

Hey,
you!

Let me introduce you to

Amikal

AMIKAL is a multi-script typeface with an amicable atmosphere inspired by primary italics from the Renaissance. Drawing on this rich heritage, the typeface comes with a modern look satisfying your sense of current typeface design.

The charismatic appearance makes Amikal the ideal choice for continuous reading requiring a friendly and unique character. Reading a text set in Amikal is like listening to a story told to you with a warm and agreeable voice while sharing a comfortable chair with a purring cat on your lap in front of the fire place.

ano, Paris, Londor

éboulement
éboulis
échappatoire
échapper
échauffourées

Bern, Bruxelles, Zag

Camburg, Riga, Ber

Luxembourg, Tallin

Glasgow, Stockholn

i, Marseille, Helsin

颤

ébranlement
éclatement
écroulement
étourdissement
échouer
évanouissement
éveil

A reorganized alignment

One of the two main characteristics of Amikal is the emphasis on the x-height [1]. It aligns the letter shapes where they contain the main design information. Additionally, the stress on the x-height ensures generous counters, which guarantee high legibility even in small size.

A shaping influence

The second main feature is the italic heritage from the Renaissance giving the typeface its unique character. It is noticeable in the swollen ascender terminals [2], the gentle slant [3] of letter shapes and the fluid ductus in general.

reliable
friendly
quiet

[1]

[2]

[3]

keen
brilliant
rapid

[4]

[5]

[6]

A compatible sibling

Roman and italic Amikal have different roots. This gives the secondary style the freedom to maintain a lot of its origin personality. Nevertheless, the association with its roman counterpart

is undisputed and the informal style is artfully connected with it. The highlighted

x-height also [4] takes the visual lead. Strong horizontal features [5], like the serifs on the ascenders, complete the coherence within the typeface while the steep angle [6], together with the fast ductus ensure enough differentiation.

Forms of beauty

REGULAR and italic fonts descend from different handwritten models and were initially not intended to be used together on the same page. However, typography required solutions to create hierarchy in text. Therefore italic became a secondary style subordinated to the roman.

Considering the differing heritage within the family, Amikal's regular and informal each have a distinct design background but are created to accompany each other. Each design brings its heritage to the fore and strengthens its quality. When combined, the two build a harmonious team that can deal with a wide range of design questions.

[1], [2]

Two styles approaching each other.

[1]

Consistency is one of the forms of beauty. Contrast is another. A fine page, even a fine book, can be set from

[2]

beginning to end in one type in one size. [...] Most pages, and most entire documents, can be set perfectly well with only one family of type. But perhaps the page confronting you requires a chapter title, two or three

levels of subheads, an epigraph, a text in two languages, block quotations within the text, a couple of mathematical equations, a bar graph, several explanatory

sidenotes, and captions for photographs and a map. An extended type family [...] may provide sufficient resources even for this task. [...]

If you restrict yourself to faces within the family, you can have variety and homogeneity at the same time:

redrawing (and the face that is most heavily redrawn is almost always the italic).

Faces on their own merits

THE main function of Amikal bold is to stand out from its regular counterpart. Therefore, bold is intimately combined with roman and is suitable for all kinds of headings. Yet, it is not inappropriate to set a whole paragraph in Amikal bold. The italic proportions lead to a more even pattern compared to other bold styles and the amicable appearance reduces its severity.

[1]

A bold paragraph next to its regular counterpart.

Printing from movable type was first invented not in Germany in the 1450s, as Europeans often claim, but in China in the 1040s. In preference to Gutenberg, we should honor a scholarly engineer by the name of Bì Shēng. The earliest surviving works printed in Asia from movable type seem to date from the thirteenth century, but there is a clear account of the typesetting process, and Bì Shēng's role in its development, by the eleventh century essayist Shén Kuò.

The new technology reached Korea before the middle of the thirteenth century and Europe by the middle of the fifteenth. There it intersected the already long and fertile history of the roman letter. And there typesetting flourished as it had failed to do in China, because of the far smaller number of glyphs European scripts required. Even at the end of the nineteenth century, most printing in China was done by the same method used in the eighth century to make the first printed books: entire pages of text were carved by hand into wooden printing plates. Corrections were made by drilling out the error, installing a wooden plug, and cutting the new characters.

