotle and Archimedes. During the early modern period, scientists such as Khayaam, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton, laid the foundation for what is now known as classical mechanics. It is a branch of classical physics

Quantum mechanics
It encompasses classical mechanics as a sub-discipline which applies under certain restricted circumstances. According to the correspondence principle, there is no contradiction or conflict between the two subjects, each simply pertains to specific situations. The correspondence principle states that the behavior of systems described by quantum theories reproduces classical physics in the limit of large quantum numbers. Quantum mechanics has superseded classical mechanics at the foundation level and is indispensable for the explanation and prediction of processes at the molecular, atomic, and sub-atomic level. However, for macroscopic processes classical mechanics is able to solve problems which are unmanageable difficult in quantum mechanics and hence remains useful and well used. Modern descriptions of such behavior begin with a careful definition of such quantities as displacement (distance moved), time, velocity, acceleration, mass, and force. Until about 400 years ago, however, motion was explained from a very

The Lorentz factor or Lorentz term is the factor by which time, length, and relativistic mass change for an object while that object is moving. The expression appears in several equations in special relativity, and it arises in derivations of the Lorentz transformations. The name originates from its earlier appearance in Lorentzian electrodynamics – named after the Dutch physicist

LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC 8/9 PT

The velocity of an object is the rate of change of its position with respect to a frame of reference, and is a function of time. Velocity is equivalent to a specification of its speed and direction of motion *(e.g. 60 km/h to the north).* Velocity is an important concept in kinematics, the branch of classical mechanics that describes the motion of bodies. To have a constant velocity, an object must have a constant speed in a constant direction. Constant direction constrains

LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC 8/11 PT

The velocity of an object is the rate of change of its position with respect to a frame of reference, and is a function of time. Velocity is equivalent to a specification of its speed and direction of motion *(e.g. 60 km/h to the north).* Velocity is an important concept in kinematics, the branch of classical mechanics that describes the motion of bodies. To have a constant velocity, an object must have a constant speed in a constant direction. Constant direction constrains

REGULAR, ITALIC 8/9 PT

The velocity of an object is the rate of change of its position with respect to a frame of reference, and is a function of time. Velocity is equivalent to a specification of its speed and direction of motion *(e.g. 60 km/h to the north).* Velocity is an important concept in kinematics, the branch of classical mechanics that describes the motion of bodies. To have a constant velocity, an object must have a constant speed in a constant direction. Constant direction constrains

REGULAR, ITALIC 8/11 PT

The velocity of an object is the rate of change of its position with respect to a frame of reference, and is a function of time. Velocity is equivalent to a specification of its speed and direction of motion *(e.g. 60 km/h to the north).* Velocity is an important concept in kinematics, the branch of classical mechanics that describes the motion of bodies. To have a constant velocity, an object must have a constant speed in a constant direction. Constant direction constrains

MEDIUM, ITALIC 8/9 PT

The velocity of an object is the rate of change of its position with respect to a frame of reference, and is a function of time. Velocity is equivalent to a specification of its speed and direction of motion *(e.g. 60 km/h to the north).* Velocity is an important concept in kinematics, the branch of classical mechanics that describes the motion of bodies. To have a constant velocity, an object must have a constant speed in a constant direction. Constant direction constrains

MEDIUM, ITALIC 8/11 PT

The velocity of an object is the rate of change of its position with respect to a frame of reference, and is a function of time. Velocity is equivalent to a specification of its speed and direction of motion *(e.g. 60 km/h to the north).* Velocity is an important concept in kinematics, the branch of classical mechanics that describes the motion of bodies. To have a constant velocity, an object must have a constant speed in a constant direction. Constant direction constrains

LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC, MEDIUM 9/11 PT

The cycle is imagined to run so slowly that at each point of the cycle the working body is in a state of thermodynamic equilibrium.The *substances and states* of the two heat reservoirs should be chosen so that they are not in thermal

The Clausius Theorem
A mathematical explanation of the Second Law of Thermodynamics. Also referred to as the *"Inequality of Clausius",* the theorem was developed by *Rudolf Clausius* who intended to explain the relationship between the heat flow in a system and the entropy of the system and its surroundings. *Clausius* developed this in his efforts to explain entropy and define it quantitatively. In more direct terms, the theorem gives us a way to determine if a cyclical process is reversible or irreversible.The calculus of variations may be said to begin with the brachistochrone curve problem raised by *Johann Bernoulli* (1696). It immediately occupied the attention of J*akob Bernoulli* and the *Marquis de l'Hôpital,* but Leonhard Euler first elaborated the subject. His contributions began in 1733, and his *Elementa Calculi Variationum* gave the science

REGULAR, ITALIC, BOLD 9/11 PT

The cycle is imagined to run so slowly that at each point of the cycle the working body is in a state of thermodynamic equilibrium.The *substances and states* of the two heat reservoirs should be chosen so that they are not in thermal

The Clausius Theorem
A mathematical explanation of the Second Law of Thermodynamics. Also referred to as the *"Inequality of Clausius",* the theorem was developed by *Rudolf Clausius* who intended to explain the relationship between the heat flow in a system and the entropy of the system and its surroundings. *Clausius* developed this in his efforts to explain entropy and define it quantitatively. In more direct terms, the theorem gives us a way to determine if a cyclical process is reversible or irreversible.The calculus of variations may be said to begin with the brachistochrone curve problem raised by *Johann Bernoulli* (1696). It immediately occupied the attention of J*akob Bernoulli* and the *Marquis de l'Hôpital,* but Leonhard Euler first elaborated the subject. His contributions began in 1733, and his *Elementa Calculi Variationum* gave the science

MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC 8/10 PT

When Julius Caesar established the *Julian calendar* in 45 BC, he set 25 March as the date of the spring equinox. Because the Julian year (365.25 days) is slightly longer than the tropical year, the calendar *"drifted"* with respect to the two equinoxes — such that in 300 AD the spring equinox occurred on about 21 March. By 1500 AD,

BOLD, BOLD ITALIC 8/10 PT

When Julius Caesar established the *Julian calendar* in 45 BC, he set 25 March as the date of the spring equinox. Because the Julian year (365.25 days) is slightly longer than the tropical year, the calendar *"drifted"* with respect to the two equinoxes — such that in 300 AD the spring equinox occurred on about 21 March. By 1500 AD,

MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC 9/11 PT

The cycle is imagined to run so slowly that at each point of the cycle the working body is in a state of thermodynamic equilibrium.The *substances and states* of the two heat reservoirs should be chosen so that they are not in thermal

