

Ателас

Athelas Cyrillic

An elegant Cyrillic font family
for books, successfully used
both on screen and in print.

DESIGNED BY

José Scaglione
Veronika Burian

YEAR

2013

Inspired by Britain's classic literature and created by Veronika Burian and José Scaglione, Athelas prioritises the beauty of fine book printing. It takes full advantage of typographic tranquility - the white space in the margins, between the columns, the lines, the words, and finally, within the characters themselves. Athelas breathes peacefully on the page to usher the reader into the wordsmith's art.

Athelas is a typeface with open counters, elegant curves, and graceful serifs. Fluid shapes in the roman variants meet their counterpart in a more angular italic, but there are no sharp edges in the entire character set. Athelas also takes advantage of the technical developments made in offset printing.

It shows its best side in finely crafted books and high quality printing conditions, or in digital works that place a premium on the tone and beauty of the piece.

Although inspired by British literature, Athelas respects the cultural needs of languages where diacritic marks play an indispensable role. It has a large character set covering most Latin-based languages, as well as monotonic Greek (designed by Irene Vlachou), Cyrillic (designed by Tom Grace) and Arabic (designed by Sahar Afshar). As recognised by its usage in Apple Inc.'s iBooks app and the desktop operating system Mavericks, the complete Athelas family has been optimised for today's varied screen, uses along with our entire catalogue.

STYLES

Нормальное
Нормальное Наклонное
Жирное
Жирное Наклонное

Regular
Italic
Bold
Bold Italic

ПОКОЙ
предместье
КНИЖКА
земля

За здоровье!

2¹/₃, периодический журнал

Митрандир

ТОЛЬКО

финансовый обзор

В начале июля, в чрезвычайно жаркое время,

КНИГОПЕЧАТАНИЕ

запись

Преступление и наказание

had forgotten

Las EDICIONES DE LUJO, con cuidado

HUCKENBECK

company

I can see many things far off

PUFFIN

A KINGLY gift indeed that

I have passed through fire and deep water to arrive

ADVENTURE



REGULAR 25/30PT

Мясо или овощи? *Посчитайте сами,*
как ваше меню влияет на климат

BOLD 25/30PT

Мясо или овощи? *Посчитайте сами,*
как ваше меню влияет на климат

REGULAR 18/22PT

Содержать *собственный автомобиль* все дороже,
а способов добраться до нужного места – *все больше*.
Как будет развиваться транспорт будущего? И какие
препятствия есть у него на пути в России?

BOLD 18/22PT

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REGULAR 10/13PT

Для водителей GPS заменяет дорожные карты, *так как за рулем легче пользоваться навигатором, чем картой*. Но эта система теперь используется и во многих других сферах жизни, иногда с неожиданными и никем не предвиденными результатами. Навигатор GPS изначально был разработан для нужд военных США, *но президент Рональд Рейган решил, что гражданские лица также должны иметь право пользоваться этой системой*. В феврале 1989 года в космос был запущен первый спутник Block II. 25 лет спустя после этого запуска люди нашли применения для GPS, ко-

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REGULAR 10/13PT

In physical geography, tundra is a type of biome where the tree growth is hindered by low temperatures and short growing seasons. The term tundra comes through Russian *тундра* (*tundra*) from the Kildin Sami word meaning 'uplands', 'treeless mountain tract'. Tundra vegetation is composed of dwarf shrubs, sedges and grasses, mosses, and lichens. Scattered trees grow in some tundra regions. The ecotone (or ecological boundary region) between the tundra and the forest is known as the tree line or timberline. There are three regions and associated types of tundra. Arctic tundra, [2] alpine

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Тундра (русское диалектное Сендуха) — вид природных зон, лежащих за северными пределами лесной растительности, пространства с вечномёрзлой почвой, не заливаемой морскими или речными водами. Тундра находится севернее зоны тайги. По характеру поверхности тундры бывают болотистые, торфянистые, каменистые. Южную границу тундры принимают за начало Арктики. С севера тундра ограничена зоной арктических пустынь. Иногда термин «тундра» применяют и к аналогичным природным зонам

