Portrait is Berton Hasebe’s sharply minimalist depiction of French Renaissance types. The marriage of classical proportions with triangular Latin serifs is an inspired combination, and a fresh way to see these nearly 500-year-old forms.
Portrait started out as an experiment in drawing a display typeface that manages to be both beautiful and brutal, and both classical and modern in its minimalism. While its lighter weights are quietly elegant, the heavier weights show the influence of chiseled woodcut forms.

Portrait draws its primary inspiration from the Two-line Double Pica Roman, equivalent to 32pt in contemporary sizes, attributed to the French punchcutter Maître Constantin (known as the ‘Estienne Master’) around 1530 for the printer Robert Estienne in Paris. This was the earliest Roman typeface with a lowercase to be cut in such a large size, and its light, delicate forms were a major influence on the large types cut by many punchcutters of the era, including Augereau and his apprentice Garamont. Portrait replaces the delicately modeled serif treatment of Constantin’s original with simple, triangular Latin serifs, reimagining the Renaissance forms in a contemporary light. The italic is a departure from the historical models, touching on hallmarks of the style, like the slightly ascending \( p \) and looped \( k \), while remaining minimalist in nature, turning hooks into triangles and regularizing the slope angle.
Portrait Light
Portrait Light Italic
Portrait Regular
Portrait Regular Italic
Portrait Regular No.2
Portrait Regular No.2 Italic
Portrait Medium
Portrait Medium Italic
Portrait Bold
Portrait Bold Italic
Portrait Heavy
Portrait Heavy Italic
Absolutizes
UPSCALE
Shuttle 274
Earflappings
KINGDOM
Radiocarbon
Cabin boys
BOUNCE
Macédoine
Łódź & Kęty
OBESITIES
Fired Games
Dandelion
YAWNER
Porquerías
Tuscan Sun
EQUINOX
N’est-ce pas
Ultimates
X-RATED
Tabulator

Affiliations
MÖGÖTT
Littérateur
Irrelevant
ŒUVRES
Zoophilic
Valediction
QUINTET
Des Mêlées
NEIGHBORS
Baby Back Ribs
GATHERING
⅔ Cup of Sugar
PEDAGÓGICO
To Study in Paris
RADIOACTIVE
New Commission
ILLUSTRATE
Aggravated lab
FRANKFURT
Organic Fruits

GORGEOUSLY
Encyclopedically
POSTSCRIPTS
Uururgroßmutter
MOROCCAN
Area Code (31)
KOCHAJĄCY
Thermometer
Í ERFÐASKRÁ
7 Jewel Thieves?
INNER DRIVE
Secret Admirers
QUESTIONS
User Friendly
ZOOLGIST
Saint-Étienne

CARPE DIEM!
Ménage à Trois
ICE BREAKER
Longitudinally

COMMERCIAL
REALISTICALLY HAPPIER
La Belle Époque Oubliée à Lille
Par Tíðindamenn Stórblaðanna

PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE
Performance artists do become rich
¿Por qué no me cuentas tu historia?

CONCENTRATED VALUE
Go to the Quarantine Grounds
A unique body of literary work

GREATEST CONTRIBUTIONS
L’anxiété est une émotion profonde
Watching a Philharmonic Orchestra
NO STRINGS ATTACHED
CAFÉ AU LAIT, in light-browns
The Renaissance hermit artist

NET WORTH OF $1.3 BILLION
Very volatile effervescent chemicals
Facebook (Nasdaq: FB) Stock Dies

BUSINESS TAX REFORMS
Visite des Pyrénées-Orientales
Late-night rooftops gathering

LØSNING PÅ KONFLIKTENE
Superhighways reparation budget
Hipster High-Art on Display Now
DESCONGESTIONANTES
This is an extraordinary skill
What you see is what you get

FURNITURE LIQUIDATION
Zwieback und Wurst Frühstück
Inhouse Motorcycle Repair Shop

WATERMELON DESSERT
Made in the Czech Republic
This must be our lucky day!

