

Alizé

*A three-weight typeface inspired by
sweeping 16th century chancery italics.*

DESIGNED BY

Tom Grace

YEAR

2009

Alizé is Tom Grace's three-weight typeface inspired by the chancery italic of the 16th century and named for the easterly trade winds that blow through from Africa to the Caribbean. It is a high-contrast face created with syncopations in axes and proportions, and with subtle irregularities which look handmade. These qualities form a lively and delicate weave suitable for setting a single word, a special expression, or a short block of prose.

The family does not contain an unslanted roman, but instead promotes the italic as the primary style in keeping with common printing conventions of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Historically, the italic lowercase predates inclined capitals by several decades, so as a nod to this typographic evolution Alizé's capitals, small capitals, and figures are slightly inclined to match the energy of the lowercase. The low x-height and long ascenders and descenders – features associated with purposefulness, finesse, and luxury – are reminiscent of the Venetian-style italic, but are further emphasised. Unlike the Venetian italic, however, Alizé has a sharp slope, giving a prominent sweep across the page, similar to its trade winds namesake. The complete Alizé family, along with our entire catalogue, has been optimised for today's varied screen uses.

STYLES

Regular

Demi

Bold

Otočka

Craft

Piekfijn

Harmonies

THE BMC HAS SEEN DRAMATIC GROWTH AND NOW HAS

2006 Bourdeaux

House wins a 2nd time; 4♠ to 6♥

Oaxaca

The persian ceramics of Louis XIV

tranquil valleys

The pyramids of Giza continue to attract thousands every year.

was it 1946 or 2004?

FINE DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES

BOLD 55PT

RHYTHM & Reaction

BOLD 50PT

RHYTHM & Reaction

BOLD 45PT

RHYTHM & Reaction

BOLD 35PT

RHYTHM & Reaction

BOLD 30/36PT

‘Rhythm & Reaction’ gets under the skin of a British love affair with American jazz. Jazz first came to Britain as a visual and cultural style — rather than as a musical form, writes John L. Walters.

REGULAR 25/30PT

*And now I was on my journey, in a pair of thick boots
and with a hazel stick in my hand. Naturally, I was
going to London, which lay a hundred miles to the east;*

DEMI 25/30PT

*And now I was on my journey, in a pair of thick boots
and with a hazel stick in my hand. Naturally, I was
going to London, which lay a hundred miles to the east;*

BOLD 25/30PT

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REGULAR 18/22PT

Whenever Henry Wilt took the dog for a walk, or, to be more accurate, when the dog took him, or, to be exact, when Mrs Wilt told them both to go and take themselves out of the house so that she could do her yoga exercises, he always took the same route. In fact the dog followed the route and Wilt followed the dog. They went down

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REGULAR 10/13PT

As might have been foreseen, Franconia proved to be an excellent place in which to study the difficult family of flycatchers. All our common eastern Massachusetts species were present — the kingbird, the phoebe, the wood pewee, and the least flycatcher — and with them the crested flycatcher (not common), the olive-sided, the traill, and the yellow-bellied. The phoebe-like cry of the traill was to be heard constantly from the hotel piazza. The yellow-bellied seemed to be confined to deep and rather swampy woods in the valley, and to the mountain-side forests; being most numerous on Mount La-

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GERMAN 11/13PT

Im speziellen Sinn bezeichnet das Wort Sprache eine bestimmte Einzelsprache wie Deutsch, Japanisch oder Swahili etc. Die gesprochenen Sprachen der Menschheit werden gemäß ihrer genetischen Verwandtschaft in Sprachfamilien gegliedert. Jede einzelne Sprache wird dabei anhand der sogenannten Language Codes nach den ISO-639-Teilnormen international eindeutig klassifiziert. Von den heute rund 6500 gezählten Einzelsprachen – laut Na-

PORTUGUESE 11/13PT

Linguagem pode se referir tanto à capacidade especificamente humana para aquisição e utilização de sistemas complexos de comunicação, quanto a uma instância específica de um sistema de comunicação complexo. O estudo científico da linguagem, em qualquer um de seus sentidos, é chamado linguística. Atualmente, entre 3000 e 6000 línguas são usadas pela espécie humana, e um número muito maior era usado no passado. As línguas naturais

TURKISH 11/13PT

İnsanlar arasındaki anlaşmayı sağlayan bir araç olarak tanımlanabilir. Bu bağlamda dil, kelimelerden oluşan, yani vücut dili gibi sözlü olmayan iletişim biçimlerinin yanı sıra insanların en etkili iletişim şekli olan sözlü iletişimi tanımlar. Dil, ses dalgaları aracılığıyla akustik olarak ve kelimeler aracılığıyla veya işaret dilinde olduğu gibi işaretler aracılığıyla görsel olarak aktarılır (“İşaret dili” ile karşılaştırınız). Ayrıca dokunma vasıtasyyla