The Clausius Theorem
A mathematical explanation of the Second Law of Thermodynamics. Also referred to as the *“Inequality of Clausius”,* the theorem was developed by *Rudolf Clausius* who intended to explain the relationship between the heat flow in a system and the entropy of the system and its surroundings. *Clausius* developed this in his efforts to explain entropy and define it quantitatively. In more direct terms, the theorem gives us a way to determine if a cyclical process is reversible or irreversible.The calculus of variations may be said to begin with the brachistochrone curve problem raised by *Johann Bernoulli* (1696). It immediately occupied the attention of J*akob Bernoulli* and the *Marquis de l’Hôpital,* but Leonhard Euler first elaborated the subject. His contributions began in 1733, and his *Elementa Calculi Variationum* gave the science

When Julius Caesar established the *Julian calendar* in 45 BC, he set 25 March as the date of the spring equinox. Because the Julian year (365.25 days) is slightly longer than the tropical year, the calendar *“drifted”* with respect to the two equinoxes — such that in 300 AD the spring equinox occurred on about 21 March. By 1500 AD,

BOLD, BOLD ITALIC 9/11 PT

The cycle is imagined to run so slowly that at each point of the cycle the working body is in a state of thermodynamic equilibrium.The *substances and states* of the two heat reservoirs should be chosen so that they are not in thermal

The Clausius Theorem
A mathematical explanation of the Second Law of Thermodynamics. Also referred to as the *“Inequality of Clausius”,* the theorem was developed by *Rudolf Clausius* who intended to explain the relationship between the heat flow in a system and the entropy of the system and its surroundings. *Clausius* developed this in his efforts to explain entropy and define it quantitatively. In more direct terms, the theorem gives us a way to determine if a cyclical process is reversible or irreversible.The calculus of variations may be said to begin with the brachistochrone curve problem raised by *Johann Bernoulli* (1696). It immediately occupied the attention of J*akob Bernoulli* and the *Marquis de l’Hôpital,* but Leonhard Euler first elaborated the subject. His contributions began in 1733, and his *Elementa Calculi Variationum* gave the science

When Julius Caesar established the *Julian calendar* in 45 BC, he set 25 March as the date of the spring equinox. Because the Julian year (365.25 days) is slightly longer than the tropical year, the calendar *“drifted”* with respect to the two equinoxes — such that in 300 AD the spring equinox occurred on about 21 March. By 1500 AD,

HEAVY, HEAVY ITALIC 9/11 PT

The cycle is imagined to run so slowly that at each point of the cycle the working body is in a state of thermodynamic equilibrium.The *substances and states* of the two heat reservoirs should be chosen so that they are not in thermal

The Clausius Theorem
A mathematical explanation of the Second Law of Thermodynamics. Also referred to as the *"Inequality of Clausius"*, the theorem was developed by *Rudolf Clausius* who intended to explain the relationship between the heat flow in a system and the entropy of the system and its surroundings. *Clausius* developed this in his efforts to explain entropy and define it quantitatively. In more direct terms, the theorem gives us a way to determine if a cyclical process is reversible or irreversible.The calculus of variations may be said to begin with the brachistochrone curve problem raised by *Johann Bernoulli* (1696). It immediately occupied the attention of J*akob Bernoulli* and the *Marquis de l'Hôpital,* but Leonhard Euler first elaborated the subject. His contributions began in 1733, and his *Elementa Calculi Variationum* gave the science

When Julius Caesar established the *Julian calendar* in 45 BC, he set 25 March as the date of the spring equinox. Because the Julian year (365.25 days) is slightly longer than the tropical year, the calendar *"drifted"* with respect to the two equinoxes — such that in 300 AD the spring equinox occurred on about 21 March. By 1500 AD,

SUPER, SUPER ITALIC 9/11 PT

The cycle is imagined to run so slowly that at each point of the cycle the working body is in a state of thermodynamic equilibrium.The *substances and states* of the two heat reservoirs should be chosen so that they are not in thermal

The Clausius Theorem
A mathematical explanation of the Second Law of Thermodynamics. Also referred to as the *"Inequality of Clausius"*, the theorem was developed by *Rudolf Clausius* who intended to explain the relationship between the heat flow in a system and the entropy of the system and its surroundings. *Clausius* developed this in his efforts to explain entropy and define it quantitatively. In more direct terms, the theorem gives us a way to determine if a cyclical process is reversible or irreversible.The calculus of variations may be said to begin with the brachistochrone curve problem raised by *Johann Bernoulli* (1696). It immediately occupied the attention of J*akob Bernoulli* and the *Marquis de l'Hôpital,* but Leonhard Euler first elaborated the subject. His contributions began in 1733, and his *Elementa Calculi Variationum* gave the science

When Julius Caesar established the *Julian calendar* in 45 BC, he set 25 March as the date of the spring equinox. Because the Julian year (365.25 days) is slightly longer than the tropical year, the calendar *"drifted"* with respect to the two equinoxes — such that in 300 AD the spring equinox occurred on about 21 March. By 1500 AD,

LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC 9/10 PT

Euclid set forth the first
great landmark of mathematical
thought, an axiomatic treat-
ment of geometry. He selected a
small core of undefined terms
(called *common notions*) and
postulates (or *axioms*) which he
then used to prove various geo-
metrical statements. Although
the plane in its modern sense
is not directly given a defini-
tion anywhere in the *Elements*,
it may be thought of as part of
the common notions.

LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC 9/12 PT

Euclid set forth the first
great landmark of mathematical
thought, an axiomatic treat-
ment of geometry. He selected a
small core of undefined terms
(called *common notions*) and
postulates (or *axioms*) which he
then used to prove various geo-
metrical statements. Although
the plane in its modern sense
is not directly given a defini-
tion anywhere in the *Elements*,
it may be thought of as part of
the common notions.

REGULAR, ITALIC 9/10 PT

Euclid set forth the first
great landmark of mathematical
thought, an axiomatic treat-
ment of geometry. He selected a
small core of undefined terms
(called *common notions*) and
postulates (or *axioms*) which he
then used to prove various geo-
metrical statements. Although
the plane in its modern sense
is not directly given a defini-
tion anywhere in the *Elements*,
it may be thought of as part of
the common notions.

REGULAR, ITALIC 9/12 PT

Euclid set forth the first
great landmark of mathematical
thought, an axiomatic treat-
ment of geometry. He selected a
small core of undefined terms
(called *common notions*) and
postulates (or *axioms*) which he
then used to prove various geo-
metrical statements. Although
the plane in its modern sense
is not directly given a defini-
tion anywhere in the *Elements*,
it may be thought of as part of
the common notions.

