

About the typeface

Word samples

Text samples

Charcter Set

Styles

OpenType features

Further info

SomeHand

The design

SomeHand is a hand-drawn yet very legible typeface. A classic broad-nib contrast is applied with a brush style stroke. Beside some classic ligatures the letters are not connected since every character was drawn singlehandedly. The not very stringent metrics allow the glyphs to jump on the baseline giving the text a lively feel. Further character is given by some quirky and rough outlines. Despite its playful character the typeface has a nice and almost elegant impression and can be used for longer texts to give a hand-drawn appearance but keep everything perfectly legible.

AbcRldg2798

The irregular baseline results in a playful character.

Styles

SomeHand Regular

Available Format

postscript based OpenType font (otf)

Designed by

Johannes Lang in 2010 and released by Langustefonts in 2012.

About the typeface
Word samples
Text samples
Character Set
Styles
OpenType features
Further info

Shrimp Tacos

identification and classification of grapevines

Ampelography

Huitlacoche Quesadilla

Pannacotta Vanille, Caramel Sale

Coconut Flan

Queue de Boeuf Roulée Comme une Terrine

Sonkás-gombás

Steirischer Chardonnay

¼kg Bergkäse

gorgonzola: formaggio erborinato

About the typeface
Word samples
Text samples
Character Set
Styles
OpenType features
Further info

English 15/18 points

Vitis labrusca (Fox grape) is a species of grapevines belonging to the Vitis genus in the flowering plant family Vitaceae. The vines are native to the eastern United States and are the source of many grape cultivars, including Catawba and Concord grapes, and many hybrid grape varieties such as Agawam, Alexander and Onaka. Among the characteristics of this vine species in contrast to the European wine grape Vitis vinifera are its “slip-skin” that allows the skin of the grape berries to easily slip off when squeezed, instead of crushing the pulp, and the presence of tendrils on every node of the cane. Another contrast with European vinifera is the characteristic “foxy” musk of V. labrusca, best known to most people through the Concord grape.^[1] This musk is not related to the fox animal, but rather the earthy, redolent aromas characteristics of the fox grapes that were known by early American settlers to the New World. The term “foxy” became a sort of catchall for the wine tasting descriptors used for these American wines that were distinct from the familiar flavors of the European vinifera based wines.^[2] According to wine historian Edward Hyams and wine expert Jancis Robinson, Vitis labrusca was likely the species spotted by Leif Ericsson growing wild along the coast of Vinland in the 11th century. There is ample evidence that the labrusca was growing wild in North America centuries before the Europeans discovered the continent. However, the vine was not officially identified and recorded until Carl Linnaeus and his peers started cataloging American vine species in the mid 18th century. In the 19th century, Vitis labrusca was among the American vines transported to Europe that were carrying the phylloxera louse which would cause wide spread devastation to the European vineyards planted with Vitis vinifera.^[3] Also in the 19th century, Ephraim Bull of Concord, Massachusetts, cultivated seeds from wild labrusca vines to create the Concord grape which would become an important crop in the United States.^[3]

About the typeface
 Word samples
 Text samples
 Character Set
 Styles
 OpenType features
 Further info

German 10/12 points

In der Ampelographie werden die charakteristischen Merkmale der Weinrebe folgendermaßen angegeben: Name, Synonyme, Heimat, Verbreitung, allgemeine Eigenschaften des Rebstocks und der Beere. Die Merkmale zweier Sorten unterscheiden sich teilweise nur um Nuancen. Die Wissenschaft der Ampelographie begann sich ernsthaft im 19. Jahrhundert zu entwickeln, als Rebenkrankheiten und -schädlinge wie die Reblaus und andere möglichst wirkungsvoll bekämpft werden mussten. Aufgrund von Unterschieden, die im Zusammenhang mit Resistenzen beobachtet wurden, ergab sich die Notwendigkeit, die Sorten genauer zu untersuchen und zu beschreiben. Der erste wissenschaftliche Einsatz wurde dennoch erst 1952 von Pierre Galet eingeführt. Er schuf ein System zur Klassifizierung von Reben anhand objektiver Merkmale und beschrieb damit 9600 verschiedene Rebsorten.

French 10/12 points

La variété des cépages de *Vitis vinifera* n'a pas cessé d'évoluer depuis le début de la viticulture dans la plus haute Antiquité jusqu'à nos jours. Déjà, les Romains, grands propagateurs de cépages, notamment en Gaule, avaient tenté de décrire les cépages pour les comparer et essayer de les adapter à divers terroirs. Columelle a parlé des cépages biturica et allobroica dont on pense aujourd'hui qu'ils seraient les ancêtres possibles des cépages du vignoble de Bordeaux et du vignoble de Bourgogne. Ses descriptions de cépages latins permettent encore aujourd'hui d'utiliser ses travaux pour connaître l'histoire de certaines familles de cépages. L'histoire n'a pas retenu de noms de spécialistes de la vigne durant le Moyen Âge, pourtant les cépages voyagent au gré des conflits (croisades notamment) des routes commerciales ou des pèlerinages. (Saint-Jacques de Compostelle) A la Renaissance, Olivier de Serres reprend l'étude de l'agriculture pour faire progresser les rendements.