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GERMAN 9/12PT

Im speziellen Sinn bezeichnet das Wort Sprache eine bestimmte Einzelsprache wie Deutsch, Japanisch oder Swahili etc. Die gesprochenen Sprachen der Menschheit werden gemäß ihrer genetischen Verwandtschaft in Sprachfamilien gegliedert. Jede einzelne Sprache wird dabei anhand der sogenannten Language Codes nach den ISO-639-Teilnormen international eindeutig klassifiziert. Von den heute rund 6500 gezählten Einzelsprachen – laut National Geographic Society seien

PORTUGUESE 9/12PT

Linguagem pode se referir tanto à capacidade especificamente humana para aquisição e utilização de sistemas complexos de comunicação, quanto a uma instância específica de um sistema de comunicação complexo. O estudo científico da linguagem, em qualquer um de seus sentidos, é chamado linguística. Atualmente, entre 3000 e 6000 línguas são usadas pela espécie humana, e um número muito maior era usado no passado. As línguas naturais são os exemplos mais marcantes que

TURKISH 9/12PT

İnsanlar arasındaki anlaşmayı sağlayan bir araç olarak tanımlanabilir. Bu bağlamda dil, kelimelerden oluşan, yani vücut dili gibi sözlü olmayan iletişim biçimlerinin yanı sıra insanların etkili iletişim şekli olan sözlü iletişimi tanımlar. Dil, ses dalgaları aracılığıyla akustik olarak ve kelimeler aracılığıyla veya işaret dilinde olduğu gibi işaretler aracılığıyla görsel olarak aktarılır (“İşaret dili” ile karşılaştırınız). Ayrıca dokunma vasıtasıyla dokunsal işaretlerle veya Lorm’lar aracılığıyla aktarılır.

ICELANDIC 9/12PT

Mál er kerfi merkja, tákna, hljóða og orða sem notað eru saman til þess að lýsa hugtökum, hugmyndum, merkinum og hugsunum. Málfræðingar eru þeir sem að rannsaka mál, en í nútímanum var málfræði fyrst kynnt sem vísindagrein af Ferdinand de Saussure. Þeir sem að tala mál, eða nota það á annan hátt, eru taldir með sem hluti af málsamfélagi þess máls. Tungumál er hugtak sérstaklega notað um þau mál sem að hafa hljóðkerfi. Fjölmörg tungumál eru til í heiminum í dag, ýmist

FRENCH 9/12PT

Les gestes sont la méthode de communication la plus connue, utilisée par diverses espèces dont l'ensemble des primates. C'est également le cas des abeilles et leurs danses : lorsqu'une abeille exploratrice revient vers sa ruche après avoir trouvé une source de nectar, elle peut effectuer une danse en rond indiquant que cette source se situe à moins de 50 mètres, ou une danse en huit indiquant que cette source est plus lointaine. De plus, la vitesse et la durée de ces danses

NORWEGIAN 9/12PT

Et språk er et dynamisk sett av synlige, hørbare eller følbare symboler for kommunikasjon og elementer som brukes for å manipulere dem. Språk kan også henvisse til bruken av slike systemer som et generelt fenomen. Eksempler på språk er naturlig språk (menneskelige enkeltspråk, for eksempel norsk), kunstige språk (for eksempel esperanto) og programmeringsspråk (for eksempel Java). Menneskespråk omtales vanligvis som naturlige språk, og vitenskapen om menneskespråk kalles lingvis-

SWEDISH 9/12PT

Språk eller tungomål är en del av olika system för kommunikation, som används av människor och som vi börjar tillägna stora bitar av redan under våra första levnadsår. Barn lär sig använda språk lika naturligt, som de lär sig att gå. Språket kommuniceras exempelvis via talat språk, teckenspråk, kognitioner och skrift, som är bärare av språk i en rad olika kommunikationssystem. Begreppet språk har två nära sammanbundna men ändå separata betydelser; dels syftar det på det mänskliga

SPANISH 9/12PT

Un lenguaje (del provenzal lenguatge y del latín lingua) es un sistema de comunicación estructurado para el que existe un contexto de uso y ciertos principios combinatorios formales. Existen contextos tanto naturales como artificiales. Desde un punto de vista más amplio, el lenguaje indica una característica común a los humanos y a otros animales (animales no simbólicos) para expresar sus experiencias y comunicarlas a otros mediante el uso de símbolos, señales y sonidos regis-