REGULAR, ITALIC 9/10 PT

**Euclid set forth the first
great landmark of mathematical
thought, an axiomatic treat-
ment of geometry. He selected a
small core of undefined terms
(called *common notions*) and
postulates (or *axioms*) which he
then used to prove various geo-
metrical statements. Although
the plane in its modern sense
is not directly given a defini-
tion anywhere in the *Elements*,
it may be thought of as part of
the common notions.**

REGULAR, ITALIC 9/12 PT

**Euclid set forth the first
great landmark of mathematical
thought, an axiomatic treat-
ment of geometry. He selected a
small core of undefined terms
(called *common notions*) and
postulates (or *axioms*) which he
then used to prove various geo-
metrical statements. Although
the plane in its modern sense
is not directly given a defini-
tion anywhere in the *Elements*,
it may be thought of as part of
the common notions.**

LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC, MEDIUM 10/12 PT

It is common in mathematics to choose a number of hypotheses within a given language and declare that the theory consists of all statements provable from these *hypotheses*.

Mathematical theorem
In mathematics, a theorem is a statement that has been proved on the basis of previously established statements, such as other theorems, and generally accepted statements, such as axioms. A theorem is a logical consequence of the axioms. *The proof of a mathematical theorem is a logical argument for the theorem statement given in accord with the rules of a deductive system.* The proof of a theorem is often interpreted as justification of the truth of the theorem statement. In light of the requirement that theorems be proved, the concept of a theorem is fundamentally deductive, in contrast to the notion of a scientific law, which is experimental. Many mathematical

REGULAR, ITALIC, BOLD 10/12 PT

It is common in mathematics to choose a number of hypotheses within a given language and declare that the theory consists of all statements provable from these *hypotheses*.

Mathematical theorem
In mathematics, a theorem is a statement that has been proved on the basis of previously established statements, such as other theorems, and generally accepted statements, such as axioms. A theorem is a logical consequence of the axioms. *The proof of a mathematical theorem is a logical argument for the theorem statement given in accord with the rules of a deductive system.* The proof of a theorem is often interpreted as justification of the truth of the theorem statement. In light of the requirement that theorems be proved, the concept of a theorem is fundamentally deductive, in contrast to the notion of a scientific law, which is experimental. Many mathematical

MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC 10/12 PT

However, the proof is usually considered as separate from the theorem statement. Although more than one proof may be known for a single theorem, only *one proof is required to establish the status* of a statement as a theorem. The Pythagorean theorem and the law of

BOLD, BOLD ITALIC 10/12 PT

However, the proof is usually considered as separate from the theorem statement. Although more than one proof may be known for a single theorem, only *one proof is required to establish the status* of a statement as a theorem. The Pythagorean theorem and the law of

MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC 10/12 PT

It is common in mathemat-
ics to choose a number of
hypotheses within a given
language and declare that
the theory consists of all
statements provable from
these *hypotheses*.

Mathematical theorem
In mathematics, a theorem
is a statement that has been
proved on the basis of pre-
viously established state-
ments, such as other theo-
rems, and generally accepted
statements, such as axioms.
A theorem is a logical con-
sequence of the axioms. *The
proof of a mathematical the-
orem is a logical argument
for the theorem statement
given in accord with the
rules of a deductive system.*
The proof of a theorem is
often interpreted as justi-
fication of the truth of the
theorem statement. In light
of the requirement that the-
orems be proved, the concept
of a theorem is fundamental-
ly deductive, in contrast to
the notion of a scientific
law, which is experimental.
Many mathematical

However, the proof is usu-
ally considered as separate
from the theorem statement.
Although more than one proof
may be known for a single
theorem, only *one proof is
required to establish the
status* of a statement as a
theorem. The Pythagorean
theorem and the law of

BOLD, BOLD ITALIC 10/12 PT

**It is common in mathemat-
ics to choose a number of
hypotheses within a given
language and declare that
the theory consists of all
statements provable from
these *hypotheses*.**

**Mathematical theorem
In mathematics, a theorem
is a statement that has been
proved on the basis of pre-
viously established state-
ments, such as other theo-
rems, and generally accepted
statements, such as axioms.
A theorem is a logical con-
sequence of the axioms. *The
proof of a mathematical the-
orem is a logical argument
for the theorem statement
given in accord with the
rules of a deductive system.*
The proof of a theorem is
often interpreted as justi-
fication of the truth of the
theorem statement. In light
of the requirement that the-
orems be proved, the concept
of a theorem is fundamental-
ly deductive, in contrast to
the notion of a scientific
law, which is experimental.
Many mathematical**

**However, the proof is usu-
ally considered as separate
from the theorem statement.
Although more than one proof
may be known for a single
theorem, only *one proof is
required to establish the
status* of a statement as a
theorem. The Pythagorean
theorem and the law of**

HEAVY, HEAVY ITALIC 10/12 PT

It is common in mathematics to choose a number of hypotheses within a given language and declare that the theory consists of all statements provable from these *hypotheses*.

Mathematical theorem
In mathematics, a theorem is a statement that has been proved on the basis of previously established statements, such as other theorems, and generally accepted statements, such as axioms. A theorem is a logical consequence of the axioms. *The proof of a mathematical theorem is a logical argument for the theorem statement given in accord with the rules of a deductive system.* The proof of a theorem is often interpreted as justification of the truth of the theorem statement. In light of the requirement that theorems be proved, the concept of a theorem is fundamentally deductive, in contrast to the notion of a scientific law, which is experimental. Many mathematical

However, the proof is usually considered as separate from the theorem statement. Although more than one proof may be known for a single theorem, only *one proof is required to establish the status* of a statement as a theorem. The Pythagorean theorem and the law of

SUPER, SUPER ITALIC 10/12 PT

It is common in mathematics to choose a number of hypotheses within a given language and declare that the theory consists of all statements provable from these *hypotheses*.

Mathematical theorem
In mathematics, a theorem is a statement that has been proved on the basis of previously established statements, such as other theorems, and generally accepted statements, such as axioms. A theorem is a logical consequence of the axioms. *The proof of a mathematical theorem is a logical argument for the theorem statement given in accord with the rules of a deductive system.* The proof of a theorem is often interpreted as justification of the truth of the theorem statement. In light of the requirement that theorems be proved, the concept of a theorem is fundamentally deductive, in contrast to the notion of a scientific law, which is experimental. Many mathematical

However, the proof is usually considered as separate from the theorem statement. Although more than one proof may be known for a single theorem, only *one proof is required to establish the status* of a statement as a theorem. The Pythagorean theorem and the law of

LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC 10/11 PT

Was a march of the Carolingian Empire and then *West Francia* down to the thirteenth century, though it was culturally and politically separate from northern France and the central royal government. The region was under the influence of the people from *Toulouse*, *Provence,* and ancient *Catalonia*. It was part of the

LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC 10/13 PT

Was a march of the Carolingian Empire and then *West Francia* down to the thirteenth century, though it was culturally and politically separate from northern France and the central royal government. The region was under the influence of the people from *Toulouse*, *Provence,* and ancient *Catalonia*. It was part of the

