

Stadt

Style 1

Designer Michael Cina

About Stadt was restlessly drawn out of a long-time desire for a tightly kerned sans. As a single weight family with over 500 glyphs, Stadt recalls the boldness within restraint of 1950s Swiss graphic design while carrying a sensibility for tomorrow's sans serifs. Uprooting "neutral" connotations, Stadt expands opportunities for play and customization. It features a range of alternate characters, ligatures, arrows, geometric shapes, recycling symbols, icons as well as support for several languages. Thin accents and arrows harmonize yet contrast with the thick strokes of the letters, reiterating Stadt's ability to stand out in a variety of contexts.

Stadt – REGULAR

Glyphs per font 612

Language Support Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Fijian, Finnish, Flemish, French, Frisian, German, Greenlandic, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Malay, Maltese, Maori, Moldavian, Norwegian, Pinyin, Polish, Portuguese, Provençal, Romanian, Romany, Sámi (Inari), Sámi (Luli), Sámi (Northern), Sámi (Southern), Samoan, Scottish Gaelic, Slovak, Slovenian, Sorbian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Turkish, Welsh.

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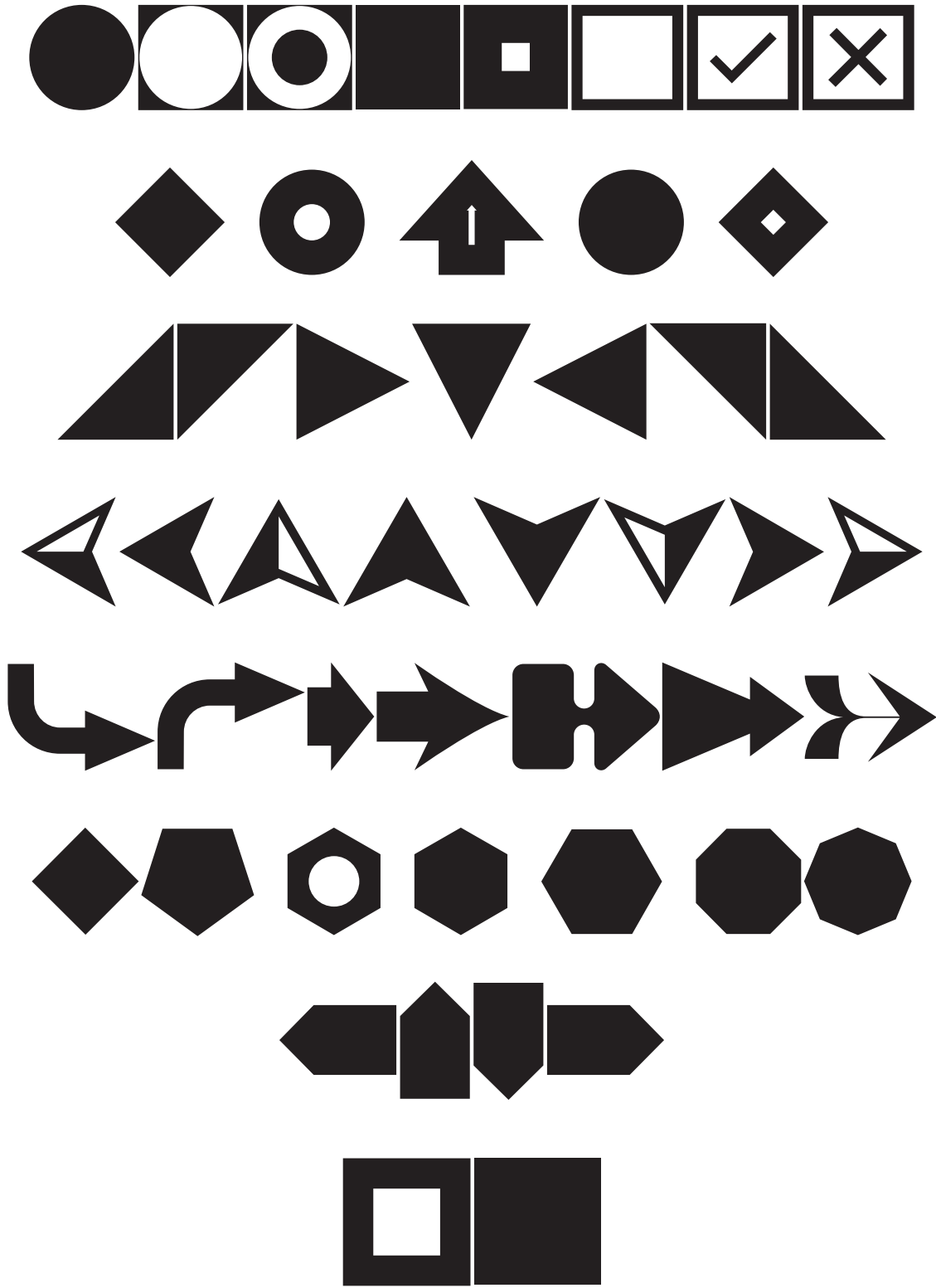
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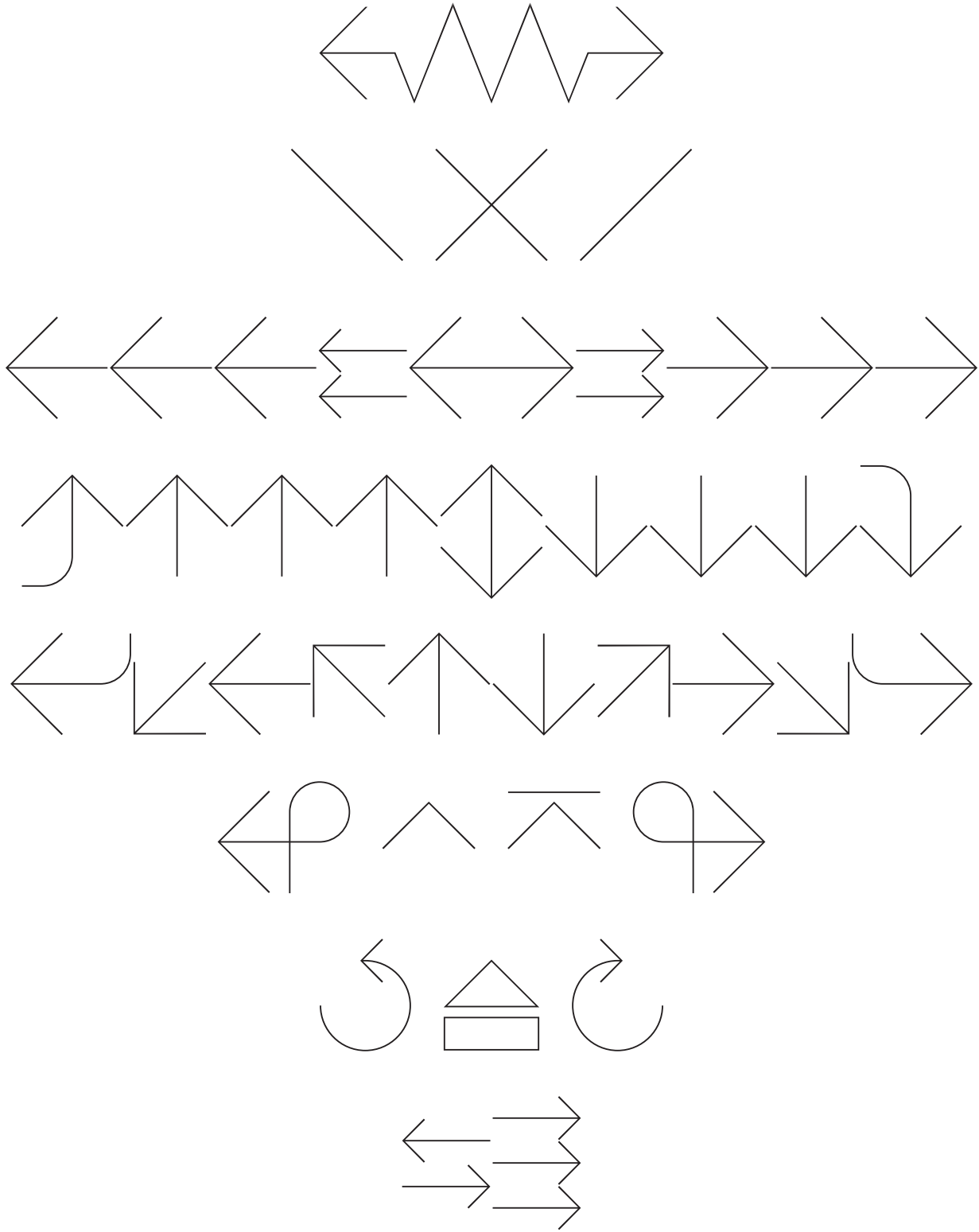
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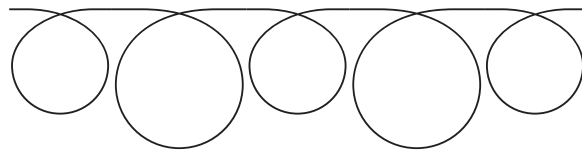
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5





