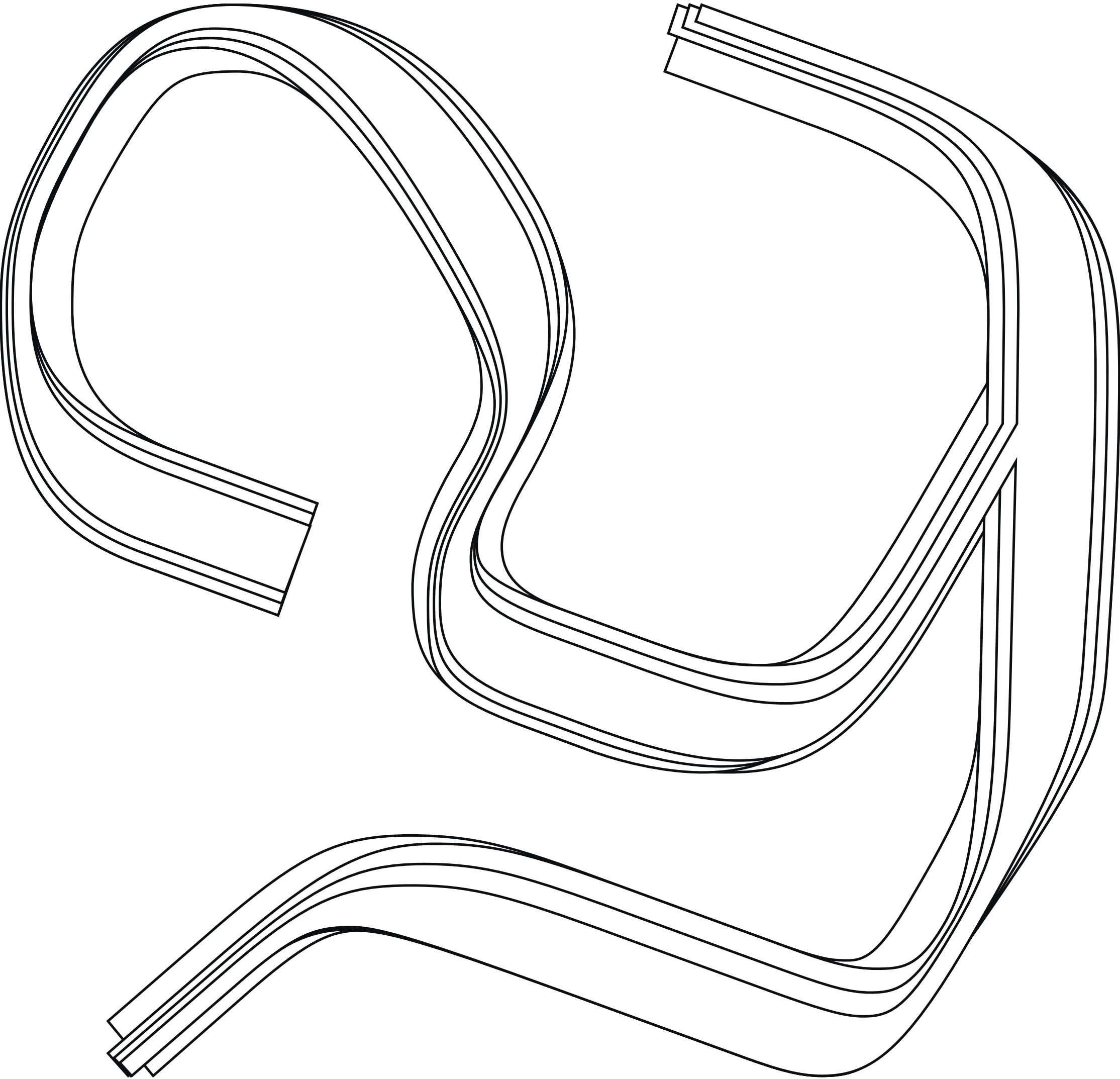Handwritten typeface
sketched with a broad
calligraphic nib

Kingfall

Designed by
Michael Rafailyk
in March 2024

Font family styles

Kingfall Aerial
Kingfall Light
Kingfall Blessed
Kingfall Dark
Kingfall Engraved
INITIALS

Kingfall Aerial

King was dead, to begin with.
There is no doubt whatever
about that. He fell in the battle
near the Old Black Mountains.
Wise ruler died forever.

