
SPECIMEN

PGF GLYPHOS

features & usage Instructions

- ♥ DESCRIPTION
- ♥ WEIGHT RANGE
- ♥ MAIN CHARACTER SET

- ♥ OPENTYPE
 - *STANDARD LIGATURES*
 - *DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES*

- ♥ STYLISTIC ALTERNATES
 - *SWASHES*
 - *CASE SENSITIVE*
 - *LOCALIZED FORMS*

- ♥ NUMBER FIGURES
 - *LINING*
 - *OLDSTYLE*
 - *TABULAR*
 - *FRACTIONS*
 - *ORDINALS*
 - *SUPERIORS*
 - *INFERIORS*

- ♥ READABILITY TOLERANCE
- ♥ FULL CHARACTER SETS
- ♥ TYPE SETTING SAMPLES
- ♥ LANGUAGE SUPPORT
- ♥ ABOUT THE AUTHOR



PGF Glyphos Is a flared serif Roman typeface from the branch of Glyphic families, that balances a clean, bold aesthetic, assertive character with architectural precision. Evolved from the 2011 release project "*Legan*", it now spans **five distinct typographic weights plus an Italic variant**, each offering sharp contrast for enhanced versatility in applications like book covers, film and video game titles, user interface design, branding, product design, and more.

Staying true to classical Trajan-inspired proportions for its capitals, the typeface draws on historical geometric principles such as root five ratio, divine proportion (golden ratio), and square modular systems. All derived from the inscriptions of Rome's Trajan's Column. The lowercase characters, initially designed under the similar Trajan rules, have been refined in this update to prioritize readability while maintaining stylistic cohesion.

Design versatility drives this iteration, featuring **extensive OpenType functionality** including standard and discretionary ligatures (lineal, overlapped, and nested variants), alternate glyphs, and contextual alternates, multiple ways to display numbers (traditional lining, oldstyle, fractions, superiors and inferiors). The result is a compact yet expressive font family that balances playfulness, modernity, and timeless elegance.

PGF Glyphos Thin

PGF Glyphos Light

PGF Glyphos Regular

PGF Glyphos Bold

PGF Glyphos Black

PGF Glyphos Italic

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
O P Q R S T U V W & X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n
o p q r s t u v w x y z
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

GLOBAL TRADITIONS OF PERFUME AND LOTION

64/55 pt

Perfumes and lotions have been integral to the humans for centuries reflecting its culture, spirituality, and artistry.

36/36 pt

24/24 pt

In ancient Egypt, fragrant oils like myrrh and frankincense were used in religious rituals and embalming, while lotus-infused lotions moisturized skin in the arid climate. The Middle East perfected the art of attar, concentrated floral oils like rose and oud.

16/18 pt

Old techniques. India's Ayurvedic traditions blended sandalwood, turmeric, and saffron into healing balms and perfumes believed to balance body and mind. In 18th-century France, Grasse became the perfume capital, crafting delicate floral extracts for European aristocracy, paired with lavender-scented lotions from Provence. Today, Japan's minimalist Kōdō ceremonies celebrate incense as art, while West African shea butter lotions remain a symbol of communal care. These traditions endure bond with nature's aromas and remedies.

12/14 pt

The preservation of natural ecosystems is vital for sustaining life on Earth. Forests, oceans, and wetlands act as the planet's lungs, filtering air, regulating climate, and providing habitats for countless species. Yet, human activities such as deforestation, pollution, and overfishing threaten these delicate systems. Conservation efforts must prioritize sustainable practices, including reforestation, renewable energy adoption, and stricter regulations on industrial waste. Communities worldwide are already witnessing the consequences of environmental neglect—extreme weather events, biodiversity loss, and dwindling resources. By fostering a deeper connection to nature through education and eco-friendly policies, humanity can work toward a future where economic growth and ecological balance coexist.

10/12 pt

No Brasil, tribos indígenas usam óleos de andiroba e copaíba como repelentes e hidratantes, enquanto perfumes tropicais capturam o aroma de frutas como maracujá e cupuaçu. No Oriente Médio, o oud (óleo de madeira de águila) é símbolo de status e espiritualidade, e as loções de água de rosas acalmam a pele no calor. Na Índia, os attars—extraídos de flores: tuberosa e jasmim—são usados em cerimônias e na medicina ayurvédica. Em França, a cidade de Grasse domina a perfumaria global com essências de jasmim, enquanto os africanos do Oeste transformam karité em manteiga nutritiva. Até no Japão, os perfumes sutis de sakura e matcha refletem a estética wabi-sabi, e loções de arroz fermentado promovem uma pele radiante.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
O P Q R S T U V W & X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n
o p q r s t u v w x y z
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

GLOBAL TRADITIONS OF PERFUME AND LOTION

64/55 pt

Perfumes and lotions have been integral to the humans for centuries reflecting its culture, spirituality, and artistry.