Stylistic Set 1

(AMVNX 1VNX)

WALTZ NYMPH FOR QUICK JIGS VEX BUD.
 SPHINX @ BLACK QUARTZ, JUDGE MY
 VOVN. PACK MY BOX WITH FIVE DOZEN
 LIQUOR JUGS. GLIB JOCKS QUIZ NYMPH TO
 VEX. JACKDANS LOVE MY BIG SPHINX OF
 QUARTZ. THE 503 BOXING WIZARDS JUMP
 QUICKLY. HOVN VEXINGLY QUICK DAFT ZEBRAS
 JUMP! QUICK ZEPHYRS BLOWN, VEXING DAFT
 MIKE. Two driven jocks help fax @ big
 quiz. the 10 jay, dog, fox, zebra and my
 wolves quack! sympathizing would
 fixed quaker objectives. A wizard's
 job is to vex chumps quickly in leB fog.
 watch e35 "jeopardy!", alex trebek's fun
 tv quiz game. by jove, my quick study of
 lexicography won @ prize! waxy and
 quivering, jocks fumble the pizza.

STYLISTIC SET 2 (ANN/VWX ftvWxy)

**WALTZ, NYNPH, FOR QUICK JIGS VEX BUD.
SPHINX OF BLACK QUARTZ, JUDGE NY VOW.
PACK NY BOX WITH FIVE DOZEN LIQUOR
JUGS. GLIB JOCKS QUIZ NYNPH TO VEX.
JACKDAW/S LOVE NY BIG SPHINX OF QUARTZ.
THE FIVE BOXING WIZARDS JUMP QUICKLY.
HOW VEXINGLY QUICK DAFT ZEBRAS JUMP!
QUICK ZEPHYRS BLOW, VEXING DAFT JIN.
Two driven jocks help fax my big quiz. The
jay, pig, fox, zebra and my wolves quack!
Sympathizing would fix quaker objectives.
A wizard's job is to vex chumps quickly
in fog. Watch "jeopardy!", Alex trebek's
fun tv quiz game. By jove, my quick study
of lexicography won a prize! Waxy and
quivering, jocks fumble the pizza.**

Stylistic Set 3

(c t)