[1]

Boldface romans are a nineteenth-century invention. Bold italic is even more recent, and it is hard to find a successful version designed. Bold romans and italics have been added retroactively to many earlier faces, but they are often simply parodies of the original designs.

Before using a bold weight, especially a bold italic, ask yourself whether you really need it at all. If the answer is yes, you may want to avoid type families such as Bembo, Garamond or Baskerville, to which bold weights have been retroactively added but do not in fact belong. You might, instead, choose a twentieth-century family [...] in which a range of weights is part of the original design.

*Did
you just
wink
at me?*

A well-mannered font like Amikal regular needs a more courageous sibling in the family seeking for attention. With Amikal display, it's easy to catch people's eye.

Language specific characters

AMIKAL hits the right tone for many languages and considers local preferences. Furthermore, it differentiates between capital and lowercase diacritics as well as adjusted forms for narrow letters.

á á ď ā â ä
à á å ã ä

Romanian
Ă Â Î Ş Ț
ă â îş ț

de colb. / Te stinge dar, tu, candelă de-o clipă! / Că viața-i doar o umbră călătoare / Un biet actor, ce-n ora lui pe scenă Sezbuciumă, și-apoi nu-l mai auzi. / E-un basm de furii și de nerozie / Baznit de-un prost și făr' de nici o noimă.

Icelandic
Á Ð É Í Ó Ú
Ý Þ Æ Ö
á ð é í ó ú ý þ æ ö

farandskuggi er lífið, leikari / sem fremur kæki á fjölunum um stund / og þagnar síðan; það er ævintýri / þulið af bjána, fullt af mögli og muldri / og merkir ekkert.

Polish
Ą Ć Ę Ł ÑÓ Ś Ź
ą ć ę ł ñ ó ś Ź

drodze do prochów mogiły. / Zgaśnij, o zgaśnij świeco krótkotrwała! / To życie tylko cieniem jest przelotnym / Nędznym aktorem, co przez swą godzinę / Na scenie świata pawi się i puszy / I milknie potem; to opowiadana / Z krzykiem i furią powieść przez idiotę / Nic nie znacząca.

MACBETH

Dar mîine și iar mîine, tot mereu / Cu pas mărunt se-alungă zi de zi / Spre cel din urmă semn din cartea vremii / Și fiecare „ieri” a luminat / Nebunilor pe-al morții drum

MACBETH

Á morgun, og á morgun, og á morgun / þunglamast þessi smásþor dag frá degi / til loka hinstu lína á tímans bók; / og gærdagarnir allir lýstu leið / flónum, í dauðans duft. Slökk, slökk þig, skar! / Sljór

MAKBET

Jutro po jutrzeni po jutrzenie jutro / Wolnym się krokiem od dnia do dnia czołga / Aż do ostatniej wszech czasów sylaby / A wszystkie wczoraj nasze przywiecały / Głupcom na

French

À Â Æ Ç É È Ê Ë
Î Ï Ô œ Ù Ú Ü Ý
à â æ ç é è ê ë
ô œ ù ú ü

MACBETH

Demain, demain, demain / se glisse ainsi à petits pas d'un jour à l'autre / jusqu'à la dernière syllabe du temps inscrit; / et tous nos hier n'ont travaillé, les imbéciles / qu'à nous abréger le chemin de la mortpoudreuse.
 Éteins-toi, éteins-toi, court flambeau: / la vie n'est qu'une ombre qui marche ; / elle ressemble à un comédien qui se pavane et s'agit sur le théâtre une heure ; / après quoi il n'en est plus question ; / c'est un conte raconté par un idiot avec beaucoup de bruit et de chaleur / et qui ne signifie rien.

Danish

Æ Ø Å
æ ø å

MACBETH

I morgen og i morgen og i morgen / det slæber sig så trægt fra dag til dag / til sidste stavelse i tidens bog; / og hvert i går har kun lyst narre vej / til dødens støv. Ud, ud, ud du sollte lys! / Vort liv er kun en skygge, kun en flakke / en stakkels komediant, der hidsigt skridter / sin stund på scenen af og blir tavs / et eventyr, fortalt os af en dåre / med larm og bulder, fyldt af raseri / og det betyder intet.

