

01/10

# Wermut

Release 05. 02. 2016  
Designers Vyacheslav Kirilenko & Gayaneh Bagdasaryan  
Styles 2  
Format OTF, TTF, WOFF, SVG, EOT

Opentype Features Proportional Lining  
Tabular Lining  
Proportional Oldstyle  
Stylistic Alternates  
Case Sensitive  
Arrows

Languages Afrikaans, Azerbaijani, Basque, Belarusian,  
Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Croatian, Czech,  
Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish,  
French, Gaelic, German, Hungarian, Icelandic,  
Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Kazakh, Latvian,  
Lithuanian, Maltese, Norwegian, Portuguese,  
Polish, Romanian, Russian, Sami, Serbian,  
Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish,  
Turkish, Ukrainian, Walloon

Codepage Latin 1  
Latin 2: Eastern Europe  
Cyrillic  
Turkish  
Windows Baltic

Wermut Regular  
*Wermut Italic*



04/10

Open Type Features (off/on)

Case Sensitive	{H} ĩHi «H» OSLO—ROME	{H} ĩHi «H» OSLO—ROME
Tabular Lining	20.508	20.508
Oldstyle	10.508	10.508
Fraction	25/6 59/100	25/6 59/100
Numerators, Denominators	182 142	18 <sup>2</sup> 14 <sub>2</sub>
Superscript, Subscript	West2 H2O	West <sup>2</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O
Ordinals	1 <sup>ao</sup>	1 <sup>ao</sup>
Stylistic Alternates (Set 1)	Unequal	Unequal
Stylistic Alternates (Set 2)	A->Z	A→Z
Stylistic Alternates (Set 3)	(8)	⑧
Stylistic Alternates (Set 4)	(8)	Ⓢ

05/10

Regular

48 points, 50 leading

The Norwegian  
historian Yngvar  
Nielsen was  
commissioned

36 points, 40 leading

The Norwegian his-  
torian Yngvar Nielsen  
was commissioned by  
the Norwegian govern-  
ment in 1889 to

24 points, 28 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar  
Nielsen was commissioned by the  
Norwegian government in 1889 to  
determine this question in order to  
settle the contemporary question of  
Sami land rights. He concluded that  
the Sami had lived no further south

06/10	Regular	
14 points, 18.5 leading	<p>The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered by</p>	
12 points, 16 leading	<p>The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a Sami presence in Southern Norway in</p>	
9 points, 12 leading	<p>The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic</p>	<p>and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a Sami presence in Southern Norway in the Middle Ages, has increased. These includes foundations in Lesja, in Vang in Valdres and in Hol and Ål in Hallingdal. Proponents of the Sami interpretations of these finds assume a mixed populations of Norse and Sami people in the mountainous areas of Southern Norway in the Middle Ages. Up to around 1500 the Sami were mainly fishermen and trappers, usually in a combination, leading a nomadic lifestyle decided by the migrations of the reindeer. Around 1500, due to excessive hunting, again provoked by the fact that the Sami had to</p>