**WALTZ, NYMPH, FOR QUICK JIGS VEX BUD.
SPHINX OF BLACK QUARTZ & JUDGE MY VOW.
CRACK MY BOX WITH FIVE DOZEN LIQUOR
JUGS. GLIB JOCKS QUIZ NYMPH TO VEX.
JACKDAWS LOVE MY BIG SPHINX OF QUARTZ.
THE FIVE BOXING WIZARDS JUMP QUICKLY.
HOW VEXINGLY QUICK DAFT ZEBRAS JUMP!
QUICK ZEPHYRS BLOW, VEXING DAFT JIM. TWO
driven jocks help fax my big quiz. The
jay, pig, fox, zebra & my wolves quack!
Sympathizing would fix quaker objectives.
A wizard's job is to vex chumps quickly
in fog. Watch "jeopardy!", Alex trebek's
fun tv quiz game. By jove, my quick study
of lexicography won a prize! Waxy &
quivering, jocks fumble the pizza.**

Stylistic Set 4

(r)

I saw a rainbow while I was listening to the radio in my rowboat. You should recycle that tennis racket or give it to a runner. Ryan was eating raisins and radishes while watching the rugby game. It is not responsible to have a pet rattlesnake. Ralph listens to rock n roll while he draws a raccoon holding a rose. The robot was rusty because it rode into the river. The rectangle book I'm reading is about the Rocky Mountains. Tie the ribbon around the rhino named Rosie. I really like the ravioli from the new Italian restaurant. The rocket was running out of fuel but Rodger took care of it. The lobster we had for dinner had too much pepper. I took a picture of a spider next to a feather. My pet hamster was found by the flowers in my neighbor's yard. The treasure turned out to be a lavender car. Behind the door was a deer sitting in a chair

STYLISTIC SET 5

(t)

We'll take care of them together. After lunch, all four of them went outside to play ball. This was a very interesting experience to them. He would drive them from place to place as his master wished. A sudden gust of wind circled them and whispered words in her mind. She retrieved them from her purse and handed them to him. There were sparks between them from the start "Pull!" cried Dorothy, and as they did so the royal lady leaned toward them and the stems snapped and separated from her feet. But the pulling of them apart and pushing them together again was only a sleight-of-hand trick. The four of them followed Felipa upstairs. I tried vainly to put them together. Who made them serfs of the soil? He looked through them and then handed them back without comment

STYLISTIC SET 6



A CITY IS A LARGE HUMAN SETTLEMENT.[03] IT CAN BE DEFINED AS A PERMANENT AND DENSELY SETTLED PLACE WITH ADMINISTRATIVELY DEFINED BOUNDARIES WHOSE MEMBERS WORK PRIMARILY ON NON-AGRICULTURAL TASKS.[4] CITIES GENERALLY HAVE EXTENSIVE SYSTEMS FOR HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION, SANITATION, UTILITIES, LAND USE, AND COMMUNICATION. THEIR DENSITY FACILITATES INTERACTION BETWEEN 1,000,000'S OF PEOPLE, GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS AND BUSINESSES, SOMETIMES BENEFITING DIFFERENT PARTIES IN THE PROCESS, SUCH AS IMPROVING EFFICIENCY OF GOODS AND SERVICE DISTRIBUTION. THIS CONCENTRATION ALSO CAN HAVE SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES, SUCH AS FORMING URBAN HEAT ISLANDS, CONCENTRATING POLLUTION, AND STRESSING WATER SUPPLIES AND OTHER RESOURCES. HISTORICALLY, CITY-DWELLERS

STYLISTIC SET 7

(W)

WE'LL TAKE CARE OF THEM TOGETHER. AFTER LUNCH, ALL FOUR OF THEM WENT OUTSIDE TO PLAY BALL. THIS WAS A VERY INTERESTING EXPERIENCE TO THEM. HE WOULD DRIVE THEM FROM PLACE TO PLACE AS HIS MASTER WISHED. A SUDDEN GUST OF WIND CIRCLED THEM AND WHISPERED WORDS IN HER MIND. SHE RETRIEVED THEM FROM HER PURSE AND HANDED THEM TO HIM. THERE WERE SPARKS BETWEEN THEM FROM THE START. "PULL!" CRIED DOROTHY, AND AS THEY DID SO THE ROYAL LADY LEANED TOWARD THEM AND THE STEMS SNAPPED AND SEPARATED FROM HER FEET. BUT THE PULLING OF THEM APART AND PUSHING THEM TOGETHER AGAIN WAS ONLY A SLEIGHT-OF-HAND TRICK. THE FOUR OF THEM FOLLOWED FELIPA UPSTAIRS. I TRIED VAINLY TO PUT THEM TOGETHER. WHO MADE THEM SERFS OF THE SOIL? HE LOOKED THROUGH THEM AND THEN HANDED THEM BACK WITHOUT COMMENT.

