

# ETHEREUM FONT FAMILY

СЕРИЯТИНГ ЛАТИН БАСИС<sub>α</sub>№0 АНД ЛАТИН-1 СУПЛИМЕНТ

JOHANNESBURG

Designed by Jan Erasmus at Cyber Graphics for  
commercial use by Information designers  
Circa 2015



# ETHEREUM FONT FAMILY

REGULAR AND BOLD WITH 38 ADDITIONAL STYLISTIC  
ALTERNATES

## СҢRILLIC EПИЦLATION

Ethereum set in default glyphs for a Latin-Cyrillic look

ETHEREUMAlt fUR INSTANT RUSSIAN fEEl

Some time ago Petro Poroshenko said Ukraine will not be teaching Russian in schools any more and replaced by the Latin alphabet besides Ukrainian because we are going to be come part of the Euro Union. That gave me the idea to create a font that synthesizes both the Ukrainian and the Latin alphabets that are used for most Central European languages that would help them to learn it seeing that they want to be part of Europe. I know it wont happen for a long time due to their political behavior but that aside, I create a font called Ethereum after extensive research. It has a sense of familiarity for them and will make it easier to learn English for example using Ethereum that appears to be a Romified Ukrainian font. I discovered in my research that it has been tried before but did not succeed. This font can also be useful for all 11 Russian speaking countries. It is more than a typeface: it is a concept of cultural awareness and carries the ideology of cooperation rather than confrontation. It's inclusive.

What are the differences and what are the common shapes for Latin and Cyrillic? My intention behind creating Ethereum font family was to design a Latin font that gives you a Latin-Cyrillic look. The differences, common shapes and sounds for Cyrillic and Latin had to be considered. The typeface system also represents an attempt to identify the features shared by some South Slavic languages and alphabets like Bosnian, Montenegrin, Croatian and Serbian. Ethereum synthesizes them into a Latin alphabet that celebrates the differences and incorporates the overlaps.

It was Democratica designed by Miles Newlyn released in 1991 and released by Emigre that made me aware of a synthesis of 2 alphabets and came to mind when I was designing Encrypto a synthesize of 4 alphabets. I felt that class 3 based on Cyrillic in Encrypto, could be a font on its own if given the right stylistic alternates and refinements.

The squarish core of the font came from Cyrillic onto which I attached my concept of a Cyrillic like font with 38 stylistic alternates in Ethereum Regular and Bold, and swapped around in the EthereumAlternative Regular and Bold.

ETHEREUM Alt.  
LЩERCase  
is neither a small  
caps font nor is  
it a ЦnIcase font

The squarishness was derived from the Cyrillic alphabet:

Б (B), Е (E), Ц ц (C c), Г г (G g), Г г (H h), Л л (L l), П п (P p),  
Ш ш (Š š [sh] ), Щ щ (Šč šč [sht] ) and Т т (T t).

\* ( ) denotes Latin.

Ethereum is a new typeface system that consists of a synthesis with Latin and Cyrillic scripts: the standard font gently hints at Cyrillic while the Alt. version is overtly a Romified Cyrillic font. It is also possible to create your own in between rendition by selectively replacing some Latin glyphs with the 38 stylistic alternates which is present in each font. For example the word Ethereum can be set in 64 different ways. It makes it a real typographers font.

Most of the lower case letters in EthereumAlt has the same design as the lower case letters in Cyrillic that has the same design as the cap: В, в, Ж, ж, З, з, И, и, К, к, Л, л, М, м, Н, н, О, о, П, п, С, с, Т, т, Х, х, Ц, ц, Ш, ш, Ъ, ъ, Ю, ю and Я. ( ETHEPEUMAlt: а, б, в, д, е, ё, ф, г, н, и, ј, к, л, м, н, п, р, q, р, s, т, u, v, ш, х, ц, z.) I decided to apply this factor the all the stylistic alternatives in the new font. When you use EthereumAlt font or use the stylistic alternative glyphs in Etherium Regular it gives the impression that it is a small caps font and very reminiscent of Cyrillic lower case designs. The Latin cap U (U), Y (Y) and lower case b (b) was also based on the Cyrillic alphabet designs. I designed the Alt. ε to look like the Latin small letter open e and then when you use the 38 stylistic alternates in the Ethereum Regular in conjunction with the default glyphs it makes Latin look a lot more like a Cyrillic font without resorting to gimmicks like the glyphs я and и that appears to be back to front Latin glyphs.

It was developed mainly for magazine text and display headlines.

It is a typeface for continuous text setting, designed to withstand the bad printing conditions: low quality papers, high printing speed with web presses and variations in the ink level of the printing press. Also good for web font, e-book and commercial pdfs. In general, a screen font.

