

P



POLARIS CONDENSED

HEAVY

**gimmie some salt
tower of strength**

BOLD

**apparatus criticus
point of symmetry**

MEDIUM

**solanum quitoense
gebrochene schrift**

BOOK

alphabetical system
elementary reaction

LIGHT

gemeenschappelijke
conjunct consonants

HEAVY

NOCEUR

LOGICISM

APPLIED ART

CONISBROUGH

QUADRIPORTICUS

MORE THAN YOU THINK

BAUHAUS UNIVERSITY WEIMAR

HEAVY

bellezza

inflection

öffentlich

you guessed it

summer cardigan

handle with kid gloves

landscape with pollard willow

BOLD

REGIONE

ENCODING

AUTOGRAPHY

WOORDENBOEK

MELTON MOWBRAY

AN EMERGING PORTRAIT

EVERYBODY WANTS TO LOVE YOU

BOLD

**identikit
time value
graphometry
on tenterhooks
comfortably numb
köp inte grisen i säcken
sitt er hvárt gæfa eða görvileikr**

MEDIUM

**PYRAMID
SEMBRARE
WAISTLENGTH
EXCHANGE RATE
MUCH BALLYHOOD
DECLARE INDEPENDENCE
MET DE MOND VOL TANDEN STAAN**

MEDIUM

ligatures
én piquant
überwachung
clear blue water
economies of scale
pictographic acrophonic
pá mér klær, parf ég að klóra mér

BOOK

BULWARK
COMPOUND
SALTBOX ROOF
MAGHERAMASON
RAINING STAIR-RODS
A SONG FOR OCCUPATIONS
LET THE COOL GODDESS RUST AWAY

BOOK

aufrechtig
ideographs
black mustard
rensseelaerwyck
weird fishes arpeggi
all mouth and no trousers
1 fil de couleur contrastante épais

LIGHT

SELCOUTH

LUNISOLACE

DRAPETOMANIA

FORM & FUNCTION

TRUMPET SILHOUETTE

CONSONANTS AND VOWELS

UM DEN HEISSEN BREI HERUMREDEN

LIGHT

resolution
scherzando
la vita va avanti
pinching theorem
area between curves
everything in its right place
the skin of your yellow country teeth

BOLD

Polaris is a star in the northern circumpolar constellation of Ursa Minor. It is designated Ursae Minoris and is commonly called the north star or pole star. With an apparent magnitude that fluctuates around 1.98, it is the brightest star in the constellation and is very visible to the naked eye at night. 29/30

The position of Polaris lies less than 1° away from the north celestial pole, making it the current northern pole star. The stable position of the star in the Northern Sky makes it useful for navigation. As the closest Cepheid variable its distance is used as part of the cosmic distance ladder. The revised Hipparcos stellar parallax gives a distance to Polaris of about 433 light-years, while the follow-up mission Gaia gives a distance of about 448 light years. Calculations by other methods vary widely. Although it tends to appear to the naked eye as a single point of light, Polaris is really a triple star system, composed of the primary, a yellow super giant designated Polaris Aa, in orbit with a smaller companion, Polaris Ab; the pair is in a wider orbit with Polaris B. The outer pair AB were discovered in August 1779 by William Herschel, where the 'A' refers to what is now known to be the Aa/Ab pair.

16/18

Because Polaris lies nearly in a direct line with the Earth's rotational axis above the North Pole—the north celestial pole—Polaris stands almost motionless in the sky, and all the stars of the northern sky appear to rotate around it. Therefore, it makes an excellent fixed point from which to draw measurements for both our celestial navigation and astrometry. The elevation of the star above the horizon gives the approximate latitude of the known observer.

Twice in each sidereal day Polaris's azimuth is true north; during the rest of the time it is displaced eastward or westward, & the bearing must be corrected using tables or a rule of thumb. The best approximation is made using the leading edge of the Big Dipper asterism in the Ursa Major constellation. The leading edge is referenced to a clock face, and the true azimuth of Polaris worked out for different latitudes. 11/13

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MATH
SYMBOLS

+ - × ÷ ± = ≈ ≠ ≡ < > ≤ ≥ | + - = / + - = ∂ Δ Π Σ √ ∞ ∫ # ~ ¬
← ↑ ↓ →

SYMBOLS

↙ ↘ ← ↑ ↓ → ↗ ↘ 🏠 ■ □ ■ □ 🎯 ● ○ ● ♻️ ♻️ ♻️
◀ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▲ ▼ ◀ ▶ ▶ ◊ ☀️ ★ 🌙 ♠️ ♣️ ♥️ ♦️

STYLISTIC
SET 01

alternate lowercase a

STYLISTIC
SET 02

§ §

STYLISTIC
SET 03

"reverse quotes"

SUPPORTED
LANGUAGES

Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Danish, English (UK & US), Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Galician, German, Greenlandic, Hungarian, Icelandic, Irish (new orthography), Italian, Kurdish (The Kurdish Unified Alphabet), Latin (basic classical orthography), Latvian, Leonese, Lithuanian, Luxembourgish (basic classical orthography), Maltese, Nordic Languages, Norwegian (Bokmål & Nynorsk), Occitan, Polish, Portuguese (Portuguese & Brazilian), Rhaeto-Romanic, Romanian, Sami, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian (when in the Latin script), Slovak, Slovene, Upper Sorbian & Lower Sorbian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish, Walloon