36/36 pt

In ancient Egypt, fragrant oils like myrrh and frankincense were used in religious rituals and embalming, while lotus-infused lotions moisturized skin in the arid climate. The Middle East perfected the art of attar, concentrated floral oils like rose and oud.

24/24 pt

Old techniques. India's Ayurvedic traditions blended sandalwood, turmeric, and saffron into healing balms and perfumes believed to balance body and mind. In 18th-century France, Grasse became the perfume capital, crafting delicate floral extracts for European aristocracy, paired with lavender-scented lotions from Provence. Today, Japan's minimalist Kōdō ceremonies celebrate incense as art, while West African shea butter lotions remain a symbol of communal care. These traditions endures bond with nature's aromas and remedies.

16/18 pt

12/14 pt

The preservation of natural ecosystems is vital for sustaining life on Earth. Forests, oceans, and wetlands act as the planet's lungs, filtering air, regulating climate, and providing habitats for countless species. Yet, human activities such as deforestation, pollution, and overfishing threaten these delicate systems. Conservation efforts must prioritize sustainable practices, including reforestation, renewable energy adoption, and stricter regulations on industrial waste. Communities worldwide are already witnessing the consequences of environmental neglect—extreme weather events, biodiversity loss, and dwindling resources. By fostering a deeper connection to nature through education and eco-friendly policies, humanity can work toward a future where economic growth and ecological balance coexist.

10/12 pt

No Brasil, tribos indígenas usam óleos de andiroba e copaíba como repelentes e hidratantes, enquanto perfumes tropicais capturam o aroma de frutas como maracujá e cupuaçu. No Oriente Médio, o oud (óleo de madeira de águila) é símbolo de status e espiritualidade, e as loções de água de rosas acalmam a pele no calor. Na Índia, os attars—extraídos de flores: tuberosa e jasmim—são usados em cerimônias e na medicina ayurvédica. Em França, a cidade de Grasse domina a perfumaria global com essências de jasmim, enquanto os africanos do Oeste transformam karité em manteiga nutritiva. Até no Japão, os perfumes sutis de sakura e matcha refletem a estética wabi-sabi, e loções de arroz fermentado promovem uma pele radiante.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
O P Q R S T U V W & X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n
o p q r s t u v w x y z
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

GLOBAL TRADITIONS OF PERFUME AND LOTION

64/55 pt

Perfumes and lotions have been integral to the humans for centuries reflecting its culture, spirituality, and artistry.

36/36 pt

24/24 pt

In ancient Egypt, fragrant oils like myrrh and frankincense were used in religious rituals and embalming, while lotus-infused lotions moisturized skin in the arid climate. The Middle East perfected the art of attar, concentrated floral oils like rose and oud.

16/18 pt

Old techniques. India's Ayurvedic traditions blended sandalwood, turmeric, and saffron into healing balms and perfumes believed to balance body and mind. In 18th-century France, Grasse became the perfume capital, crafting delicate floral extracts for European aristocracy, paired with lavender-scented lotions from Provence. Today, Japan's minimalist Kōdō ceremonies celebrate incense as art, while West African shea butter lotions remain a symbol of communal care. These traditions endures bond with nature's aromas and remedies.

12/14 pt

The preservation of natural ecosystems is vital for sustaining life on Earth. Forests, oceans, and wetlands act as the planet's lungs, filtering air, regulating climate, and providing habitats for countless species. Yet, human activities such as deforestation, pollution, and overfishing threaten these delicate systems. Conservation efforts must prioritize sustainable practices, including reforestation, renewable energy adoption, and stricter regulations on industrial waste. Communities worldwide are already witnessing the consequences of environmental neglect—extreme weather events, biodiversity loss, and dwindling resources. By fostering a deeper connection to nature through education and eco-friendly policies, humanity can work toward a future where economic growth and ecological balance coexist.

10/12 pt

No Brasil, tribos indígenas usam óleos de andiroba e copaíba como repelentes e hidratantes, enquanto perfumes tropicais capturam o aroma de frutas como maracujá e cupuaçu. No Oriente Médio, o oud (óleo de madeira de águila) é símbolo de status e espiritualidade, e as loções de água de rosas acalmam a pele no calor. Na Índia, os attars—extraídos de flores: tuberosa e jasmim—são usados em cerimônias e na medicina ayurvédica. Em França, a cidade de Grasse domina a perfumaria global com essências de jasmim, enquanto os africanos do Oeste transformam karité em manteiga nutritiva. Até no Japão, os perfumes sutis de sakura e matcha refletem a estética wabi-sabi, e loções de arroz fermentado promovem uma pele radiante.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
O P Q R S T U V W & X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n
o p q r s t u v w x y z
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

GLOBAL TRADITIONS OF PERFUME AND LOTION

Perfumes and lotions have been integral to the humans for centuries reflecting its culture, spirituality, and artistry.