REGULAR, ITALIC 10/11 PT

Was a march of the Carolingian Empire and then *West Francia* down to the thirteenth century, though it was culturally and politically separate from northern France and the central royal government. The region was under the influence of the people from *Toulouse*, *Provence,* and ancient *Catalonia*. It was part of the

REGULAR, ITALIC 10/13 PT

Was a march of the Carolingian Empire and then *West Francia* down to the thirteenth century, though it was culturally and politically separate from northern France and the central royal government. The region was under the influence of the people from *Toulouse*, *Provence,* and ancient *Catalonia*. It was part of the

MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC 10/11 PT

Was a march of the Carolingian Empire and then *West Francia* down to the thirteenth century, though it was culturally and politically separate from northern France and the central royal government. The region was under the influence of the people from *Toulouse*, *Provence,* and ancient *Catalonia*. It was part of the

MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC 10/13 PT

Was a march of the Carolingian Empire and then *West Francia* down to the thirteenth century, though it was culturally and politically separate from northern France and the central royal government. The region was under the influence of the people from *Toulouse*, *Provence,* and ancient *Catalonia*. It was part of the

LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC, MEDIUM 11/13 PT

In number theory, the law of quadratic reciprocity is a theorem about modular *arithmetic* that gives conditions for the solvability of quadratic

Arithmetic
Number theory or, in older usage, arithmetic is a branch of pure mathematics devoted primarily to the study of the integers. It is sometimes called *"The Queen of Mathematics"* because of its foundational place in the discipline. Number theorists study prime numbers as well as the properties of objects made out of integers or defined as generalizations of the integers. Note that antiquing also means the craft of making an object appear antique through distressing or applying an antique-looking paint applications.Integers can be considered either in themselves or as solutions to equations *(Diophantine*

REGULAR, ITALIC, BOLD 11/13 PT

In number theory, the law of quadratic reciprocity is a theorem about modular *arithmetic* that gives conditions for the solvability of quadratic

Arithmetic
Number theory or, in older usage, arithmetic is a branch of pure mathematics devoted primarily to the study of the integers. It is sometimes called *"The Queen of Mathematics"* because of its foundational place in the discipline. Number theorists study prime numbers as well as the properties of objects made out of integers or defined as generalizations of the integers. Note that antiquing also means the craft of making an object appear antique through distressing or applying an antique-looking paint applications.Integers can be considered either in themselves or as solutions to equations *(Diophantine*

MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC 11/13 PT

This can be tested by connecting the heat reservoirs successively to an auxiliary *empirical thermometric body* that starts each time at a convenient fixed intermediate temperature. The thermometric body should be composed of a material that has

BOLD, BOLD ITALIC 11/13 PT

This can be tested by connecting the heat reservoirs successively to an auxiliary *empirical thermometric body* that starts each time at a convenient fixed intermediate temperature. The thermometric body should be composed of a material that has

MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC 11/13 PT

In number theory, the law of quadratic reciprocity is a theorem about modular *arithmetic* that gives conditions for the solvability of quadratic

Arithmetic
Number theory or, in older usage, arithmetic is a branch of pure mathematics devoted primarily to the study of the integers. It is sometimes called *“The Queen of Mathematics”* because of its foundational place in the discipline. Number theorists study prime numbers as well as the properties of objects made out of integers or defined as generalizations of the integers. Note that antiquing also means the craft of making an object appear antique through distressing or applying an antique-looking paint applications.Integers can be considered either in themselves or as solutions to equations *(Diophantine*

This can be tested by connecting the heat reservoirs successively to an auxiliary *empirical thermometric body* that starts each time at a convenient fixed intermediate temperature. The thermometric body should be composed of a material that has

BOLD, BOLD ITALIC 11/13 PT

In number theory, the law of quadratic reciprocity is a theorem about modular *arithmetic* that gives conditions for the solvability of quadratic

Arithmetic
Number theory or, in older usage, arithmetic is a branch of pure mathematics devoted primarily to the study of the integers. It is sometimes called *“The Queen of Mathematics”* because of its foundational place in the discipline. Number theorists study prime numbers as well as the properties of objects made out of integers or defined as generalizations of the integers. Note that antiquing also means the craft of making an object appear antique through distressing or applying an antique-looking paint applications.Integers can be considered either in themselves or as solutions to equations *(Diophantine*

This can be tested by connecting the heat reservoirs successively to an auxiliary *empirical thermometric body* that starts each time at a convenient fixed intermediate temperature. The thermometric body should be composed of a material that has

HEAVY, HEAVY ITALIC 11/13 PT

In number theory, the law of quadratic reciprocity is a theorem about modular *arithmetic* that gives conditions for the solvability of quadratic

Arithmetic
Number theory or, in older usage, arithmetic is a branch of pure mathematics devoted primarily to the study of the integers. It is sometimes called *“The Queen of Mathematics”* because of its foundational place in the discipline. Number theorists study prime numbers as well as the properties of objects made out of integers or defined as generalizations of the integers. Note that antiquing also means the craft of making an object appear antique through distressing or applying an antique-looking paint applications.Integers can be considered either in themselves or as solutions to equations *(Diophantine*

This can be tested by connecting the heat reservoirs successively to an auxiliary *empirical thermometric body* that starts each time at a convenient fixed intermediate temperature. The thermometric body should be composed of a material that has

SUPER, SUPER ITALIC 11/13 PT

In number theory, the law of quadratic reciprocity is a theorem about modular *arithmetic* that gives conditions for the solvability of quadratic

Arithmetic
Number theory or, in older usage, arithmetic is a branch of pure mathematics devoted primarily to the study of the integers. It is sometimes called *“The Queen of Mathematics”* because of its foundational place in the discipline. Number theorists study prime numbers as well as the properties of objects made out of integers or defined as generalizations of the integers. Note that antiquing also means the craft of making an object appear antique through distressing or applying an antique-looking paint applications.Integers can be considered either in themselves or as solutions to equations *(Diophantine*

This can be tested by connecting the heat reservoirs successively to an auxiliary *empirical thermometric body* that starts each time at a convenient fixed intermediate temperature. The thermometric body should be composed of a material that has

LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC, MEDIUM 12/14 PT

In number theory, the law of quadratic reciprocity is a theorem about *modular arithmetic* that gives condit

The variables
In mathematics, an equation is a statement of an equality containing one or more variables. Solving the equation consists of *determining which values of the variables make the equality true.* Variables are also called unknowns and the values of the unknowns which satisfy the equality are called solutions of the equation. There are two kinds of equations: identity equations and conditional equations. An equation is analogous to a scale into which weights are placed. When equal we

MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC 12/14 PT

Rigorous arguments first appeared in *Greek* mathematics, most notably in Euclid's Elements. Since the pioneering work of *Giuseppe Peano* (1858-1932), *David Hilbert* (1862–1943), and

REGULAR, ITALIC, BOLD 12/14 PT

In number theory, the law of quadratic reciprocity is a theorem about *modular arithmetic* that gives condit

The variables
In mathematics, an equation is a statement of an equality containing one or more variables. Solving the equation consists of *determining which values of the variables make the equality true.* Variables are also called unknowns and the values of the unknowns which satisfy the equality are called solutions of the equation. There are two kinds of equations: identity equations and conditional equations. An equation is analogous to a scale into which weights are placed. When equal we

BOLD, BOLD ITALIC 12/14 PT

Rigorous arguments first appeared in *Greek* mathematics, most notably in Euclid's Elements. Since the pioneering work of *Giuseppe Peano* (1858-1932), *David Hilbert* (1862–1943), and

MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC 12/14 PT

In number theory, the law of quadratic reciprocity is a theorem about *modular arithmetic* that gives condit

The variables
In mathematics, an equation is a statement of an equality containing one or more variables. Solving the equation consists of *determining which values of the variables make the equality true.* Variables are also called unknowns and the values of the unknowns which satisfy the equality are called solutions of the equation. There are two kinds of equations: identity equations and conditional equations. An equation is analogous to a scale into which weights are placed. When equal we

Rigorous arguments first appeared in *Greek* mathematics, most notably in Euclid's Elements. Since the pioneering work of *Giuseppe Peano* (1858–1932), *David Hilbert* (1862–1943), and

BOLD, BOLD ITALIC 12/14 PT

In number theory, the law of quadratic reciprocity is a theorem about *modular arithmetic* that gives condit

The variables
In mathematics, an equation is a statement of an equality containing one or more variables. Solving the equation consists of *determining which values of the variables make the equality true.* Variables are also called unknowns and the values of the unknowns which satisfy the equality are called solutions of the equation. There are two kinds of equations: identity equations and conditional equations. An equation is analogous to a scale into which weights are placed. When equal we

Rigorous arguments first appeared in *Greek* mathematics, most notably in Euclid's Elements. Since the pioneering work of *Giuseppe Peano* (1858–1932), *David Hilbert* (1862–1943), and

HEAVY, HEAVY ITALIC 12/14 PT

In number theory, the law of quadratic reciprocity is a theorem about *modular arithmetic* that gives condit

**The variables
In mathematics, an equation is a statement of an equality containing one or more variables. Solving the equation consists of *determining which values of the variables make the equality true.* Variables are also called unknowns and the values of the unknowns which satisfy the equality are called solutions of the equation. There are two kinds of equations: identity equations and conditional equations. An equation is analogous to a scale into which weights are placed. When equal we**

Rigorous arguments first appeared in *Greek* mathematics, most notably in Euclid's Elements. Since the pioneering work of *Giuseppe Peano* (1858–1932), *David Hilbert* (1862–1943), and

SUPER, SUPER ITALIC 12/14 PT

In number theory, the law of quadratic reciprocity is a theorem about *modular arithmetic* that gives condit

**The variables
In mathematics, an equation is a statement of an equality containing one or more variables. Solving the equation consists of *determining which values of the variables make the equality true.* Variables are also called unknowns and the values of the unknowns which satisfy the equality are called solutions of the equation. There are two kinds of equations: identity equations and conditional equations. An equation is analogous to a scale into which weights are placed. When equal we**

Rigorous arguments first appeared in *Greek* mathematics, most notably in Euclid's Elements. Since the pioneering work of *Giuseppe Peano* (1858–1932), *David Hilbert* (1862–1943), and

LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC, MEDIUM 14 PT

Ptolemy Lagides (c. 367 BC – 283/2 BC), was a Macedonian Greek general under **Alexander the Great,** one of the three **Diadochi** who succeeded to his empire. Ptolemy became ruler of Egypt (323–283/2 BC) and founded a dynasty which ruled it for the next three centuries, turning Egypt into a *Hellenistic* kingdom and *Alexandria* into a center of Greek culture. He assimilated some aspects of Egyptian culture, however, assuming the traditional title pharaoh in 305/4 BC. The use of the title of pharaoh was

REGULAR, ITALIC BOLD 14 PT

Ptolemy Lagides (c. 367 BC – 283/2 BC), was a Macedonian Greek general under **Alexander the Great,** one of the three **Diadochi** who succeeded to his empire. Ptolemy became ruler of Egypt (323–283/2 BC) and founded a dynasty which ruled it for the next three centuries, turning Egypt into a *Hellenistic* kingdom and *Alexandria* into a center of Greek culture. He assimilated some aspects of Egyptian culture, however, assuming the traditional title pharaoh in 305/4 BC. The use of the title of pharaoh was

MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, HEAVY 14 PT

Ptolemy Lagides (c. 367 BC – 283/2 BC), was a Macedonian Greek general under **Alexander the Great,** one of the three **Diadochi** who succeeded to his empire. Ptolemy became ruler of Egypt (323–283/2 BC) and founded a dynasty which ruled it for the next three centuries, turning Egypt into a *Hellenistic* kingdom and *Alexandria* into a center of Greek culture. He assimilated some aspects of Egyptian culture, however, assuming the traditional title pharaoh in 305/4 BC. The use of the title of pharaoh was

BOLD, BOLD ITALIC 14 PT

Ptolemy Lagides (c. 367 BC – 283/2 BC), was a Macedonian Greek general under Alexander the Great, one of the three Diadochi who succeeded to his empire. Ptolemy became ruler of Egypt (323–283/2 BC) and founded a dynasty which ruled it for the next three centuries, turning Egypt into a *Hellenistic* kingdom and *Alexandria* into a center of Greek culture. He assimilated some aspects of Egyptian culture, however, assuming the traditional title pharaoh in 305/4 BC. The use of the title of pharaoh was

HEAVY, HEAVY ITALIC 14 PT

Ptolemy Lagides (c. 367 BC – 283/2 BC), was a Macedonian Greek general under Alexander the Great, one of the three Diadochi who succeeded to his empire. Ptolemy became ruler of Egypt (323–283/2 BC) and founded a dynasty which ruled it for the next three centuries, turning Egypt into a *Hellenistic* kingdom and *Alexandria* into a center of Greek culture. He assimilated some aspects of Egyptian culture, however, assuming the traditional title pharaoh in 305/4 BC. The use of the title of pharaoh was

