

Mazagan

Oxalá

While I normally look for quality source material to revive or re-imagine, with Mazagan I took on the challenge to design a good typeface based on what I consider a poor one. Looking past the obvious oddities, quirks, and some questionable glyphs in 'Marocaines', discovered in Fonderie Mayeur's 1912 specimen, I found some lowercase letterforms that—to me—looked outstanding. These characters became the inspiration for a unique contemporary display family in four weights. Besides serving as a surprising bold companion for certain Roman faces, Mazagan will add a touch of exoticism to book jackets, packaging and branding, editorial design, restaurant menus, wayfinding, and more.

MEDIUM

Phosphateexport

MEDIUM ITALIC

Estadounidense

BOLD

Arqueológicas

BOLD ITALIC

Constantinople

BLACK

Kaupunkeihin

BLACK ITALIC

Marokkaanse

SUPER

Handelsruter

SUPER ITALIC

Indbyggertal

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 equilibrium with one another. This can be tested by connecting the heat reser

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 *Jakob 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 its name. *Lagrange* contributed extensively to the theory, and *Legendre* (1786) laid down a method, not entirely satisfactory, for the discrimination of maxima and minima. Like right ascension in the equatorial coordinate system, the

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, it had drifted backwards to 11 March. The theorem is used in order to determine whether a

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MEDIUM, MEDIUM 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. These hypotheses form the foundational basis of the theory and

MATHEMATICAL

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 theorems are conditional statements*. In this case, the proof deduces the conclusion from conditions called hypotheses or premises. In light of the interpretation of proof as justification of

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 quadratic reciprocity are contenders for the title of theorem with the greatest number of dist

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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 equations* modulo prime numbers.

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 geometry*). Questions in number theory are often best understood through the study of analytical objects (e.g., the Riemann zeta function)

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 a strictly monotonic relation between its chosen empirical

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MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC 12/14 PT

In elementary mathematics, a variable is an alphabetic character representing a number, called the value of the variable, which is either arbitrary, not fully specified, or unknown.

Making algebraic computations with variables as if they were explicit numbers allows one to solve a range of problems in a single computation. A typical example is the quadratic formula, which allows one to solve every quadratic equation by simply substituting the numeric values of the coefficients of the given equation to the *variables that represent them*. François Viète introduced at the end of 16th century the idea of representing known and unknown numbers by letters, nowadays called variables, and of computing with them as if they were numbers, in order to obtain, at the end, the result by a simple replacement. François Viète's convention was to use consonants for known values and vowels for unknowns. François Viète introduced at the end of 16th century the idea of representing known and unknown numbers by letters, *nowadays called variables*, and of computing with them as if they were numbers, in order to obtain, at the end,

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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 often situational: pharaoh was used for an Egyptian audience, and Basileus for a Greek audience, as exemplified by Egyptian coinage.