CZECH 9/12PT

Vědecký obor zabývající se zkoumáním jazyka se nazývá lingvistika. Otázky týkající se filosofie jazyka byly pokládány již ve starověkém Řecku, byly zde otázky typu zda mohou slova reprezentovat zkušenost nebo motivovanost obsahu slov, konkrétními památkami jsou například Platónovy dialogy Gorgias a Faidros. Ještě časnějším dokladem uvažování o jazyku jsou gramatiky sanskrutu, nejranější záznamy o kodifikaci liturgického jazyka a uspořádání znaků do abecedy patří do období 8. století

ITALIAN 9/12PT

Il linguaggio, in linguistica, è il complesso definito di suoni, gesti e movimenti attraverso il quale si attiva un processo di comunicazione. La facoltà di rappresentare mentalmente un significato è presente in molte specie di animali, tra le quali l'essere umano. La capacità di elaborare e produrre un linguaggio verbale, nell'uomo, si è sviluppata a seguito di mutamenti strutturali della cavità orale. In particolare l'arretramento dell'ugola ha reso l'essere umano capace di esprimere una

POLISH 9/12PT

Język służy do przedstawiania rzeczywistości dotyczącej przedmiotów, czynności czy abstrakcyjnych pojęć za pomocą znaków. Zbiór znaków w języku jest otwarty. Wynika to z faktu, że znakiem językowym jest każdy tekst, każda sformułowana wypowiedź, posiadająca znaczenie. Jednostka posługująca się językiem może więc za pomocą jego systemu tworzyć nieskończoną liczbę nowych znaków, także takich, z którymi nigdy się wcześniej nie zetknęła. Znaki te niekoniecznie wzbogacają jednak

FINNISH 9/12PT

Kieli on järjestelmä, jossa ihminen ilmaisee ajatuksensa kielellisillä merkeillä, abstraktioilla. Näitä merkkejä nimitetään kielellisiksi ilmauksiksi. Puhutuissa kielissä kuuluvia (auditivisia) merkkejä tuotetaan puhe-elimillä. Kirjoitetussa kielessä kielelliset ilmaukset on tehty silmin nähtäviksi eli luettaviksi. Viitotuissa kielissä kielelliset ilmaukset ovat visuaalisia, eiväät auditivisia. Eri kieliä tutkii kielitiede. Kognitiotiede tutkii kieltä hieman erilaisesta näkökulmasta: biolingvistik-

SMALL CAPS

¿Para texto?
1708 A–b [Ende] H@I

¿PARA TEXTO?
1708 A–B [ENDE] H@I

ALL SMALL CAPS

¿Para texto?
1708 A–b [Ende] H@I

¿PARA TEXTO?
1708 A–B [ENDE] H@I

ALL CAPS

¿Para texto?
1708 A–b [Ende] H@I

¿PARA TEXTO?
1708 A–B [ENDE] H@I

LIGATURES

Affiliate, fisico, fjord, offkey

Affiliate, físico, fjord, offkey

DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

The, Häckeln, contact, estaño

The, Häckeln, contact, estaño

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE (DEFAULT)

0123456789\$€¢£¥ƒ%‰

0123456789\$€¢£¥ƒ%‰

PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES

0123456789\$€¢£¥ƒ%‰

0123456789\$€¢£¥ƒ%‰

TABULAR OLDSTYLE & SLASHED ZERO

00123456789\$€¢£¥ƒ

00123456789\$€¢£¥ƒ

TABULAR LINING & SLASHED ZERO

00123456789\$€¢£¥ƒ

00123456789\$€¢£¥ƒ

NUMERATOR/DENOMINATOR

345(8+9)/678, 89/120

345⁽⁸⁺⁹⁾/678, 89/120

FRACTIONS

1/2 3/4 1/4 5/7 2/9

½ ¾ ¼ ⅕ ⅔

SUPERIOR/INFERIOR

H₂O x_{b8} y₃₊₅ a^{Index}

H₂O x_{b8} y³⁺⁵ a^{Index}

ORDINALS

1st 2nd 3rd M^{lle} 2^e 85th M^a N^o

1st 2nd 3rd M^{lle} 2^e 85th M^a N^o

HISTORICAL FORMS

That is the question

That if the question

STYLISTIC SET 01 (ARROWS & GEOMETRIC)

