ETHEREUM FONT FAMILY

CONTAINING LATIN BASIC AND LATIN-1 SUPLIMENT

JOHANNESBURG

Designed by Jan Erasmus at Cyber Graphics for
comercial use by Information designers

Circa 2015

ETHEREUM FONT FAMILY
REGULAR AND BOLD WITH 38 ADDITIONAL STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

CYRILLIC EMULATION
Ethereum set in default glyphs for a Latin-Cyrillic look
EthereumAlt for 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.

The squarishness was derived from the Cyrillic alphabet:

Б (B), Е (E), Ц ц (C c), Ґ ґ (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, є, ж, з, и, к, л, м, н, о, п, с, т, х, ц, ч, ш, щ, ь, ю and я.
(ЕтнєʀєʋмΔlт: α, б, г, ð, ε, f, g, н, i, j, к, l, м, н, п, p, q, ʀ, s, т,
ʋ, v, щ, 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 (Ц), Y (У) and lower
case b (б) 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.

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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: [ukrɑˈjinʲsʲkɑ 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 Ґ ґ 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 Ь ь Ю ю Я я ь

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

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/yot, 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 izhe (и).to represent related sounds /i/ and /ɪ/ as well as the two historical forms е (e) and ye (є). Unique letters are these:

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

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'ект vs. Russian объект ("object").

Romanization of Ukrainian

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, ď, ť, Polish ś, ź, ć, ń, and ľ 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 Dobrudja, 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

Ethereum 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 "(Ƀ) 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 Etheeum Regular & Bold.

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capitals

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CyberGraphics. CyberGraphics cc, 31 Doris Street, Kensington, Johannesburg, RSA

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Web:

http://www.cybergraphics.bz
Mail to: jan@cybergraphics.bz
Studio voice contact hours:
Mon-Thu: 9h00-14h00\16h00-18h00.
Friday: 9h00-15h00
Voice: +27 (0) 11.624.1711
Cell: 072.395.1259
Skype: cyber0116241711

Buying and licensing fonts.

Order online or via email:
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or order by phone: 011.624.1711
When we receive an emailed PDF from a direct bank transfer for payment made by 15h00 SA standard time, fonts are emailed to you the same day in your preferred format.

Order by Mail:
CyberGraphics, 31 Doris Street, Kensington, Johannesburg, 2094, RSA. Enclosed payment by check: all checks must be payable through a RSA bank, in ZAR.

Licensing:
Each CyberGraphics font package is automatically licensed for use on a single output device/printer and 5 seats at one geographical location. Unlike most other software which must be purchased at full price fore each device, you may upgrade your CyberGraphics fonts to multiple printer or multiple CPU use at a substantial discount; starting at 50% off for the 2nd 5 seats and ranging up to 95% off for over 255 seats. (The upgrade price is calculated as a percentage of the original package price)

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www.linotype.com

Test fonts before you buy. To test this font go to the font page on www.cybergraphics and click on the link for testing. It will take you to a tester at my distributor fonts.com.

Technical specks. CyberGraphics Fonts are available in Mac and Win OpenType PostScript 1 and TrueType formats for use with Mac, Windows, UNIX and Linux OS systems. To maximize usefulness and avoid confusion for single platform users, our regular retail fonts do include Cross-Platform capability.

Default figures in Encrypto are Proportional Lining figures.

Advanced OpenType features:
Fractions, Discretionary Ligatures and ordinals.

The font only works on OpenType Savvy applications when using advanced OpenType commands. You wont see the complete data base in Advanced symbols in MS Word for example.

Character set. This CyberGraphic fonts contain the following characters to be a Standard font.

Basic Latin + Latin –1 Supplement.
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQR STUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstv wxyz
0123456789
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Ħ $ ¢ £ ¥ € % ‰ ⁿ/₁₁
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Stylistic alternates
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