07/10	Regular	
German, French 9 points, 12 leading	<p>Er warf sich auf sein Bett und nahm vom Waschtisch einen schönen Apfel, den er sich gestern abend für das Frühstück vorbereitet hatte. Jetzt war er sein einziges Frühstück und jedenfalls, wie er sich beim ersten großen Bissen versicherte, viel besser, als das Frühstück aus dem schmutzigen Nachtcafé gewesen wäre, das er durch die Gnade der Wächter hätte bekommen können. Er fühlte sich wohl und zuversichtlich, in der Bank versäumte er zwar heute vormittag seinen Dienst, aber das war bei der verhältnismäßig hohen Stellung, die er dort einnahm, leicht entschuldigt. Sollte er die wirkliche Entschuldigung anführen? Er dachte es zu tun, Würde man ihm nicht glauben, was in diesem Fall begreiflich war, so konnte</p>	<p>Ma mère, quand il fut question d'avoir pour la première fois M. de Norpois à dîner, ayant exprimé le regret que le Professeur Cottard fût en voyage et qu'elle-même eût entièrement cessé de fréquenter Swann, car l'un et l'autre eussent sans doute intéressé l'ancien Ambassadeur, mon père répondit qu'un convive éminent, un savant illustre, comme Cottard, ne pouvait jamais mal faire dans un dîner, mais que Swann, avec son ostentation, avec sa manière de crier sur les toits ses moindres relations, était un vulgaire esbrouffeur que le Marquis de Norpois eût sans doute trouvé selon son expression, «puant». Or cette réponse de mon père demande quelques mots d'explication, certaines personnes se souvenant peut-être d'un Cottard bien médiocre</p>
Danish, Spanish 9 points, 12 leading	<p>Dersom der ingen evig Bevidsthed var i et Meneske, dersom der til Grund for Alt kun laae en vildt gjærende Magt, der vridende sig i dunkle Lidenskaber frembragte Alt, hvad der var stort og hvad der var ubetydeligt, dersom en bundløs Tomhed, aldrig mættet, skjulte sig under Alt, hvad var da Livet Andet end Fortvivlelse? Dersom det forholdt sig saaledes, dersom der intet helligt Baand var, der sammenknyttede Menne-skeheden, dersom den ene Slægt stod op efter den anden som Løvet i Skoven, dersom den ene Slægt afløste den anden som Fuglesangen i Skoven, dersom Slægten gik gennem Verden, som Skibet gaer gennem Havet, som Veiret gennem Ørkenen, en tankeløs og ufrugtbar Gjærning, dersom en evig Glemsel altid hung-</p>	<p>Muchos años después, frente al pelotón de fusilamiento, el coronel Aureliano Buendía había de recordar aquella tarde remota en que su padre lo llevó a conocer el hielo. Macondo era entonces una aldea de veinte casas de barro y cañabrava construidas a la orilla de un río de aguas diáfanas que se precipitaban por un lecho de piedras pulidas, blancas y enormes como huevos prehistóricos. El mundo era tan reciente, que muchas cosas carecían de nombre, y para mencionarlas había que señalarlas con el dedo. Todos los años, por el mes de marzo, una familia de gitanos desarrapados plantaba su carpa cerca de la aldea, y con un grande alboroto de pitos y timbales daban a conocer los nuevos inventos. Primero llevaron el imán. Un gitano corpulento,</p>
Czech, Russian 9 points, 12 leading	<p>Pocítil tehdy nevysvětlitelnou lásku k té téměř neznámé dívce; zdálo se mu, že je to dítě, které někdo položil do ošatky vytřené smolou a poslal po vodě řeky, aby ji Tomáš vylovil na břeh své postele. Zůstala u něho týden, než se uzdravila, a pak zase odjela do svého města vzdáleného dvě stě kilometrů od Prahy. A tehdy přišla ta chvíle, o které jsem mluvil a která mi připadá jako klíč k jeho životu: stoj í u okna, dívá se do dvora na zdi protěj ších činžáků a přemýšlí: Má ji pozvat do Prahy natrvalo? Bá l se té odpověd-nosti. Kdyby ji teď k sobě pozval, přijela by za ním, aby mu nabídla celý svůj život. Anebo se jí už nemá hlásit? To by znamenalo, že Tereza zů-stane servírkou v restauraci jednoho zapadlého města a on jí už nikdy neuvidí. Chtěl, aby za ním</p>	<p>Сам Кречмар не только не был Магде противен — он даже нравился ей. У него была мягкая, благородная наружность, от него веяло душистым тальком и хорошим табаком. Разумеется, густое счастье её первой любви было неповторимо. Она запрещала себе вспоминать Мюллера, меловую бледность его щёк, горячий мясистый рот, длинные, всепонимающие руки. Когда она всё-таки вспоминала, как он покинул её, ей сразу опять хотелось выпрыгнуть из окна или открыть газовый кран. Кречмар мог до некоторой степени успокоить её, утолить жар, — как те прохладные листья подорожника, которые так приятно прикладывать к воспалённому месту. А кроме всего — Кречмар был не толь-</p>

08/10

Italic

48 points, 50 leading

*The Norwegian  
historian Yngvar  
Nielsen was  
commissioned*

36 points, 40 leading

*The Norwegian historian  
Yngvar Nielsen was  
commissioned by the  
Norwegian government in  
1889 to determine this*

24 points, 28 leading

*The Norwegian historian Yngvar Niels-  
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- 09/10 Italic
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10/10

Italic

German, French  
9 points, 12 leading

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Danish, Spanish  
9 points, 12 leading

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*Muchos años después, frente al pelotón de fusilamiento, el coronel Aureliano Buendía había de recordar aquella tarde remota en que su padre lo llevó a conocer el hielo. Macondo era entonces una aldea de veinte casas de barro y cañabrava construidas a la orilla de un río de aguas diáfanas que se precipitaban por un lecho de piedras pulidas, blancas y enormes como huevos prehistóricos. El mundo era tan reciente, que muchas cosas carecían de nombre, y para mencionarlas había que señalarlas con el dedo. Todos los años, por el mes de marzo, una familia de gitanos desarraigados plantaba su carpa cerca de la aldea, y con un grande alboroto de pitos y timbales daban a conocer los nuevos inventos. Primero llevaron el imán. Un gitano corpulento, de barba montaraz*

Czech, Russian  
9 points, 12 leading

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*Сам Кречмар не только не был Магде противен — он даже нравился ей. У него была мягкая, благородная наружность, от него веяло душистым тальком и хорошим табаком. Разумеется, густое счастье её первой любви было неповторимо. Она запрещала себе вспоминать Мюллера, меловую бледность его щёк, горячий мясистый рот, длинные, всепонимающие руки. Когда она всё-таки вспоминала, как он покинул её, ей сразу опять хотелось выпрыгнуть из окна или открыть газовый кран. Кречмар мог до некоторой степени успокоить её, утолить жар, — как те прохладные листья подорожника, которые так приятно прикладывать к воспалённому месту. А кроме всего — Кречмар был не только прочно богат,*