King was dead, to begin with.
There is no doubt whatever
about that. He fell in the battle
near the Old Black Mountains.
Wise ruler died forever.

Kingfall Blessed

King was dead, to begin with. There is no doubt whatever about that. He fell in the battle near the Old Black Mountains. Wise ruler died forever.

Kingfall Dark

King was dead, to begin with. There is no doubt whatever about that. He fell in the battle near the Old Black Mountains. Wise ruler died forever.

Kingfall Engraved

King was dead, to begin with. There is no doubt whatever about that. He fell in the battle near the Old Black Mountains. Wise ruler died forever.

Kingfall Aerial

150 The Fall of the King named

96 The Fall of the King was named best Danish

48 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers

36 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende

24 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in

16 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant

14 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant Danish works of art, The Fall of the

10 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant Danish works of art, The Fall of the King was ranked alongside works by Hans Christian Andersen, Søren Kierkegaard, Karen Blixen and others. The Fall of the

8 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant Danish works of art, The Fall of the King was ranked alongside works by Hans Christian Andersen, Søren Kierkegaard, Karen Blixen and others. The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende

Kingfall Light

150 The Fall of the King named

96 The Fall of the King was named best Danish

48 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers

36 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende

24 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in

16 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant

14 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant Danish works of art, The Fall of the

10 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant Danish works of art, The Fall of the King was ranked alongside works by Hans Christian Andersen, Søren Kierkegaard, Karen Blixen and others. The Fall of the

8 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant Danish works of art, The Fall of the King was ranked alongside works by Hans Christian Andersen, Søren Kierkegaard, Karen Blixen and others. The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende

Kingfall Blessed

150 The Fall of the King named

96 The Fall of the King was named best Danish

48 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers

36 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende

24 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in

16 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant

14 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant Danish works of art, The Fall of the

10 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant Danish works of art, The Fall of the King was ranked alongside works by Hans Christian Andersen, Søren Kierkegaard, Karen Blixen and others. The Fall of the

8 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant Danish works of art, The Fall of the King was ranked alongside works by Hans Christian Andersen, Søren Kierkegaard, Karen Blixen and others. The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende

Kingfall Dark

150
The Fall of the King named

96
The Fall of the King was named best Danish

48
The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers

36
The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende

24
The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in

16
The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant

14
The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant Danish works of art, The Fall of the

10
The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant Danish works of art, The Fall of the King was ranked alongside works by Hans Christian Andersen, Søren Kierkegaard, Karen Blixen and others. The Fall of the

8
The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant Danish works of art, The Fall of the King was ranked alongside works by Hans Christian Andersen, Søren Kierkegaard, Karen Blixen and others. The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende

Kingfall Engraved

150 The Fall of the King named

96 The Fall of the King was named best Danish

48 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers

36 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende

24 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in

16 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant

14 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant Danish works of art, The Fall of the

10 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant Danish works of art, The Fall of the King was ranked alongside works by Hans Christian Andersen, Søren Kierkegaard, Karen Blixen and others. The Fall of the

8 The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende, independently of each other, in 1999 and was in 2006 included in the controversial Culture Canon published by the Ministry for Culture. On this list of significant Danish works of art, The Fall of the King was ranked alongside works by Hans Christian Andersen, Søren Kierkegaard, Karen Blixen and others. The Fall of the King was named best Danish novel of the 20th century by the newspapers Politiken and Berlingske Tidende