Italian 10/12 points

Desde el inicio de la historia del vino, el hombre se ha preocupado por clasificar las diferentes variedades. Ya a principios de nuestra era, Plinio el Viejo describió con detalle más de 90 variedades de uva en el tomo XIV de su *Naturalis Historia*. Se acepta que la ampelografía nació en Montpellier en 1940 con el profesor Pierre Galet, quien estableció las técnicas para la identificación de las distintas variedades. Su método se basa en un análisis preciso y sistemático de la estructura, forma y color de distintas partes, como flores, brotes, peciolo, hojas y racimos, además del sabor de las bayas. Se estima que se cultivan más de 10.000 variedades en todo el mundo. El método permite validar y corregir los sinónimos, que son ampliamente usados (como en el caso de la uva tempranillo). También es la base para detectar diferentes variedades que pueden recibir el mismo nombre dependiendo del lugar.

Dutch 10/12 points

De verspreiding van de soorten gebeurde zo vroeg in de geschiedenis, dat er geen duidelijke bronnen voor bestaan. Het is wel duidelijk dat de wijnstok afkomstig is als mutatie van de wilde wingerdsoorten, die in de Kaukasus groeiden. Daar ontstonden de eerste soorten van éénhuizige planten. Dit in tegenstelling tot de tweehuizige aard van de wingerd, die dus mannelijke en vrouwelijke bloemen op verschillende planten had. De oerwijnruit *Vitis vinifera* werd éénhuizig, en door selectie werden steeds grotere vruchten en trossen ontwikkeld. Grieken en Romeinen hebben vervolgens de wijnstok over het hele Middellandse Zeegebied verspreid, van waaruit er steeds noordelijker werd aangeplant. Het belangrijkste criterium om wijnstokken te ontwikkelen is de opbrengst van druiven. Toch zijn er bepaalde soorten die zeer kleine druiven voortbrengen, of die slechts een geringe opbrengst hebben. Deze soorten dreigen in de huidige overcommerciële omgeving te verdwijnen.

About the typeface
Word samples
Text samples
Character Set
Styles
OpenType features
Further info

Regular

In the UK, the suffix ‘-ade’ means a ‘carbonated sweet soft drink’; hence limeade, orangeade, cherryade, etc. Brown lemonade exists in the Northern Ireland region of the UK.

In the Republic of Ireland, lemonade refers to the carbonated, lemon-flavored soft drink (as in the UK) but is further subdivided into white (clear) lemonade and red lemonade. White lemonade equates to the colourless fizzy lemonade common in many countries, while red lemonade is particular to Ireland. Red lemonade differs slightly in taste from white lemonade and is either drunk neat or as part of a whiskey mixer.

American-style lemonade exists in the UK as a “homemade” juice (also called lemonade), but is only rarely sold commercially under that name. A carbonated version is commonly sold commercially as “cloudy” or “traditional” lemonade. There are also similar uncarbonated products, lemon squash and lemon barley water, both of which are usually sold as a syrup which is diluted to taste. Traditional lemonade also comes in powder packages. Variations on this form of lemonade can be found worldwide. In India and Pakistan, where it is commonly known as limbu paani or nimbu paani, lemonade may also contain salt and/or ginger juice. Shikanjvi is a traditional lemonade from the India-Pakistan region and can also be flavored with saffron, garlic and cumin. In Australia and New Zealand, lemonade can also refer to any clear, carbonated soft drink with a primarily lemon flavor; e.g. a lemon-lime soft drink, such as Sprite. Culturally however, with a drink such as Sprite, the flavor is not recognised as “lemon-lime”, but just plain “lemonade”, although it is still the same flavor as its international counterpart. Other colored (and flavored) soft drinks are sometimes referred to by their color such as “red lemonade” or “green lemonade”, implying that “lemonade” is the clear version of its “flavored” counterparts.

About the typeface
 Word samples
 Text samples
 Character Set
 Styles
 OpenType features
 Further info

Ligatures

**The office, sufficient, flower
 Schiffahrt, pfiffig, trefflich,
 different, http://www.url**

**The office, sufficient, flower
 Schiffahrt, pfiffig, trefflich,
 different, http://www.url**

Contextual alternates

23x23, —>, <—

23x23, →, ←

Old-style numbers

0123456789

0123456789

Superior numbers

H12345ⁿ67890[+](−)

H₁2345_n67890[+](−)

Inferior numbers

H12345_n67890[+](−)

H₁2345ⁿ67890[+](−)

Fractions

1 1/2 mile, 1/4 kg, 2/5 hour, 7/8

1 ½ mile, ¼ kg, ⅔ hour, ⅞

About the typeface
Word samples
Text samples
Charcter Set
Styles
OpenType features
Further info

Langustefonts

is a type and graphic design studio based in Vienna (Austria) founded and run by Johannes Lang. The typefaces released are often rooted in experimental designs and are mainly but not only latin script typefaces. The main focus lies on the development of new and original typefaces that fit nowadays requirements like an extended character set or the implementation of OpenType features but there are also type-designs that are not legible at all. After all a typeface can be seen as a collection of (arbitrary) vectors that renders ‘liquid’ patterns if used to set text. A big source of inspiration is the way we use the alphabetic code with its specific but absolutely arbitrary shapes to make something audible visible and how we represent apparently unambiguous content with a writing system where form and content don’t have any connection anymore. Regardless of their experimental origin most of the typefaces still do their job and can be used for all purposes ranging from logotypes to running text.

Ordering

For ordering and pricing see:
langustefonts.com/somehand

Contact

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