Maltese

Ċ Ġ H Ż
ċ ġ h ż

MACBETH

Jum wara jum, jitkaxkar da' l-pass ċnejken / Sa l-ahħar sillaba taż-żmien imniżżej; / U l-bieraħ tagħna xegħl lill-boloh triqhom Lejn mewt bit-trab. Intefa xemgħha qsajra! / Il-ħajja biss dell miexi, attur fqajjar / Sighħatu fuq il-palk ikedd u jdandan / U mbagħid ma jinstem' aktar: din hi ġraja / Imtarra minn baħnan, salt ḥoss u qilla / Illi ma jfissru xejn.

Lithuanian

Ą Č Ė Į Š Ū Ū Ž
ą č ę į š ū ū ž

MAKBETAS

Rytoj ... ir vėl rytoj ... ir vėl rytoj ...
 Smulkiaiš žingsneliaiš bėga mūsų dienos
 Link nužymėtos kiekvienam ribos, Ir saulė,
 kuri šviečia mums, bepročiams, Tik rodo
 kelią nebūties tamson. Užges k, užgesk, ugnele trumpaamže!
 Gyvenimas — tai bégantis šešėlis, Tai komediantas, kurs jam skirtą
 laiką Papostringauja scenoj, pasimaivo, Nueina ir nutyla amžinai,
 Tai idioto pasaka triukšminga, Neturinti prasmės.

Czech

Á Č Ď É Ě Í Ñ Ó
Ř Š Ť Ú Ÿ Ž
á č ď é ě í ñ ó ř ť
ú Ÿ ſ ž

MACBETH

Zítra a zítra, zítra, pořád zítra / svůj krok sun krok si ze dne na den sune / až do poslední slabiky všech příběhů / a naše včerejšky nám bláznům svítí / na cestu k smrti. Zhasni, knůtku, zhasni. / Prchavý stín je život, špatný herec, / co chvílkou křičí na jeviště světa / a potom zmlkne navždy. Pustý žvást / idiota je to, jen hluk a vřava, / a neznamená nic.

German

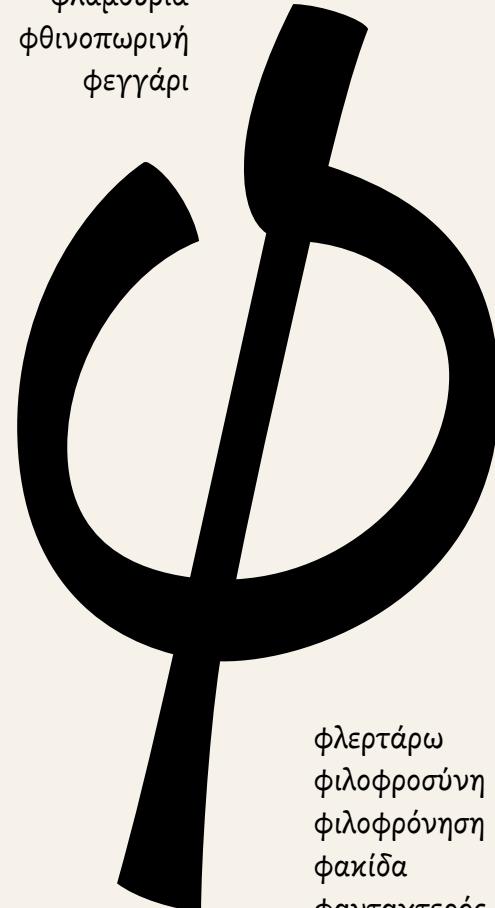
Ü Ö Ä
ü ö ä

MACBETH

Morgen, und morgen, und dann wieder morgen / Kriecht so mit kleinem Schritt von Tag zu Tag / Zur letzten Silb auf unserm Lebensblatt; / Und alle unsre Gestern führten Narren / Den Pfad zum staubigen Tod. Aus, kleines Licht! / Leben ist nur ein wandelnd Schattenbild, / Ein armer Komödiant, der spreizt und knirscht / Sein Stündchen auf der Bühn und dann nicht mehr / Vernommen wird; ein Märchen ists, erzählt / Von einem Blödling, voller Klang und Wut, / Das nichts bedeutet.

