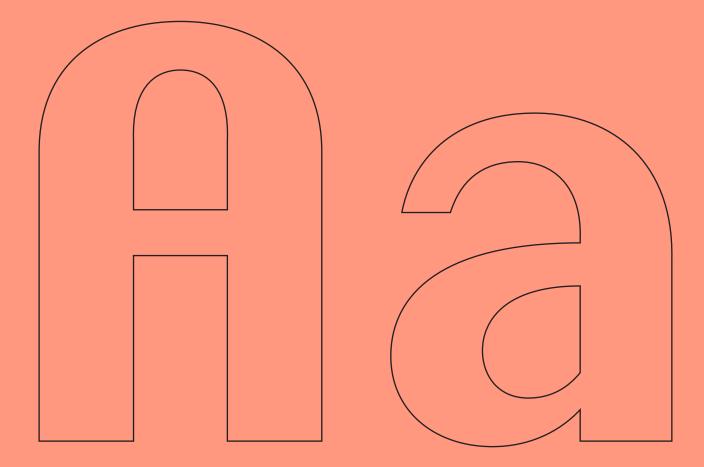
Little Micro Sans



Moonshine. Air 20°C $19_{3}0-20_{45}$

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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 Uietnam, 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. 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)

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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, Mãori, Norwegian (Bokmål), Occitan, Polish, Portugese, Romanian, Serbian (Latin), Slouak, Slovene, Spanish, Swedish, Tswana, Turkish, Turkmen, Welsh, Wolof ! i ? ¿ . , : ; ... () [] {} / | ¦ \ " " ' ' · " , _ - - - « » < > • * † ‡ @ & % % % ° ° i ¿ @ - - - « » < > < > ≠ = ≤ ≥ ≈ ~ ÷ ± × - + ¬ / ∞ # ∫ ∂ π μ Δ Π Σ √ © @ ™ ° " ' § ¶ | ◊ ^ \$ ¢ £ ¥ € f ¤ H 1 2 3 ¼ ½ ¾ fi ff fl ffi ffl

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It is 1984 and Ridley Scott's commercial for Apple tells us, "You'll see why 1984 won't be like '1984'." The first Mac comes on the market. The Mac interface includes a font for use in small sizes called Chicago. The first version was designed by Susan Kare. The font's modern grid-like character was also used for the first iPod screens, which is why this font is also associated with music.

Today's font upgrade, Little Micro Sans, is suited for small-point texts, product labels, lists of ingredients, and small captions in books, magazines, websites or applications. For online use, a variable format is particularly handy as it offers all font styles in a single file, has a faster display time and takes up less memory. Little Micro Sans is a revolution for small sizes. Thin Li Reg Bold

Thin Ita Li Ita Reg Ita Bold Ita