a b c d e f g
H I J K L M N O
A B C D E F G

→ ← ↑ ↓ ↖ ↗ ↘
■ □ ● ○ ◦ ◂ ◃ ◅
✦ ✧ ✨ ✨ ✨ ✨ ✨

UPPERCASE

АБВГДЕЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШ
ЩЪЫЬЭЮЯЂГЃЄІЇЉЊЎЏѠѡѢѣЄЄЅ

LOWERCASE

абвгдежзийклмнопрстуфхцчш
щъыьэюяђгѓєіїљњўѡѢѣєєѕ

SMALL CAPS

АБВГДЕЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШ
ЩЪЫЬЭЮЯЂГЃЄІЇЉЊЎЏѠѡѢѣЄЄЅ

CURRENCY

₽₽₽₽€€€€

UPPERCASE

АБВГДЕЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШ
ЩЪЫЬЭЮЯЂГЃЄІЇЉЊЎЏѢЌЁЁЅ

LOWERCASE

абвгдежзийклмнопрстуфхцчш
щъыьэюяђѓѓѓєіііљњўџѣќёёѕ

SMALL CAPS

АБВГДЕЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШ
ЩЪЫЬЭЮЯЂГЃЄІЇЉЊЎЏѢЌЁЁЅ

CURRENCY

₽₽₽₽€€€€

SUPPORTED CYRILLIC LANGUAGES

Abaza, Adyghe, Aghul, Akhvakh, Altay, Archi, Avar, Karachay-Balkar, Belarusian, Bulgarian, Chechen, Chukchi, Chuvash, Dargwa, Erzya, Evenki, Gagauz, Godoberi, Ingush, Kabardian, Juhuri, Kumyk, Khwarshi, Komi, Koryak, Lak, Lezgi, Lingua Franca Nova, Macedonian, Moksha, Mongolian, Nanai, Nogai, Ossetian, Russian, Ruthenian, Rutul, Serbian, Shor, Slovio, Tabassaran, Tsez, Ukrainian, Uyghur, Yukaghir ...

SUPPORTED LATIN LANGUAGES

Abenaki, Afaan Oromo, Afar, Afrikaans, Albanian, Alsatian, Amis, Anuta, Aragonese, Aranese, Aromanian, Arrernte, Arvanitic (Latin), Asturian, Atayal, Aymara, Bashkir (Latin), Basque, Belarusian (Latin), Bemba, Bikol, Bislama, Bosnian, Breton, Cape Verdean Creole, Catalan, Cebuano, Chamorro, Chavacano, Chichewa, Chickasaw, Cimbrian, Cofán, Corsican, Creek, Crimean Tatar (Latin), Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dawan, Delaware, Dholuo, Drehu, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Fijian, Filipino, Finnish, Folkspraak, French, Frisian, Friulian, Gagauz (Latin), Galician, Ganda, Genoese, German, Gikuyu, Gooniyandi, Greenlandic (Kalaallisut), Guadeloupean Creole, Gwich'in, Haitian Creole, Hän, Hawaiian, Hiligaynon, Hopi, Hotçak (Latin), Hungarian, Icelandic, Ido, , Ilocano, Indonesian, Interglossa, Interlingua, Irish, Istro-Romanian, Italian, Jamaican, Javanese (Latin), Jèrriais, Kala Lagaw Ya, Kapampangan (Latin), Kaqchikel, Karakalpak (Latin), Karelian (Latin), Kashubian, Kikongo, Kinyarwanda, Kiribati, Kirundi, Kurdish (Latin), Ladin, Latin, Latino sine Flexione, Latvian, Lithuanian, Lojban, Lombard, , Maasai, Makhuwa, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Māori, Marquesan, Megleno-Romanian, Meriam Mir, Mirandese, Mohawk, Moldovan, Montagnais, Montenegrin, Murrinh-Patha, Nagamese Creole, Ndebele, Neapolitan, Ngayambaa, Niuean, Noongar, Norwegian, Novial, Occidental, Occitan, Oshiwambo, Ossetian (Latin), Palauan, Papiamentu, Piedmontese, Polish, Portuguese, Potawatomi, Q'eqchi', Quechua, Rarotongan, Romanian, Romansh, Rotokas, Sami (Inari Sami), Sami (Lule Sami), Sami (Northern Sami), Sami (Southern Sami), Samoan, Sango, Saramaccan, Sardinian, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian (Latin), Seri, Seychellois Creole, Shawnee, Shona, Sicilian, Silesian, Slovak, Slovenian, Slovio (Latin), Somali, Sorbian , Sotho , Spanish, Sranan, Sundanese (Latin), Swahili, Swazi, Swedish, Tagalog, Tahitian, Tetum, Tok Pisin, Tokelauan, Tongan, Tshiluba, Tsonga, Tswana, Tumbuka, Turkish, Turkmen (Latin), Tuvaluan, Tzotzil, Uzbek (Latin), Venetian, Vepsian, Volapük, Vöro, Wallisian, Walloon, Waray-Waray, Warlpiri, Wayuu, Welsh, Wik-Mungkan, Wiradjuri, Wolof, Xavante, Xhosa, Yapese, Yindjibarndi, Zapotec, Zulu, Zuni, ...