In ancient Egypt, fragrant oils like myrrh and frankincense were used in religious rituals and embalming, while lotus-infused lotions moisturized skin in the arid climate. The Middle East perfected the art of attar, concentrated floral oils like rose and oud.

Old techniques. India's Ayurvedic traditions blended sandalwood, turmeric, and saffron into healing balms and perfumes believed to balance body and mind. In 18th-century France, Grasse became the perfume capital, crafting delicate floral extracts for European aristocracy, paired with lavender-scented lotions from Provence. Today, Japan's minimalist Kōdō ceremonies celebrate incense as art, while West African shea butter lotions remain a symbol of communal care. Traditions bonds with nature's aromas and remedies.

The preservation of natural ecosystems is vital for sustaining life on Earth. Forests, oceans, and wetlands act as the planet's lungs, filtering air, regulating climate, and providing habitats for countless species. Yet, human activities such as deforestation, pollution, and overfishing threaten these delicate systems. Conservation efforts must prioritize sustainable practices, including reforestation, renewable energy adoption, and stricter regulations on industrial waste. Communities worldwide are already witnessing the consequences of environmental neglect—extreme weather events, biodiversity loss, and dwindling resources. By fostering a deeper connection to nature through education and eco-friendly policies, humanity can work toward a future where economic growth and ecological balance coexist.

No Brasil, tribos indígenas usam óleos de andiroba e copaíba como repelentes e hidratantes, enquanto perfumes tropicais capturam o aroma de frutas como maracujá e cupuaçu. No Oriente Médio, o oud (óleo de madeira de águila) é símbolo de status e espiritualidade, e as loções de água de rosas acalmam a pele no calor. Na Índia, os attars—extraídos de flores: tuberosa e jasmim—são usados em cerimônias e na medicina ayurvédica. Em França, a cidade de Grasse domina a perfumaria global com essências de jasmim, enquanto os africanos do Oeste transformam karité em manteiga nutritiva. Até no Japão, os perfumes sutis de sakura e matcha refletem a estética wabi-sabi, e loções de arroz fermentado promovem pele radiante.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
O P Q R S T U V W & X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n
o p q r s t u v w x y z
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

GLOBAL TRADITIONS OF PERFUME AND LOTION

64/55 pt

Perfumes and lotions have been integral to the humans for centuries reflecting its culture, spirituality, and artistry.

36/36 pt

24/24pt

In ancient Egypt, fragrant oils like myrrh and frankincense were used in religious rituals and embalming, while lotus-infused lotions moisturized skin in the arid climate. The Middle East perfected the art of attar, concentrated floral oils like rose and oud.

16/18pt

Old techniques. India's Ayurvedic traditions blended sandalwood, turmeric, and saffron into healing balms and perfumes believed to balance body and mind. In 18th-century France, Grasse became the perfume capital, crafting delicate floral extracts for European aristocracy, paired with lavender-scented lotions from Provence. Today, Japan's minimalist Kōdō ceremonies celebrate incense as art, while West African shea butter lotions remain a symbol of communal care. Traditions bonds with nature's aromas and remedies.

12/14 pt

The preservation of natural ecosystems is vital for sustaining life on Earth. Forests, oceans, and wetlands act as the planet's lungs, filtering air, regulating climate, and providing habitats for countless species. Yet, human activities such as deforestation, pollution, and overfishing threaten these delicate systems. Conservation efforts must prioritize sustainable practices, including reforestation, renewable energy adoption, and stricter regulations on industrial waste. Communities worldwide are already witnessing the consequences of environmental neglect. By fostering a deeper connection to nature through education and eco-friendly policies, humanity can work toward a future where economic growth and ecological balance coexist.

10/12 pt

No Brasil, tribos indígenas usam óleos de andiroba e copaíba como repelentes e hidratantes, enquanto perfumes tropicais capturam o aroma de frutas como maracujá e cupuaçu. No Oriente Médio, o oud (óleo de madeira de águila) é símbolo de status e espiritualidade, e as loções de água de rosas acalmam a pele no calor. Na Índia, os attars—extraídos de flores: tuberosa e jasmim—são usados em cerimônias e na medicina ayurvédica. Em França, a cidade de Grasse domina a perfumaria global com essências de jasmim, enquanto os africanos do Oeste transformam karité em manteiga nutritiva. Até no Japão, os perfumes sutis de sakura e matcha refletem a estética wabi-sabi, e loções de arroz fermentado.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN

OPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmn

opqrstuvwxyz

0123456789

PGF Glyphos Italic

GLOBAL TRADITIONS OF PERFUME AND LOTIONS.

64/55 pt

Perfumes and lotions have been integral to the humans for centuries reflecting its culture, spirituality, and artistry.

36/36 pt

24/24pt

In ancient Egypt, fragrant oils like myrrh and frankincense were used in religious rituals and embalming, while lotus-infused lotions moisturized skin in the arid climate. The Middle East perfected the art of attar, concentrated floral oils like rose and oud.

