

Evert

A grotesk tale in 48 styles across 3 optical sizes

Μια γκροτέσκα ιστορία σε 48 στυλ και 3 οπτικά μεγέθη

Evert

Welcome to the world of Evert, a typeface that breaks the mould while respectfully nodding to its classic roots. Like a themed rollercoaster it invites you on a ride over the plains of the early grotesques, into the tunnels of mechanical essence, up on the hills of the experimental, and over the district of contemporary modernity. This clearly isn't your grandma's typeface!

Evert's genetic makeup holds the essence of Miller and Richard's *Grotesque N°1*, mixed with hints of inspiration from Roger Excoffon's *Antique Olive* and Evert Bloemsma's *FF Balance*. The result is a unique blend of subtle rigidity and humanistic elegance, a quirky concoction of tradition and innovation, where every element adds its own spark to the typographic feast.

Evert supports Latin and Greek with further script expansion on the way. On the OpenType feature front it offers goodies such as localised forms that are like secret handshakes between letters, old-style numerals for a sprinter text, tabular numerals for that organised vibe, and even discretionary ligatures, the fancy bowtie of the font world – all there to make your creative heart skip a beat.

Evert invites you to explore a whole new world of expressive design. It's like a dance party where style and functionality bust a move in the most delightfully grotesque way. So go ahead, unleash your inner typographic maverick and let Evert be your partner in crime on this epic journey.

Greek and Latin**designed by:**

Kostas Bartsokas

Post-production:

Kostas Bartsokas

Version: 1.000

Release date: 2023

Script support:

Ελληνικά, Latin

Languages: 329

Styles: 48

Family overview

Evert Text	Evert	Evert Display
(Small sizes)	(In between)	(Large sizes)
Thin	Thin	Thin
<i>Thin Italic</i>	<i>Thin Italic</i>	<i>Thin Italic</i>
Light	Light	Light
<i>Light Italic</i>	<i>Light Italic</i>	<i>Light Italic</i>
Regular	Regular	Regular
<i>Italic</i>	<i>Italic</i>	<i>Italic</i>
Medium	Medium	Medium
<i>Medium Italic</i>	<i>Medium Italic</i>	<i>Medium Italic</i>
SemiBold	SemiBold	SemiBold
<i>SemiBold Italic</i>	<i>SemiBold Italic</i>	<i>SemiBold Italic</i>
Bold	Bold	Bold
<i>Bold Italic</i>	<i>Bold Italic</i>	<i>Bold Italic</i>
ExtraBold	ExtraBold	ExtraBold
<i>ExtraBold Italic</i>	<i>ExtraBold Italic</i>	<i>ExtraBold Italic</i>
Black	Black	Black
<i>Black Italic</i>	<i>Black Italic</i>	<i>Black Italic</i>

Supported formats

.otf, .ttf, .woff, .woff2.

Evert comes in 3 optical sizes and is available as individual styles as well as the following packages:

Evert Greek Superfamily – 48 styles
Evert Greek Text Family – 16 styles
Evert Greek Family – 16 styles
Evert Greek Display Family – 16 styles
Evert Latin Superfamily – 48 styles
Evert Latin Text Family – 16 styles
Evert Latin Family – 16 styles
Evert Latin Display Family – 16 styles

Each Family package contains the corresponding variable font.

Modifications, extensions, and subsetting fonts are available on request.

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Well over a year later a second 327th Rifle Division was formed and was also moved to the Leningrad region where it took part in the offensive that drove Finland from the war, then spent the first months of 1945 clearing German forces from the coasts of the Baltic States and containing the German forces trapped in Courland. The division first formed on September 1, 1941 in the Oryol Military District at Voronezh, right alongside the 329th Rifle Division.

It was manned primarily by workers from that city, and when it reached the front it was considered well-trained by the standards of the time. Col. Ivan Mikhailovich Antiufeev was appointed to command the division on the day it began forming. Its basic order of battle was as follows: In late October the division was assigned to 26th Army, which was forming up in the Reserve of the Supreme High Command. This army was assigned to the new Volkhov Front in early December, and redesignated as the 2nd Shock Army on the 17th. On January 7, 1942, 2nd Shock Army entered the Lyuban Offensive Operation.

The initial attacks collapsed in exhaustion and confusion, and the army commander was replaced. After regrouping, the attack was resumed on the 13th, this time with more effective artillery preparation, which shattered the defenses between two German infantry divisions and caused one of them to panic. Over the following days the army's forces managed to carve small wedges into the enemy positions, but did not penetrate them until the 17th, with the help of more than 1,500 aircraft sorties, and advanced 5 – 10 km. In order to widen the penetration, the 327th was regrouped into Operational Group Korovnikov in 59th Army for a new attack to begin on January 27.