The Ethereum font family is in OpenType PostScript Type 1 and TrueType Software flavors. They will function on both the Macintosh and Windows operating systems as cross platform fonts, for example when you transfer files between the Graphic Animator and Editors with different OS Systems at Russia Today TV channel.

## Ukrainian alphabet

The Ukrainian alphabet is the set of letters used to write Ukrainian, the official language of Ukraine. It is one of the national variations of the Cyrillic script.

In Ukrainian, it is called українська абетка (IPA: [ukraˈjinʲsʲkɑ ɑˈbɛtkɑ]; tr. *Ukrayins'ka abetka*), from the initial letters а (tr. *a*) and б (tr. *b*); алфавіт (tr. *alfavit*); or, archaically, азбука (tr. *azbuka*), from the acrophobic early Cyrillic letter names азъ (tr. *az*) and буки (tr. *buki*).

Ukrainian text is sometimes romanized: written in the Latin alphabet, for non-Cyrillic readers or transcription systems. See romanization of Ukrainian for details of specific romanization systems. There have also been several historical proposals for a native Latin alphabet for Ukrainian, but none have caught on.

## Alphabet

А а Б б В в Г г Г г Д д Е е Є є Ж ж З з И и І і Ї ї Й й К к Л л М м Н н О о П п Р р С с Т т У у Ф ф Х х Ц ц Ч ч Ш ш Щ щ Ъ ъ Ю ю Я я Ъ ъ

Before the publication of the official Ukrainian Orthography (1990), the alphabetical order ended with ю, я, ъ.

The alphabet comprises thirty-three letters, representing thirty-eight phonemes (meaningful units of sound) and an additional sign: the apostrophe. Ukrainian orthography (the rules of writing) is based on the phonemic principle, with one letter generally corresponding to one phoneme. The orthography also has cases in which semantic, historical, and morphological principles are applied.

Twenty letters represent consonants (б, г, ґ, д, ж, з, к, л, м, н, п, р, с, т, ф, х, ц, ч, ш, щ), ten vowels (а, е, є, и, і, ї, о, у, ю, я), and two semivowels (й/yoʊ, and в). The soft sign ь has no phonetic value itself but indicates softening (palatalization) of a preceding consonant.

Also, certain consonants are palatalized when followed by certain vowels: д, з, л, н, с, т, ц and дз are softened when they are followed by a “soft” vowel: є, і, ї, ю, я.

The apostrophe negates palatalization in places that it would be applied by normal orthographic rules. It is also retained in transliterations from the Latin alphabet: Кот-д'Івуар (Côte d'Ivoire) and О'Тул (O'Toole).

Compared to other Cyrillic alphabets, the modern [1] Ukrainian alphabet is the most similar to those of the other East Slavic languages: Belorussian, Russian, and Rusyn. It has retained the two early Cyrillic letters і (i) and ізхе (и).to represent related sounds /i/ and /ɨ/ as well as the two historical forms е (e) and ye (є). Unique letters are these:

- ge (r), used for the less-common velar plosive /g/ sound: in Ukrainian (similar to Dutch g) Common Slavic r, which represents a glottal fricative /h/.
- yi (i) /ji/ or /jz/.

The apostrophe is also used in Belorussian, and the same function is served in Russian by the hard sign (ъ): Ukrainian об'єкт vs. аб'єкт vs. Russian объект (“object”).

## Romanization of Ukrainian

Cyrillicization of Roman order = Cyrillic \ Roman  
Ethereum Remixed as a basis for the 3D redition of the Bricks font:

а \ а, б \ б, с \ с  
д \ д, е \ е, \ ф  
г \ г, н \ н, і \ і  
\ ж, к \ к, \ л  
м \ м, п \ п, о \ о  
р \ р, \ q  
я \ я, \ s, т \ т  
ц \ ц, \ v, щ \ щ  
x \ x, y \ y, \ z

The romanization or Latinization of Ukrainian is the representation of the Ukrainian language using Latin letters. Ukrainian is natively written in its own Ukrainian alphabet, which is based on the Cyrillic script.

Romanization may be employed to represent Ukrainian text or pronunciation for non-Ukrainian readers, on computer systems that cannot reproduce Cyrillic characters, or for typists who are not familiar with the Ukrainian keyboard layout. Methods of romanization include transliteration, representing written text, and transcription, representing the spoken word.

In contrast to romanization, there have been several historical proposals for a native Ukrainian Latin alphabet, usually based on those used by West Slavic languages, but none has caught on.

## Characteristics

The Ukrainian literary language has been written with the Cyrillic script, in a tradition going back to the introduction of Christianity and the Old Church Slavonic language to Kievan Rus'. Proposals for Latinization, if not imposed for outright political reasons, have always been politically charged, and have never been generally accepted. Although some proposals to create an official Latin alphabet for Ukrainian language have been expressed lately by national intelligentsia. Technically, most have resembled the linguistically related Polish and Czech alphabets.