Scripts supported:
Latin, Greek, Cyrillic, Georgian,
Arabic, Hebrew

Languages supported:
490+

Greek

Σύγχρονοι βασιλιάδες

Ukrainian

Український літопис

Deutsch

Außergewöhnlich tag

Czech

Nejdůležitější přání

Vietnamese

Dầu bếp của nữ hoàng

Georgian

თუთნო და ქრაჩუცუეჯნი

Hebrew

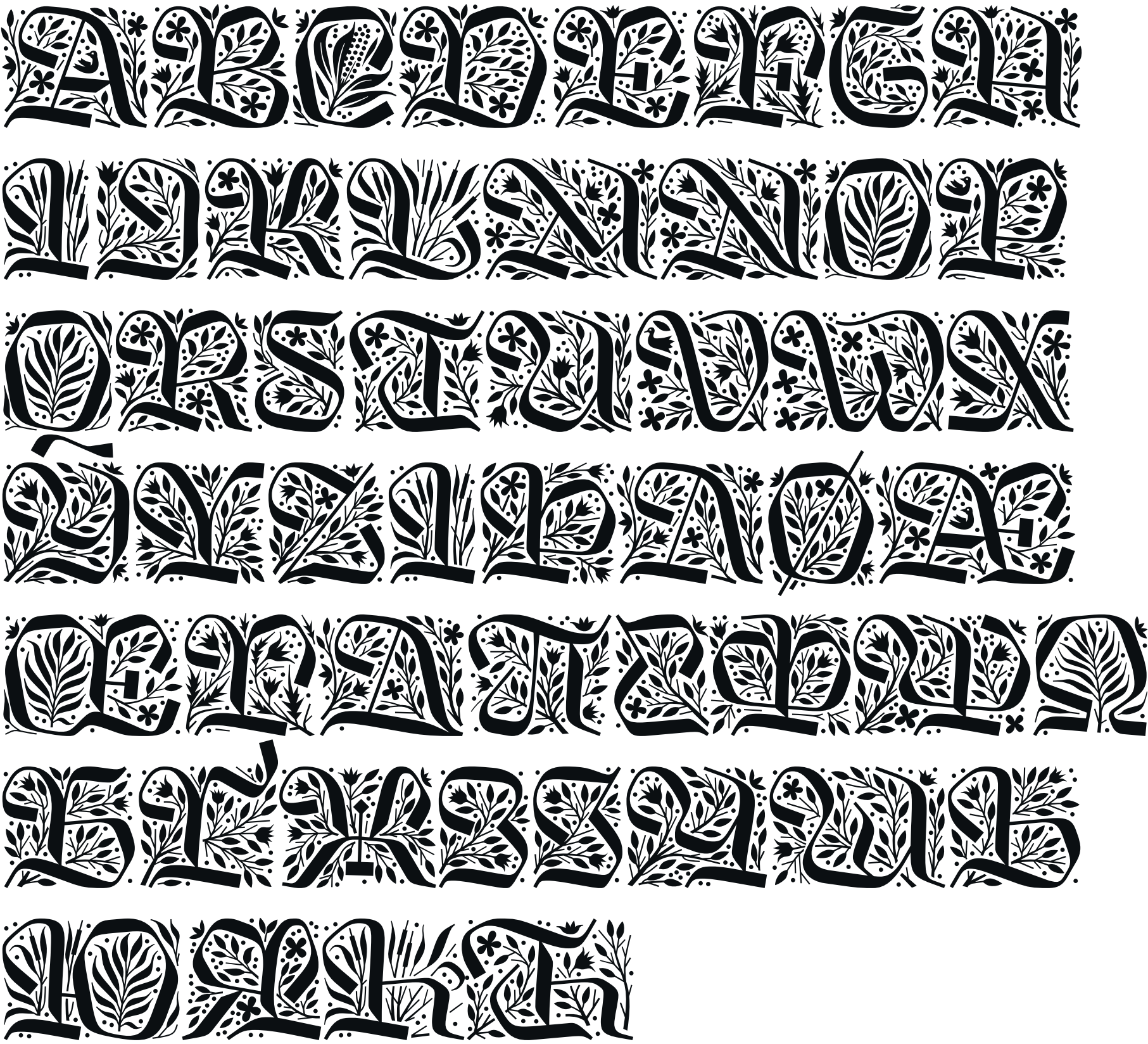סיפורים עתיקים על ירושלים

Arabic

الكثبان الرملية التي لا نهاية لها
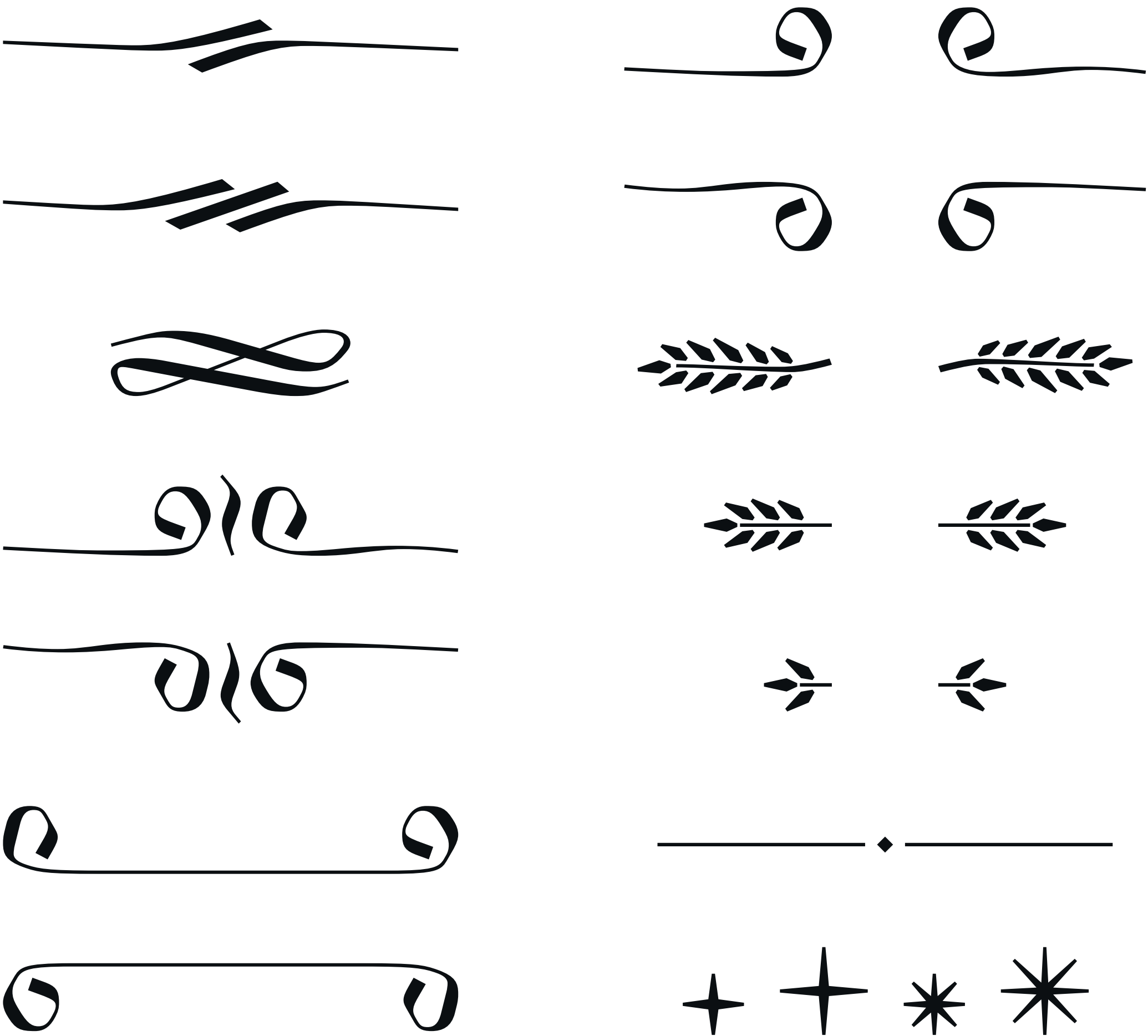
Supported languages

