



OoH!

An all new typeface from Suomi Type Foundry:

AHH!



☺ This is Suomi Hand! ☺

Em²

Notice this: that is a single ligature

↓
And notice this: that is a single ligature

See: ing and ng to make text more versatile

↓
This somewhat unique script is made for mimicking handwriting with a fair amount of ligatures: there is more than 700 ligature pairs (or even more characters) to help you to make a very, VERY convincing lines of text without ever lifting a pen!

Numerals 0123456789 90 0123456789, plus: 300 and 12000. Cool, eh?

(This part's in Finnish)

Ja huomaa tämä: myös suomenkielinen teksti toimii todella mukavasti:

äähiö älä lyö, ööhiä läikkyä!

Suomi Hand Script

Full character set, 48/48 points with +75 tracking:

ÐðŁłPpŠšŽž!"№\$%%&'*()+,-/01234567890123456789'²³¼½¾:;<=>?@
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNÖPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
{|}~ÄÅÇÉÑÖÜáàâäãåçèéêëïîïñóòôõöûüüæøþ°±²³´µ¶·¸¹º»¼½¾¿ÀÁÂÃÄÅÆÇÈÉÊËÌÍÎÏÐÒÓÔÕÖÙ
ª«¬®¯°±²³´µ¶·¸¹º»¼½¾¿ÀÁÂÃÄÅÆÇÈÉÊËÌÍÎÏÐÒÓÔÕÖÙ
^ ~ - ° ° " " ^ ~ ☆ ♥ ← → ☺ ☹ ☺ ☹ ☺

Some ligatures:

aa ab ac ad ae af ag ah ai aj ak al all am an ao ap aq ar as at au av aw ax ay az ba bb bc be bi bl bo br bs bu by ca cb cc cd ce cf cg ch ci cj ck cl cm cn co cp cq cr cs ct cu cv cw cx cy cz da db dd da de df dg
dh di dj dk dl dm dn do dp dq dr ds dt du dv dw dx dy dz ea eb ec ed ee ef eg eh ei ej ek el em en eo ep eq er es et eu ev ew ex ey ez fa fb fc fd fe ff fg fh fi fj fk fl fm fn fo fp fq fr fs ft fu fv fw fx fy fz ga gb gc gd ge
gf gg gh gi gj gk gl gm gn go gp gq gr gs gt gu gv gw gx gy gz ha hb hc hd he hf hg hh hi hj hk hl hm hn ho hp hq hr hs ht hu hv hw hx hy hz ia ib ic id ie if ig ih ii ij ik il ill im in io ip iq ir is it in iw ix iy iz
ja jb jc jd je jf jg jh ji jj jk jl jm jn jo jp jq jr js ka kb kc kd le lf lg lh li lj lk ll lm ln lo lp lq lr ls lt lu lv lw lx ly lz ma mb mc md me mf mg mh mi mj mk ml mm mn mo mp mq mr ms mt
mu mv mw mx my mz na nb nc nd ne nf ng nh ni nj nk nl nm nn no np nq nr ns nt nu nv nw nx ny nz oa ob oc od oe of og oh oi oj ok ol om on oo op oq or os ot ou ov ow ox oy oz pa pb pc ph pi po pp pr ps pt pu py va
rb rc rd re rf rg rh ri rj rk rl rm rn ro rp rq rr rs rt ru rv rw rx ry rz sa sb sc sd se sf sg sh si sj sk sl sm sn so sp sq sr ss st su sv sw sx sy sz ta tb tc td te tf tg th ti tj tk tl tm tn to tp tq tr ts tt tu tv tw tx ty tz ua ug uk
un up ur us ul ut uu va vb ve vi vo vr vy wa we wi wu wy xa xe xi xj xo xr xu xv xw xy ya yb yc yd ye yf yg yh yi yj yk yl ym yn yo yp yq yr ys yt yu yv yw yx yy yz yö za ze zi zo zu zy zz AA OO Aa Ab Ac Ad Af
Ag Ah Au All Äll Ç Co Ea Ei Ek Em Fa Fi Ha Hy Re She Si So Sy Th Ty The odd ass This this all ell ill oll ull yll too Well well off think the for new ing type Suomi 200 5000 www.type.fi AAtt

'Do cats eat bats?
Do cats eat bats?'
and sometimes,
'Do bats eat cats?'



