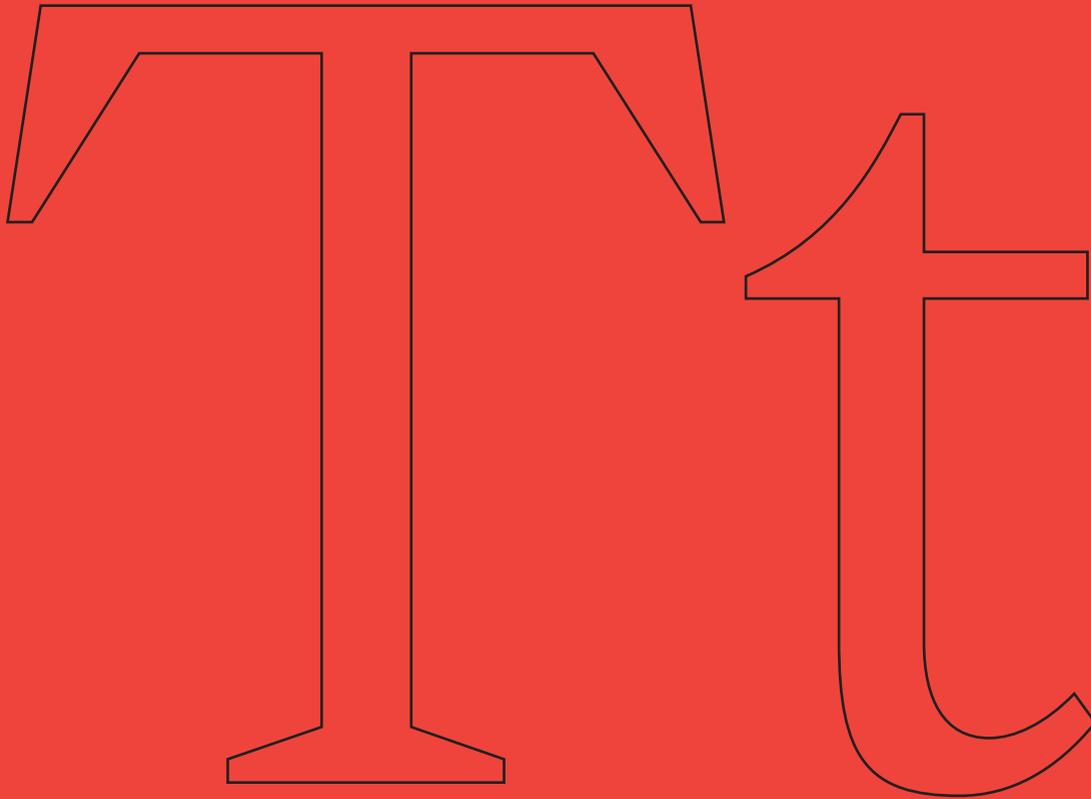


Textworthy



Moonshine.

Air 20°C

19.30-20.45

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

0123456789@

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

#0123456789@

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

0123456789@

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

#0123456789@

DUE TO ITS USE IN WRITING GERMANIC, ROMANCE AND OTHER LANGUAGES FIRST IN EUROPE AND THEN IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD AND DUE TO ITS USE IN ROMANIZING WRITING OF OTHER LANGUAGES, IT HAS BECOME WIDESPREAD (SEE LATIN SCRIPT). IT IS ALSO USED OFFICIALLY IN ASIAN COUNTRIES SUCH AS CHINA (SEPARATE FROM ITS IDEOGRAPHIC WRITING)

MALAYSIA, INDONESIA, AND VIETNAM, AND HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY BALTIC AND SOME SLAVIC STATES. THE LATIN ALPHABET EVOLVED FROM THE VISUALLY SIMILAR ETRUSCAN ALPHABET, WHICH EVOLVED FROM THE CUMAEAN GREEK VERSION OF THE GREEK ALPHABET, WHICH WAS ITSELF DESCENDED FROM THE PHOENICIAN ALPHABET, WHICH IN TURN DERIVED FROM EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS. THE ETRUSCANS RULED EARLY

ROME; THEIR ALPHABET EVOLVED IN ROME OVER SUCCESSIVE CENTURIES TO PRODUCE THE LATIN ALPHABET. DURING THE MIDDLE AGES, THE LATIN ALPHABET WAS USED (SOMETIMES WITH MODIFICATIONS) FOR WRITING ROMANCE LANGUAGES, WHICH ARE DIRECT DESCENDANTS OF LATIN, AS WELL AS CELTIC, GERMANIC, BALTIC AND SOME SLAVIC LANGUAGES.