SUPER, SUPER ITALIC 14 PT

Ptolemy Lagides (c. 367 BC – 283/2 BC), was a Macedonian Greek general under Alexander the Great, one of the three Diadochi who succeeded to his empire. Ptolemy became ruler of Egypt (323–283/2 BC) and founded a dynasty which ruled it for the next three centuries, turning Egypt into a *Hellenistic* kingdom and *Alexandria* into a center of Greek culture. He assimilated some aspects of Egyptian culture, however, assuming the traditional title pharaoh in 305/4 BC. The use of the title of pharaoh was

LIGHT

Weatherman

REGULAR

Motorcycle

MEDIUM

Department

BOLD

Roundabout

HEAVY

Playground

SUPER

Experience

LIGHT ITALIC

Underworld

REGULAR ITALIC

Tournament

MEDIUM ITALIC

Apostrophe

BOLD ITALIC

Phosphorus

HEAVY ITALIC

Remarkable

SUPER ITALIC

Everywhere

LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC 14 PT

Ptolemy Lagides (c. 367 BC – 283/2 BC), was a Macedonian Greek general under Alexander the Great, one of the three Diadochi who succeeded to his empire. Ptolemy became ruler of Egypt (323–283/2 BC) and founded a dynasty which ruled it for the next three centuries, turning Egypt into a *Hellenistic* kingdom and *Alexandria* into a center of Greek culture. He assimilated some aspects of Egyptian culture, however, assuming the tra-ditional title pharaoh in 305/4 BC. The use of the title of pharaoh was

LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC WITH STYLISTIC ALTERNATES, a and g 14 PT

Ptolemy Lagides (c. 367 BC – 283/2 BC), was a Macedonian Greek general under Alexander the Great, one of the three Diadochi who succeeded to his empire. Ptolemy became ruler of Egypt (323–283/2 BC) and founded a dynasty which ruled it for the next three centuries, turning Egypt into a *Hellenistic* kingdom and *Alexandria* into a center of Greek culture. He assimilated some aspects of Egyptian culture, however, assuming the tra-ditional title pharaoh in 305/4 BC. The use of the title of pharaoh was

REGULAR, ITALIC, BOLD 14 PT

Ptolemy Lagides (c. 367 BC – 283/2 BC), was a Macedonian Greek general under Alexander the Great, one of the three Diadochi who succeeded to his empire. Ptolemy became ruler of Egypt (323–283/2 BC) and founded a dynasty which ruled it for the next three centuries, turning Egypt into a *Hellenistic* kingdom and *Alexandria* into a center of Greek culture. He assimilated some aspects of Egyptian culture, however, assuming the traditional title pharaoh in 305/4 BC. The use of the title of pharaoh was

REGULAR, ITALIC, BOLD WITH STYLISTIC ALTERNATES, a and g 14 PT

Ptolemy Lagides (c. 367 BC – 283/2 BC), was a Macedonian Greek general under Alexander the Great, one of the three Diadochi who succeeded to his empire. Ptolemy became ruler of Egypt (323–283/2 BC) and founded a dynasty which ruled it for the next three centuries, turning Egypt into a *Hellenistic* kingdom and *Alexandria* into a center of Greek culture. He assimilated some aspects of Egyptian culture, however, assuming the traditional title pharaoh in 305/4 BC. The use of the title of pharaoh was

MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC 14 PT

Ptolemy Lagides (c. 367 BC – 283/2 BC), was a Macedonian Greek general under Alexander the Great, one of the three Diadochi who succeeded to his empire. Ptolemy became ruler of Egypt (323–283/2 BC) and founded a dynasty which ruled it for the next three centuries, turning Egypt into a *Hellenistic* kingdom and *Alexandria* into a center of Greek culture. He assimilated some aspects of Egyptian culture, however, assuming the traditional title pharaoh in 305/4 BC. The use of the title of pharaoh was

MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC WITH STYLISTIC ALTERNATES, a and g 14 PT

Ptolemy Lagides (c. 367 BC – 283/2 BC), was a Macedonian Greek general under Alexander the Great, one of the three Diadochi who succeeded to his empire. Ptolemy became ruler of Egypt (323–283/2 BC) and founded a dynasty which ruled it for the next three centuries, turning Egypt into a *Hellenistic* kingdom and *Alexandria* into a center of Greek culture. He assimilated some aspects of Egyptian culture, however, assuming the traditional title pharaoh in 305/4 BC. The use of the title of pharaoh was

BOLD, BOLD ITALIC 14 PT

Ptolemy Lagides (c. 367 BC – 283/2 BC), was a Macedonian Greek general under Alexander the Great, one of the three Diadochi who succeeded to his empire. Ptolemy became ruler of Egypt (323–283/2 BC) and founded a dynasty which ruled it for the next three centuries, turning Egypt into a *Hellenistic* kingdom and *Alexandria* into a center of Greek culture. He assimilated some aspects of Egyptian culture, however, assuming the tra-ditional title pharaoh in 305/4 BC. The use of the title of pharaoh was

BOLD, BOLD ITALIC WITH STYLISTIC ALTERNATES, a and g 14 PT

Ptolemy Lagides (c. 367 BC – 283/2 BC), was a Macedonian Greek general under Alexander the Great, one of the three Diadochi who succeeded to his empire. Ptolemy became ruler of Egypt (323–283/2 BC) and founded a dynasty which ruled it for the next three centuries, turning Egypt into a *Hellenistic* kingdom and *Alexandria* into a center of Greek culture. He assimilated some aspects of Egyptian culture, however, assuming the tra-ditional title pharaoh in 305/4 BC. The use of the title of pharaoh was

HEAVY, HEAVY ITALIC 14 PT

Ptolemy Lagides (c. 367 BC – 283/2 BC), was a Macedonian Greek general under Alexander the Great, one of the three Diadochi who succeeded to his empire. Ptolemy became ruler of Egypt (323–283/2 BC) and founded a dynasty which ruled it for the next three centuries, turning Egypt into a *Hellenistic* kingdom and *Alexandria* into a center of Greek culture. He assimilated some aspects of Egyptian culture, however, assuming the traditional title pharaoh in 305/4 BC. The use of the title of pharaoh was

HEAVY, HEAVY ITALIC WITH STYLISTIC ALTERNATES, a and g 14 PT

Ptolemy Lagides (c. 367 BC – 283/2 BC), was a Macedonian Greek general under Alexander the Great, one of the three Diadochi who succeeded to his empire. Ptolemy became ruler of Egypt (323–283/2 BC) and founded a dynasty which ruled it for the next three centuries, turning Egypt into a *Hellenistic* kingdom and *Alexandria* into a center of Greek culture. He assimilated some aspects of Egyptian culture, however, assuming the traditional title pharaoh in 305/4 BC. The use of the title of pharaoh was