Lewis Carroll: Alice in Wonderland

abc

The

rabbit-hole went straight on like a tunnel for some way, and then dipped suddenly down, so suddenly that Alice had not a moment to think about stopping herself before she found herself falling down a very deep well.

Either the well was very deep, or she fell very slowly, for she had plenty of time as she went down to look about her and to wonder what was going to happen next. First, she tried to look down and make out what she was coming to, but it was too dark to see anything; then she looked at the sides of the well, and noticed that they were filled with cupboards and book-shelves; here and there she saw maps and pictures hung upon pegs. She took down a jar from one of the shelves as she passed; it was labelled 'orange marmalade', but to her great disappointment it was empty: she did not like to drop the jar for fear of killing somebody, so managed to put it into one of the cupboards as she fell past it.

'Well!' thought Alice to herself, 'after such a fall as this, I shall think nothing of tumbling down stairs! How brave they'll all think me at home! Why, I wouldn't say anything about it, even if I fell off the top of the house!' (Which was very likely true.)

Down, down, down. Would the fall never come to an end! 'I wonder how many miles I've fallen by this time?' she said aloud. 'I must be getting somewhere near the centre of the earth. Let me see: that would be four thousand miles down, I think-' (for, you see, Alice had learnt several things of this sort in her lessons in the schoolroom, and though this was not a very good opportunity for showing off her knowledge, as there was no one to listen to her, still it was good practice to say it over) '-yes, that's about the right distance-but then I wonder what Latitude or Longitude I've got to?' (Alice had no idea what Latitude was, or Longitude either, but thought they were nice grand words to say.)

Presently she began again. 'I wonder if I shall fall right through the earth! How funny it'll seem to come out among the people that walk with their heads downward! The Antipathies, I think-' (she was rather glad there WAS no one listening, this time, as it didn't sound at all the right word) '-but I shall have to ask them what the name of the country is, you know. Please, Ma'am, is this New Zealand or Australia?' (and she tried to curtsy as she spoke-fancy curtsying as you're falling through the air! Do you think you could manage it?) 'And what an ignorant little girl she'll think me for asking! No, it'll never do to ask: perhaps I shall see it written up somewhere.'

Down, down, down. There was nothing else to do, so Alice soon began talking again. 'Dinah'll miss me very much to-night, I should think!' (Dinah was the cat.) 'I hope they'll remember her saucer of milk at tea-time. Dinah my dear! I wish you were down here with me! There are no mice in the air, I'm afraid, but you might catch a bat, and that's very like a mouse, you know. But do cats eat bats, I wonder?' And here Alice began to get rather sleepy, and went on saying to herself, in a dreamy sort of way, 'Do cats eat bats? Do cats eat bats?' and sometimes, 'Do bats eat cats?' for, you see, as she couldn't answer either question, it didn't much matter which way she put it. She felt that she was dozing off. ♡

Suomi Hand 17/19 points with +10 tracking:

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Renessanssi vaihtui barokiksi ja Atlantomaiden pohjoiset protestanttimaakunnat itsenäistyivät Espanjan valasta ja muodostivat Hollannin valtion. Hollannista kehittyi nopeasti vauras kauppa- ja siirtomaavaltta.

Useita taitavia protestanttisia kirjainpainajia siirtyi Hollantiin, ja yksi heistä oli Lodewijk Elzevier. Hän asettui sitojaksi ja Plantinin edustajaksi Leydenin yliopistoon ja perusti lopulta Elzevierien kirjainpainajadynastian, joka kesti yli 200 vuotta.

