

Beatrice Deck

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

Beatrice Deck Extrabold
Beatrice Deck Extrabold Italic
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Beatrice Headline Extrabold
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Beatrice Display Black
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Beatrice Display Thin Italic

LONGKOU

Extrabold – 70pt

RUCHENG

Bold – 70pt

LINGYUAN

Semibold – 70pt

TONGLIAO

Medium – 70pt

EMEISHAN

Regular – 70pt

KARJIANG

Light – 70pt

SHANGHAI

Thin – 70pt

KHALKHA

Extrabold Italic – 70pt

TSINGTAO

Bold Italic – 70pt

ARKA TAG

Semibold Italic – 70pt

JIAOZHOU

Medium Italic – 70pt

MAOSHAN

Regular Italic – 70pt

SHAOXING

Light Italic – 70pt

CONGHUA

Thin Italic – 70pt

Meihēkou

Extrabold – 70pt

Wulumuqi

Bold – 70pt

Haibowan

Semibold – 70pt

Manzhouli

Medium – 70pt

Hongjiang

Regular – 70pt

Sia Kangri

Light – 70pt

Jiayuguan

Thin – 70pt

Shīqīzhen

Extrabold Italic – 70pt

Laohekou

Bold Italic – 70pt

Kujten Uul

Semibold Italic – 70pt

Haibowan

Medium Italic – 70pt

Yangquan

Regular Italic – 70pt

Jiangmen

Light Italic – 70pt

Melungtse

Thin Italic – 70pt

**ZĀNHĒ TSONSHIN DASA
501, Yincheng Middle Rd**

Extrabold – 70pt

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
The Terracotta Warriors**

Bold – 70pt

**JIUZHAIGOU “PARADISE”
Giant Pandas In The Wild**

Semibold – 70pt

**PURPLE FORBIDDEN CITY
Ming and Qing Dynasties**

Medium – 70pt

**NYAINQĒNTANGLHA FENG
7,162 meters / 23,497 feet**

Regular – 70pt

**MINGTANG STATE TEMPLE
Prayer for Good Harvests**

Light – 70pt

**LINFEN RD NIGHT MARKET
Pudong District, Shanghai**

Thin – 70pt

BEAUTIFUL WUZHIZHOU
The Underwater World

Extrabold Italic – 70pt

GARDEN OF HAPPINESS
The Exquisite Jade Rock

Bold Italic – 70pt

LESHAN GIANT BUDDHA
Mount Emei Scenic Area

Semibold Italic – 70pt

ON NANJING EAST ROAD
Shopping For Souvenirs

Medium Italic – 70pt

TIGER LEAPING GORGE
The Three Parallel Rivers

Regular Italic – 70pt

ANG LEE'S MASTERPIECE
Hongcun Ancient Village

Light Italic – 70pt

VERTIGINOUS STAIRCASE
Huashan's Plank of Death

Thin Italic – 70pt

18pt – Mixed Weights

Located in Southeast Asia along the coastline of the Pacific Ocean, **China** is the world's third largest country, after Russia and Canada, spanning about 50 degrees of latitude and 62 degrees of longitude. With an area of 9.6 million square kilometers and a coastline of 18,000 kilometers, **its shape on the map is like a rooster.**

14pt / 20 – Mixed Weights

China is the country that has the most neighbors of all. It has borders with 14 sovereign states – *Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Russia, and Vietnam* – and 2 special regions – *Hong Kong and Macau*, – **but also shares maritime boundaries with seven additional countries** – *Brunei, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, South Korea, and Taiwan.*

11pt / 17 – Mixed Weights

China has the largest number of tall buildings in the world, surpassing that of the second and third largest, the United States (700+) and Japan (230+), combined. As of early 2017, **China has more than 1400 skyscrapers above 150 meters (492 ft)** of which **48 are super-tall 300 meters (984 ft) and above.** The tallest tower in China is currently **the Shanghai Tower**, located in the namesake city at a height of **632 meters**; it is the second-tallest building in the world. The previous two tallest buildings in mainland China have also been in Shanghai.

8pt / 12 – Mixed Weights

Yangtze River is the largest and longest river in China. About 6,380 kilometres long, the mighty Yangtze is the largest and longest river in Asia, surpassed only by the **Nile** of Africa and the **Amazon** of South America. It originates from the **Tuotuo River** on the southwestern side of the snow-draped **Geladandong**, flowing from west to east through nine provinces, finally running into the **East China Sea.**

6pt / 10 – Mixed Weights

China's topography is diverse with **snow-capped mountains, deep river valleys, broad basins, high plateaus, rolling plains, terraced hills, sandy dunes** with many other geographic features and other landforms present in myriad variations. In general, the land is high in the west and descends to the east coast. Mountains (33 %), plateaus (26 %) and hills (10 %) account for nearly 70 % of the country's land surface. Most of the country's arable land and population are based in lowland plains (12 %) and basins (19 %), though some of the greatest basins are filled with deserts.