Stylistic Set 8

(*)

The period is used as the end of a sentence that is a command or a statement.* The period tells the reader that the sentence has ended. The question mark ends sentences that are written as questions. These sentences may begin with words such as why, how, when, where or what. The exclamation mark is used at the end of sentences to give emphasis or show excitement. (There are two footnotes, or comments, added to this text.* The two footnotes are then explained at the bottom of the page.) *The period is also called "full stop" because it tells the reader that the sentence has ended. **The exclamation mark is also called an exclamation point.**

***PLEASE NOTE**

Stylistic Set 10

(, . : ; ‘ ’ “ ”)

“Commas and periods are the most frequently used punctuation marks.

Commas customarily indicate a brief pause; they’re not as final as periods.” Rule 1. “Use commas to separate words and word groups in a ‘simple’ series of three or more items.” Example: ‘My estate goes to my husband, son, daughter-in-law, and nephew.’

Note: When the last comma in a series comes before and or or (after daughter-in-law in the above example), it is known as the Oxford comma. “Most newspapers and magazines drop the Oxford comma in a ‘simple’ series, apparently feeling it’s unnecessary.” ‘However, omission of the Oxford comma can ‘sometimes’ lead to misunderstandings.’ Example: We had coffee, cheese and crackers and grapes.

Opernhaus

Eroffnung der Spielzeit

Zürich

Palestrina

Komische Oper von Albert Lorz

Stadt

Meaning

Some capitals, such as Kyoto, maintain their reflection of cultural identity, even without modern capital status.

Etymology

Geography

Other important traits of cities besides population include the capital status and relative continued occupation of the city. For example, Abu Dhabi, Beijing, Berlin, Cairo, London, Moscow, Paris, Rome, Seoul, Tokyo, and Washington D.C. reflect their nation's identity.

Public Site Center

The word “city” and the related “civilization” come, via Old French, from the Latin root civitas, originally meaning citizenship or community member and eventually coming to correspond with urbs, meaning “city” in a more physical sense. The Roman civitas was closely linked with the Greek polis—another common root appearing in English words such as metropolis. Urban geography deals both with cities in their larger context

A city is distinguished by whom? from other human settlements by its relatively great size, but also by its functions and its special symbolic status, which may be conferred by a central authority. The term can also refer either to the physical streets and buildings of the city or to the collection of people who dwell there, and can be used in a general sense to mean urban rather than rural territory. 7 8

National censuses use a variety of definitions – invoking factors such as population, population density, number of dwellings, economic function, and infrastructure – to classify populations as urban. Typical working definitions for small city populations start at around 100,000 people. 9 Common population definitions for an urban area city or town range between 1,500 and 50,000 people, with most U.S. states using a minimum between 1,500 and 5,000 inhabitants. 10 11 Some jurisdictions set no such minima. 12 In the United Kingdom, city status is awarded by the Crown and then

Town siting has varied through history according to natural, technological, economic, and military contexts. Access to water has long been a major factor in city placement and growth, and despite exceptions enabled by the advent of rail transport in the nineteenth century, through the present most of the world’s urban population lives near the coast or on a river: Urban areas as a rule cannot produce their own food and therefore must develop some relationship with a hinterland which sustains them. Only in special cases such as mining towns which play a vital role in long distance trade, are cities disconnected from the countryside which feeds them. Thus, centrality within a productive region influences siting, as economic forces would in theory favor the creation of market places in optimal

remains permanently. Historically, the qualifying factor was the presence of a cathedral, resulting in some very small cities such as Wells, with a population 12,000 as of 2018 and St Davids, with a population of 1,841 as of 2011. According to the “functional definition” a city is not distinguished by size alone, but also by the role it plays within a larger political context. Cities serve as administrative, commercial, religious, and cultural hubs for their larger surrounding areas. 13 14 Examples of settlements with “city” in their names which may not meet any of the traditional criteria to be named such include Broad Top City, Pennsylvania population 452, and City Dulas, Anglesey, a hamlet.