Barokinajan alussa kirjaimet olivat ranskalaisia renessanssiantikvoja, mutta Christopher van Dyck leikkasi jo antiikvoja, joissa oli selkeästi barokin korostuneisuutta; kirjaimen rungon ja hiusrivian erot kasvoivat ja kursoriin kallistuskulma kasvoi. Hänen oppilaansa Anton Janson ja Jean Jansson veivät tätä tyyliä vielä vahvemmaksi ja kuivemmaksi.

Englannin ensimmäinen todellinen kirjainmuotoilija oli William Caslon, joka aloitti ammatissaan v. 1712 ja vauhaassa parissakymmenessä vuodessa hänellä oli jo kunnioitettava määrä erittäin huolellisesti muotoiltuja kirjainmuotoja: 17 astetta antiikvoja, 14 kursivaa, 3 goottilaistyyppistä ja 12 itämaista kirjainmuotoa. Vaikkakin Caslon pohjasi oppinsa hollantilaisiin kirjainmuotoihin, hän onnistui välttämään niiden kuivakkaat piirteet, ja sai pidettyä kirjaintensa muodot sopusuhteisina ja luettavina. Caslonilla ladottu palsta pysyi väriään poikkeuksellisen tasaisena varsinkin verraten sen ajan aikaisempiin kirjainmuotoihin.

Samaan aikaan ranskassa mentiin päinvastaiseen suuntaan. Siellä kuningas Ludvig XIV asetti nelihenkeisen tiedemieskomitean oman kirjainmuotoilun yksinomaan kuminkaallisen kirjainmuotoilun käyttöön. Mekaniikan, matematiikan ym. tieteiden asiantuntijat antoivat mietinnön, jossa ehdotettiin kirjainten piirtämiseen vain viivainta ja harppia. He laativat kaavan, jolla jokainen kirjain konstruoidaan 2304:ään runtuun jaettuna neljään. Kirjainleikkaaja Philippe Grandjean toteutti leikkauksen, mutta noudatti 2304:n runtuun sääntöä varsin löyhästi, ja todellisuudessa piirsi kirjaimet suurelta osin oman päänsä mukaisesti. Näin syntyi Romain du roi.

Barokkiantikvan kehitti täydellisyyteen englantilainen John Baskerville. Tosin tänä tapahtui vasta v. 1752, jolloin barokin aika oli jo mannermaalla ohi. Pidättyväisillä Brittein Saarilla barokki oli tosin vasta pääsemässä kunnolla vauhtiin. John Baskerville oli alunperin kirjoituksen opettaja ja sitten liikemies, ja vasta 45-vuotiaana hän innostui kirjainten suunnittelusta. Apunaan kirjainleikkaaja John Handy hän valmisti kahdessa vuodessa 14 astetta antiikvaa ja 9 kursivaa. Baskervillen antiikva on muodoiltaan maattisen täsmällistä, eikä siinä enää erotu käsikirjoituksen piirteitä. Vahvan ja hiusrivian ero on melko korostettu ja siinä on samoja piirteitä kuin Romain du roissa, mutta Baskervillessä nuo antiikvan uudet piirteet saivat uuden varmuuden ja logiikan.

Rokokoon siirous syrjäytti barokin jäykkyyden, ja tämän ajan merkittävin kirjainmuotoilija oli Pierre Simon Fournier, joka ensimmäisenä loi typografisen mittajärjestelmän, jonka perustana oli 1 typografinen piste = 1/6 nonparellikeiliä eli 0,35 mm. Tämä järjestelmä on yhä käytössä Belgiassa. Muulla käytetään didotjärjestelmää; 1 piste = 0,3759 mm (paitsi Englannissa ja Amerikassa, jossa on käytössä ciceröjärjestelmä; 1 piste = 0,352 mm [0,01383 tuumaa]) ♡