EXTENDED TYPOGRAPHIC FEATURES:

Basic ligatures, discretionary ligatures, small caps, 5 sets of figures (old-style, lining, tabular lining, tabular old-style), fractions, superiors & inferiors, language specific alternates, contextual alternates, ordinals, class kerning, case sensitive characters, arrows, ornaments.

THE DESIGNERS

A Boston native, **Tom Grace** is an independent typeface designer and font developer. He focuses on font technology, font development, non-Latin scripts, and creating new logotype and typeface designs. His work can be seen in both retail and custom typeface projects. After completing an undergraduate degree in human physiology and acquiring experience in information technology, his interest in type and typography developed significantly through his work and development in visual design and illustration.

He had gained a formal education in type from the Rhode Island School of Design (RI, USA) and the University of Reading (UK), where he received his MA in typeface design.

For over a decade Tom Grace has refined his craft of creating and optimizing letterforms and typefaces. He has designed and developed over 700 font styles, many of them for Cyrillic and other non-Latin writing systems. His work has earned distinctions for excellence, reinforcing his reputation as a go-to letterform specialist for design agencies and type foundries alike. Tom also teaches, lectures, and consults on letterform design and development.

José Scaglione José Scaglione is a graphic designer, typeface designer, and co-founder of the independent type foundry TypeTogether with Veronika Burian, where they have published numerous award-winning type families. He teaches typography at the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and is frequently invited to lecture about typography and to lead workshops on typeface design at international conferences and academic institutions. José co-authored the book *Cómo Crear Tipografías: Del Boceto a la Pantalla*, and collaborated with Jorge de Buen Unna on his book *Introducción al Estudio de la Tipografía*.

In 2012 José acted as chairman of the Letter.2 type design competition and conference and he was appointed president of the Association Typographique Internationale (ATypI) from 2013 to 2017.

CREDITS

Lead design and concept

José Scaglione (Latin)
Tom Grace (Cyrillic)

Assistant design

Veronika Burian (Latin)

Graphic design

Elena Veguillas

Copywriting

Joshua Farmer

AWARDS

- Tipos Latinos 2006
- First prize, 2008 Granshan Type Design Competition

FAMILY UPGRADES

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ATHELAS CYRILLIC

Design: José Scaglione & Tom Grace
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TEXT CREDITS

As I walked out one midsummer morning,
by Laurie Lee (London, 1969).
Wilt, by Tom Sharpe (1976).
Foot-path way, by Bradford Torrey (Boston, 1892).
'Rhythm & Reaction' gets under the skin of a British love affair with American jazz, in *Eye Magazine* blog.
Sources for Russian texts: BBC and Wikipedia.

ABOUT THIS SPECIMEN

This specimen has been set using Ebony Light and Ebony Bold. If you print this specimen, please be kind to the environment and consider printing only the pages you need.