ύλλος, Βίδο, Εχινάδε
Ναυσικά, Ποντικονήσ
ό, Λαζαρέτο, Σώστη,
Βαρκούλες, Κέρκυρα,
Πυριδονήσια, Γούβιν
ίκα, Συκιά, Ζάκυνθος

φαντασίας
φιλολογία
φιλοφρονητικός
φλαμουριά
φθινοπωρινή
φεγγάρι



φλερτάρω
φιλοφροσύνη
φιλοφρόνηση
φακίδα
φανταχτερός
φήμη
φάρος
φλαμίγκο
φαίνομαι
φλόγα

Distinct siblings

Greek regular is closely related to the Latin equivalent. However, the peculiarities of the Greek script got a lot of attention and are well preserved. This is mainly visible in the round ductus, the various axes for single characters [1] and

the careful treatment of in strokes and out strokes [2]. To achieve coherence in the family, Greek regular has a stress on its base character height [3]. Overall, it is the amicable appearance that unifies Latin and Greek regular.

θετικός [3]
καλός [2]
φιλικός [1]

ακριβής [4]
ευκίνητος [5]
λαμπρός

Highlighting in expressive ways

Greek informal is a very expressive style and ideally suited to emphasize parts in a text set in Greek regular. The steep angle [4] supports the dynamic appearance together with the

tempering in the stems [5]. The resulting style is really energetic, just like its Latin equivalent.

Οι γραμματοσειρές
αντικατοπτρίζουν την
πολιτισμική ταυτότητα.

The image shows a circular seal impression with a dark background. Inside the circle, there is a faint, stylized drawing of a figure, possibly a deity or a person in traditional attire. Around this figure, the text is arranged in several lines. The text is in Greek and reads:
Κατά τον γραμμά κά σύμβολα. Σε αυτός το ποθετούν το παράθεση, ή το φύκες διευθετήσει. Η ραγδαία μοθίτηση διαδραστικές διαστάσεις υπογραμμίζει ευτό το ρόλο: προσαπτύσσονται σε χινητά μέσα (όπως η εκπαίδευση) οι λαϊκοί εποχιών πολύπλοκα κείμενα - δεύτερη γενεράσιμη υποστήριξη των διανοητικών διαδικασιών.

Οι γραμματοσειρές αντικατοπτρίζουν την

πολιτισμική ταυτότητα

Ο συντριπτικός όγκος των πληροφοριών με τις οποίες αλληλεπιδρούμε μας βρίσκονται σε κάποια ιεραρχημένη κειμενική μορφή: ρέοντα κείμενα, λίστες, πίνακες, και γραφικά στοιχεία, σε πολύπλοκες τυπογραφικές διευθετήσεις. Η ραγδαία υιοθέτηση διαδραστικών μέσων με περιορισμένες διαστάσεις υπογραμμίζει αυτό το ρόλο: πρώτο, γιατί οι τομείς που αναπτύσσονται σε κινητά μέσα (όπως η εκπαίδευση και οι επιχειρηματικές δράσεις) απαιτούν πολύπλοκα κείμενα· δεύτερο, γιατί η διεθνοποίηση βασίζεται στην τυπογραφική υποστήριξη των συναλλαγών· και τρίτο γιατί η έννοια των γραμματοσειρών σταδιακά διευρύνεται και περιλαμβάνει μη-αλφαριθμητικά σύμβολα. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, οι σχεδιαστικές επιλογές κάθες γραμματοσειράς τοποθετούν τα κείμενα σε ένα πλαίσιο πολιτισμικών τάσεων: σε σύμπνοια, αντιπαράθεση, ή τροποποίηση τοπικών και διεθνών επιτροφών.