The mission was to eliminate German strongpoints at Spasskaya Polist and Lubino Pole along the Leningrad road. While the attack on the former failed, the bulk of the army, over 100,000 men, was able get past and advance as far as 75 km into the German rear, posing a grave threat to their forces in the Lyuban, Chudovo and Kirishi regions. After the mouth of the penetration was widened on February 12, the 327th, as part of a shock group with 46th Rifle Division, 80th Cavalry Division, and two ski battalions, attacked northward towards Lyuban on the 19th, enveloping and capturing Krasnaya Gorka in the process.

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He has been called the “Father of American Scholarship and Education”. His “Blue-backed Speller” books taught five generations of American children how to spell and read. Webster’s name has become synonymous with “dictionary” in the United States, especially the modern Merriam-Webster dictionary that was first published in 1828 as *An American Dictionary of the English Language*. Born in West Hartford, Connecticut, Webster graduated from Yale College in 1778. He passed the bar examination after studying law under Oliver Ellsworth and others, but was unable to find work as a lawyer. He found some financial success by opening a private school and writing a series of educational books, including the “Blue-Backed Speller”.

A strong supporter of the American Revolution and the ratification of the United States Constitution, Webster later criticized American society as being in need of an intellectual foundation. He believed that American nationalism was superior to Europe because American values were superior. In 1793, Alexander Hamilton recruited Webster to move to New York City and become an editor for a Federalist Party newspaper. He became a prolific author, publishing newspaper articles, political essays, and textbooks. He returned to Connecticut in 1798 and served in the Connecticut House of Representatives. Webster founded the Connecticut Society for the Abolition of Slavery in 1791 but later became somewhat disillusioned with the abolitionist movement.

In 1806, Webster published his first dictionary, *A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language*. The following year, he started working on an expanded and comprehensive dictionary, finally publishing it in 1828. He was very influential in popularizing certain spellings in the United States. He was also influential in establishing the Copyright Act of 1831, the first major statutory revision of U.S. copyright law. Whilst working on a second volume of his dictionary, Webster died in 1843, and the rights to the dictionary were acquired by George and Charles Merriam. Webster was born in the Western Division of Hartford (which became West Hartford, Connecticut) to an established family. His birthplace is the Noah Webster House which highlights Webster’s life and is the headquarters of the West Hartford Historical Society. His father Noah Webster Sr. (1722–1813) was a descendant of Connecticut Governor John Webster; his mother Mercy (Steele) Webster (1727–1794) was a

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In der darauffolgenden Saison blieb für Bishop ohne Mannschaftliches Erfolgserlebnis, allerdings steigerte sie sich auf 14 Punkte und 9,3 Rebounds pro Spiel. In der Saison 2008/09 gewann sie mit den Capitals ihre bereits zweite WNBL-Meisterschaft. Bishop erzielte durchschnittlich 16,7 Punkte und 10,9 Rebounds pro Spiel, womit sie nicht nur erneut einen bedeutenden Anteil am Gewinn der Meisterschaft hatte, sondern stellte in beiden Kategorien eine neue persönliche Bestmarke auf. Des Weiteren wurde sie ins All-Star 5 ernannt. In der Saison 2009/10 verteidigte sie mit den Capitals erfolgreich die WNBL-Meisterschaft.

Nach dem kurzen Zwischenspiel in der WNBA in der Saison 2010 kehrte sie nach Australien zurück, wo sie für die Saison 2010/11 von den Dandenong Rangers unter Vertrag genommen wurde. Nach dem Engagement bei den Rangers verkündete Bishop, dass sie im Sommer 2011 nicht zu dem Storm zurückkehren wird. Sie begründete ihre Entscheidung damit, dass sie in der WNBA voraussichtlich nur wenig Spielzeit erhalten wird, was ihre Chancen die australische Nationalmannschaft bei den Olympischen Spielen 2012 in London zu vertreten minimieren würde. Deshalb entschied sie sich dafür den Sommer 2011 in Australien zu verbringen.[2] Nach nur einer Saison bei den Rangers, wo sie gemeinsam mit Kate Macleod die Mannschaft anführte, wechselte sie zu den Adelaide Lightning. In ihrer einzigen Saison für die Lightning erzielte sie durchschnittlich 16,4 Punkte und 8,2 Rebounds pro Spiel. Von 2013 bis 2016 spielte sie wieder für das Team der Canberra Capitals. Ab 2017 ist Bishop wieder für das WNBL-Team der Adelaide Lightning.