90pt

Great Wall

40pt

**The Chinese Wall is
the world's longest
monument.**

30pt - Straight-sided 'a' (SS03)

**The Chinese name “*Wànli
Cháng Chéng*” literally means
“*Ten-Thousand-Mile Long Wall*”.**

20pt

***The Earth Dragon* winds up and down across
deserts, grasslands, mountains and plateaus,
stretching approximately 21,196 kilometers
(13,171 miles) from East to West of China.**

18pt

Over the 2,000 years it took to build, rebuild and extend sections of the Great Wall of China, it was sometimes referred to as *the longest cemetery on Earth*. Reportedly, over a million people died building the Wall and archaeologists have found human remains buried under parts of the Wall.

14pt / 21

The most well-known of all of the legends of The Great Wall of China is the story of “Meng Jiangnu’s Bitter Weeping.” *It was said that 2,000 years ago when the First Emperor of the Qin was building the Great Wall, a young called Fan Xiliang was forced to work on the construction right after his wedding day. His bride, Meng Jiangnu waited for him at home for years but did not hear a word from him.*

11pt / 17

After a bad dream, she decided to walk all the way the the Wall on foot, crossing mountains and rivers. When Meng Jiangnu finally got to the construction site, she was told that her husband had died and was buried under the Great Wall. Hearing this sad news of the death of her beloved, she wept and wailed for days. Suddenly with a tremendous noise, a 400 kilometer-long (248-mile-long) section of the Great Wall collapsed over her bitter wail, surfacing her husband’s body.

8pt / 12

This made the emperor Qin Shihuang very angry, and he ordered Meng Jiangnu to be punished. But when he saw the young lady, he was immediately attracted by her beauty and he asked her to marry him. Meng Jiangnu put aside her anger and agreed on the condition of a grand funeral for her husband. Right after the ceremony, however, she tricked the guards and jumped into the sea, taking her own life.

6pt / 10

***“To this day people are still talking of Meng Jiang Nu
Yet no more is said of the First Emperor of Qin or the Martial Emperor of Han.
Throughout the ages nothing is sadder than an ordinary tragedy;
In her tears Meng Jiang Nu lives through all eternities.”***

– A poem by Liu Bannong.

90pt

Amur

40pt

**The Chinese name
Hēilóng Jiāng means
Black Dragon River.**

30pt

**The Amur is one of the four major
rivers in China, with the Yangtze,
the Yellow River and Ob-Irtysh.**

20pt

**The French translation, “Amour” (meaning love),
gives the river the most romantic aura. Some say
that name actually comes from the Buryat word
“amur”, meaning muddy...**

18pt - Double-story 'g' (SS01)

The Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas extend over 758,977.8 ha across a region of 180 km by 310 km. Here, three of Asia's great rivers, ***the Yangtze/Jinsha, Lancang/Mekong and Nujiang/Salween rivers*** run roughly parallel to one another though separated by high mountain ranges with peaks over 6,000 meters.

14pt / 21

Heilongjiang River is the world's tenth longest river. It rises in the hills of western Manchuria at the confluence of its two major affluents, the Shilka River and the Ergune River, at an elevation of 303 meters, running 4,370 meters into Okhotsk Sea bypassing the Tatarskiy Proliv. As it flows through China, Mongolia and Russia, it can be called an "international river".

11pt / 17

Were you aware there are several different names for the Yellow River? The traditional Chinese name is *Huang He*. However, the Yellow River is also referred to as, *The River*, *Mother River of China*, *The Cradle of Chinese Civilization*, and even, *The Sorrow*. Now that might seem like a lot of names for one river, but if you look at the history of the Yellow River you will understand the the meaning behind each name. Flowing through nine provinces, the Yellow River is believed to have changed course more than 20 times due to severe flooding.

8pt / 12

The Amur river materializes most of the eastern section of the border between China and Russia. The Chinese province of Heilongjiang on the south bank of the river takes its name from the river, as does the Russian Amur Oblast on the north bank.

6pt / 10

Once upon a time, a hunter was chasing a tiger through the deepest river canyon in China. The chase went on until they reached the narrowest point of the gorge. The tiger found itself trapped between the hunter and the rushing river at the base of the gorge, hundreds of feet below. Left with no choice, the tiger leapt the 25m (82 ft) gap across the gorge, thus escaping the hunter. This is the legend behind the *Tiger Leaping Gorge's* name.

