



2023

TT Wellingtons

TT Wellingtons is a Humanist sans serif with forms closely connected to the movement of the broad nib. Soft letter lines of the updated typeface, a feature of English Humanist typefaces of the XX century, look relevant and lively in contemporary design projects.

The 2023 edition of TT Wellingtons is a font designed with new technical requirements in mind.

→ Expanded character set.

We've added 358 new characters into each font style, increasing the number of characters to 913. The characters of the expanded Cyrillic and Latin writing systems, new currency symbols, characters with diacritical marks, and arrows have been added as well.

→ Updated set of OpenType features.

The font now includes 35 functional and designer-friendly features, including stylistic alternates and localization features.

→ More languages.

The new version supports more than 230 languages.

→ Variable font.

It is now possible to create a unique style by altering the font on two axes of variation: weight and slant. The font family includes 19 styles: 9 roman, 9 italic, and the variable font.

→ New contours.

We have carefully examined the letterforms in all font styles to enhance the overall balance of the font. In the new version, we have improved the shapes of the terminals and cuts, for example, in the characters a, c, g, j, y, and figure 2. Additionally, we have standardized the contrast of the characters in all font styles. And to some characters, like b, d, q, or p, we added Humanist features by working on ligatures.

→ New diacritic.

The new characters with diacritical marks have a more aesthetic look and have become more convenient to work with.

→ New forms.

Some characters have been transformed entirely. For instance, the letters a and g now have the same logic in each font style, and the letter Q looks more elegant because of the new shape of its curved element.

→ Perfect italics.

The glyphs in italic font styles have been almost completely redesigned. The new italics are flawless both from graphic and technical points of view.

The new TT Wellingtons is convenient and looks fantastic everywhere you need the aesthetic feel: in headings and blocks of text, in the web industry and printing materials, in movies, videos, and signage.



TT Wellingtons is an attempt to combine the style of English humanist sans-serifs of the early 20th century with the requirements for modern geometric grotesques. Our main task was to preserve the feeling of hand-written origin of the letters while simplifying their design and making it as functional as possible.

One can find many artifacts typical of the traditional technique of poster pen movement on paper in TT Wellingtons. These are the asymmetric sections of the upper and lower corners of the letters «C» or «Э» or the smooth elements of the strokes connection, which are clearly visible in lowercase Latin characters, for example, in the letter «n». The large size of lowercase characters' height and the geometric manner of circle construction can be classified as modern type peculiarities.



TT Wellingtons
Bold 500 pt

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg
Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn
Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu
Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz
абвгдеёжз + lǎt'jň

TT Wellingtons (2018)
Regular 48 pt

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg
Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn
Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu
Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz
абвгдеёжз + lǎt'jň

TT Wellingtons
Regular 48 pt

| | | |
|---|------------|---------------|
| 1 | Thin | <i>Italic</i> |
| 2 | ExtraLight | <i>Italic</i> |
| 3 | Light | <i>Italic</i> |
| 4 | Regular | <i>Italic</i> |
| 5 | Medium | <i>Italic</i> |
| 6 | DemiBold | <i>Italic</i> |
| 7 | Bold | <i>Italic</i> |
| 8 | ExtraBold | <i>Italic</i> |
| 9 | Black | <i>Italic</i> |

48 PT

Early European settlement

24 PT

In 1839 Colonel William Wakefield arrived to purchase land for the New Zealand Company to sell to prospective British settlers.

18 PT

European settlement began with the arrival of an advance party of the New Zealand Company on the ship *Tory*, followed by 150 settlers on the *Aurora*. Thus, the Wellington settlement preceded the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi.

12 PT

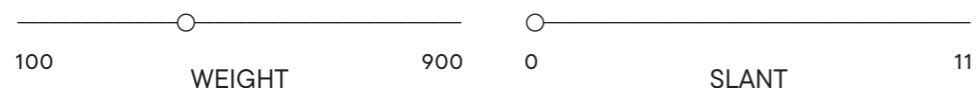
Wellington became the capital city in place of Auckland, which William Hobson had made the capital in 1841. The New Zealand Parliament had first met in Wellington on 7 July 1862. In November 1863, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Alfred Domett, placed a resolution before Parliament in Auckland that "... it has become necessary that the seat of government ... should be transferred to some suitable locality in Cook Strait [region]."

8 PT

There had been some concerns that the more populous South Island (where the goldfields were located) would choose to form a separate colony in the British Empire. Several commissioners (delegates) invited from Australia, chosen for their neutral status, declared that the city was a suitable location because of its central location in New Zealand and its good harbour; it was believed that the whole Royal Navy fleet could fit into the harbour. Wellington's status as the capital is a result of constitutional convention rather than statute. Wellington is New Zealand's political centre, housing the nation's major government institutions.

TT Wellingtons includes a variable font with two axes of variation: weight and slant. To use the variable font with 2 variable axes on Mac you must have MacOS 10.14 or a newer version. An important clarification—not all programs support variable technologies yet, you can check the support status here: v-fonts.com/support/.