Am 1. April 2010 verkündete Brian Agler, Cheftrainer der Seattle Storm, dass mit Abby Bishop, Laura Kurz und Aja Parham drei Spielerinnen ins Trainingslager der Storm eingeladen wurden. In der letzten Woche im Trainingslager erzielte sie in einem Spiel gegen die chinesische Nationalmannschaft 24 Punkte, wobei sie acht von zehn Feldwürfen verwertete. Diese Leistung hatte großen Anteil daran, dass sie Brian Agler, Cheftrainer des Storm, in den Kader für die Saison 2010 aufnahm. Agler begründete die Verpflichtung von Bishop wie folgt: „She’s played well. And she’s still real young – just 21 – so she’s got a lot of upside.“ (Sinngemäße Übersetzung: „Sie spielte sehr gut und sie ist mit 21 Jahren noch sehr jung,

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Πριν την ίδρυση των Clash, τα μελλοντικά μέλη του συγκροτήματος συμμετείχαν ήδη ενεργά σε διάφορα συγκροτήματα της μουσικής σκηνής του Λονδίνου. Ο Τζον Γκράχαμ Μέλορ τραγουδούσε και έπαιζε ρυθμική κιθάρα στο παμπ ροκ σχήμα The 101'ers, το οποίο σχηματίστηκε το 1974. Όταν ιδρύθηκαν οι Clash, δυο χρόνια αργότερα, είχε ήδη εγκαταλείψει το ψευδώνυμο που χρησιμοποιούσε και το αντικατέστησε με το Τζο Στράμερ. Το όνομα αυτό αναφερόταν στις υποτυπώδεις ικανότητες του στην τεχνική του γιουκαλίλι, το οποίο χρησιμοποιούσε ως μουσικός του υπόγειου σιδηροδρόμου του Λονδίνου.

Ο Μικ Τζόουνς ήταν κιθαρίστας στο πρωτοπράκ συγκρότημα London SS, χωρίς όμως να παίξει ποτέ σε κάποια ζωντανή εμφάνιση και ηχογραφώντας μόνο ένα σινγκλ μαζί τους. Ο Μπέρναρντ Ρόουντς εργαζόταν με τον ιμπρεσάριο Μάλκολμ Μακ Λάρεν, καθώς υπήρξε φίλος με τα μέλη των Sex Pistols. Ο Τζόουνς και οι συνάδελφοί του στο γκρουπ, συνδέθηκαν φιλικά με τους Γκλεν Μάτλοκ και Στιβ Τζόουνς από τους Sex Pistols, οι οποίοι τους βοήθησαν στην εύρεση νέων μελών. Ανάμεσα σε αυτούς, που συμμετείχαν στην ακρόαση για τη συμμετοχή στους London SS, άνηκαν ο Πωλ Σίμονον και ο ντράμερ Τέρι Τσάιμς. Ο επίσης γνώστης των ντραμς Νίκι Χέντον υπήρξε μέλος της μπάντας, ωστόσο γρήγορα αποχώρησε.

Μετά τη διάλυση των London SS στις αρχές του 1976, ο Ρόουντς συνέχισε να ασχολείται με τη μουσική, αναλαμβάνοντας την προώθηση του Τζόουνς. Το Φεβρουάριο της ίδιας χρονιάς ο μουσικός παρακολούθησε για πρώτη φορά μια συναυλία των Sex Pistols, η οποία, όπως δήλωσε, τον εντυπωσίασε. Με την καθοδήγηση του Ρόουντς, ο Τζόουνς επικοινώνησε με τον Σίμονον, προτείνοντας του την εκμάθηση ενός μουσικού οργάνου, ώστε να μπορούσε να ενταχθεί στο νέο συγκρότημα που προετοιμάζε. Οι πρόβες ξεκίνησαν σύντομα με τον Τζόουνς στην ρυθμική κιθάρα, τον Σίμονον στο μπάσο, τον Κεν Λεβίν στην κιθάρα και έναν οποιοδήποτε διαθέσιμο μουσικό στα ντραμς. Ο Τέρι Τσάιμς συμμετείχε στην ακρόαση για την ενσωμάτωση του στην πρόσφατα σχηματισμένη μπάντα και τελικά πέτυχε την πρόσληψη, αν και σύντομα την εγκατέλειψε. Το μουσικό σχήμα έψαχνε ακόμη για ένα βασικό τραγουδιστή. Ένας από αυτούς ήταν ο Μπίλι

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11/14 PT (Oldstyle Numerals)

Poszczególne państwa stosują różne normy techniczne, systemy sygnalizacji, układy napędowe i rozstaw szyn, co spowodowało rozdrobnienie systemu kolejowego i zakłóca płynność międzynarodowych przewozów kolejowych. W ostatnich dziesięciu latach w większości krajów rozwiniętych wielkość pasażerskich przewozów kolejowych stopniowo wzrastała, natomiast udział kolei w krajowej strukturze modalnej przewozów pasażerskich malał albo pozostawał na tym samym poziomie. Obecnie udział ten najwyższy jest w Japonii; wynosił w 2002 r. 27% (liczone według pasażerokilometrów). W ruchu towarów tylko 4% (według tonokilometrów).