ICELANDIC 11/13PT

Mál er kerfi merkja, tákna, hljóða og örða sem notuð eru saman til þess að lýsa hugtökum, hugmyndum, merkingum og hugsunum. Málfræðingar eru þeir sem að rannsaka mál, en í nútímanum var málfræði fyrst kynnt sem vísindagrein af Ferdinand de Saussure. Þeir sem að tala mál, eða nota það á annan hátt, eru taldir með sem bluti af málsamfélagi þess máls. Tungumál er hugtak sérstaklega notað um þau mál sem að hafa hljóðkerfi. Fjölmög

FRENCH 11/13PT

Les gestes sont la méthode de communication la plus connue, utilisée par diverses espèces dont l'ensemble des primates. C'est également le cas des abeilles et leurs danses: lorsqu'une abeille exploratrice revient vers sa ruche après avoir trouvé une source de nectar, elle peut effectuer une danse en rond indiquant que cette source se situe à moins de 50 mètres, ou une danse en huit indiquant que cette source est plus lointaine. De plus, la vitesse et la durée de

NORWEGIAN 11/13PT

Et språk er et dynamisk sett av synlige, hørbare eller følbare symboler for kommunikasjon og elementer som brukes for å manipulere dem. Språk kan også henvisе til bruken av slike systemer som et generelt fenomen. Eksempler på språk er naturlig språk (menneskelige enkeltspråk, for eksempel norsk), kunstige språk (for eksempel esperanto) og programmeringsspråk (for eksempel Java). Menneskespråk omtes vanligvis som naturlige språk,

SWEDISH 11/13PT

Språk eller tungomål är en del av olika system för kommunikation, som används av människor och som vi börjar tillägna stora bitar av redan under våra första levnadsår. Barn lär sig använda språk lika naturligt, som de lär sig att gå. Språket kommuniceras exempelvis via talat språk, teckenspråk, kognitioner och skrift, som är bärare av språk i en rad olika kommunikationssystem. Begreppet språk har två nära sammanbundna men ändå separata

SPANISH 11/13PT

Un lenguaje (del provenzal lenguatge y del latín lingua) es un sistema de comunicación estructurado para el que existe un contexto de uso y ciertos principios combinatorios formales. Existen contextos tanto naturales como artificiales. Desde un punto de vista más amplio, el lenguaje indica una característica común a los humanos y a otros animales (animales no simbólicos) para expresar sus experiencias y comunicarlas a otros mediante el uso

CZECH 11/13PT

Vědecký obor zabývající se zkoumáním jazyka se nazývá lingvistika. Otázky týkající se filosofie jazyka byly pokládány již ve starověkém Řecku, byly zde otázky typu zda mohou slova reprezentovat zkušenosť nebo motivovanost obsahu slov, konkrétními památkami jsou například Platónovy dialogy Gorgias a Faidros. Ještě časnějším dokladem uvažování o jazyku jsou gramatiky sanskrtu, nejranejší záznamy o kodifikaci liturgického jazyka a uspořá-

ITALIAN 11/13PT

Il linguaggio, in linguistica, è il complesso definito di suoni, gesti e movimenti attraverso il quale si attiva un processo di comunicazione. La facoltà di rappresentare mentalmente un significato è presente in molte specie di animali, tra le quali l'essere umano. La capacità di elaborare e produrre un linguaggio verbale, nell'uomo, si è sviluppata a seguito di mutamenti strutturali della cavità orale. In particolare l'arrabbiamento dell'ugola ha reso l'essere umano

POLISH 11/13PT

Język służy do przedstawiania rzeczywistości dotyczącej przedmiotów, czynności czy abstrakcyjnych pojęć za pomocą znaków. Zbiór znaków w języku jest otwarty. Wynika to z faktu, że znakiem językowym jest każdy tekst, każda sformułowana wypowiedź, posiadająca znaczenie. Jednostka posługująca się językiem może więc za pomocą jego systemu tworzyć nieskończoną liczbę nowych znaków, także takich, z którymi nigdy się wcześniej nie zetknęła.

FINNISH 11/13PT

Kieli on järjestelmä, jossa ihmisen ilmaisee ajatuksensa kielellisillä merkeillä, abstraktioilla. Näitä merkkejä nimittää kielellisiksi ilmauksiksi. Puhutuissa kielissä kuuluvia (auditiivisia) merkkejä tuotetaan puhe-elimillä. Kirjoitetussa kielessä kielelliset ilmaukset ovat tehty silmin nähtäväksi eli luettaviksi. Viitotuissa kielissä kielelliset ilmaukset ovat visuaalisia, eivät auditioisia. Eri kieliä tutkii kielitiede. Kognitiotiede tutkii kielitähien

SMALL CAPS

«Para texto?»
1708 A–b Ende H@I

«PARA TEXTO?»
I708 A–B ENDE H@I

ALL SMALL CAPS

«Para texto?»
1708 A–b Ende H@I

«PARA TEXTO?»
I708 A–B ENDE H@I

ALL CAPS

«Para texto?»
1708 A–b [Ende] H@I

«PARA TEXTO?»
I708 A–B [ENDE] H@I

LIGATURES

Affiliate, final, fjord, offkey

Affiliate, final, fjord, offkey

DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

Häckeln, contact, estanø, this

Häckeln, contact, estanø, this

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE (DEFAULT)