Old techniques. India's Ayurvedic traditions blended sandalwood, turmeric, and saffron into healing balms and perfumes believed to balance body and mind. In 18th-century France, Grasse became the perfume capital, crafting delicate floral extracts for European aristocracy, paired with lavender-scented lotions from Provence. Today, Japan's minimalist Kōdō ceremonies celebrate incense as art, while West African shea butter lotions remain a symbol of communal care. Traditions bonds with nature's aromas and remedies.

16/18pt

12/14 pt

The preservation of natural ecosystems is vital for sustaining life on Earth. Forests, oceans, and wetlands act as the planet's lungs, filtering air, regulating climate, and providing habitats for countless species. Yet, human activities such as deforestation, pollution, and overfishing threaten these delicate systems. Conservation efforts must prioritize sustainable practices, including reforestation, renewable energy adoption, and stricter regulations on industrial waste. Communities worldwide are already witnessing the consequences of environmental neglect—extreme weather events, biodiversity loss, and dwindling resources. By fostering a deeper connection to nature through education and eco-friendly policies, humanity can work toward a future where economic growth and ecological balance coexist.

10/12 pt

No Brasil, tribos indígenas usam óleos de andiroba e copaíba como repelentes e hidratantes, enquanto perfumes tropicais capturam o aroma de frutas como maracujá e cupuaçu. No Oriente Médio, o oud (óleo de madeira de águila) é símbolo de status e espiritualidade, e as loções de água de rosas acalmam a pele no calor. Na Índia, os attars—extraídos de flores: tuberosa e jasmim—são usados em cerimônias e na medicina ayurvédica. Em França, a cidade de Grasse domina a perfumaria global com essências de jasmim, enquanto os africanos do Oeste transformam karité em manteiga nutritiva. Até no Japão, os perfumes sutis de sakura e matcha refletem a estética wabi-sabi, e loções de arroz fermentado promovem pele radiante.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
 O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
 Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï
 Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ
 Æ Œ & ß À Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Allow you to **Titling** in English, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French, German, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Turkish & Català

GLOBAL TRADITIONS OF PERFUME AND LOTION

72/64 pt

PERFUMES AND LOTIONS HAVE BEEN
INTEGRAL TO THE HUMANS FOR
CENTURIES REFLECTING ITS CULTURE,
SPIRITUALITY, AND ARTISTRY.