90pt

Shanghai

40pt - Mirrored Quote Marks (SS06)

Is also known as “The Pearl of the Orient” or “The Paris of the East”.

30pt

Together, the two Chinese characters in the city’s name mean *Upon-the-Sea*.

20pt

With an estimated population of more than 26 million in 2019, Shanghai is the most populous city in China and third most populous in the world.

18pt

Standing by the bank of the Huangpu River, the Oriental Pearl TV Tower has been the outstanding landmark of Shanghai since its completion in 1994. Its totally transparent elevators and glass-bottomed sightseeing floor and corridor offers the most vertiginous views of the city, 259 meters below.

14pt / 21 - Closed Top Four (SS07)

The longest metro system in the world spreads beneath the city of Shanghai with 400 miles (644 km) of tunnels and track. The Shanghai metro has 393 stations spread throughout the city and connecting major attractions, making it easy to navigate for international visitors. Shanghai boasts the world's fastest train, *the Shanghai Maglev*, which connects *Pudong International Airport* to downtown Shanghai.

11pt / 17

***The Shanghai Tower* is a 632-metre (2,073 ft), 128-story megatall skyscraper. It is the world's second-tallest building by height to architectural top, after *the Burj Khalifa* in Dubai. It shares the record (along with *the Ping An Finance Center*) of having the world's highest observation deck within a building or structure at 562 m, and the world's second-fastest elevators at a top speed of 20.5 metres per second (74 km/h; 46 mph). Construction work on the tower began in November 2008 and work was considered complete in September 2015.**

8pt / 12

Surrounding Shanghai are eight ancient water towns, which make for a once-in-a-lifetime road trip. If you don't have time to visit them all, Qibao is the perfect place to stop. Located within the city limits, Qibao is known for its delicious street food and its beautiful canal views. Just a few streets long, Qibao is like a mini-town. It is best enjoyed during the week, as it can get packed with tourists at the weekend. Highlights include the cheap shopping and the Qibao Winery.

6pt / 10

Yuyuan Garden is a famous classical garden located in Anren Jie, Shanghai. It was a private garden of the Pan family in the Ming Dynasty, and it was considered the largest and most prestigious of its era in Shanghai after it was completed in 1577. This garden features a unique design, and it perfectly blends decorative halls, elaborate pavilions, glittering pools, zigzag bridges, pagodas, archways, and impressive rockeries. Wandering through the corridors and archways brings you a feeling of relaxation, and you can stop to gaze at the famed Exquisite Jade Rock, a 5-ton, porous, beautifully-shaped, spiky rock; or climb to the top of the Great Rockery. When walking in the garden, don't just focus on the huge items like buildings and bridges, but keep your eyes on the details.

90pt

Ürümqī

40pt

The Mulan River flows through the southern part of Putian.

30pt

You can find *the Wonderland on the Sea* and *the Heavenly Mountain in South China* in Fuding.

20pt

Bengbu means “Oyster Wharf” in Chinese. Its nickname is “the Pearl City”, echoing its former reputation as a freshwater pearl fishery.

18pt

In Eurasia, *the Continental Pole of Inaccessibility* is the place on land that is farthest from the ocean, and it lies in northwestern China, near the Kazakhstan border, in Xinjiang. The location 43°40'52"N 87°19'52"E in the southwestern suburbs of Ürümqi was designated by local geography experts as *the center point of Asia*.

14pt / 21

Anhui province is today announcing the cancellation of Chaohu city, the local news said. It went on to explain that the city once known as Chaohu, a city in eastern China's Anhui province with a population of about 4 million, no longer appears on the map. It had been divided into three pieces absorbed by the nearby cities of Hefei, Wuhu and Ma'anshan. The people have remained, but the city has vanished.

11pt / 17

Hongcun is a village in Hongcun Town, Yi County, Huangshan City in the historical Huizhou region of southern Anhui Province, China, near the southwest slope of Mount Huangshan. The village is arranged in the shape of an ox with the nearby hill (Leigang Hill) interpreted as the head, and two trees standing on it as the horns. Four bridges across the Jiyin stream can be seen as the legs whilst the houses of the village form the body. Inside the "body", the Jiyin stream represents the intestines and various lakes such as the "South Lake" (Nanhu) form the other internal organs.