WITH THE AGE OF COLONIALISM AND CHRISTIAN EVANGELISM, THE LATIN SCRIPT SPREAD BEYOND EUROPE, COMING INTO USE FOR WRITING INDIGENOUS AMERICAN, AUSTRALIAN, AUSTRONESIAN, AUSTROASIATIC AND AFRICAN LANGUAGES. MORE RECENTLY, LINGUISTS HAVE ALSO TENDED TO PREFER THE LATIN SCRIPT OR THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET

(ITSELF LARGELY BASED ON THE LATIN SCRIPT) WHEN TRANSCRIBING OR CREATING WRITTEN STANDARDS FOR NON-EUROPEAN LANG., SUCH AS THE AFRICAN REFERENCE ALPHABET. DUE TO ITS USE IN WRITING GERMANIC, ROMANCE AND OTHER LANGUAGES FIRST IN EUROPE AND THEN IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD AND DUE TO ITS USE IN ASIAN COUNTRIES

Due to its use in writing Germanic, Romance and other languages first in Europe and then in other parts of the world and due to its use in Romanizing writing of other languages, it has become widespread (see Latin script). It is also used officially in Asian countries such as China (separate from its ideographic writing)

Malaysia, Indonesia, and Vietnam, and has been adopted by Baltic and some Slavic states. The Latin alphabet evolved from the visually similar Etruscan alphabet, which evolved from the Cumaean Greek version of the Greek alphabet, which was itself descended from the Phoenician alphabet, which in turn derived from Egyptian hieroglyphics. The Etruscans ruled early

Rome; their alphabet evolved in Rome over successive centuries to produce the Latin alphabet. During the Middle Ages, THE LATIN ALPHABET was used (sometimes with modifications) for writing Romance languages, which are direct descendants of Latin, as well as Celtic, Germanic, Baltic and some Slavic languages.

With the age of colonialism and Christian evangelism, the Latin script spread beyond Europe, coming into use for writing indigenous American, Australian, Austronesian, Austroasiatic and African languages. More recently, linguists have also tended to prefer the Latin script or the International Phonetic Alphabet

(itself largely based on the Latin script) when transcribing or creating written standards for non-European lang., such as the African reference alphabet. Due to its use in writing Germanic, Romance and other languages first in Europe and then in other parts of the world and due to its use in Asian countries such as China

DUE TO ITS USE IN WRITING GERMANIC, ROMANCE AND OTHER LANGUAGES FIRST IN EUROPE AND THEN IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD AND DUE TO ITS USE IN ROMANIZING WRITING OF OTHER LANGUAGES, IT HAS BECOME WIDESPREAD (SEE LATIN SCRIPT). IT IS ALSO USED OFFICIALLY IN ASIAN COUNTRIES SUCH AS CHINA (SEPARATE FROM ITS IDEOGRAPHIC WRITING)

MALAYSIA, INDONESIA, AND VIETNAM, AND HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY BALTIC AND SOME SLAVIC STATES. THE LATIN ALPHABET EVOLVED FROM THE VISUALLY SIMILAR ETRUSCAN ALPHABET, WHICH EVOLVED FROM THE CUMAEAN GREEK VERSION OF THE GREEK ALPHABET, WHICH WAS ITSELF DESCENDED FROM THE PHOENICIAN ALPHABET, WHICH IN TURN DERIVED FROM EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

THE ETRUSCANS RULED EARLY ROME; THEIR ALPHABET EVOLVED IN ROME OVER SUCCESSIVE CENTURIES TO PRODUCE THE LATIN ALPHABET. DURING THE MIDDLE AGES, THE LATIN ALPHABET WAS USED (SOMETIMES WITH MODIFICATIONS) FOR WRITING ROMANCE LANGUAGES, WHICH ARE DIRECT DESCENDANTS OF LATIN, AS WELL AS CELTIC, GERMANIC, BALTIC AND SOME SLAVIC LANGUAGES.