45/48 pt

fb ▶ fb

fk ▶ fk

fh ▶ fh

ff ▶ ff

fl ▶ fl

fk ▶ fk

fh ▶ fh

ft ▶ ft

fl ▶ fl

fi ▶ fi

tt ▶ tt

fj ▶ fj

fb ▶ fb

ffb › ffb

ffl › ffl

ffh › ffh

ffb › ffb

ffi › ffi

ffh › ffh

ffj › ffj

ffk › ffk

Ti › Ti

ffk › ffk

ffl › ffl

Tj › Tj

fb ▶ *fb*

fk ▶ *fk*

fb ▶ *fb*

ff ▶ *ff*

fl ▶ *fl*

fh ▶ *fh*

fh ▶ *fh*

ft ▶ *ft*

fk ▶ *fk*

fi ▶ *fi*

tt ▶ *tt*

fl ▶ *fl*

fj ▶ *fj*

ff ▶ *ff*

ffb › *ffb*

ffl › *ffl*

ffh › *ffh*

ffb › *ffb*

ffi › *ffi*

ffh › *ffh*

ffj › *ffj*

ffk › *ffk*

Ti › *Ti*

ffk › *ffk*

ffl › *ffl*

Tj › *Tj*

☒ AA ➤ AA ☑

☒ ÁJ ➤ ÁJ ☑

☒ CC ➤ © ☑

AJ ➤ AJ

ÁS ➤ ÁS

CE ➤ Ć

AS ➤ AS

ÁV ➤ Á

CÉ ➤ Ć

AV ➤ AV

CA ➤ CA

CH ➤ CH

AW ➤ AW

CÁ ➤ CÁ

CI ➤ CI

CÍ ➤ Cí

CS ➤ Ćs

CY ➤ ĆŸ

CK ➤ Ćk

CT ➤ Ćt

CZ ➤ Ćz

CO ➤ Ćo

CU ➤ Ću

ČA ➤ ĆA

CÓ ➤ Ćó

CÚ ➤ Ćú

ČE ➤ ĆE

CR ➤ Ćr

CW ➤ Ćw

ČI ➤ ĆI

ČU ➤ ČŮ

ÇO ➤ ÇŌ

DG ➤ DG

ÇA ➤ ÇǺ

ÇÕ ➤ ÇŎ

DO ➤ DO

ÇÃ ➤ ÇǺ

ÇU ➤ ÇŮ

DQ ➤ DQ

ÇE ➤ ÇĚ

DC ➤ DC

EB ➤ EB

ÇI ➤ ÇĚ

DE ➤ DE

EC ➤ EC

☒ ED ➤ ☑ ED

☒ EK ➤ ☑ EK

☒ ER ➤ ☑ ER

EE ➤ EE

EO ➤ EO

ÉC ➤ ÉC

EF ➤ EF

EÓ ➤ EÓ

ÉD ➤ ÉD

EG ➤ EG

EP ➤ EP

ÉG ➤ ÉG

EJ ➤ EJ

EQ ➤ EQ

ÉJ ➤ ÉJ

☒ ÉO ➤ ☑ ÉŒ

☒ HD ➤ ☑ HD

☒ HL ➤ ☑ HŁ

ÉP ➤ ÉP

HE ➤ HE

HN ➤ HN

ÉR ➤ ÉR

HÉ ➤ HÉ

HP ➤ HP

FF ➤ FF

HF ➤ HF

HR ➤ HR

HB ➤ HB

HK ➤ HK

HT ➤ HT



IJ



IJ



KD



KD



KH



KH

KA



KA

KE



KE

KI



KI

KÁ



KÁ

KÉ



KÉ

KÍ



KÍ

KB



KB

KF



KF

KJ



KJ

KC



KC

KG



KG

KL



KL

KM ▶ KM

KQ ▶ KQ

KÚ ▶ KÚ

KN ▶ KN

KR ▶ KR

KV ▶ KV

KO ▶ KO

KS ▶ KS

KW ▶ KW

KÓ ▶ KÓ

KT ▶ KT

KX ▶ KX

KP ▶ KP

KU ▶ KU

KY ▶ KY

KZ KZ

LC LC

LF LF

KA KA

LD LD

LG LG

LA LA

LE LE

LH LH

LÁ LÁ

LÉ LÉ

LI LI

LB LB

LÈ LÈ

LÍ LÍ

LJ ➤ LJ

LO ➤ LO

LS ➤ LS

LK ➤ LK

LÓ ➤ LÓ

LT ➤ LT

LL ➤ LL

LP ➤ LP

LU ➤ LU

LM ➤ LM

LQ ➤ LQ

LÚ ➤ LÚ

LN ➤ LN

LR ➤ LR

LV ➤ LV

LW ▶ LW

MS ▶ MS

NK ▶ NK

LX ▶ LX

MU ▶ MU

NN ▶ NN

LY ▶ LY

NE ▶ NE

NR ▶ NR

LZ ▶ LZ

NF ▶ NF

NT ▶ NT

MR ▶ MR

NH ▶ NH

OC ▶ OC

OE ▶ Œ

RA ▶ RA

RD ▶ RD

OG ▶ OG

RÆ ▶ RÆ

RE ▶ RE

OJ ▶ OJ

RÁ ▶ RÁ

RÉ ▶ RÉ

OO ▶ OO

RB ▶ RB

RF ▶ RF

OQ ▶ OQ

RC ▶ RC

RG ▶ RG

RH ▶ RH

RL ▶ RL

RP ▶ RP

RI ▶ RI

RM ▶ RM

RQ ▶ RQ

RÍ ▶ RÍ

RN ▶ RN

RR ▶ RR

RJ ▶ RJ

RO ▶ RO

RS ▶ RS

RK ▶ RK

RÓ ▶ RÓ

RT ▶ RT

RU ▶ RU

RY ▶ RY

TE ▶ TE

RÚ ▶ RÚ

RZ ▶ RZ

TÉ ▶ TÉ

RV ▶ RV

SV ▶ SV

TÈ ▶ TÈ

RW ▶ RW

SW ▶ SW

TH ▶ TH

RX ▶ RX

SY ▶ SY

TI ▶ TI

☒ TÍ ➤ TÍ

☒ TT ➤ TT

☒ TY ➤ TY

TÌ ➤ TÌ

TU ➤ TU

TÝ ➤ TÝ

TJ ➤ TJ

TÚ ➤ TÚ

ŤH ➤ ŤH

TL ➤ TL

TV ➤ TV

UB ➤ UB

TR ➤ TR

TW ➤ TW

UD ➤ UD

U E ▶ U E

U L ▶ U L

U T ▶ U T

U É ▶ U É

U N ▶ U N

U B ▶ U B

U F ▶ U F

U Ñ ▶ U Ñ

U D ▶ U D

U J ▶ U J

U P ▶ U P

U E ▶ U E

U K ▶ U K

U R ▶ U R

U F ▶ U F

ÚL ➤ Ụ́

VA ➤ ṾA

ZA ➤ ẒA

ÚN ➤ Ụ́N

VÁ ➤ ṾÁ

THE ➤ ṬHE

ÚP ➤ Ụ́P

WA ➤ ẈA

WWW ➤ ẈW

ÚR ➤ Ụ́R

Wh ➤ Ẉh

ÚT ➤ Ụ́T

Wl ➤ Ẉl

ch ▶ ch

sb ▶ sb

sp ▶ sp

ck ▶ ck

sh ▶ sh

st ▶ st

cl ▶ cl

sk ▶ sk

tz ▶ tz

ct ▶ ct

sl ▶ sl

tž ▶ tž

ch ▶ *ch*

sb ▶ *sb*

tz ▶ *tʒ*

ck ▶ *ck*

sh ▶ *sh*

Th ▶ *Th*

cl ▶ *cl*

sk ▶ *sk*

TH ▶ *TH*

ct ▶ *ct*

sl ▶ *sl*

THE ▶ *THE*

st ▶ *st*

sp ▶ *sp*

WWW ▶ *W*

☒
ART

ss01 ☑
ΛRT

☒
NEU

ss01 ☑
nEU

BIT

BIT

ART

ART

TEA

T&A

SEA

SEA

HIM

HIM

THE

THE

LEE

LEE

RUN

RUN

☒
EVA

Set 1 ☑
EVA

EYE

EYE

☒
TEA

Set 2 ☑
TEA

QUO

QUO

UNO

UNO

ALT

Set 3 ALT

REN

REN

ARK

ARK

FAR

FAR

LOR

Set 4 LOR

QUE

QUE

☒ SS05 ☑
 CAN ÇAN

☒ SS05 ☑
 QVO Q̣VO

OLD OLḌ

LUT ḶUT

ELF €LF

AND AḿD

☒ SS06 ☑
 Q̣UI Q̣̣UI

FOR F̣OR

RUN ṚUN

☒

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