Największa na świecie wielkość kolejowego ruchu pasażerskiego występuje w Chinach (606 mld pkm w 2005 r.) i w Indiach (blisko 500 mld pkm). Japonia zajmuje trzecią pozycję. W aspekcie intensywności wykorzystania sieci potęgą w zakresie przewozów pasażerskich jest także Korea Południowa. Przypadek Japonii, a także charakterystyka kolei krajów europejskich pokazuje, że największą popularnością w przewozach osób odznacza się ona na obszarach gęsto zaludnionych, jeśli towarzyszyły jej procesy modernizacyjne. Od tej reguły istnieją jednak wyjątki, takie jak Austria lub Hiszpania, w których – mimo małego stopnia urbanizacji – kolej jest popularna. Izrael może być natomiast dobrym współczesnym przykładem gruntownej modernizacji i rozbudowy anachronicznego systemu kolejowego pamiętającego czasy kolonialne.

Naturalną barierą dla kolei pasażerskiej są znaczne odległości pomiędzy dużymi miastami przy niskiej gęstości zaludnienia. Wówczas kolej ulega konkurencji lotniczej. W zakresie dystansów charakterystycznych dla Francji, czy Hiszpanii, podstawową drogą modernizacji jest budowa systemu linii dużych prędkości. Mają one wysoką zdolność odzyskiwania rynku od samolotów w przemieszczeniach na średniodługich dystansach (powyżej 300 km). Udział kolei w przewozach na kierunkach przez nie obsługiwanych może przekraczać 50% podróży (np. na linii KTX w Korei – ponad 56%). Wadą kolei dużych prędkości jest jednak wysoka energochłonność, niewiele różniąca się od konkurentów. Inną drogę przeszły natomiast rozległe Stany Zjednoczone: kolej amerykańska nabrała charakteru przewoźnika towarowego.

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Poszczególne państwa stosują różne normy techniczne, systemy sygnalizacji, układy napędowe i rozstaw szyn, co spowodowało rozdrobnienie systemu kolejowego i zakłóca płynność międzynarodowych przewozów kolejowych. W ostatnich dziesięciu latach w większości krajów rozwiniętych wielkość pasażerskich przewozów kolejowych stopniowo wzrastała, natomiast udział kolei w krajowej strukturze modalnej przewozów pasażerskich malał albo pozostawał na tym samym poziomie. Obecnie udział ten najwyższy jest w Japonii; wynosił w 2002 r. 27% (liczone według pasażerokilometrów). W ruchu towarów tylko 4% (według tonokilometrów).

Największa na świecie wielkość kolejowego ruchu pasażerskiego występuje w Chinach (606 mld pkm w 2005 r.) i w Indiach (blisko 500 mld pkm). Japonia zajmuje trzecią pozycję. W aspekcie intensywności wykorzystania sieci potęgą w zakresie przewozów pasażerskich jest także Korea Południowa. Przypadek Japonii, a także charakterystyka kolei krajów europejskich pokazuje, że największą popularnością w przewozach osób odznacza się ona na obszarach gęsto zaludnionych, jeśli towarzyszyły jej procesy modernizacyjne. Od tej reguły istnieją jednak wyjątki, takie jak Austria lub Hiszpania, w których – mimo małego stopnia urbanizacji – kolej jest popularna. Izrael może być natomiast dobrym współczesnym przykładem gruntownej modernizacji i rozbudowy anachronicznego systemu kolejowego pamiętającego czasy kolonialne.

Naturalną barierą dla kolei pasażerskiej są znaczne odległości pomiędzy dużymi miastami przy niskiej gęstości zaludnienia. Wówczas kolej ulega konkurencji lotniczej. W zakresie dystansów charakterystycznych dla Francji, czy Hiszpanii, podstawową drogą modernizacji jest budowa systemu linii dużych prędkości. Mają one wysoką zdolność odzyskiwania rynku od samolotów w przemieszczeniach na średniodługich dystansach (powyżej 300 km). Udział

11/14 PT (Oldstyle Numerals)

Vicki Hollub (born 1960) is an American businesswoman and mineral engineer. She has been the president and CEO of Occidental Petroleum since April 2016, when she became the first woman heading a major American oil company. Vicki Hollub was born in 1960 in Birmingham, Alabama and graduated in 1977 from McAdory High School. She attended the University of Alabama, where in 1981 she earned a Bachelor of Science (BS) degree in mineral engineering with a concentration in fuels and mineral resources. Hollub was also in the 2016 class of Distinguished Engineering Fellows from the University of Alabama College of Engineering. Initially working on oil rigs in Mississippi, Hollub started her career in 1981 with Cities Service, when it was a fully integrated oil and gas company.