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MEDIUM 30 PT

samlingsbeteckning
MERIDIORIENTALIS

MEDIUM 36 PT

Giovanni Girolamo
MAJUSKELSCHRIFT

MEDIUM 48 PT

Photosynthesis
WATERPROOF

MEDIUM 60 PT

Northeastern

MEDIUM 72 PT

Ghirlandaio

MEDIUM 92 PT

Cylinder

MEDIUM ITALIC 30 PT

Euclid took an abstract
ZEITVERSCHWENDUNG

MEDIUM ITALIC 36 PT

Electronic sports
CORRESPONDENCE

MEDIUM ITALIC 48 PT

technologies
PROPAGATION

MEDIUM ITALIC 60 PT

Michelangelo

MEDIUM ITALIC 72 PT

Canzoniere

MEDIUM ITALIC 92 PT

Ludovico

BOLD 30 PT

The Lorentz factor
COMPREHENSIVELY

BOLD 36 PT

Panamakanalزونen
MADAGASCARIAM

BOLD 48 PT

understanding
ADVENTURES

BOLD 60 PT

Protagonist

BOLD 72 PT

Maximus

BOLD 92 PT

Lorentz

BOLD ITALIC 30 PT

***Built in 1514, this former
MISUNDERSTANDING***

BOLD ITALIC 36 PT

***Unfortunately
INTERFERENCE***

BOLD ITALIC 48 PT

***Constantinople
SPECULATIVE***

BOLD ITALIC 60 PT

Exploration

BOLD ITALIC 72 PT

Etruscans

BOLD ITALIC 92 PT

Results

BLACK 30 PT

Scientific discipline
STARGATE UNIVERSE

BLACK 36 PT

Variationum
GENERALIZATION

BLACK 48 PT

biotechnology
CASTIGLIONE

BLACK 60 PT

Relativistic

BLACK 72 PT

Available

BLACK 92 PT

Michael

BLACK ITALIC 30 PT

without interference
MULTIPROGRAMMING

BLACK ITALIC 36 PT

nieuwsvoorziening
MEDITERRANEAN

BLACK ITALIC 48 PT

consequence
ADVERTISING

BLACK ITALIC 60 PT

Wednesday

BLACK 72 PT

Negotiate

BLACK ITALIC 92 PT

Andrea

SUPER 30 PT

**Petroleumsteknologi
PROFESSIONALISED**

SUPER 36 PT

**Neurotransmitter
HEADQUARTERS**

SUPER 48 PT

**technological
ADVENTURE**

SUPER 60 PT

Swimming

SUPER 72 PT

Welcome

SUPER 92 PT

Linked

SUPER ITALIC 30 PT

The Disquisitiones
INTERDISCIPLINARY

SUPER ITALIC 36 PT

transformation
COUNTERACTING

SUPER ITALIC 48 PT

inexpensive
HAMBURGER

SUPER ITALIC 60 PT

Basketball

SUPER ITALIC 72 PT

Rational

SUPER ITALIC 92 PT

Moving

MEDIUM

COMMUNITY

MEDIUM ITALIC

XYLOPHONE

BOLD

SOMETHING

BOLD ITALIC

PACKAGING

BLACK

TOMORROW

BLACK ITALIC

VEGETABLE

SUPER

NOVEMBER

SUPER ITALIC

ENVELOPE

Stylistic alternates

Quant Regi

SS.01
Replaces default 'R', 'Q' and 'g'
by alternate forms

MOONLIGHT

SS.02
Replaces default 'H', 'L',
'Q', 'M', 'N', 'R', 'h', 'm' and
'n' by alternate forms with
ascenders and
descenders

moonlight

Italic stylistic alternates

Regimento

SS.01
Replaces default 'R'
and 'Q' by alternate
forms

MOONLIGHT

SS.02
Replaces default 'H', 'L',
'Q', 'M', 'N', 'R', 'h', 'm' and 'n' by
alternate forms with ascen-
ders and descenders

moonlight

Aljubarrota

SS.03
Replaces default 'A' and 'M'
by alternate swash forms

OpenType features

CASE-SENSITIVE PUNCTUATION	¡Buenos Días!	¡BUENOS DIAS!
STYLISTIC SET SS01	Regular Flyght	Regular Flyght
STYLISTIC SET SS02	The American	The American
	ROCK'N'ROLL	ROCK'N'ROLL
PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES (DEFAULT)	Benny Goodman	(1909–1986)
TABULAR LINING FIGURES	Departure	23.12.2016
PROPORTIONAL OLD STYLE FIGURES	Benny Goodman	(1909–1986)
TABULAR OLD STYLE FIGURES	Departure	23.12.2016
FRACTIONS	fraction 3/4	fraction $\frac{3}{4}$
SUPERIORS, INFERIORS	m ² M ^{me} H ₂ O	m ² M ^{me} H ₂ O
NUMERATORS, DENOMINATORS	Note ₂ and 1/200	Note ² and 1/200
	Off	On

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 potentielt være information, da alting potentielt kan besvare et eller andet spørgsmål for nogen. En træstub er informativ for den, der ved at tælle årringene

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 opeenvolgend sorteren op abonneenummer, maar men kan de

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 algorithms was invented in the 1970s. These asymmetric key 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 pour l'écrire ; elle utilise un code de signes porteurs de sens tels qu'un

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 Erkenntnistheorie). Von einer vereinheitlichten, allgemein akzeptierten Theorie

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 społeczno-ekonomicznej wykazują ścisłe związki z innymi

Portuguese

Informação enquanto conceito carrega uma diversidade de significados, do uso cotidiano ao técnico. Genericamente, o conceito de informação está intimamente ligado às noções de restrição, comunicação, controle, dados, forma, instrução, conhecimento, significado, estímulo, padrão, percepção e representação de

Romanian

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 asociată unei particule, nu se anulează în zona barierei, ci se atenuează în cele mai multe

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 en función de qué información disponible posee el primer individuo. Por

Turkish

Nükleer 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. Bu yüzden, genelde bir atomun çekirdeğinin kütlesi ayrı ayrı ölçüldüğünde

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

Mazagan

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Published in 2017

Styles available:

Mazagan Medium

Mazagan Medium Italic

Mazagan Bold

Mazagan Bold Italic

Mazagan Black

Mazagan Black Italic

Mazagan Super

Mazagan 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.

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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

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