Abenaki, Abron, Acheron, Achinese, Achuar-Shiwiar, Adamawa Fulfulde, Adangme, Afar, Afrikaans (Latin), Aghem, Aguaruna, Aja, Akan, Albanian, Alsatian, Amahuaca, Amarakaeri, Amis, Andaandi (Dongolawi), Anuta, Ao Naga, Apinayé, Arabela, Arabic, Aragonese, Aranese, Aromanian, Arrernte, Arvanitic (Latin), Asháninka, Asturian, Asu, Atayal, Awa-Cuaiquer, Awetí, Aymara, Azerbaijani (Latin, Cyrillic), Baatonum, Bafia, Bagirmi Fulfulde, Balinese, Balkan Romani, Bambara (Latin), Baoulé, Bari, Basaa, Bashkir (Latin), Basque, Batak (Latin), Belarusian (Latin, Cyrillic), Bemba, Bena, Biali, Bikol, Bini, Bislama, Boko, Bora, Borgu Fulfulde, Bouna Kulango, Bosnian, Breton, Buginese (Latin), Bulgarian, Buryat, Bushi, Candoshi-Shapra, Cape Verdean Creole, Caquinte, Caribbean Hindustani, Cashibo-Cacataibo, Cashinahua, Catalan, Cebuano, Chachi, Chamorro, Chavacano, Chayahuita, Chechen, Chewa (Latin), Chickasaw, Chiga, Chiltepec Chinantec, Chokwe, Chuukese, Cimbrian, Cofán, Colognian, Cornish, Corsican, Creek (Muscogee), Croatian, Czech, Dagaare, Dagbani, Danish, Dawan, Dehu, Delaware, Dendi, Dholuo, Dimli, Dinka, Ditammari, Drehu, Duala, Dutch, Dungan, Dyula, Embu, English, Erzya, Ese Ejja, Esperanto, Estonian, Ewe, Ewondo, Falam Chin, Fanti, Faroese, Fijian, Filipino, Finnish, Folkspraak, Fon, French, Friulian, Frisian, Fula, Gagauz (Latin), Galician, Ga'anda, Garifuna, Gen, Genoese, Georgian, German, Gikuyu, Gilbertese, Gonja, Gooniyandi, Greek, Greenlandic (Kalaallisut), Guadeloupean Creole, Guarani, Gusii (Latin), Gwich'in, Haitian, Hakha Chin (Latin), Hän, Hani, Hausa (Latin), Hawaiian, Hiligaynon, Hebrew, Ho-Chunk, Hopi, Hotcąk (Latin), Huastec, Hungarian, Icelandic, Ido, Igbo (Latin), Ilocano, Indonesian, Interglossa, Interlingua, Irish, Istro-Romanian, Italian, Ixcatlán Mazatec, Jamaican, Javanese (Latin), Jèrriais, Jola, Kabuverdianu, Kabiyè, Kabuverdianu, Kabyle (Latin), Kaingang, Kako, Kala Lagaw Ya, Kalaallisut, Kalenjin, Kalmyk (Cyrillic), Kamba, Kanuri, Kaonde, Kapampangan (Latin), Kaqchikel, Karachay (Cyrillic), Karakalpak (Latin), Karelian, Kashubian, Kazakh, Kekchí, Kenzi, Khalkha (Cyrillic), Khasi, Khoekhoe, K'iche', Kikuyu, Kimbundu, Kinyarwanda (Ruanda), Kiribati, Kirmanjki, Kirundi (Rundi), Kissi, Kituba, Klingon, Kölsch, Kongo, Konzo, Koyra Chiini, Koyraboro Senni, Kpelle, Krio, Kuanyama, Kumyk, Kurdish, Kven Finnish, Kwasio, Kyrgyz (Cyrillic), Ladin, Ladino, Lakota, Lamnso', Langi, Latgalian, Latin, Latino sine Flexione, Latvian, Ligurian, Limba, Lingala, Lithuanian, Lobi, Lojban, Lombard, Low German, Lozi, Luba-Katanga, Luba-Lulua, Luo, Luxembourgish, Luyia, Maasai, Maasina