8pt / 12

Qingyang is sadly famous for the Chiing-yang meteor shower of 1490. On surviving account records: *Numerous stones rained in Ch'ing-yang. Their sizes were all different. The larger ones were like goose's eggs and the smaller ones were like water-chestnuts. More than 10,000 people were struck dead. All of the people in the city fled to other places. Due to the paucity of detailed information and the lack of surviving meteorites or other physical evidence, researchers have also been unable to definitively state the exact nature of the dramatic event.*

6pt / 10

The so-called China's *airpocalypse* is the air-pollution smothering several cities in thick smog. Several Hebei cities are among one of the most polluted cities and has one of the worst air quality in China. According to a survey made by "Global voices China" in February 2013, 7 cities in Hebei including Xingtai, Shijiazhuang, Baoding, Handan, Langfang, Hengshui and Tangshan, are among China's 10 most polluted cities. Xingtai ranked 1st in the list and is referred to has the worst air quality in all Chinese cities.

90pt

Beījīng

40pt

Wang is the surname of around 11% of Beījīng's population.

30pt - Round Dots (SS02)

Beijing has served as a capital of six notable dynasties and Governments over 21 centuries.

20pt

The name “Northern Capital” was first used during the reign of the Ming dynasty's Yongle Emperor in 1403, and restored in 1949 at the founding of the People's Republic of China.

18pt

Beijing is actually the 16th name of the city. Throughout the centuries, the city has been given many other names: Ji and Jicheng, Yan and Yanjing, Guangyang, Fanyang and Yuyang, Jixian, Youzhou, Nanjing, Khanbaliq and Dadu, Beiping, Shuntian and Beizhili, Jingshi, Zhongdu, Peking...

14pt / 21

People have been living in the Beijing area since prehistoric times. The earliest remains of hominid habitation in Beijing Municipality were found in the 1920s. The anthropologists discovered that the Homo Erectus dubbed "Peking Man" (*Sinanthropus pekinensis*) lived in this area from 770,000 to 230,000 years ago. Archaeologists have discovered over 40 neolithic settlements and burial sites throughout the municipality.

11pt / 17

First built in the 11th century, The Beihai Park is among the largest of all Chinese gardens. As with many of Chinese imperial gardens, it was built to imitate renowned scenic spots and architecture from various regions of China; the Taihu lake, the elaborate pavilions and canals in Hangzhou and Yangzhou, the delicate garden structures in Suzhou and others all served as inspirations for the design of the numerous sites in this garden located in the northwestern part of the Imperial City. Since 1925, the place has been open to the public as a park.

8pt / 12

The Temple of Heaven, founded in the first half of the 15th century, is a dignified complex of fine cult buildings set in gardens and surrounded by historic pine woods. In its overall layout and that of its individual buildings, it symbolizes the relationship between earth and heaven – the human world and God's world – which stands at the heart of Chinese cosmogony, and also the special role played by the emperors within that relationship.

6pt / 10

*There are nine million bicycles in Beijing
That's a Fact,
it's a thing we can't deny
Like the fact that I will love you till I die (...)*
[Nine Million Bicycles, Katie Melua, 2005.]

90pt

Zijincheng

40pt

The imperial palace complex at the heart of Beijing.

30pt

The Forbidden City counts precisely 9,999 rooms, as 9 is a lucky number in China.

20pt

Constructed from 1406 to 1420, the Forbidden City consists of 980 buildings and covers 72 hectares (over 180 acres).

18pt

It was named the *Forbidden City* because access to the area was barred to most of the subjects of the realm. Government functionaries and even the imperial family were permitted only limited access; the emperor alone could enter any section at will.

14pt / 21

The Forbidden City now houses the Palace Museum. It was established in 1925 after the last Emperor of China was evicted from his palace, and opened its doors to the public. It is home to over 1.8 million pieces of art, mostly from the imperial collection of the Ming and Qing dynasties, including paintings, ceramics, seals, steles, sculptures, inscribed wares, bronze wares, enamel objects, etc.

11pt / 17

The architecture of the walled complex adheres rigidly to the traditional Chinese geomantic practice of feng shui. The orientation of the Forbidden City, and for that matter all of Beijing, follows a north-south line. Within the compound, all the most important buildings, especially those along the main axis, face south to honour the Sun. The buildings and the ceremonial spaces between them are arranged to convey an impression of great imperial power while reinforcing the insignificance of the individual.

8pt / 12

The Hall of Supreme Harmony (Tài Hé Diàn) is the largest hall within the Forbidden City. It is located at its central axis, behind the Gate of Supreme Harmony. Built above three levels of marble stone base, and surrounded by bronze incense burners, the Hall of Supreme Harmony is one of the largest wooden structures within China. It was the location where the emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties hosted their enthronement and wedding ceremonies.