While superficially similar to a Latin alphabet, transliteration of Ukrainian from Cyrillic into the Latin script (or romanization) is usually not intended for native speakers, and may be designed for certain academic requirements or technical constraints.

## History

Ukrainian was occasionally written in the Latin script as far back as the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in publications using the Polish and Czech alphabets. In the nineteenth century, there were attempts to introduce the Latin script into Ukrainian writing, by Josyp Łozynśkyj, a Ukrainian scholar and priest from Lviv (Josyp Łozynski Ivanovyč, Ruskoje Wesile, 1834), Tomasz

Padura, and other Polish-Ukrainian romantic poets.

The use of the Latin script for Ukrainian was promoted by authorities in Galicia under the Austrian Habsburg Empire. Franc Miklošič developed a Latin alphabet for Ukrainian in 1852, based on the Polish and Czech alphabets (adopting Czech č, š, ž, dž, d', t', Polish ś, ź, ć, ń, and l' following the same pattern). This initiative was taken into interest by Czech politician Josef Jireček, who managed to gain support for the project in the Imperial Ministry of Interior. As part of a Polonization campaign in Galicia during the period of neo-absolutist rule after 1849, Viceroy Agenor Gołuchowski attempted to impose this Latin alphabet on Ukrainian publications in 1859. This started a fierce publicly debated "War of the Alphabets", and in the end the Latin alphabet was rejected. Ukrainian books continued to be published in Cyrillic, while the Latin alphabet was used in special editions "for those who read Polish only" in Galicia, Podlaskie, and the Chełm region.

A Latin alphabet for Ukrainian publications was also imposed in Romanian Bessarabia, Bukovina and Dobruđa, Hungarian Zakarpattia. It was also used by immigrants from these regions in the United States.

In Ukraine under the Russian Empire, Mykhailo Drahomanov promoted a purely phonemic Cyrillic alphabet (the Drahomanivka) including the Latin letter j in 1876, replacing the digraphs я, є, ю, ї with ja, je, jy, ji, similar to the earlier Karadžić reform of the Serbian alphabet. The Ems Ukaz banning Ukrainian-language publication doomed this reform to obscurity.

In Soviet Ukraine, during the 1927 orthographical conference in Kharkiv, linguists M. Johansen, B. Tkačenko, and M. Nakonečnyj proposed the application of the more "international" Latin script to Ukrainian, but the idea was opposed by Soviet government representatives. Later, Vasyl Simovych was a proponent of the Latin script during the tentative latinization in the USSR.

The Ethereum name just sounded right and has nothing to do with the core focus of the design. Elsewhere in this catalogue is a definition of it used as sample text to illustrate the fonts in use in a lengthy bit of text.

**Font specks**

Macintosh System Requirements:

OpenType CFF (PostScript outlines) and TTF (TrueType outlines): Mac OS 8.6, Mac OS X, or higher.

Windows System Requirements:

OpenType CFF (PostScript outlines) and TTF (TrueType outlines): Microsoft Windows 8 & 7, Vista, XP, 2000, NT4, ME, 98, or 95

OpenType features includes:

Ligatures, Discretionary Ligatures, Fractions and Ordinals.

Each font has a complete set of default and stylistic alternatives that can be used with your glyph table.

You can get away with just one but you loose hyphenation, the spell checker can't figure and Find tool went blind when you have inserted the 38 stylistic alternates.

Prices: Basic License.

For font users with up to five CPUs at one location.

Ethereum Single fonts: US\$29.00

Ethereum Regular & RegularAlt: US\$49.00

Ethereum Bold & BoldAlt: US\$49.00

Ethereum Complete family: US\$69.00

Excluding 14% VAT 4 RSA

**E**thereum is a decentralized Web 3.0 publishing platform featuring stateful user-created digital contracts and a Turing-complete contract programming language. Ethereum uses its underlying network unit, Ether, as payment to execute Ethereum contracts as a workaround to the Halting Problem. In this respect, Ethereum is unlike most cryptocurrencies, as it is not solely a network for transacting monetary value, rather, it is a network for powering Ethereum-based contracts. ¶ **These open-ended contracts can be used to securely execute a wide variety of services including: voting systems, domain name registries, financial exchanges, crowdfunding platforms, company governance, self-enforcing contracts and agreements, intellectual property, smart property, and distributed autonomous organizations. The platform was initially described by Vitalik Buterin in late 2013, [3] formally described by Gavin Wood in early 2014 in the so-called Yellow Paper [4] and will be released in early 2015. It is among a group of “next generation” (or “(B) Bitcoin 2.0”) platforms.**

All the fonts have a full set of Basic Latin + Latin-1 Supplement glyphs and 38 stylistic alternates that you can insert via the glyph table with a little help from the Find tool and double clicks. This is Ethereum Regular & Bold.