SUPER, SUPER ITALIC 14 PT

Ptolemy Lagides (c. 367 BC – 283/2 BC), was a Macedonian Greek general under Alexander the Great, one of the three Diadochi who succeeded to his empire. Ptolemy became ruler of Egypt (323–283/2 BC) and founded a dynasty which ruled it for the next three centuries, turning Egypt into a *Hellenistic* kingdom and *Alexandria* into a center of Greek culture. He assimilated some aspects of Egyptian culture, however, assuming the traditional title pharaoh in 305/4 BC. The use of the title of pharaoh was

SUPER, SUPER ITALIC WITH STYLISTIC ALTERNATES, a and g 14 PT

Ptolemy Lagides (c. 367 BC – 283/2 BC), was a Macedonian Greek general under Alexander the Great, one of the three Diadochi who succeeded to his empire. Ptolemy became ruler of Egypt (323–283/2 BC) and founded a dynasty which ruled it for the next three centuries, turning Egypt into a *Hellenistic* kingdom and *Alexandria* into a center of Greek culture. He assimilated some aspects of Egyptian culture, however, assuming the traditional title pharaoh in 305/4 BC. The use of the title of pharaoh was

Open Type features

	Off	On
CASE SENSITIVE FORMS	¡Buenos Dias!	¡BUENOS DIAS!
STYLIST ALTERNATES	Quasi Regular	Quasi Regular
LINING FIGURES (DEFAULT)	Benny Goodman	(1909–1986)
LINING FIGURES WITH SALSHED ZERO	Departure	23.12.2016
OLD STYLE FIGURES	Benny Goodman	(1909–1986)
OLD STYLE FIGURES WITH SALSHED ZERO	Departure	23.12.2016
FRACTIONS	fraction 3/4	fraction ¾
SUPERIORS, INFERIROS	m2 Mme H2O	m^2 Mme H_2O
NUMERATORS, DENOMINATORS	Note2 1/20	$Note^2$ $^1/_{20}$

Danish

I følge den subjektive forståelse er information noget, der kan informere nogen om noget. Information er en forskel, der gør en forskel, sagde Bateson (1972). Alt kan potientelt være information, da alting potentielt kan besvare et eller andet spørgsmål

Dutch

Een bekend voorbeeld van het onderscheid tussen informatie en gegevens is uit te leggen aan de hand van een telefoonboek. De telefoonnummers uit het telefoonboek zijn gegevens. Ze kunnen worden verwerkt. Men kan de telefoonnummers oplopend sor-

English

Keys are generated to be used with a given suite of algorithms, called a cryptosystem. Encryption algorithms which use the same key for both encryption and decryption are known as symmetric key algorithms. A newer class of “public key” cryptographic algo-

French

Au sens étymologique, l’information est ce qui donne une forme à l’esprit. Elle vient du verbe latin informare, qui signifie « donner forme à» ou «se former une idée de». L’information désigne à la fois le message à communiquer et les symboles utilisés

German

Erst in jüngster Zeit gibt es Bestrebungen, die einzelnen Ansätze zu verbinden und zu einem allgemeingültigen Informationsbegriff zu kommen. Entsprechende Literatur findet sich derzeit meist unter dem Stichwort Philosophie (etwa im Bereich Erkenntnisthe-

Polish

Ze względu na swój dualizm (podwójny przedmiot badań) geografia należy zarówno do nauk przyrodniczych (geografia fizyczna) oraz do nauk społeczno-ekonomicznych (geografia społeczno-ekonomiczna); równocześnie poszczególne działy geografii fizycznej i spo-

Portuguese

Informação enquanto conceito carrega uma diversidade de significados, do uso quotidiano ao técnico. Genericamente, o conceito de informação está intimamente ligado às noções de restrição, comunicação, controle, dados, forma, instrução, conhecimento,

Romenian

Efectul tunel rezultă din capacitatea unui obiect cuantic de a străbate o barieră de potențial la scară atomică, fapt care ar fi imposibil după legile mecanicii clasice "sensu stricto". Acest fenomen poate fi explicat prin faptul că funcția de undă asocia-

Spanish

En las sociedades humanas y en parte en algunas sociedades animales, la información tiene un impacto en las relaciones entre diferentes individuos. En una sociedad la conducta de cada individuo frente a algunos otros individuos se puede ver alterada

Turquish

Nükller bağ enerjisi atomun çekirdeğini bileşenlerine ayırmak için gereken enerjidir. Bu bileşenler nötron, proton ve nükleondur. bağ enerjisi genelde pozitif işaretlidir,çünkü çoğu çekirdek parçalara ayrılmak için net bir enerjiye ihtiyacı vardır.

Other languages supported: Afrikaans, Albanian, Asturian, Basque, Breton, Bosnian, Catalan, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, Galician, German, Greenlandic, Guarani, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Ibo, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Gaelic, Italian, kurdish, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Livonian, Malagasy, Maltese, Maori, Moldavian, Norwegian, Occitan, Romansch, Saami, Samoan, Scots, Scottish, Gaelic, Serbian (Latin), Slovak, Slovenian, Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Walloon, Welsh, Wolof

Glyphs

UPPERCASE	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
LOWERCASE	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
LIGATURES	fi fl
STYLISTIC ALTERNATES	Q R a g
STANDARD PUNCTUACTION	( ) [ ] { } ! ¡ ? ¿ - – — . , … : ; · ‹ › « » \ | /
CASE SENSITIVE FORMS	( ) [ ] { } ¡ ¿ - – — ‹ › « » \ | /
MARKS, SYMBOLS, ARROWS	‡ † * @ © ℗ ® ™ ¤ _ # % ‰ ª º ° ¦ Ω Δ µ ∂ π ∏ ∑ √ ∫ ◊ ∞ ¬ ^ ~ ☒ █ ▯ ■ ▫
PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES	$ € £ ¥ ¢ ƒ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 + − × ÷ = ± < > ≤ ≥ ≠ ≈
TABULAR LINING FIGURES	$ € £ ¥ ¢ ƒ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
PROPORTIONAL OLD STYLE FIGURES	$ € £ ¥ ¢ ƒ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
TABULAR OLD STYLE FIGURES	$ € £ ¥ ¢ ƒ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
SUPERIORS, INFERIORS	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
NUMERATORS, DENOMINATORS	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
FRACTIONS	¼ ½ ¾ ⅕ ⅖ ⅗ ⅘ ⅙ ⅚ ⅓ ⅔ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞
OTHER UPPERCASE	Æ Œ Ð Ł Þ Ø Đ Ħ Ŋ Ŧ Ƶ Ə Ĳ
OTHER LOWERCASE	æ œ ð ł þ ø đ ħ ŋ ŧ ƶ ə ß ĳ
ACCENTED UPPERCASE	À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ā Ă Ą Ǽ Ç Ć Ĉ Ċ Č Ď È É Ê Ë Ē Ĕ Ė Ę Ě Ĝ Ğ Ġ Ģ Ĥ Ì Í Î Ï Ĩ Ī Ĭ Į İ Ĵ Ķ Ĺ Ļ Ľ Ŀ Ñ Ń Ņ Ň Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ō Ŏ Ő Ǿ Ŕ Ŗ Ř Š Ś Ŝ Ş Ș Ţ Ť Ț Ù Ú Û Ü Ũ Ū Ŭ Ů Ű Ų Ŵ Ẁ Ẃ Ẅ Ẋ Ý Ÿ Ỳ Ž Ź Ż Ŕ Ř Ŗ
ACCENTED LOWERCASE	à á â ã ä å ā ă ǧ ğ ą ǽ ç ć ĉ ċ č ď è é ê ë ē ĕ ė ę ě ĝ ğ ġ ģ ĥ ì í î ï ĩ ī ĭ į i ĵ ķ ĺ ļ ľ ŀ ñ ń ņ ň ò ó ô õ ö ō ŏ ő ǿ ŕ ŗ ř š ś ŝ ş ș ţ ť ț ù ú û ü ũ ū ŭ ů ű ų ŵ ẁ ẃ ẅ ẋ ý ÿ ỳ ž ź ż á â à ä ã å ă ā ą ğ ĝ ģ ġ