WITH THE AGE OF COLONIALISM AND CHRISTIAN EVANGELISM, THE LATIN SCRIPT SPREAD BEYOND EUROPE, COMING INTO USE FOR WRITING INDIGENOUS AMERICAN, AUSTRALIAN, AUSTRONESIAN, AUSTROASIATIC AND AFRICAN LANGUAGES. MORE RECENTLY, LINGUISTS HAVE ALSO TENDED TO PREFER THE LATIN SCRIPT OR THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET

(ITSELF LARGELY BASED ON THE LATIN SCRIPT) WHEN TRANSCRIBING OR CREATING WRITTEN STANDARDS FOR NON-EUROPEAN LANG., SUCH AS THE AFRICAN REFERENCE ALPHABET. DUE TO ITS USE IN WRITING GERMANIC, ROMANCE AND OTHER LANGUAGES FIRST IN EUROPE AND THEN IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD AND DUE TO ITS USE IN ASIAN COUNTRIES SUCH AS CHINA

Due to its use in writing Germanic, Romance and other languages first in Europe and then in other parts of the world and due to its use in Romanizing writing of other languages, it has become widespread (see Latin script). It is also used officially in Asian countries such as China (separate from its ideographic writing)

Malaysia, Indonesia, and Vietnam, and has been adopted by Baltic and some Slavic states. The Latin alphabet evolved from the visually similar Etruscan alphabet, which evolved from the Cumaean Greek version of the Greek alphabet, which was itself descended from the Phoenician alphabet, which in turn derived from Egyptian hieroglyphics. The Etruscans ruled early

Rome; their alphabet evolved in Rome over successive centuries to produce the Latin alphabet. During the Middle Ages, THE LATIN ALPHABET was used (sometimes with modifications) for writing Romance languages, which are direct descendants of Latin, as well as Celtic, Germanic, Baltic and some Slavic languages.

With the age of colonialism and Christian evangelism, the Latin script spread beyond Europe, coming into use for writing indigenous American, Australian, Austronesian, Austroasiatic and African languages. More recently, linguists have also tended to prefer the Latin script or the International Phonetic Alphabet

(itself largely based on the Latin script) when transcribing or creating written standards for non-European lang., such as the African reference alphabet. Due to its use in writing Germanic, Romance and other languages first in Europe and then in other parts of the world and due to its use in Asian countries such as China

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
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

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ ß à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ð ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ ÿ

á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ð ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ ÿ

o 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Afrikans, Albanian, Basque, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan Chamorro, Chichewa, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish Deutch, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Frisian, Galician, German, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Italian, Kashubian, Kurdish (Latin), Latvian, Lithuanian, Luxemburgish, Maltese, Māori, Norwegian (Bokmål), Occitan, Polish, Portugese, Romanian, Serbian (Latin), Slovak, Slovene, Spanish, Swedish, Tswana, Turkish, Turkmen, Welsh, Wolof

! ; ? , . : ; ... () [] { } / | \ " ' ` . , _ - - - « » < > • * † ‡
@ & % % ª ° * † ‡ * * H i ð @ - - - « » < >

< > ≠ = ≤ ≥ ≈ ~ ÷ ± × - + - / ∞ # ∫ ∂ π μ Ω Δ Π Σ √

© ® ™ ° " ' § ¶ ℓ ◊ ^ e

Š š Œ œ € £ ¤ ¥ € £ ¤ ¥ € £ ¤ ¥ € £ ¤ ¥ € £ ¤ ¥ € £ ¤ ¥ € £ ¤ ¥ € £ ¤ ¥ €

H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

¼ ½ ¾ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞

Tb Th Tk Tl Th Tl

fi ff fl ft tt fj fb fk fh fh ffi ffl ffb fff fhj ffk tt fi fj fl ft fi ft fl fb fh fk ff ffi

A ← → ↑ ↓ ↘ ↙ ↗ ↖ a ← → ↑ ↓ ↘ ↙ ↗ ↖ A ↵ ↶ ↷ ↸ ↹ ↺ ↻ ↼ ↽ ↾ ↿

Textworthy is a simple serif typeface with a human character. It is based on writing with a classic pen. Serif form we know as the trustworthy type style. Similar shapes we've been reading about since the 15th century when letterpress began. And antique can be developed after blackletter type. Textworthy was created because we still believe in serif type for over 500 years. And we still need to use serif types in today's world for comfortable and rational acceptance of text information.

Textworthy shapes are inspired by the most known serif typeface – Times. On the other side, Italic styles are inspired by more traditional typefaces like – Caslon and Garamond. This combination allows for contemporary-looking text that is complemented by visually interesting Italics.

Textworthy Light

Textworthy Regular

Textworthy Medium

Textworthy SemiB

Textworthy Bold

Textworthy Light Italic

Textworthy Regular Italic

Textworthy Medium Italic

Textworthy SemiB Italic

Textworthy Bold Italic