Cities Service was acquired by Occidental Petroleum Corporation in 1982. She subsequently held technical and management positions for Occidental in the United States, Russia, Venezuela, and Ecuador. In 2005, Hollub became involved in leading Occidental's expansion in the Permian Basin in West Texas and southeastern New Mexico. She was manager of operations for Occidental's Permian business from 2009 until 2011, before being promoted to president and general manager from 2011 until 2012. From 2012 until 2013 Hollub was executive vice president of Occidental's operations in California. In October 2013 she was named both Occidental Petroleum's vice president and the executive vice president of U.S. Operations, Oxy Oil and Gas, a role she held until July 2014.

From 2014 until May 2015, she was the executive vice president of Occidental Petroleum and president of Occidental Oil & Gas Corp in the Americas from July 2014 until May 2015, which gave her oversight of operations in Latin America and worldwide exploration. In May 2015, Occidental's board of directors selected Hollub to succeed retiring chief executive officer (CEO) Stephen Chazen, basing their decision on Hollub's "strong track record of successfully growing [Occidental's] domestic oil and gas business profitably and efficiently." During a subsequent transition period she was responsible for operations in the Middle East, Latin America and the United States. In May 2015, she was named senior executive vice president of Occidental and president

9/12 PT

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11/14 PT (Oldstyle Numerals)

Greece participated in the Eurovision Song Contest 2010 with the song “Opa”, written by Giorgos Alkaïos, Giannis Antoniou and Friends Music Factory. The song was performed by Alkaïos and Friends. To select their entry for the 2010 contest, which took place in Oslo, Norway, Greek national television broadcaster Hellenic Broadcasting Corporation (ERT) organised the national final Ellinikós Telikós 2010 which took place on 12 March 2010. The event was initially to include 10 songs, however there was one withdrawal and two disqualifications prior to the night of the competition. Financial constraints at ERT limited the amount of promotion for the year’s entry, with Alkaïos producing his own music video for the song and traveling to Turkey, Belgium and Portugal.

Greece took part in the first semi-final of the contest on 25 May 2010 and qualified for the final, placing second with 133 points. At the 29 May final, Alkaïos and Friends performed “Opa” 11th out of the 25 participants and at the end of voting, was awarded eighth place, marking Greece’s seventh consecutive top 10 placing since 2004. Prior to the 2010 contest, Greece had participated in the Eurovision Song Contest 30 times since their first entry in 1974. To this point, the nation won the contest once, in 2005 with the song “My Number One” performed by Helena Paparizou, and placed third three times: in 2001 with the song “Die for You” performed by the duo Antique; in 2004 with “Shake It” performed by Sakis Rouvas; and in 2008 with “Secret Combination” performed by Kalomoira.

Following the introduction of semi-finals for the 2004 contest, Greece qualified for the final each year. Their least successful result was in 1998 when they placed 20th with the song “Mia krifi evaisthisia” by Thalassa, receiving only 12 points in total, all from Cyprus. The Greek national broadcaster, Hellenic Broadcasting Corporation (ERT), is in charge of Greece’s participation each year, including the selection process for its entry. Although its selection techniques have varied over the decades, the most common has been a national final in which various acts compete against each other with pre-selected songs, voted on by a jury, televoters, or both. In most cases, internal selections have been reserved for high-profile acts, with the song either being selected

9/12 PT

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11/14 PT (Oldstyle Numerals)

Le momo est un ravioli tibétain, cuit à la vapeur, ou plus rarement bouilli, farci de viande ou de légumes et accompagné d'une sauce piquante. Il est devenu mets traditionnel également au Népal et au Bengale-Occidental (particulièrement à Darjeeling). Le momo est très prisé en Asie du Sud et se trouve dans nombre de restaurants et d'étals de rue. Selon une légende très répandue, les raviolis sont nés il y a environ 1 800 ans, au crépuscule de la dynastie Han en Chine : le médecin Zhang Zhongjing, considéré comme l'un des fondateurs de la médecine traditionnelle chinoise, aurait confectionné les premiers raviolis à partir de pâte, de viande, de piment et d'herbes pour les servir bouillis comme remède contre les morsures du gel.

Le plat étant très prisé par la communauté newar de la vallée de Katmandou, on pense que les marchands ambulants newars se rendant depuis le 17e siècle à Lhassa au Tibet, où le momo était un mets traditionnel, en ont rapporté la recette dans leur pays mais en remplaçant la viande de yak et les oignons par celle de buffle et en y ajoutant du gingembre, de l'ail et des épices. Le momo tibétain est devenu le momo-cha népalais, plus petit et servi dans des cornets. En gagnant la plaine indo-gangétique, le momo a vu sa farce à la viande remplacée par des légumes pour répondre aux besoins des hindous végétariens.