Italic Glyphs

UPPERCASE	*A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z*
LOWERCASE	*a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z*
LIGATURES	*fi fl*
STYLISTIC ALTERNATES	*Q R a g*
STANDARD PUNCTUACTION	*( ) [ ] { } ! ¡ ? ¿ - – — . , … : ; · ‹ › « » \ / ⁄*
CASE SENSITIVE FORMS	*( ) [ ] { } ¡ ¿ - – — ‹ › « » \ / ⁄*
MARKS, SYMBOLS, ARROWS	*‡ † * @ © ℗ ® ™ ¤ _ # % ‰ ª º ° ¦ Ω ∆ µ ∂ π ∏ ∑ √ ∫ ◊ ∞ ¬ ^ ~ ☒ █ ▯ ■ ◻*
PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES	*$ € £ ¥ ¢ ƒ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 + − × ÷ = ± < > ≤ ≥ ≠ ≈*
TABULAR LINING FIGURES	*$ € £ ¥ ¢ ƒ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9*
PROPORTIONAL OLD STYLE FIGURES	*$ € £ ¥ ¢ ƒ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9*
TABULAR OLD STYLE FIGURES	*$ € £ ¥ ¢ ƒ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9*
SUPERIORS, INFERIORS	*0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9*
NUMERATORS, DENOMINATORS	*0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9*
FRACTIONS	*¼ ½ ¾ ⅕ ⅖ ⅗ ⅘ ⅙ ⅚ ⅓ ⅔ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞*
OTHER UPPERCASE	*Æ Œ Ð Ł Þ Ø Đ Ħ Ŋ Ŧ Ƶ Ə IJ*
OTHER LOWERCASE	*æ œ ð ł þ ø đ ħ ŋ ŧ ƶ ə ß ij*
ACCENTED UPPERCASE	*À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ā Ă Ą Ǽ Ç Ć Ĉ Ċ Č Ď È É Ê Ë Ē Ĕ Ė Ę Ě Ĝ Ğ Ġ Ģ Ĥ Ì Í Î Ï Ĩ Ī Ĭ Į İ Ĵ Ķ Ĺ Ļ Ľ Ŀ Ñ Ń Ņ Ň Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ō Ŏ Ő Ǿ Ŕ Ŗ Ř Š Ś Ŝ Ş Ș Ţ Ť Ț Ù Ú Û Ü Ũ Ū Ŭ Ů Ű Ų Ŵ Ẁ Ẃ Ẅ Ẋ Ý Ÿ Ỳ Ž Ź Ż Ŕ Ř Ŗ*
ACCENTED LOWERCASE	*à á â ã ä å ā ă ĝ ğ ą ǽ ç ć ĉ ċ č ď è é ê ë ē ĕ ė ę ě ĝ ğ ġ ģ ĥ ì í î ï ĩ ī ĭ į i ĵ ķ ĺ ļ ľ ŀ ñ ń ņ ň ò ó ô õ ö ō ŏ ő ǿ ŕ ŗ ř š ś ŝ ş ș ţ ť ț ù ú û ü ũ ū ŭ ů ű ų ŵ ẁ ẃ ẅ ẋ ý ÿ ỳ ž ź ż á â à ä ã å ă ā ą ğ ĝ ģ ġ*

Marcin Antique

Designed by Mário Feliciano in 2016
Published in 2017

Styles available:

Marcin Typewriter Light
Marcin Typewriter Light Italic
Marcin Typewriter Regular
Marcin Typewriter Italic
Marcin Typewriter Medium
Marcin Typewriter Medium Italic
Marcin Typewriter Bold
Marcin Typewriter Bold Italic
Marcin Typewriter Heavy
Marcin Typewriter Heavy Italic
Marcin Typewriter Super
Marcin Typewriter Super Italic

Feliciano Type Foundry is an independent Lisbon-based type design studio founded in 2001 and run by Mário Feliciano, producing and distributing original quality typefaces in digital format.

—

Mário Feliciano (born 1969) studied graphic design at IADE (Lisbon). Before graduating in 1993, he already started working as a graphic designer at Surf Portugal magazine, where he stayed as art director for the next seven years. Mário founded his design studio Secretonix in 1994, working on projects ranging from editorial to corporate design. After having been commissioned a typeface (called Strumpf) by Adobe and releasing some of his early fonts through other foundries, he founded Feliciano Type Foundry in 2001 and started publishing his own designs and creating custom faces for clients around the world. A member of ATypI since 1997, Mário was the local organiser of their annual conference held in Lisbon in 2006. He has also been a member of AGI (Alliance Graphique Internationale) since 2009. Mário is the author of several custom type families, such as Expresso for the Portuguese weekly newspaper *Expresso,* Sueca for the Swedish newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet,* Majerit for the Spanish newspaper *El País,* and BesSans for *Banco Espírito Santo.* His typefaces have been used by a wide range of clients worldwide, from big corporations to renowned international publications such as *Newsweek, The Sunday Times,* and *Elle Magazine.* A customised version of Flama, Mário's most popular typeface, features on the Portuguese Passport and Citizen Card, along with Merlo, another of his designs. In the recent years, Mário has been working on expanding FTF's library and offering typographic consultancy.

Feliciano Type Foundry
Rua das Mercês 125
1300-407 Lisboa, Portugal
www.feliciano.pt
www.felicianotypefoundry.com

Other fonts used in this specimen:
Marcin Typewriter, Stella.

Thanks to: Helder Luis, Yves Peters