**E**THEREUM is a decentralized WEB 3.0 publishing platform featuring stateful user-created digital contracts and a Turing-complete contract programming language. ETHEREUM uses its underlying network unit, ETHER, as payment to execute ETHEREUM contracts as a workaround to the Halting Problem. In this respect, ETHEREUM is unlike most cryptocurrencies, as it is not simply a network for transacting monetary value, rather, it is a network for powering ETHEREUM-based contracts. ¶ These pre-ended contracts can be used to securely execute a wide variety of services including: voting systems, domain name registries, financial exchanges, crowd funding platforms, company governance, self-enforcing contracts and agreements, intellectual property, smart property, and distributed autonomous organizations. The platform was initially described by Vitalik Buterin in late 2013, [3] formally described by Gavin Wood in early 2014 in the so-called Yellow Paper [4] and will be released in early 2015. It is among a group of “next generation” (or “(B) Bitcoin 2.0”) platforms.

All the fonts have a full set of Basic Latin + Latin-1 Supplement glyphs and 38 stylistic alternates that you can insert via the glyph table with a little help from the Find tool and double clicks. This is EthereumAlt. Regular & Bold.

capitals

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ  
 RSTUVWXYZÂÁÀÃÄÅÇ  
 ÊËÈÉÍÏÎĹŃÓÔÕÖØǪǫ  
 ŬǘǚǝǞǟǠǡǢǣ

lowercase

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuv  
 wxyzáàâãäåçéêëïîĩłńóôõöøǫǼ  
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stylistic alternates

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ligatures auto insert

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Æ æ Œ œ

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ordinals

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punctuation & marks

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accents + sods

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capitals ΔΒCDEFGHIJKLΠΠΠΡ  
ΠRSTUVWXYZÂÁÀÃÄ  
ΔÇÊËÈÉÍÏÎŁŃÓÔÕÖ  
ŸÚÛÜÙŠĐŦŽƆ

lowercase αβγδεφγηijklmnpqrstuv  
wxyzáàâãäåçèéêëíîïłńóôõö  
ÿúûüùšđŧžƆ

stylistic alternates ABDEEFJMNNO PPRQR  
WXYaabcdehijklmnpqrt  
wxy%

ligatures auto insert fi fl

discretionary ligatures Æ æ Œ œ

proportional oldstyle 1234567890€\$£¥ƒα  
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ordinals  
math symbols + ± × ÷ = ≠ ≈ < > ≤ ≥ ¬ ∅ | ! ∞ ∂ ∫ √  
Δ Ω Π Σ π μ / ¼ ½ ¾ ¼/π ¼/ππ °

punctuation & marks \_ - - - - ' " ' ' “ ” < > « » , ; : … „

accents + sods ! i ? ˆ ˜ ˘ ˙ ˚ ˛ ˜ ˝ ˞ ˟ ˠ ˡ ˢ ˣ ˤ ˥ ˦ ˧ ˨ ˩ ˪ ˫ ˬ ˭ ˮ ˯ ˰ ˱ ˲ ˳ ˴ ˵ ˶ ˷ ˸ ˹ ˺ ˻ ˼ ˽ ˾ ˿ ˰ ˱ ˲ ˳ ˴ ˵ ˶ ˷ ˸ ˹ ˺ ˻ ˼ ˽ ˾ ˿  
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[capitals]

ΔΒСDEFGHIJKLMNOP  
PQRSTU V W X Y Z Â Á À Ã Ä  
Å Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö  
Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ ß

[lowercase]

αβγδεζηκλμνπρρστυ  
vwxyz à á â ã ä å ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ  
ò ó ô õ ö ù ú û ü ŝ ð ù þ ÿ

[stylistic alternates]

ABDEEFJMNNO PQR  
WXYZ a ab c d e h j k l m n o  
r t w x y %

[ligatures auto insert]

fi fl

[discretionary ligatures]

Æ æ Œ œ

[representational substyle]

1234567890 € \$ ¢ £ ¥ ¢ f ¢  
a o

[ordinals]

[math symbols]

+ ± × ÷ = ≠ ≈ < > ≤ ≥ ¬ ∅ | | ∞ ∂ ∫ √  
Δ Ω Π Σ π μ / ¼ ½ ¾ ¼/π ¼/ππ °

[punctuation & marks]

\_ - \_ - - ' " ‘ ’ “ ” < > « » … ∴ ∷ ∸ ∼

[accents + signs]

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® ™ # ß þ ~  
^ . . ^ ^ v ~ . ~ " . -

