



### Regular, Italic Bold, Italic

No. 43 is a reverse-contrast in the tradition of 19th century merchandise typefaces. It combines two major influences. One is writing with a broad nib pen and holding it at a very steep angle and the second is writing with a pointed nib pen.

Especially when using its carefully designed ornamented letters, No. 43 demands for enough space around it. It is suited for packaging, boards, signs and digital and analogue titling.

Release	2023
Weights	Regular, Italic, Bold, Bold Italic
Version	1.000, May 2023

The pictogram next to the drawing of the stem of the lowercase n indicates the writing instrument that had a major influence on its counterpart in metal or wood type. Figure 1 shows the broad nib pen, figure 2 the pointed nib pen.

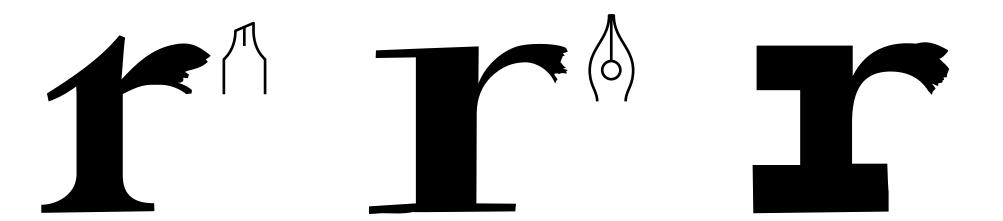
### Ambiguity of forms

Writing with a broad nib pen at a steep angle is an attribute that can be found already in 7th century hands. However, the reverse-contrast type as we know it today came up in the period of the Mechanistics, think of Rockwell.

The Mechanistics, Figure 3, are the successors of the Didones<sup>1</sup>, Figure 2, and line up in the causal chain of the influence from the – back then – fashionable writing with a pointed nib pen. Perhaps there is a connection between the widespread establishment of public schools and the large-scale influence of the copperplate script on printed type.

For the sake of completeness and supporting comprehension, the Garaldes and its influence are depicted here as well in Figure 1.

The precise reasons for the inception of the reverse-contrast are obscure to us. Some argue that the shift happened in the mind com-

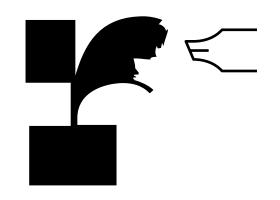


pletely, as in why not thin out the stem instead of the serifs?

There are descriptions from this period on how to construct a slab serif with a nib, but we know now that the Mechanistics only anticipated that the hand will be eradicated from type in the next stage, the Lineals.

Nevertheless, it persists that there is another way to arrive at a reversecontrast typeface, that is to say in turning the nib vertically and following the skeleton of the letters. In No. 43 the terminal of the uppercase R mimics the gesture of making a bent stroke, for example. The difference to an abstracted serif becomes more obvious when R and H meet, or e and i. No. 43 combines both approaches, the abstractionist and the manual, embracing a state of ambiguity.