FAKE IT TILL YOU MAKE IT
Is 40% chance of rain too high?
Shuffle the deck & Roll the dice
PAPIER-MÂCHÉ DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES
At the end of the meal, the alcohol was brought
It’s a beautifully written and deeply vague book
THE ARTICLE, MONDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 2001
Fornemmede denne forfærdelige ting denne umådelige

PALÆONTOLOGISTS’ CLAIM TO FAME
Nunca sabré por qué me dejaste, ni lo pretendo
Blinded by essentialism & PLATONIC ideal text
A FIVE-EYED NOZZLE-TOTING FLY SPECIES
Human race is the result of the survival of the fittest

95% NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACIDITY
The National Institute of Health decodes DNA
Neo-Darwinian synthesis was “effectively dead”
DIE ÄUSSERST SCHNELLER MÖBELTRÄGER
Vestvågøy is a village in Nordland county in Norway
I, HOWEVER, WILL BE GIVING €50,000
The first 33⅓ book was published in February
Conveyed by the 17-word message still unclear
ÅNGSTRÖM TO BE USED IN THE SCIENCES
Adaptive evolution must be gradual and cumulative

($18) SONOMA COAST CHARDONNAY
Monument to Oregon’s Football Ambitions
U.S. adds 62,000 jobs as growth remains idle
IS SHE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT OUR ABILITY?
“Don’t cross your bridges before you come to them”

ANDRZEJ CHŁODNO PRZYJĘŁA KSIĄŻKĘ
In the STUDIO, the work had several sizes
The pre-cast word is known as stereotype
REGION PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE D’AZUR
¿Qué crees que debo hacer? Tú sabrás, dijo ella
Acknowledgement

Backward-looking

Chromatographie

Décentralisateurs

Enigmatography

Familiarizations
Galvanomagnetically

Hebdomadairement

Immunofluorescence

Jarðeðlisfræðingum

Kalcium-karbonát

Leiomyosarcomas
With its relatively small x-height and sparkling texture, Portrait Text is meant to be used for larger sizes than a typical workhorse text face, making it best suited for books where economy is not paramount and the stylish magazines where Portrait first appeared: downtown New York fashion and arts magazine *Document Journal*, and British interior design and style authority *Wallpaper*.

Portrait Text resembles the text types attributed by the printing historian Hendrik Vervliet to Constantin and used by the printer Estienne in the 1530s, which had a lighter and more open texture than the text types that preceded them, and marking the move to more elegant type that culminated in the work of Claude Garamont, to whom Constantin’s type are often mistakenly attributed. While the stripped-back simplicity of the Latin serifs gives Portrait a cleaner and sharper tone than a typical Renaissance oldstyle-influenced text face, bringing an active personality to text.
Different printing methods – and different taste – make for disparate requirements in the overall color of a block of text, so Berton Hasebe has included two different Regular weights in the Portrait Text family. Portrait Text Regular is lighter and airier, working best at slightly larger sizes and on uncoated paper. Portrait Text Regular No. 2 is noticeably darker, giving it a more forceful presence on coated paper and allowing use at smaller sizes.
MEMES TRAVEL FROM TOP TO BOTTOM ACROSS GENERATIONS
Humans are not unique in their capacity for identifying events as recurrent.
It will always be impossible to know, for all writing is in itself a form of theft.
*IS IT UNIVERSAL WISDOM? OR IS IT SOME ROMANTIC PSYCHOLOGIES*?
This special voice, of English empiricism, French rationalism and the faith of the times.

STUDIOS WERE CRANKING OUT MORE THAN 800 PAGES A DAY
Tim Doctor gets 1412 mentions and therefore meets all the EOD’s criterions.
Si un document est réédité, nous l’enlèverons immédiatement de notre site.
*THE SURREALISM HELPED SECULARIZE THE IMAGE OF THE AUTHOR*.
Illusionistic pictures present the viewer with a mental choice of many interpretations.

REALITY IS DIFFERENT FROM THE ILLUSION OF UNIQUENESS
Istnieją również, choć jest to dość rzadkie, bardzo stare ciekawe portrety.
Kings of juke boxes underestimate the creations of 1929 that killed them.
*IT IS QUITE OBVIOUS TO THE ENCHANTED CROWD IMITATING THE*.
Everything about a work of art is contrived to force us to perceive it as unique art.