ඒහ, තුවර, ගාල්ල
ජාපනය, හලාවැ
ගමුව, නිලාවෙලි
පෝලොන්නරුව
රුණුගල, වැලිය
ත්තලම, කොඳු



Exploring other writing systems

Amikal Sinhala is the consequent transfer of an idea to a completely different writing system. Cultural values were given priority in the design process. However, Amikal Sinhala still introduces innovative solutions to current Sinhala styles.

Distinctive features

In strokes and out strokes are treated in an Amikal-like manner [1]. The slight angle in vertical stems is maintained [2]. A corner [3] inspired by handwriting helps balancing the shapes and is coincidentally a characteristic feature.



සිංහල අකුරේ සුත්දර රුප රටා

සිංහල අකුරැ, ඇත අතිනයේ පටන් එවා පරිහරණය කළ අපේ මූතුන් මිත්ත න් අතින් වැඩි දියුණු වෙමින් අප කරා පැමිණ තිබෙනවා. සිංහල අක්ෂර නිර්මාණය හා විකාශනය දීර්සි ඉතිහාසය කට උරුමකම කියන්නක්. එය, අපේ ඉපැරුණී විතු කලාස මිපුදාය තුළ ඉතා සුත්දර ප්‍රකාශනයක් හැවියට මතු වුණා. සිංහල අකුරැවලට උපතින් ම හිමි වී තිබෙන ජ්වල ගුණය, ආවේණික හැඩ තල හා සෞන්දර්ය වෙනාකම එදවස කලා ගිල්පින් මතා ලෙස භදුනාගෙන සිටි නිසයි ඒ. මුද්‍රණ ගිල්පයේ සපාප්තින් සමග, තාක්ෂණය හා මුසුව් අක්ෂර හැඩ තල හා අනුපාත, ප්‍රායෝගික ව වඩාත් නිවැරදි හා පැහැදිලි තත්ත්වයක් කරා ලැයා වුණා. අප රටේ මූල්‍ය කාලයේ මුද්‍රිත පොතපත් පටන්, එක්දහස් තවසිය අසු ගණන් දක්වා ම සිංහල අකුරැවල රුපමය ලක්ෂණ වර්ධනය වුණා. එකල කුඩා දරුවන් ගේ පොතකට ගැනුණු රියම්වලින් තැනුණු අකුරැ මෙන්ම, විතු ගිල්පින් විසින් අවස්ථා නුකුලට අතින් ඇදි අකුරැ වුවත් ඔනා ම ලමයෙකුට කියවා ගැනීමේ අපහසුවක් තිබුණේ නැහැ.



o, Praha, Σαλαμίνα

லාවන, Bellinzona

bourg, Ωραιόκαστρο

Ωήβα, කුරුණෑගල

on, γαලλέ, Ξάνθη

-kintilloch, Koζάνι

ka ka

Latin regular

Latin bold

ka ka

Latin informal

Latin display

κα κα

Greek regular

Greek informal

කක

Sinhala regular

Sinhala bold

Bringing scripts together

ALL scripts covered in Amikal are designed with an awareness of their origin and history. Yet, the similarity between them is unmistakable. The amicable appearance holds the family together and allows users to combine them in any layout.

z H Hh q Ž Ž ψ
z ନିୟୋଗୀୟ ୨୩୮

Comparing heights throughout the scripts.

The early scribal forms

The earliest surviving European letterforms are Greek capitals scratched into stone. The strokes are bony and thin, almost ethereal – the opposite of the heavy substance they are carved in. The letters are made primarily from straight lines, and when curved forms appear, they have a very large aperture. *This means that forms like S and C and M, which can be relatively open or relatively closed, are about as open as they can get. These early Greek letters were drawn freehand, not constructed with compasses and rule, and they have no serifs – neither the informal entry and exit strokes left by a relaxed and fluent writer, nor the symmetrical finishing strokes typically added to letters by a scribe.*

ଜିଂହାଳ ଅକୁରେ ଜ୍ଞନ୍ତିର

ରେପ ରୋ

ଜିଂହାଳ ଅକୁର୍ଦ୍ଦା, ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତିନ୍ଦ୍ରେ
ଦେଁ ପଲନ୍ତ ଶେବା ପରିହାରଣ୍ୟ
କଳ ଅପେ ମୁନ୍ତନ୍ତ ଲିନ୍ତନ୍ତନ୍ତ
ଅନ୍ତନ୍ତ ଲେବି ଦିଷ୍ଟଣ୍ଟ ଲେମନ୍ତନ୍ତ
ଅପ କରା ପ୍ରମିଳା ନିବେନଲ୍ଲା.