Fulfulde, Macedonian, Machame, Madurese (Latin), Makhuwa, Makonde, Makwe, Malagasy (Latin), Malaysian Malay (Latin), Maltese, Mam, Maninkakan, Manx, Maore Comorian, Māori, Mapudungun, Marquesan, Marshallese, Masai, Matsés, Mauritian Creole, Mbelime, Megleno-Romanian, Mende, Meriam Mir, Meru, Meta' (Latin), Metlatónoc Mixtec, Mezquital Otomi, Mi'kmaq, Minangkabau, Mirandese, Mískito, Miyobe, Mizo, Mohawk, Moksha, Moldovan, Mongolian (Cyrillic), Montagnais, Montenegrin (Latin, Cyrillic), Mossi, Mundang, Munsee, Murrinh-Patha, Murui Huitoto, Mwani, Naga Pidgin, Nagamese Creole, Nahuatl, Nama, Nateni, Navajo, Ndebele, Ndonga, Neapolitan, Ngazidja Comorian, Ngiemboon, Ngiyambaa, Ngomba, Nigerian Fulfulde, Niuean, Nobiin, Nomatsiguenga, Noongar, Norwegian (Bokmål, Nynorsk), Novial, Nuer, Nyamwezi, Nyanja, Nyankole, Nyemba, Nzima, Occidental (Interlingue), Occitan, Ojitlán Chinantec, Old Icelandic, Old Norse, Onĕipŏt, Oromo, Oroqen, Oshiwambo (Ovambo), Ossetian (Latin, Cyrillic), Otuho, Páez, Palauan, Paluan, Pampanga, Papantla Totonac, Papiamentu, Pedi, Picard, Pichis Ashéninka, Piedmontese, Pijin, Pintupi-Luritja, Pipil, Pohnpeian, Polish, Portuguese, Potawatomi, Prussian, Pulaar, Pular, Purepecha, Qiandong Miao, Quechua, Rarotongan, Romani, Romanian, Romansh, Rombo, Rotokas, Russian, Rusyn, Rwa, Sakha, Samburu, Sami (Inari, Lule, Northern, Southern, Pite, Skolt, Ume), Samoan, Sango, Sangu, Saramaccan, Sardinian, Scottish Gaelic, Secoya, Sena, Serbian, Seri, Seychellois Creole, Shambala, Sharanahua, Shawnee, Shilluk, Shipibo-Conibo, Shona, Shuar, Sicilian, Silesian, Siona, Slovak, Slovene (Slovenian), Slovio (Latin), Soga, Somali, Soninke, Sorbian (Lower, Upper), Sotho (Nothern, Southern), Spanish, Sranan, Sukuma, Sundanese (Latin), Susu, Swahili, Swazi, Swedish, Swiss German, Tachelhit (Latin), Tagalog, Tahitian, Taita, Tajik (Cyrillic), Talysh, Tasawaq, Tatar (Cyrillic, Latin), Tedim Chin, Teso, Tetum, Ticuna, Timne, Tiv, Toba, Tojolabal, Tok Pisin, Tokelauan, Tonga, Tongan, Tosk, Totontepec Mixe, Tsafiki, Tshiluba, Tsonga, Tswana, Tumbuka, Turkish, Turkmen (Latin, Cyrillic), Tuvaluan, Tuvan, Twi, Tzeltal, Tzotzil, Uab Meto, Ukrainian, Ulithian, Umbundu, Urarina, Uyghur (Cyrillic), Uzbek (Latin, Cyrillic), Vai, Venda, Venetian, Veps, Vietnamese, Volapük, Võro, Vunjo, Waama, Waci Gbe, Wallisian, Walloon, Walser, Wangaaybuwan-Ngiyambaa, Waorani, Waray, Warlpiri, Wasa, Wayuu, Welsh, Wik-Mungkan, Wiradjuri, Wolof (Latin), Xavante, Xhosa, Xwela Gbe, Yagua, Yanesha', Yangben, Yanomamö, Yao, Yapese, Yindjibarndi, Yoruba (Latin), Yucateco, Záparo, Zapotec, Zarma, Zazaki, Zulu, Zuni.