AS GRADUATE OF 1989, THE IDEA OF AN INFECTED MIND DIED
Compilors of the Oxford English Dictionaries operate a very hard task.
Portraits of the 46% don’t match the story told by the narrator’s friend.
*UN AÑO MUY EXTRAÑO LLENO DE CARAS HUMORÍSTICOS VACÍOS*.
One virus that clones itself too prolifically within entities will soon be detected.

COLLABORATIONS BETWEEN JON & JARRET WERE A SUCCESS
Daß nichts für ihn da wäre, KEIN BRIEF, keine Karte, kein Telegramm.
It was commissioned by the New York Review of Books but did not win.
*ONE MORNING IN MAY 1934, THE ROOM BURNT DOWN IN FLAMES*.
Mr. Knockly was at the back, his head bowed so far over that it was invisible.
THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after it had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of the seventeen years of continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years’ continuance added £31,338,689 to it (Refer to James Postlethwaite’s *History of the Public Revenue*). During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced from 4% to 3%; or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the breaking out of the late war, the funded debt of Great Britain amounted to £72,289,673. On the 5th of January 1763, at the conclusion of the peace, the funded debt amounted to £122,603,336. The unfunded debt has been stated at £13,927,589. But the expense occasioned by the war did not end with the conclusion of the peace, so that though, on the 5th of January 1764, the funded debt was increased (partly by a new loan, and partly by funding a part of the unfunded debt) to £129,586,78, there still remained (according to the very well informed author of *Considerations on the Trade and Finances of Great Britain*) an unfunded debt which was brought to account in that and the following year of £975,017. In 1764, therefore, the public debt of Great Britain, funded and unfunded together, amounted, according to this author, to £139,516,807. The annuities for lives, too, had been granted as premiums to the subscribers to the new loans in 1757, estimated at fourteen years' purchase, were valued at £472,500; and the annuities for long terms of years, granted as premiums
THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after it had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of the seventeen years of continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years’ continuance added £31,338,689 to it (Refer to James Postlethwaite’s History of the Public Revenue). During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced from 4% to 3%; or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the breaking out of the late war, the funded debt of Great Britain amounted to £72,289,673. On the 5th of January 1763, at the conclusion of the peace, the funded debt amounted to £122,603,336. The unfunded debt has been stated at £13,927,589. But the expense occasioned by the war did not end with the conclusion of the peace, so that though, on the 5th of January 1764, the funded debt was increased (partly by a new loan, and partly by funding a part of the unfunded debt) to £129,586,78, there still remained (according to the very well informed author of Considerations on the Trade and Finances of Great Britain) an unfunded debt which was brought to account in that and the following year of £975,017. In 1764, therefore, the public debt of Great Britain, funded and unfunded together, amounted, according to this author, to £139,516,807. The annuities for lives, too, had been granted as premiums to the subscribers to the new loans in 1757, estimated at fourteen years' purchase, were valued at £472,500; and the annuities for long terms
THE OLD ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY was established in 1600 and granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

Exclusive privilege of the Royal Charter
For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand
THE OLD ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY was established in 1600 and granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

Exclusive privilege of the Royal Charter
For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings so extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress. In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive

Exclusive privilege of the Royal Charter
For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings so extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation.
The Old English East India Company was established in 1600 and granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

Exclusive privilege of the Royal Charter
For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings so extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress.

Ramifications of the proposal of 1698
In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds.
THE OLD ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY was established in 1600 and granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and also opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

Exclusive privilege of the Royal Charter
For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings so extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress.

Ramifications of the proposal of 1698
In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven
THE OLD ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY was established in 1600 and granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

**Exclusive privilege of the Royal Charter**
For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress.

**Ramiﬁcations of the proposal of 1698**
In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. The proposal of the new subscribers was accepted, and a new East India Company established in consequence. The old East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and ﬁfteen thousand pounds into the stock of the new. By a negligence in the expression of the Act of Parliament which vested the East India trade in the subscribers to this loan of two millions, it did not appear evident that they were all obliged to unite into a joint stock. A few private traders, whose subscriptions amounted to £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress.