0123456789\$€£¥ƒ%‰

0123456789\$€£¥ƒ%‰

PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES

0123456789\$€£¥ƒ%‰

0123456789\$€£¥ƒ%‰

TABULAR OLDSTYLE FIGURES

0123456789\$€£¥ƒ

0123456789\$€£¥ƒ

TABULAR LINING FIGURES

0123456789\$€£¥ƒ

0123456789\$€£¥ƒ

NUMERATOR/DENOMINATOR

345/678, 89/120

345/678, 89/120

FRACTIONS

1/4 1/2 3/4

1/4 1/2 3/4

SUPERIOR/INFERIOR

H₂O xb₈y₃₊₅aIndex

H₂O xb₈y³⁺⁵aIndex

ORDINALS

1st 2nd 3rd Mlle 2^e 85th Ma No

1st 2nd 3rd M^{ll^e} 2^e 85th M^a N^o

HISTORICAL FORMS

That is the question

That if the question

STYLISTIC SET O1 (ALTERNATIVE FIGURE 1)

I I I 1 ^I I I 1½ ¼

I I I 1 ^I I I 1½ ¼

STYLISTIC SET O3 (MUSIC SIGNS & SYMBOLS)

< = > W X Y Z W X Y Z

b ♭ # ♠ ♣ ♤ ♦ ♩ ♪ ♫

STYLISTIC SET O4 (DOTLESS LETTER FORMS)

ij

ij

TURKISH/AZERI/CRIMEAN TATAR

Kirtasiye, kirtasiye, KIRTASIYE

Kirtasiye, KIRTASIYE, KIRTASIYE

SUPPORTED LATIN LANGUAGES

Abenaki, Afaan Oromo, Afar, Afrikaans, Albanian, Alsatian, Amis, Anuta, Aragonese, Aranese, Aromanian, Arrernte, Arvanitic (Latin), Asturian, Atayal, Aymara, 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, Gwich'in, Haitian Creole, Hän, Hawaiian, Hiligaynon, Hopi, Hotçak (Latin), Hungarian, Icelandic, Ido, Ilocano, Indonesian, Interglossa, Interlingua, Irish, Istro-Romanian, Italian, Jamaican, Javanese (Latin), Jèrriais, , Kala Lagaw Ya, Kapampangan (Latin), Kaqchikel, Karakalpak (Latin), Karelian (Latin), Kashubian, Kikongo, Kinyarwanda, Kiribati, Kirundi, Kurdish (Latin), Ladin, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Lojban, Lombard, Low Saxon, Luxembourgish, Maasai, Makhuwa, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Māori, Marquesan, Megleno-Romanian, Meriam Mir, Mirandese, Mohawk, Moldovan, Montagnais, Montenegrin, Murrinh-Patha, Nagamese Creole, Ndebele, Neapolitan, Ngiyambaa, Niuean, Noongar, Norwegian, Novial, Occidental, Occitan, Oshiwambo, Ossetian (Latin), Palauan, Papiamento, Piedmontese, Polish, Portuguese, Potawatomi, Q'eqchi', Quechua, Rarotongan, Romanian, Romansh, Rotokas, Sami, Samoan, Sango, Saramaccan, Sardinian, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian (Latin), Seri, Seychellois Creole, Shawnee, Shona, Sicilian, Silesian, Slovak, Slovenian, Slovio (Latin), Somali, Sorbian, Sotho, 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, Zulu, Zuni, ...

EXTENDED TYPOGRAPHIC FEATURES

All small caps, basic ligatures, case-sensitive forms, class kerning, contextual alternates, discretionary ligatures, denominators & numerators, fractions, alternative fractions, historical forms, 5 sets of figures (oldstyle numerals, lining figures, proportional figures, tabular figures, and small caps), localised forms, ordinals, ornaments, small capitals, small capitals from capitals, stylistic sets (SS01, SS02, SS03, etc), superiors & inferiors, ...

THE DESIGNERS

For over a decade **Tom Grace** has refined his craft of creating and optimizing letterforms and typefaces. He has designed and developed over 700 font styles, many of them for Cyrillic and other non-Latin writing systems. His work has earned distinctions for excellence, reinforcing his reputation as a go-to letterform specialist for design agencies and type foundries alike.

Tom also teaches, lectures, and consults on letterform design and development. Apart from design, Tom is an avid musician.

Tom has published Alizé, Givry, and Iskra with TypeTogether.

CREDITS

Lead design and concept
Tom Grace

Graphic design
Elena Veguillas

Copywriting
Joshua Farmer

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For further information, samples, and ordering, please visit www.type-together.com.

ALIZÉ

Design: Tom Grace

www.type-together.com/alize-font

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TEXT CREDITS

As I walked out one midsummer morning,

by Laurie Lee (London, 1969).

Wilt, by Tom Sharpe (1976).

Foot-path way, by Bradford Torrey (Boston, 1892).

'Rhythm & Reaction' gets under the skin of a British love affair with American jazz, in *Eye Magazine* blog.

[Wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org).

ABOUT THIS SPECIMEN

This specimen has been set using Ebony Light, and Ebony Bold.

If you print this specimen, please be kind with the environment and consider printing only the pages you need.