Le momo est confectionné à partir d'un carré de pâte à base de farine de blé, farci de légumes, de fromage, ou d'un hachis de viande de yack ou de bœuf, agrémenté de poivre du Sichuan, d'ail, d'oignon, de gingembre, de cumin et de coriandre. Cette farce peut varier à l'infini selon les recettes familiales. Les momos sont servis accompagnés en général de sauce piquante composée de divers piments. Équivalent tibétain du thali des Indiens, le momo est tout à la fois nourrissant et peu onéreux (par exemple, à Dharamsala, cinq momos aux épinards et à la pomme de terre coûtent dix roupies). Les momos font office de nourriture de rue rapide et traditionnelle, mais aussi de plat de fête et de réunions familiales. On retrouve un plat similaire dans les cuisines d'Asie centrale et turque (mantı), chinoise (jiaozi et baozi), mongole (buuz), russe (pelmeni) et coréenne (mandu), ou encore japonaise (gyoza).

9/12 PT

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36/38 PT

THE MANUSCRIPT IS MADE
OF 451 PARCHMENT LEAVES,
SIZED 24.5 CM BY 17.5 CM.

The text is written in one column
per page, 24 lines per page (16.3
cm by 10.2 cm), in black ink. It
uses iota adscript (the addition
of the smallest Greek letter at the
end of certain words to indicate a
diphthong which is now no longer
pronounced). It contains the
Letter to Carpian, *Eusebian Canon*
tables, tables of contents (also
known as κεφάλαια / kephalaia)
before each book, Prolegomena,
pictures (in John with Prochorus),

IALORIXÁ, MÃE DE SANTO
(EM IORUBÁ: IYÁLORÌṢA) OU
IYALORIXÁ É A SACERDOTISA
DE UM TERREIRO, SEJA ELE
DE CANDOMBLÉ, UMBANDA
OU QUIMBANDA. Recebem
ainda o nome de mãe de terreiro.
Iá (em iorubá: Iyá) é a junção
iaiá significa “mamãe”, forma
carinhosa de falar com a mãe,
ou com a senhora da fazenda,
muito usada pelos escravos. É
uma palavra utilizada em muitos
segmentos das religiões afro-
brasileiras, principalmente no
candomblé. Pode ser usado antes

36/38 PT

NASCUT EL 1885 A DENVER,
COLORADO, DILLON ERA
FILLA DEL JUTGE HENRY
CLAY DILLON I FLORENCE
(DE SOLTERA HOOD) DILLON.
Era la germana gran de la
compositora Fanny Dillon i
l'actriu Josephine Dillon; el
darrer dels quals va estar casat
amb Clark Gable durant 6 anys.
Dillon va estudiar veu al Mount
Holyoke College i amb el baríton
Francesco Mottino a Milà. Va
tenir una prolífica carrera com
a soprano dramàtica a Europa
durant la primera dècada i

36/38 PT

PARTING THE SEA BETWEEN BRIGHTNESS AND ME IS THE SECOND STUDIO ALBUM BY THE AMERICAN POST-HARDCORE BAND TOUCHÉ AMORÉ. The album was released on June 7, 2011, through Deathwish Inc. It was recorded and produced in five days with Ed Rose at his own Black Lodge Recording studio in Eudora, Kansas. The band was recorded live to give the album a more “honest/raw” feel. The band said they chose to work with Rose because of

KATY PERRY (SINH NGÀY 25 THÁNG 10 NĂM 1984) LÀ MỘT NỮ CA SĨ KIÊM SÁNG TÁC NHẠC VÀ NHÂN VẬT TRUYỀN HÌNH NGƯỜI MỸ. Nổi tiếng vì tầm ảnh hưởng của cô đối với nhạc pop hiện đại và phong cách camp, Perry đã được tạp chí Vogue gọi là “Nữ hoàng Camp”. Theo đuổi sự nghiệp nhạc phúc âm năm 16 tuổi, Perry phát hành album đầu tay không gặt hái được thành công về mặt thương mại, Katy Hudson (2001), dưới nhãn hiệu Red Hill Records. Cô chuyển

**ΤΟ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑ ΧΕΠΜΠΟΡΝ
ΕΙΝΑΙ ΜΙΑ ΜΕΘΟΔΟΣ
ΜΕΤΑΓΡΑΦΗΣ ΤΩΝ
ΙΑΠΩΝΙΚΩΝ ΣΕ ΛΑΤΙΝΙΚΟ
ΑΛΦΑΒΗΤΟ. Πήρε το
όνομά του από τον Τζέιμς
Κέρτις Χέπμπορν, ο οποίος
το χρησιμοποίησε για να
περιγράψει τους ήχους
της ιαπωνικής γλώσσας
στα αγγλικά. Το σύστημα
μεταγραφής προωθήθηκε
το 1885 από μια ομάδα
ακαδημαϊκών, αποκαλούμενη
<<σύλλογος λατινοποίησης>>.
Οριστικοποιήθηκε στην**