THE OLD ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY was established in 1600 and granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

**Exclusive privilege of the Royal Charter**
For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings that extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress.

**Ramiﬁcations of the proposal of 1698**
In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. The proposal of the new subscribers was accepted, and a new East India Company established in consequence. The old East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and ﬁfteen thousand pounds into the stock of the new. By a negligence in the expression of the Act of Parliament which vested the East India trade in the subscribers to this loan of two millions, it did not appear evident that they were all obliged to unite into a joint stock. A few private traders, whose subscriptions
THE OLD ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY was established in 1600 and granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and also opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

Exclusive privilege of the Royal Charter
For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never even exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings so extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all these questions the decisions of the courts of justice were not uniform, but varied with the authority of government and the humours of the times. Interlopers multiplied upon them, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II, through the whole of that of James II and during a part of that of William III, reduced them to great distress.

Ramifications of the proposal of 1698
In 1698, a proposal was made to Parliament of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent, provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India Company with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered seven hundred thousand pounds, nearly the amount of their capital, at four per cent upon the same conditions. But such was at that time the state of public credit, that it was more convenient for government to borrow two millions at eight per cent than seven hundred thousand pounds at four. The proposal of the new subscribers was accepted, and a new East India Company established in consequence. The old East India Company, however, had a right to continue their trade till 1701. They had, at the same time, in the name of their treasurer, subscribed, very artfully, three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds into the stock of the new. By a negligence in the expression of the Act of Parliament which vested the East India trade in the subscribers to this loan of two millions, it did not appear evident that

THE OLD ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY was established in 1600 and granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth. In the first twelve voyages which they fitted out for India, they appear to have traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and also opium. In 1612, they united into a joint stock. Their charter was exclusive, and though not confirmed by Act of Parliament, was in those days supposed to convey a real exclusive privilege.

Exclusive privilege of the Royal Charter
For many years, therefore, they were not much disturbed by interlopers. Their capital, which never even exceeded £744,000, and of which £50 was a share, was not so exorbitant, nor their dealings so extensive, as to afford either a pretext for gross negligence and profusion, or a cover to gross malversation. Notwithstanding some extraordinary losses, occasioned partly by the malice of the Dutch East India Company, and partly by other accidents, they carried on for many years a successful trade. But in process of time, when the principles of liberty were better understood, it became every day more and more doubtful how far a Royal Charter, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, could convey an exclusive privilege. Upon all
Triangular serifs and extremely condensed proportions go hand in hand, as evidenced by the compressed Latins that were a mainstay of newspaper display typography through the 20th century. This idea inspired the emphatically and exaggeratedly narrow Portrait Condensed.

This family’s energetic rhythm also takes cues from French design in the 1950s, particularly the work of iconic designer Roger Excoffon and his collaborator François Ganeau, especially in the design of Vendôme Condensed, which, like Portrait, had also used Renaissance French typefaces as an starting point. Portrait Condensed retains the small x-height of the rest of the collection, which gives the family distinction and drama through its elongated ascenders and descenders.
Portrait Condensed Light
Portrait Condensed Regular
Portrait Condensed Medium
Portrait Condensed Bold
Portrait Condensed Heavy
Entrée & Desserts

SHOPPING CRAZE

Two Arrests in NY

Particularly Hard

FOLLOW UP MSG

4 Civil Procedures
Fehér Fürdő Mat

ALLIUMPHOBIA

Net Profit: $3.2M

Wie heißen Sie?