1 According to the classification of Maximilien Vox.





### Bold/Bold Italic

68 pt

# Haares. Rotistoas Girren<sup>TM</sup>

## Blau ist die Faybe deines gelben 2.000

24 pt

"Je condamne toutes les *méthodes*, ou modèles, toutes les—mesures ... No. 43

#### 138 pt / Standard Ligatures

Afre

90 pt / Discretionary Ligatures / -5 tracking

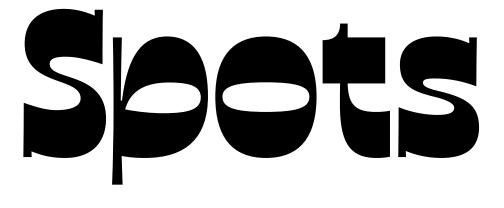


60 pt / -10 tracking



Regular / Italic / Bold/Bold Italic

138 pt

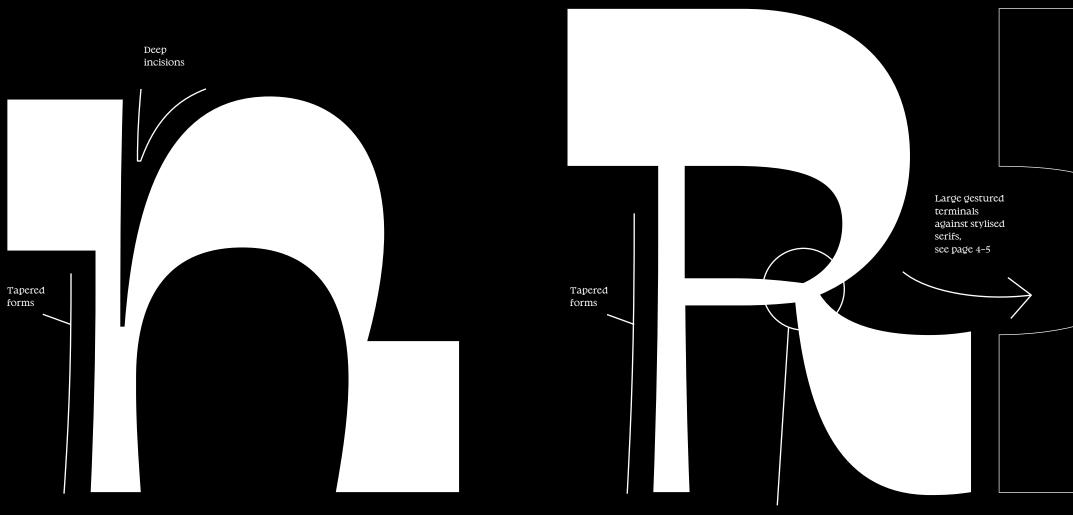


90 pt / Discretionary Ligatures

Galeyij7

60 pt

:Jazz 9.000 Pianysts



Knotted intersections



36 pt / Discretionary Ligatures / ss05 Final Forms / ss06 Alternate Final Forms

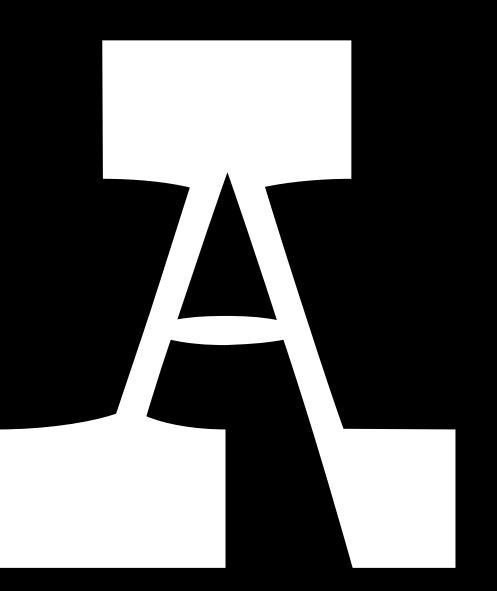


36 pt / ss02 Alternate Lowercase Forms



12 - 13

Regular 542 pt



Regular/Italic

72 pt



36 pt / Case-Sensitive Forms

DEINES »GRÜNEN« 23 Vogels. Du sch-

24 pt

9 TOUTES les 1541 règles artistiques, tous les canons vomissent la mort.'



36 pt / ss03 Initial Forms / ss05 Final Forms



36 pt / ss06 Alternate Final Form



206 pt

216 pt

Regular / Italic / Bold/Bold Italic

206 pt

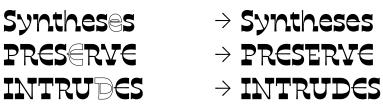


216 pt





calt, Contextual Alternate e, E and D



liga, Standard Ligatures

Unruffles > Unruffles

dlig, Discretionary Ligatures

Steadfast Jettying → Steadfast → Jettying

ss01, Alternate Umlaut letters



 $\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \texttt{PRASIDENT} \\ \rightarrow \texttt{MOLEKUL} \end{array}$ 

case, Case-Sensitive Forms



 $\Rightarrow \text{``TARTY```} \\ \Rightarrow \text{UP-BOW''}$ 

ss02, Alternate Forms

hky Th ff. 6

ss03, ss04, Initial Forms and Alternate Initial Forms

R RCS  $\mathcal{P}$  $-\psi$ 

ss05-ss07, Final Forms, Alternate Final Forms and Alternate Final Forms II

ke me ne re to 0 mp n) 10

liga, dlig, Standard and Discretionary Ligatures

Inchekeletfofffnftiftfnftfnftfkftigjilrirtrururw shstitttyty

Ngrams



24 - 25

¢¤\$€£¥ +-÷=≠><≥≤±≈∽ ↑л→ы↓⊻←к↔≎

Currency, Math, Arrows

adequ

Alternate Letters

%%@&**9**\$©®™°|¦**†‡**š123

Symbols, Punctuation

ŴŴŴŴŶŶŸŸŹŹŻ άāâāàāąåāćčçċďđéĕêëėėēęğģġħıíîïiìīiįķĺἰļŀ'nňņñ όôöòőōøōŕřŗśšşşŧťţţúûüùűūųůŵŵѿѡ҅уŷÿyźžż

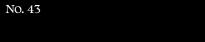
Accented ÁĂÂĂĂĂĂĂĂĂĂĆČÇĊĎĐĆČĈĊĊĊĘĞĢĠĦÍĨÏİÌĪĮĶĹĽĻ ŁŃŇŅŇÓÔÖŎŐŐŐŐŔŘŖŚŠŞŞŦŤŢŢŰŰÜŬŰŪŲŮ

Numerals 0123456789

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuuwxyz

Upper- and Lowercase ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Base Characterset





Afrikaans, Albanian, Asu, Basque, Bemba, Bena, Bosnian, Catalan, Chiga, Colognian, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Friulian, Galician, Ganda, German, Gusii, Hungarian, Icelandic, Inari Sami, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Jola-Fonyi, Kabuverdianu, Kalenjin, Kinyarwanda, Latvian, Lithuanian, Low German, Lower Sorbian, Luo, Luxembourgish, Luyia, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Morisyen, North Ndebele, Northern Sami, Norwegian Bokmål, Norwegian Nynorsk, Nyankole, Oromo, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Romansh, Rombo, Rundi, Rwa, Samburu, Sango, Sangu, Scottish Gaelic, Sena, Shambala, Shona, Slovak, Slovenian, Soga, Somali, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Swiss German, Taita, Teso, Turkish, Turkmen, Upper Sorbian, Vunjo, Welsh, Western Frisian, Wolof, Zulu

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