36/38 PT

TAEKO, 1982'DE 27 YAŞINDA, EVLENMEMİŞ, TÜM HAYATINI TOKYO'DA GEÇİRMİŞ VE ŞİMDİ ORADA BİR ŞİRKETTE ÇALIŞMAKTADIR. Aspir hasadına yardımcı olmak ve şehir hayatından uzaklaşmak için kayınbiraderinin ağabeyinin kırsal kırsaldaki ailesini ziyaret etmek için başka bir geziye çıkmaya karar verir. Geceleri Yamagata'ya giden bir trende seyahat ederken, 1966'da bir kız öğrenci olarak yaşadığı

**EN 1990, JON MIKEL
ARRONATEGI (BASSE),
JOSU ARTETXE (BATTERIE),
ALEX SARDUI (VOIX) ET
AITOR ALBIZUK (GUITARE)
CRÉENT LE GROUPE XE
OSTI, MAIS ILS NE DONNENT
JAMAIS DE CONCERTS.
Au début de l'année 1991,
grâce à une initiative lancée
par la mairie de Gernika, ils
récoltent de l'argent pour un
enregistrement. Ainsi, en mars
ils enregistrent un disque de
quatre chansons aux studios
Lorentzo Records de Berriz.**

105/105 PT

Serenity 99!
LA MÚSICA
Wanderlust
FOLDING
Straßburg ♥
CORACÃO

105/105 PT

ANTIOXEIA

Educational

MĚIGUÓ

Indefinably

↖THIS WAY

Đồ thiết bị?

105/105 PT

Polytopes
QUEUEING
Hvetjandi
989-243-157
& Juliette &
SWABBING

105/105 PT

KAŠA 12:10

Birthplaces

COCKEYED

Μεταφορές

WIGWAMS

Romancing

105/105 PT

Metonymic

 PRESSÉ

Rummages

ΑΣΥΔΟΣΙΑ;

66Come99

POPULAR

105/105 PT

SNEAKIES
Uncivilised
AUNTIE!
zagłodzony
BUSH-ING
Exchanged

105/105 PT

£ Sensation

YN HONNI

Eyeglasses

CHURCH

Dedicated

¥20↔\$54

105/105 PT

CERVEZA
Moussaka
FENSTER
99 Vật dư!
APOLOGY
Παντόφλα

[illegible]

ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩΑΈΗΊΌΥΨΪΫ
αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρςστυφχψωίϊύϋϋόώάέήκ

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 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ 01234567890 0123456789
 0123456789 0123456789 0123456789 1/2 1/4 3/4 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8

[illegible]

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Localized Forms

míjn şpriţuit sibil·la mǐjn şpriţuit sibil·la
haritacı IL·LÚS HARİTACI IL·LÚS
Κούραση· Κούραση·

Ordinals

No.9 1o 2a N^o9 1^o 2^a

Oldstyle Numerals

0123456789%%o 0123456789%%o

Tabular Figures, Tabular Symbols, and Tabular Currencies

0123456789 0123456789 0123456789
.,,:;·# /-'" .,:;·# /-'"
+-x÷=≠><≥≤±≈^ +-x÷=≠><≥≤±≈^
fBßC¢¢#x\$đ€¢K€ fBßC¢¢#x\$đ€¢K€
ℓ℥NPPP₪₹₪₹₹₹₹₹₹ ℓ℥NPPP₪₹₪₹₹₹₹₹₹