CONTAINS OATS

Time Travellers
A tout à l’heure
OLYMPIC PARK
Shuffle playlist
CREATIVE ALTERNATIVES
A Lifelong Resident of NY
ONE EPHEMERAL TRUTH
Distinguished Instructors

NAMÓWIĆ SIĘ POZWALA
54 floors of pure granite
DON’T ROCK THE BOAT
Connection speed at: 8%
KÖYHÄSSÄ MÖKISSÄÄN
Las Señoras y Los Niños
ZEITGEIST OF THE 1260
Your tête-à-tête brunch

THE CELEBRITY GENE
Constructed Rhetoric
MODERN RECORDING
Trupul său împărătesc
HIDDEN STRENGTHS
Better Fan Efficiency
COUNTERINTUITIVE
Ihre Satzungsgemäß
A NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW EDITOR’S PICK
No artificial flavors and colorants, no preservatives

CRAZY SCIENTIFIC THEORIES NOBODY BELIEVES
Un Orchestre de 1200, mixe l’Orient à l’Occident

Ô RAGE! Ô DÉSESPOIR! Ô VIEILLESSE ENNEMIE!
Update, 11:50 a.m. Pacific: 35 dolphins have died

RELAÇÃO EUA/RÚSSIA “CONGELA” EN SÉRIO
The product, then, would only be 2% faster

IT WAS ALWAYS AN EASY STORY TO WRITE
New Hazelnut Wafer Cookies: 8.2 oz (232g)
We always pass further into the labyrinth of Roman mythological etymology. Can you estimate the total revenue from 2012 Olympic ticket sale? Reasons for this shift are connected with the emergence of the printing press.

Something that is counted or measured, named and/or labeled, is owned. Elements of the political right appropriated and represented. Johann Herder coined the term Volks-lied ("folk song") two centuries ago.

Les sociétés internet devraient surmonter les «Obstacles Techniques». When she grows up, her ambition is to become a tooth fairy. A dziś już nieco drżąca ręka dociska drewnianą śrubę prasy, nawisłych.

Only the willfully blind could fail to implicate the divisive force of computer virus: model for informational epidemiology. Religion in most, if not all, of the violent enmities on earth today.

Stock Price rises from ¥29.4 to ¥30.5 in five days; a total of 103.7%. ¿Quién va a pagar por mí los veinte y dos años de cárcel? I hope he thinks very carefully before he believes a word he says.
Antidisestablishmentarianism

Acetoxyacetylaminofluorene

Electroencephalographers

Muvaffakiyetsizleştiricileş

Tra-arglwyddiaethasant
PORTRAITINLINE

PORTRAIT Inline is a beautiful, decorative addition to the collection, building on the inscriptional quality of the capital proportions.

Portrait Inline Regular takes the minimalism present in the rest of the collection to its logical extreme: sharply tapering outer strokes play against monoline inner strokes, with all extraneous detailing stripped away. The Inline Sans takes the structure of the Inline Serif, exposing the geometric underpinnings of the proportions, while adding a dimensional element through its overlapping strokes.
Portrait Inline Regular
Portrait Inline Sans
À LA MODE
VITAL LIVING
SHOULDER
ALEXANDRIA

EVOLUTION
FORÊT VIERGE
INSISTENTLY
FOURTY-EIGHT
SOCIETAL STRUCTURE
Balanced Equilibriums
†AD VAR ÁRID 1866, AD
Gravity & Attractions
KALEIDOSCOPIC HUE
A Mental Dysfuntcion
ÅL LÆNGERE END JEG

PATRIOT & FLAG-WAVER
The Continental Divides
½ des garçons lisent
Boston-Influenced Form
tiež je dôležité vedieť
Un Service à la Française
LONG QUESTIONNAIRE
REQUITED

VEGETABLE
Berton Hasebe (born 1982) moved from Hawaii to study and work in Los Angeles, obtaining a BA from Otis College of Art and Design in 2005. In 2007 he moved to the Netherlands to study type design through the Type and Media Masters course at The Royal Academy of Art in the Hague (KABK). His typeface Alda, designed while attending Type and Media and later published by digital type pioneers Émigré, was awarded the 2008 judges pick from the Type Directors Club in New York. In the same year Alda was also selected by the Tokyo Type Directors Club for inclusion in their annual publication. Since 2008 he resides in New York, where he was a staff designer with Commercial Type before founding his own studio in 2013.