SS05 ☑

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

SS07

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

SS06

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

SS08

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Off

Activated

OF

Of

KIT

KIT

LOW

LOW

PHI

PHI

QWE

QWE

Off

Activated

REY

REY

ST.

ST.

TRI

TRI

VER

VER

WIN

WIN

Off

Activated

¡H! ➤ ¡H!

Off

Activated

—H ➤ —H

¿H? ➤ ¿H?

—H ➤ —H

•H ➤ ●H

—H ➤ —H

H* ➤ H*

ß ➤ ß

Default

BÄR ÖL ÜB N^o3

German

➤ BÄR ÖL ÜB N_o3

IJS MÍJN *míjn*

Dutch

➤ IJS MÚJN *míjn*

KIŃ PÓŁ IŚĆ ŻLE
kiń pól iśc źle

Polish

➤ KIŃ PÓŁ IŚĆ ŻLE
kiń pól iśc źle

AL·LOFTÀLMIA

Catalan

➤ AL·LOFTÀLMIA

Default

0123456789



Lining

0123456789

0123456789



Old Style

0123456789

0123456789



Tabular Lining

0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9

0123456789



Tabular Old Style

0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9

Off

0

o

0

o



Slashed Zero

0

o

0

o

Lining

Old Style

Tabular

Old Style Tabular

Lining

Old Style

Tabular

Old Style Tabular

Default

H0123456789



H

Scientific Superiors

0123456789

H0123456789



H

Scientific Inferiors

0123456789

1a 2a 3a... 9a



Ordinals

1^a 2^a 3^a ... 9^a

1o 2o 3o... 9o



Ordinals

1^o 2^o 3^o ... 9^o

No.



Ordinals

N^o

Default

H0123456789

Numerators

H0123456789

H0123456789

Denominators

H0123456789

Default

0123456789/0123456789



0123456789/0123456789

Fractions

HOartilugic&123 ← 10pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 12pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 16pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 24pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 36pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 48pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 64pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 72pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 90pt

83pt → HORTALIZA&123

62pt → HORTALIZA&123

55pt → HORTALIZA&123

48pt → HORTALIZA&123

36pt → HORTALIZA&123

24pt → HORTALIZA&123

20pt → HORTALIZA&123

16pt → HORTALIZA&123

12pt → HORTALIZA&123

10pt → HORTALIZA&123

8pt → HORTALIZA&123

6pt → HORTALIZA&123

HOartilugic&123 ← 10pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 12pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 16pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 24pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 36pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 48pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 64pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 72pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 96pt

83pt →

HORTALIZA&123

62pt →

HORTALIZA&123

55pt →

HORTALIZA&123

48pt →

HORTALIZA&123

36pt →

HORTALIZA&123

24pt →

HORTALIZA&123

20pt →

HORTALIZA&123

16pt →

HORTALIZA&123

12pt →

HORTALIZA&123

10pt →

HORTALIZA&123

8pt → HORTALIZA&123

6pt → HORTALIZA&123

HOartilugic&123 ← 10pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 12pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 16pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 24pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 36pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 48pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 60pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 72pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 90pt