The presence of a literate elite is sometimes included by whom? in the definition. 15 A typical city has professional administrators, regulations, and some form of taxation (food and other necessities or means to trade for them to support the government workers. This arrangement con

The vast majority of cities have a central area containing buildings with special economic, political, and religious significance. Archaeologists refer to this area by the Greek term temenos or if fortified as a citadel. These spaces historically reflect and amplify the city's centrality and importance to its wider sphere of influence. Today cities have a city center or downtown, sometimes coincident with a central business district.

In a radial structure, main roads converge on a central point. This form could evolve from successive growth over a long time, with concentric traces of town walls and citadels marking older city boundaries. In more recent history, such forms were supplemented by ring roads moving traffic around the outskirts of a town. Dutch cities such as Amsterdam and Haarlem are structured as a central square surrounded by concentric canals marking every expansion. In cities such as Moscow, this pattern is still clearly visible.

A system of rectilinear city streets and land plots, known as the grid plan, has been used for millennia in Asia, Europe, and the Americas. The Indus Valley Civilisation built Mohenjo Daro, Harappa and other cities on a grid pattern, using ancient principles described by Kautilya, and aligned with the compass points. The ancient Greek city of Priene exemplifies a grid plan with specialized districts used across the Hellenistic Mediterranean.

Cities typically have public spaces where anyone can go. These include privately owned spaces open to the public as well as forms of public land such as public domain and the commons. Western philosophy since the time of the Greek agora has considered physical public space as a sphere. Public art adorns (or disfigures) public spaces. Parks and other natural sites within cities provide residents with relief from the hardness and regularity of typical built environments. Urban structure generally follows one or more basic patterns: geomorphic, radial, concentric, rectilinear, and curvilinear. Physical environment generally constrains the form in which a city is built. If located on a mountainside, urban structure may rely on terraces and winding roads. It may be adapted

Urban type settlement extends far beyond the traditional boundaries of the city proper³² in a form of development sometimes described critically as urban sprawl.³³ Decentralization and dispersal of city functions commercial, industrial, residential, cultural, political has transformed the very meaning of the term and has challenged geographers seeking to classify territories according to an urban-rural binary.¹¹

Metropolitan areas include suburbs and exurbs organized around the needs of commuters, and sometimes edge cities characterized by a degree of economic and political independence. In the US these are grouped into metropolitan statistical areas for purposes of demography and marketing. Some cities are now part of a continuous urban landscape called urban agglomeration, conurbation, or megalopolis exemplified by the BosWash corridor of the Northeastern United States.³⁴

EARLY MODERN

World city system

temperature distribution of hot gas in galaxies and clusters, and the pattern of anisotropies in the cosmic microwave background

United Nations System

Urbanization

In the remnants of the Roman Empire, cities of late antiquity gained independence but soon lost population and importance. The locus of power in the West shifted to Constantinople and to the ascendant Islamic civilization with its major cities Baghdad, Cairo, and Córdoba. [64] From the 9th through the end of the 12th century, Constantinople,

Representation in culture

We Are Public



About

Public is a collective of typeface and graphic designers. We have a boundless interest in constructing form to communicate. We are for curious discovery. We are advocates for type design. We work on custom typefaces for companies of all shapes and sizes. We contribute to a local and worldwide community. We are for sharing knowledge. We facilitate workshops. We use some of our profits to fund scholarships for aspiring designers who need a leg up. We are for tearing down walls. We count on a better tomorrow. We are Public.