Fractions

12/5734 12/5734

Scientific Inferiors, Subscripts, Superscript

C20H25N3O x2 C₂₀H₂₅N₃O x²

Case Sensitive Forms

İçH·H·H---<<H>><H> İçH·H·H---<<H>><H>

Contextual Alternates

GROß 12:20 M'AINA GROß 12:20 MAÏNA

Discretionary Ligatures

|> -^ /> -> \> <| ^- </ <- <\ ↑↑↗→↘↓↘↙←↖
(C) (R) TM (1) [2] © ® ™ ① ②

Latin support

Acheron, Achinese, Acholi, Achuar-Shiwiar, Afar, Afrikaans, Aguaruna, Alekano, Aleut, Amahuaca, Amarakaeri, Amis, Anaang, Andaandi Dongolawi, Anuta, Ao Naga, Apinayé, Aragonese, Arbëreshë Albanian, Arvanitika Albanian, Asháninka, Ashéninka Perené, Asturian, Asu (Tanzania), Atayal, Balinese, Bari, Basque, Batak Dairi, Batak Karo, Batak Mandailing, Batak Simalungun, Batak Toba, Bemba (Zambia), Bena (Tanzania), Bikol, Bini, Bislama, Borana-Arsi-Guji Oromo, Bosnian, Breton, Buginese, Candoshi-Shapra, Caquinte, Caribbean Hindustani, Cashibo-Cacataibo, Cashinahua, Catalan, Cebuano, Central Aymara, Central Kurdish, Central Nahuatl, Chachi, Chamorro, Chavacano, Chiga, Chiltepec Chinantec, Chokwe, Chuukese, Cimbrian, Cofán, Congo Swahili, Cook Islands Māori, Cornish, Corsican, Creek, Crimean Tatar, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dehu, Dimli, Dutch, Eastern Arrernte, Eastern Oromo, Efik, Embu, English, Ese Eja, Falam Chin, Faroese, Fijian, Filipino, Finnish, French, Friulian, Gagauz, Galician, Ganda, Garifuna, Ga'anda, German, Gheg Albanian, Gilbertese, Gooniyandi, Gourmanchéma, Guadeloupean Creole French, Gusii, Gwich'in, Haitian, Hakha Chin, Hani, Hiligaynon, Ho-Chunk, Hopi, Huastec, Hungarian, Hän, Icelandic, Igbo, Iloko, Inari Sami, Indonesian, Irish, Istro Romanian, Italian, Ixcatlán Mazatec, Jamaican Creole English, Japanese, Javanese, Jola-Fonyi, K'iche', Kabuverdianu, Kaingang, Kala Lagaw Ya, Kalaallisut, Kalenjin, Kamba (Kenya), Kaonde, Karelian, Kashubian, Kekch'i, Kenzi Mattokki, Khasi, Kikuyu, Kimbundu, Kinyarwanda, Kirmanjki, Kituba (DRC), Kongo, Konzo, Koyra Chiini Songhay, Koyraboro Senni Songhai, Kuanyama, Kven Finnish, Kölsch, Ladin, Ladino, Latgalian, Ligurian, Lithuanian, Lombard, Low German, Lower Sorbian, Luba-Lulua, Lule Sami, Luo (Kenya and Tanzania), Luxembourgish, Macedo-Romanian, Madurese, Makhwa, Makhwa-Meetto, Makonde, Makwe, Malagasy, Malaysian, Maltese, Mandinka, Mandjak, Mankanya, Manx, Maore Comorian, Maori, Mapudungun, Marshallese, Matsés, Mauritian Creole, Meriam Mir, Meru, Mezquital Otomi, Minangkabau, Mirandese, Mizo, Mohawk, Montenegrin, Munsee, Murrinh-Patha, Mwani, Mískito, Naga Pidgin, Ndonga, Neapolitan, Ngazidja Comorian, Niuean, Nobiin, Nomatsiguenga, North Ndebele, Northern Kurdish, Northern Qiandong Miao, Northern Sami, Northern Uzbek, Norwegian, Nyanja, Nyankole, Occitan, Ojtlán Chinantec, Orma, Oroqen, Palauan, Paluan, Pampanga, Papantla Totonac, Papiamentu, Pedi, Picard, Pichis Ashéninka, Piemontese, Pijin, Pintupi-Luritja, Pipil, Pohnpeian, Polish, Portuguese, Potawatomi, Purepecha, Páez, Quechua, Romanian, Romansh, Rotokas, Rundi, Rwa, Samburu, Samoan, Sango, Sangu (Tanzania), Saramaccan, Sardinian, Scottish Gaelic, Secoya, Sena, Seri, Seselwa Creole French, Shambala, Shawnee,

Shipibo-Conibo, Shona, Shuar, Sicilian, Silesian, Slovak, Slovenian, Soga, Somali, Soninke, South Ndebele, Southern Aymara, Southern Qiangdong Miao, Southern Sami, Southern Sotho, Spanish, Sranan Tongo, Standard Estonian, Standard Latvian, Standard Malay, Sundanese, Swahili, Swati, Swedish, Swiss German, Tagalog, Tahitian, Taita, Tasawaq, Tedim Chin, Tetum, Tetun Dili, Tiv, Toba, Tok Pisin, Tokelau, Tonga (Tonga, Islands), Tonga (Zambia), Tosk Albanian, Totontepec Mixe, Tsonga, Tswana, Tumbuka, Turkish, Turkmen, Tuvalu, Tzeltal, Tzotzil, Uab Meto, Umbundu, Ume Sami, Upper Guinea Crioulo, Upper Sorbian, Venetian, Veps, Vietnamese, Võro, Walloon, Walser, Wangaaybuwan-Ngiyambaa, Waorani, Waray (Philippines), Warlpiri, Wayuu, Welsh, West Central Oromo, Western Abnaki, Western Frisian, Wik-Mungkan, Wiradjuri, Wolof, Xavánte, Xhosa, Yanesha', Yao, Yapese, Yindjibarndi, Yoruba, Yucateco, Zapotec, Zarma, Zulu, Záparo

Greek support

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