

Textworthy Serif

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Moonshine.

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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

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