82pt →

HORTALIZA&123

62pt →

HORTALIZA&123

55pt →

HORTALIZA&123

45pt →

HORTALIZA&123

36pt →

HORTALIZA&123

24pt →

HORTALIZA&123

20pt →

HORTALIZA&123

16pt →

HORTALIZA&123

12pt →

HORTALIZA&123

10pt →

HORTALIZA&123

8pt →

HORTALIZA&123

6pt →

HORTALIZA&123

HOartilugic&123 ← 12pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 16pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 24pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 36pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 48pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 64pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 72pt

HOartilugic&123 ← 96pt

83pt → *HORTALIZA&123*

62pt → *HORTALIZA&123*

55pt → *HORTALIZA&123*

48pt → *HORTALIZA&123*

36pt → *HORTALIZA&123*

24pt → *HORTALIZA&123*

20pt → *HORTALIZA&123*

16pt → *HORTALIZA&123*

12pt → *HORTALIZA&123*

10pt → *HORTALIZA&123*

8pt → *HORTALIZA&123*

Chimbaronguan Metropolitan City.

No. 2.387

|| THE REFORESTER ||

NATURE CONSERVATION

■ THE PRESERVATION OF NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS IS VITAL FOR SUSTAINING LIFE ON EARTH

Holiday Special Edition

Feb. 7, 2025.

Forests, oceans, and *"wetlands act as the planet's lungs"*, filtering air, regulating climate, and providing habitats for countless species. **Yet, human activities such as better natural water distribution sources, air care, and growing of these delicate fields.**

Perfumes e loções carregam histórias de tradição e identidade. No Brasil, tribos indígenas usam óleos de andiroba e copaíba como repelentes e hidratantes, enquanto perfumes tropicais capturam o aroma de frutas como maracujá e cupuaçu. **No Oriente Médio, o oud (óleo de madeira de águila)** é símbolo de status e espiritualidade, e as loções de água de rosas acalmam a pele no calor. Na Índia, os attars—*extraídos de flores como tuberosa e ias-*

mim—são usados há séculos em cerimônias e na medicina ayurvédica. *Em França, a cidade de Grasse domina a perfumaria global com essências de jasmim*, enquanto os africanos do Oeste transformam karité em manteiga nutritiva. Até no Japão, **os perfumes sutis de sakura e matcha refletem a estética wabi-sabi**, e loções de arroz fermentado promovem uma pele radiante. Cada cultura transforma recursos naturais em beleza atemporal.

LOTIONTRADITIES 25a™ WERELDWIJD

«PREHISPÁNICAS»

→ AUJOURD'HUI 

GEMEINSCHAFTSARBEIT

...EÐA FERÐAÞJÓNUSTA Á SUMRIN*

„Drzewem życia”

els cristal·lífer

Renommierter Universitäten

— Umræðuefni

Technologie St | 167-5 Bildungslandschaft
«L'environnement»
¡comunicación!
ENERGIECOÖPERATIES

ÁHEIMSBURÐUR

Goðsagnakenndri Ayurveda-lækningalist
 Í ILMVATNI OG KREMI

ILMUR OG HÚÐVÖRUR TENGJAST NÁTTÚRU OG SÖGU HVERS ÞJÓÐAR.

Í Arabíu er oud (dökk ryðjurt) notað í **bænaklukkum og dýrðarilmvatni**, en rósavatn slíkar húð í hitanum. Á Indlandi eru attar ilmvatn, útdreift úr blómum eins og jasmin, *hluti af goðsagnakenndri Ayurveda-lækningalist.*

Í Grasse á Frakklandi, höfuðborg ilmvatns, eru jasmin og rósa efnið úr blómum sem eru handtínsuð.

Á Íslandi nýtir fólk hefðbundin lyf jurta eins og blóðberg og fjallagras í krémur gegn kuldaþurrð. Vestur-afrísk shea smjör, **framleitt af kvennasamtökum**, verndar húð í Sahara, en í Japan notuðu *geðjöffull ilmvatn* af möndlu og grænni te. *Nútíma vörur* eins og *hýalúronsýru krémur blanda hefð og nýsköpun*, en áhrif náttúrunnar eru ótvírætt.

*«I'm a Qualified Typographer,
I Just View: Metrics Base of Your Cursive
Ligature Script, Drag Initial Nodes,
Round Open Vectors, Put Equal Width
Glyphs to Zero Units, Adjust X-Height
Size & Fix Extrablack Kern»*

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z &

PGF GLYPHOS

QUALIFIED
 TYPOGRAPHERS
 VIEW METRICS
 BASE, ADJUST
 SIZE & FIX KERN

qualified
 typographers
 view metrics
 base, adjust
 size & fix kern

St. Theodore Roots
 PARKS & VINEYARDS



LATIN BASE SETS

- ♥ Latin Plus*
- ♥ Western European
- ♥ Central European
- ♥ South Eastern European
- ♥ South American
- ♥ Oceanian
- ♥ Esperanto

