Noah specimen

Type system of 72 Fonts

by Fontfabric Type Foundry

Noah is more than just another geometric sans. With sharp details and a distinctive arrangement, it further extends the limits of the x-height, providing unparalleled flexibility. The specific structure is paired with normal width proportions, moderate contrast and vertical stress – making Noah well suited for a wide range of typographic purposes. This type family consists of 72 fonts divided into four subfamilies with different x-heights. The entire set includes styles from Thin to Black, with matching true italics and supports Extended Latin and Cyrillic scripts in more than 130 languages. Noah Text provides enhanced legibility for longer texts, while Noah Head is intended for strong, attention-grabbing headlines. The inclusion of terminals with a humanistic flavor and typographic letter alternates, such as the binocular "g" or the geometric "a", offers a blend of the best aspects of both geometric and grotesque typeface classics.

Designers: Svet Simov, Stan Partalev, Radomir Tinkov



















ГРОФИЧЕСКОМ Noah Text Regular Italic - 70pt

Современной Noah Grotesque ExtraBold – 80pt

Свежий моан Техt Bold – 130рт

190411 lext 6010 – 150pt

кондитерские

Noah Head Black – 65pt

«ПОСТОЯННЫЙ»

Noah Text Light – 70pt





Noah Type system





Noah Text Medium Italic – 90pt







Numerals

89

Noah ExtraBold -

120pt

#





-S|GN|Thin – 80pt \mathbf{H} Light – 90pt SFVFRA Medium – 105pt MUSICA ExtraBold – 115pt GES Black – 120pt

F



OpenType Features

Stylistic alternates

a > a

Fractions

2/3

Subscript/Superscript Numerator/Denominator



Tabular Lining

17 > 17

Standard & Discretionary Ligatures



Localizations

в > 6

Ordinals



Case - sensitive









History of Egypt Egypt and Mesopotamia

During the last ten years our conception of the beginnings of Egyptian antiquity has profoundly altered. When Prof. Maspero published the first volume of his great Histoire Ancienne des Peuples des l'Orient Classique, in 1895, Egyptian history, properly so called, still began with the Pyramid builders, Sne-feru, Khufu, and Khafra (Cheops and Chephren), and the legendary lists of earlier kings preserved at Abydos and Sakkara were still quoted as the only source of knowledge of the time before the IVth Dynasty. Of a prehistoric Egypt nothing was known, beyond a few flint flakes gathered here and there upon the desert plateaus, which might or might not tell of an age when the ancestors of the Pyramid-builders knew only the stone tools and weapons of the primeval savage. Now, however, the veil which has hidden the beginnings of Egyptian civilization from us has been lifted, and we see things, more or less, as they actually were, unobscured by the traditions of a later day. Until the last few years nothing of the real beginnings of history in either Egypt or Mesopotamia had been found (legend supplied the only material for the reconstruction of the earliest history of the oldest civilized nations of the globe). Nor was it seriously supposed that any relics of prehistoric Egypt or Mesopotamia ever would be found. The antiquity of the known history of these countries already appeared so great that nobody took into consideration the possibility of our discovering a prehistoric Egypt or Mesopotamia (the idea was too remote from practical work). And further, civilization in these countries had lasted so long that it seemed more than probable that all traces of their prehistoric age had long since been swept away. Yet the

possibility, which seemed hardly worth a moment's consideration in 1895, is in 1905 an assured reality, at least as far as Egypt is the concerned. Prehistoric Babylonia has yet to be discovered. It is true, for example, that at Mukay-yar, the site of ancient Ur of the Chaldees, burials in earthenware coffins, in which the skeletons lie in the doubled-up position characteristic of Neolithic interments, have been found; but there is no doubt whatever that these are burials of a much later date, belonging, quite possibly, to the Parthian period. Nothing that may rightfully be termed prehistoric has yet been found in Euphrates valley, whereas in Egypt prehistoric antiquities are now almost as well known and as well represented in our museums as are the prehistoric antiquities of Europe and America.

With the exception of a few palasoliths from the surface of the Syrian desert, near the Euphrates valley, not a single implement of the Age of Stone has yet been found in Southern Mesopotamia, whereas Egypt has yielded to us the most perfect examples of the flint-knapper's art known, flint tools and weapons more beautiful than the finest that Europe and America can show. The reason is not far to seek. Southern Mesopotamia is an alluvial country, and the ancient cities, which doubtless mark the sites of the oldest settlements in the land, are situated in the alluvial marshy plain between the Tigris and the Euphrates (so that all traces of the Neolithic culture of the country would seem to have disappeared, buried deep beneath city-mounds, clay and marsh) It is the same in the Egyptian Delta, a similar country (and here no traces of the prehistoric culture of Egypt have been found)





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Noah Text Regular & Bold – 9pt

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Noah Text Regular & Bold – 10pt

With the exception of a few palasoliths from the surface of the **Syrian desert**, near the Euphrates valley, not a single implement of the Age of Stone has yet been found in **Southern Mesopotamia**, whereas Egypt has yielded to us the most perfect examples of the flint-knapper's art known, flint tools and weapons more beautiful than the finest that **Europe** and **America** can show.

Noah Text Regualr & Bold – 11pt

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Noah Text Regular & Bold – 12pt

With the exception of a few palasoliths from the surface of the **Syrian desert**, near the Euphrates valley, not a single implement of the Age of Stone has yet been found in **Southern Mesopotamia**, whereas Egypt has yielded to us the most perfect examples of the flint-knapper's art known, flint tools and weapons more beautiful than the finest that **Europe** and **America** can show.

Noah Text Regular & Bold – 13pt









Noah

Type system

134 Suported Languges

Albanian Alsatian Aragonese Arapaho Aromanian Arrernte Asturian Aymara Basque Belarusian Bislama Bosnian Breton Bulgarian Catalan Cebuano Chamorro Cheyenne Chichewa (Nyanja) Cimbrian Corsican Croatian Cyrillic Czech Danish Demo Dutch English Estonian Faroese Fijian Finnish French French Creole (Saint Lucia) FrisianFriulian Galician Genoese German Gilbertese (Kiribati) Greenlandic Haitian Creole Hawaiian Hiligaynon Hmong

Норі Hungarian Ibanag Icelandic Iloko (Ilokano) Indonesian Interglossa (Glosa) Interlingua Irish (Gaelic) Istro-Romanian Italian Jèrriais Karachay (Cyrillic) Kashubian Kurdish (Kurmanji) Ladin Latin Basic Latvian Lithuanian Lojban Lombard Low Saxon Luxembourgian Malagasy Maltese Manx Maori Megleno-Romanian Mohawk Nahuatl Norfolk/Pitcairnese Northern Sotho (Pedi) Norwegian Occitan Oromo Pangasinan Papiamento Piedmontese Polish Portuguese Potawatomi Rhaeto-Romance Romanian Romansh (Rumantsch)

Rotokas Russian Rusyn Sami (Inari) Sami (Lule) Samoan Sardinian (Sardu) Scots (Gaelic) Serbian (Cyrillic) Seychellois Creole Shona Sicilian Slovak Slovenian (Slovene) Somali Southern Ndebele Southern Sotho (Sesotho) Spanish Swahili Swati/Swazi Swedish Tagalog (Filipino/Pilipino) Tahitian Tausug Tetum (Tetun) Tok Pisin Tongan (Faka-Tonga) Tswana Turkish Turkmen Turkmen (Latinized) Tuvaluan ubasic Ukrainian Uyghur (Latinized) Veps Volapük Votic (Latinized) Walloon Warlpiri Welsh Xhosa Yapese Zulu