ଜିଂହାଳ ଅକ୍ଷେର ନିରମାଣ୍ୟ ହା ଲିକ୍କାଣନ୍ୟ
ଦିର୍ଘ ଉତ୍ତିଲାଜଯକତ ଲର୍ଜମକମି କିଯନ୍ତନକ୍.

Οι γραμματοσειρές αντικα-
τοπτρίζουν την πολιτισμική
ταυτότητα κάθε κοινότητας. Ο
συντριπτικός όγκος των πλη-
ροφοριών με τις οποίες αλλη-
λεπιδρούμε μας βρίσκονται σε
κάποια ιεραρχημένη κειμενική
μορφή: ρέοντα κείμενα, λίστες,
πίνακες, και γραφικά στοιχεία,
σε πολύπλοκες τυπογραφικές
διευθετήσεις. Η ραγδαία υιοθέτη-
ση διαδραστικών μέσων με περιο-
ρισμένες διαστάσεις υπογραμμίζει
αυτό το ρόλο: πρώτο, γιατί οι
τομείς που αναπτύσσονται σε κι-
νητά μέσα (όπως η εκπαίδευση και
οι επιχειρηματικές δράσεις) απαιτούν πολύπλοκα
κείμενα· δεύτερο, γιατί η διεθνοποίηση έβασίζεται
στην τυπογραφική υποστήριξη των συναλλαγών·
και τρίτο γιατί η έννοια των γραμματοσειρών σταδι-
ακά διευρύνεται και περιλαμβάνει μη-αλφαβητικά

Alphabets and numerals

Regular Latin Capitals	ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ	ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ	Informal Latin Capitals
Latin Smallcaps	ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ	<i>abcdefghijklmn</i> <i>opqrstuvwxyz</i>	Latin Lowercase
Latin Lowercase	<i>abcdefghijklmn</i> <i>opqrstuvwxyz</i>	ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝ ΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ	Greek Capitals
Greek Capitals	ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝ ΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ	αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρ ςστυφχψω	Greek Lowercase
Greek Lowercase	αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρ ςστυφχψω	ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ	Bold Latin Capitals
Sinhala Base characters	අඛව්දුච්චලද්දේශහ මුර්ජකලළමඹනත්තම මූපරස ගැෂනලට්ටවය	abcdefghijklmn opqrstuvwxyz!	Latin Lowercase
Non-lining figures	0123456789	ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ	Display Latin Capitals
Lining figures	0123456789	<i>abcdefghijklmn</i> <i>opqrstuvwxyz</i>	Latin Lowercase

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References

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Text excerpts of the
elements of typographic style
by Robert Bringhurst

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Translations of a
paragraph of Macbeth:
Act 5, Scene 5

Czech: goo.gl/k1TwM5

Danish: goo.gl/mnHw5

French: goo.gl/AgwWRM

German: goo.gl/aEmHWo

Icelandic: goo.gl/vFxKl4

Lithuanian: Makbetas,
William Shakespeare by
A. Churginas

Maltese: Macbeth by
A. Palma

Polish: goo.gl/MhZh1R

Romanian: goo.gl/CfFD9F

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Gerry Leonidas

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Mooniak (CC)

All links visited in June 2016

Paul Barnes, Antonio Cavedoni, Ewan Clayton,
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of the requirements for the
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University of Reading, June 2016.

Type and graphic design
Matthias Pauwels



«Amikal builds on my invention and takes it
to the next level. I love it!»

— *Aldus Manutius*

«A typeface exactly after my fancy.»

— *Robert Granjon*

«Oh, so now it's your invention, Aldus?»

— *Francesco Griffó*

«Abominable!»

— *Stanley Morison*