LEGACY ENCODING SETS

- ♥ Mac Roman
- ♥ Windows 1252

(*) **Latin Plus:** Supports 219 latin based languages, spoken in 212 different countries, allowing you to reach over 2.000 million speakers worldwide.

more info about **Latin Plus** at:
https://www.underware.nl/latin_plus/

Abenaki, Afaan Oromo, Afar, Afrikaans, Albanian, Alsatian, Amis, Anuta, Aragonese, Aranese, Aromanian, Arrernte, Arvanitic (Latin), Asturian, Atayal, Aymara, Azerbaijani, Bashkir (Latin), Basque, Belarusian (Latin), Bemba, Bikol, Bislama, Bosnian, Breton, Cape Verdean Creole, Catalan, Cebuano, Chamorro, Chavacano, Chichewa, Chickasaw, Cimbrian, Cofán, Cornish, Corsican, Creek, Crimean Tatar (Latin), Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dawan, Delaware, Dholuo, Drehu, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Fijian, Filipino, Finnish, Folkspraak, French, Frisian, Friulian, Gagauz (Latin), Galician, Ganda, Genoese, German, Gikuyu, Gooniyandi, Greenlandic (Kalaallisut), Guadeloupean Creole, Guaraní, Gwich'in, Haitian Creole, Hän, Hawaiian, Hiligaynon, Hopi, Hotçak (Latin), Hungarian, Icelandic, Ido, Igbo, Ilocano, Indonesian, Interglossa, Interlingua, Irish, Istro-Romanian, Italian, Jamaican, Javanese (Latin), Jèrriais, Kaingang, Kala Lagaw Ya, Kapampangan (Latin), Kaqchikel, Karakalpak (Latin), Karelian (Latin), Kashubian, Kikongo, Kinyarwanda, Kiribati, Kirundi, Klingon, Kurdish (Latin), Ladin, Latin, Latino sine Flexione, Latvian, Lithuanian, Lojban, Lombard, Low Saxon, Luxembourgish, Maasai, Makhuwa, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Māori, Marquesan, Megleno-Romanian, Mapudungun, Meriam Mir, Mirandese, Mohawk, Moldovan, Montagnais, Montenegrin, Murrinh-Patha, Nagamese Creole, Nahuatl, Ndebele, Neapolitan, Ngiyambaa, Niuean, Noongar, Norwegian, Novial, Occidental, Occitan, Old Icelandic, Old Norse, Onëipöt, Oshiwambo, Ossetian (Latin), Palauan, Papiamento, Piedmontese, Polish, Portuguese, Potawatomi, Q'eqchi', Quechua, Rarotongan, Romanian, Romansh, Rotokas, Sami (Inari Sami), Sami (Lule Sami), Sami (Northern Sami), Sami (Southern Sami), Samoan, Sango, Saramaccan, Sardinian, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian (Latin), Seri, Seychellois Creole, Shawnee, Shona, Sicilian, Silesian, Slovak, Slovenian, Slovio (Latin), Somali, Sorbian (Lower Sorbian), Sorbian (Upper Sorbian), Sotho (Northern), Sotho (Southern), Spanish, Sranan, Sundanese (Latin), Swahili, Swazi, Swedish, Tagalog, Tahitian, Tetum, Tok Pisin, Tokelauan, Tongan, Tshiluba, Tsonga, Tswana, Tumbuka, Turkish, Turkmen (Latin), Tuvaluan, Tzotzil, Uzbek (Latin), Venetian, Vepsian, Volapük, Võro, Wallisian, Walloon, Waray-Waray, Warlpiri, Wayuu, Welsh, Wik-Mungkan, Wiradjuri, Wolof, Xavante, Xhosa, Yapese, Yindjibarndi, Zapotec, Zarma, Zazaki, Zulu, Zuni

PEDRO GONZÁLEZ also known as “Peggo” is a Chilean type designer, calligrapher, and illustrator, and the founder of “**Peggo Fonts Foundry**”, established in 2002. A graduate in Graphic Design from Universidad del Bío-Bío (Chillán, Chile, 2005), blending traditional craftsmanship with digital innovation to forge multi-contextual typographic systems with universal and adaptable appeal, rooted in a love for the written world, bridging heritage and modernity, inspiring designers and users to rethink the power and beauty of typography.

With over two decades of experience, Peggo has shaped the next generation of designers as a dedicated educator, teaching type design, digital illustration, and graphic design software at both high school and university levels. His passion for typography extends beyond the classroom: he also co-hosted the “**PodCasType**”, engaging in dynamic conversations with creatives across Chile, Argentina, Spain, and Germany to explore the cultural and technical dimensions of letterforms.

Peggo has led workshops on calligraphy, lettering, and type design in cities throughout Chile and Barcelona. Recently, he has expanded his reach through online calligraphy classes and virtual workshops, making his expertise accessible to global audiences.



• PGF GLYPHOS •

<http://www.peggofonts.com>