Kingfall Initials family style contains floral
decorated versions of the uppercase letters

The font contains a set of 22 decorative elements
for designing book chapters

Henry the Fowler, Duke of Saxony

Henry the Fowler (German: Heinrich der Vogler or Heinrich der Finkler; Latin: Henricus Auceps) (c. 876 – 2 July 936) was the Duke of Saxony from 912 and the King of East Francia from 919 until his death in 936. As the first non-Frankish king of East Francia, he established the Ottonian dynasty of kings and emperors, and he is generally considered to be the founder of the medieval German state, known until then as East Francia. An avid hunter, he obtained the epithet "the Fowler" because he was allegedly fixing his birding nets when messengers arrived to inform him that he was to be king.

He was born into the Liudolfing line of Saxon dukes. His father Otto I of Saxony died in 912 and was succeeded by Henry. The new duke launched a rebellion against the king of East Francia, Conrad I of Germany, over the rights to lands in the Duchy of Thuringia. They reconciled in 915 and on his deathbed in 918, Conrad recommended Henry as the next king, considering the duke the only one who could hold the kingdom together in the face of internal revolts and external Magyar raids.

Stylistic Sets

Contextual Alternates

Standard Ligatures

The Herald of Devon

A drunk sailor started a fight near the pear. Now he needs a priest, and the others need a doctor

Libertalia was a legendary free colony founded by pirates led by Captain Misson, although most historians have expressed doubts over its existence outside of literature. Libertalia got its name from the Latin word liberi which means "free". Misson's idea was to have his society be one in which people of all colours, creeds, and beliefs were to be free of any scrutiny. He wanted to give the people of Libertalia their own demonym, not one of a past country of origin. Historian and activist Marcus Rediker describes the pirates as follows:

These pirates who settled in Libertalia would be "vigilant Guardians of the People's Rights and Liberties"; they would stand as "Barriers against the Rich and Powerful" of their day. By waging war on behalf of "the Oppressed" against the "Oppressors," they would see that "Justice was equally distributed."

The pirates were against the authoritarian institutions of their day, including monarchies, slavery, institutional religion, and the abuses associated with wealth. Like some historically documented pirates, they practiced direct democracy, where the people as a whole held the authority to make laws and rules, and also used systems of councils composed of delegates who were supposed to think of themselves as "comrades" of the general population, not rulers. They created a new language for their colony and operated a socialist economy.

According to the account in A General History of the Pyrates, Misson was French, born in Provence, and it was while he was in Rome on leave from the French warship Victoire that he lost his faith, disgusted by the decadence of the Papal Court. In Rome he ran into Caraccioli – a "lewd Priest" who over the course of long voyages with little to do but talk, gradually converted Misson and a sizeable portion of the rest of the crew to his way of thinking:

he fell upon Government, and shew'd, that every Man was born free, and had as much Right to what would support him, as to the Air he respired... that the vast Difference betwixt Man and Man, the one wallowing in Luxury, and the other in the most pinching Necessity, was owing only to Avarice and Ambition on the one Hand, and a pusillanimous Subjection on the other.

Embarking on a career of piracy, the 200 strong crew of the Victoire called upon Misson to be their captain. They shared the wealth of the ship, deciding "all should be in common."

The consensus of modern scholarship is that Libertalia (or Libertatia) was not a real place, but a work of fiction. Journalist Kevin Rushby toured the area seeking descendants of pirate inhabitants without success, noting "others have tried and failed many times". There were pirate settlements on and around Madagascar, on which Libertalia may have been based: Abraham Samuel at Port Dauphin, Adam Baldridge at Ile Ste.-Marie, and James Plaintain at Ranter Bay were all ex-pirates who founded trading posts and towns. These locations appear frequently in official accounts and letters from the period, while Libertalia appears only in Johnson's General History, Volume 2. Johnson writes about the overall set up of Libertalia. The settlement was purported to have an elevated fort on each side of the harbor with 40 guns in each fort, from the Portuguese. Below the fort, under the protection of the forts, was where the living quarters along with the rest of the town was located. Libertalia was located roughly 13 miles east-south-east of the nearest town.

Captain Charles Johnson was the British author of the 1724 book A General History of the Robberies and Murders of the most notorious Pyrates, whose identity remains a mystery. No record exists of a captain by this name, and "Captain Charles Johnson" is generally considered a pen name for one of London's writer-publishers. Some scholars have suggested that the author was actually Daniel Defoe, but this is disputed.

A prime source for the biographies of many well known pirates of the era, Johnson gave an almost mythical status to the more colourful characters, and it is likely that the author used considerable artistic licence in his accounts of pirate conversations. First appearing in Charles Rivington's shop in London, the book sold so well that by 1726, an enlarged fourth edition had appeared. English naval historian David Cordingly writes: "It has been said, and there seems no reason to question this, that Captain Johnson created the modern conception of pirates."

Johnson's identity is unknown, but he demonstrates a knowledge of the sailor's speech and life, suggesting that he could have been an actual sea captain. He could also have been a professional writer using a pseudonym who was well versed in the sea. If this is true, the name may have been chosen to reflect playwright Charles Johnson, who had a play called The Successful Pyrate performed in 1712. The play addressed the career of Henry Every, and it had been something of a scandal for seeming to praise a criminal. Following the book, many biographies and catalogs of criminals were published, including catalogs of highwaymen and prostitutes. This theory suggests that the "Charles Johnson" of the pirate catalog was merely taking part in a burgeoning industry in criminal biography.

The author has remained unknown in spite of numerous attempts