6pt / 10

The Imperial Garden (Yuhuayuan) is located outside of the Gate of Terrestrial Tranquility. Constructed during the Ming dynasty in 1417, it is rectangular in shape and covers approximately 12,000 square meters. This was a private retreat for the imperial family and is the most typical of the Chinese imperial garden design. There are some twenty structures, each of a different style, and the ways in which they harmonise with the trees, rockeries, flower beds and sculptural objects such as the bronze incense burners both delight and astonish visitors.

90pt

Yīnzhūang

40pt - Alternate 'W' (SS04)

Buses in Wuhu start at ¥1 for a general bus and ¥2 for air-conditioned buses.

30pt

If Neijiang was an important salt-producing area, it is now referred to as the sugar capital of Sichuan.

20pt

On the edge of the Tibetan plateau, Xining, a city of 2.2 million has one of China's most interesting cultural mixes. More than 37 ethnic groups call Xining home.

18pt

If there is a Chinatown in New York, there also is a Manhattan in China. Yujiapu Financial District is an under construction central business district in Tianjin, modelled after Manhattan's skyline. Dozens of skyscrapers are to arise in a few years. This ambitious project is being developed with a total investment of about 200 billion yuan.

14pt / 21

The Window of the World is located in the western part of the city of Shenzhen. This theme park features miniature versions of about 130 of the world's most famous landmarks squeezed into 48 hectares (118 acres). The 108 metre (354 ft) tall Eiffel Tower dominates the skyline and the sight of the Pyramids, the Taj Mahal or the Niagara Falls all in proximity to each other are all part of the appeal of this theme park.

11pt / 17

*"The shimmer of light on the water is the play of sunny skies,
The blur of color across the hills is richer still in rain.
If you wish to compare the lake in the West to the Lady of the West,
Lightly powdered or thickly smeared the fancy is just as apt."*

Drinking by the Lake: Clear Sky at First, then Rain by Su Hi.

One of the many poems inspired by the legendary beauty of Hangzhou.

8pt / 12

In the far northeastern province of Heilongjiang, Harbin turns its bitter coldness (winter temperatures can be as low as -40°C) into an attraction. Each January and February the city hosts the International Ice and Snow Sculpture Festival, with fantastical ice sculptures of famous world monuments on display. Past highlights include a life-size Forbidden City, a sphinx and the Kremlin, all carved from blocks of ice and illuminated with disco-esque neon green and pink spotlights.

6pt / 10

Dujiangyan became a county-level city in 1988 and was renamed after the Dujiangyan Irrigation System, in the city's northwest, channeling and dividing the water of the Min River. The whole system, designed by Li Bing and his son around 256 BC, has functioned for over 2,000 years, preventing floods and providing substantial irrigation and facilitating shipping and wood drifting. It has contributed greatly to the richness of Chengdu Plain with its reputation as "The Land of Abundance."

Beatrice Display Open Type Features

Case Specific Punctuation

(||) / [\] { | } < ! > ¡ ¢ £
 « • » ‹ • › — — — — @ ®

(qing) → (QING)

Automatic Fractions

1/3 → 1/3

0123456789/0123456789

Superiors / Inferiors

+ -= () 0123456789

0123456789+ -= ()

10² × 9⁽³⁺⁵⁾

H₂O C₄H₁₀

Proportional Lining & Oldstyle Figures

0123456789 →

0123456789

Tabular Lining & Oldstyle Figures

0123456789 →

0123456789

Beatrice Open Type Features

Stylistic Set 01 - Double-story 'g'

g → g Mingguang → Mingguang

Stylistic Set 02 - Round Dots

ī → i Baijiazui → Baijiazui

Stylistic Set 03 - Straight-Sided 'a'

a → a Huangshan → Huangshan

Stylistic Set 04 - Alternate 'W'

W → W Wendeng → Wendeng

Stylistic Set 05 - Commaaccent to Cedilla Accent

Ş → Ş Luminiş → Luminiş

Stylistic Set 06 - Mirrored Quote Marks

“ → ” “Qingzhou” → “Qingzhou”

Stylistic Set 07 - Closed Top '4'

4 → 4 1.402 billion → 1.402 billion

Languages

ISO 8859-1 / Latin1

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

ISO 8859-2 / Latin2

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

ISO 8859-3 / Latin3

Esperanto, Maltese, Turkish

ISO 8859-4 / Latin4

Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Greenlandic, Sami

ISO 8859-9 / Latin5

Turkish

ISO 8859-10 / Latin6

Nordic languages

ISO 8859-13 / Latin7

Baltic languages

ISO 8859-15 / Latin9

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

ISO 8859-16 / Latin10

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

ISO 31-66-2 / VN

Vietnamese

File formats

Desktop: OTF

Web: WOFF, TTF, EOT, SVG

App: OTF

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