Variable



TT Wellingtons
Variable 180 pt

24 PT

On a clear day, the snowcapped Kaikoura Ranges are visible to the south across the strait. To the north stretch the golden beaches of the Kapiti Coast. On the east, the Remutaka Range divides Wellington from the broad plains of the Wairarapa, a wine region of national notability.

12 PT

Wellington is more densely populated than most other cities in New Zealand due to the restricted amount of land that is available between its harbour and the surrounding hills. It has very few open areas in which to expand, and this has brought about the development of the suburban towns. Because of its location in the Roaring Forties and its exposure to the winds blowing through Cook Strait, Wellington is the world's windiest city, with an average wind speed of 27 km/h (17

mph). Wellington's scenic natural harbour and green hillsides adorned with tiered suburbs of colonial villas are popular with tourists. The central business district (CBD) is close to Lambton Harbour, an arm of Wellington Harbour, which lies along an active geological fault, clearly evident on its straight western shore. The land to the west of this rises abruptly, meaning that many suburbs sit high above the centre of the city.

9 PT

Wellington suffered serious damage in a series of earthquakes in 1848 and from another earthquake in 1855. The 1855 Wairarapa earthquake occurred on the Wairarapa Fault to the north and east of Wellington. It was probably the most powerful earthquake in recorded New Zealand history, with an estimated magnitude of at least 8.2 on the Moment magnitude scale. It caused vertical movements of two to three metres over a large area, including raising land out of the harbour and turning it into a tidal swamp. Much of this land was subsequently reclaimed and is now

part of the central business district. For this reason, the street named Lambton Quay is 100 to 200 metres (325 to 650 ft) from the harbour — plaques set into the footpath mark the shoreline in 1840, indicating the extent of reclamation. The 1942 Wairarapa earthquakes caused considerable damage in Wellington. The area has high seismic activity even by New Zealand standards, with a major fault, the Wellington Fault, running through the centre of the city and several others nearby. Several hundred minor faults lines have been identified within the urban

area. Inhabitants, particularly in high-rise buildings, typically notice several earthquakes every year. For many years after the 1855 earthquake, the majority of buildings were made entirely from wood. The 1996-restored Government Buildings near Parliament is the largest wooden building in the Southern Hemisphere. While masonry and structural steel have subsequently been used in building construction, especially for office buildings, timber framing remains the primary structural component of almost all residential construction.

TT Wellingtons
Thin

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TT Wellingtons supports more than 230 languages including Northern, Western, Central European languages, most of Cyrillic.

CYRILLIC

Russian, Belarusian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbian, Ukrainian, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tadzhik, Turkmen, Uzbek, Lezgian, Abazin, Agul, Archi, Avar, Dargwa, Ingush, Kabardian, Kabardino-Cherkess, Karachay-Balkar, Khvarshi, Kumyk, Lak, Nogai, Rutul, Tabasaran, Tsakhur, Buryat, Komi-Permyak, Komi-Zyrian, Siberian Tatar, Tofalar, Touva, Bashkir, Chechen, Chuvash, Erzya, Kryashen Tatar, Mordvin-moksha, Tatar Volgaic, Udmurt, Uighur, Rusyn, Montenegrin, Romani, Dungan, Karakalpak, Shughni, Mongolian, Adyghe, Kalmyk

LATIN

English, Albanian, Basque, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Hungarian, Icelandic, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luxembourgish, Maltese, Moldavian, Montenegrin, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss German, Valencian, Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Turkish, Uzbek, Acehnese, Banjar, Betawi, Bislama, Boholano, Cebuano, Chamorro, Fijian, Filipino, Hiri Motu, Ilocano, Indonesian, Javanese, Khasi, Malay, Marshallese, Minangkabau, Nauruan, Nias, Palauan, Rohingya, Salar, Samoan, Sasak, Sundanese, Tagalog, Tahitian, Tetum, Tok Pisin, Tongan, Uyghur, Afar, Asu, Aymara, Bemba, Bena, Chichewa, Chiga, Embu, Gikuyu, Gusii, Jola-Fonyi, Kabuverdianu, Kalenjin, Kamba, Kikuyu, Kinyarwanda, Kirundi, Kongo, Luba-Kasai, Luganda, Luo, Luyia, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Mauritian Creole, Meru, Morisyen, Ndebele, Nyankole, Oromo, Rombo, Rundi, Rwa, Samburu, Sango, Sangu, Sena, Seychellois Creole, Shambala, Shona, Soga, Somali, Sotho, Swahili, Swazi, Taita, Teso, Tsonga, Tswana, Vunjo, Wolof, Xhosa, Zulu, Ganda, Maori, Alsatian, Aragonese, Arumanian, Asturian, Belarusian, Bosnian, Breton, Bulgarian, Colognian, Cornish, Corsican, Esperanto, Faroese, Frisian, Friulian, Gaelic, Gagauz, Galician, Interlingua, Judaeo-Spanish, Karaim, Kashubian, Ladin, Leonese, Manx, Occitan, Rheto-Romance, Romansh, Scots, Silesian, Sorbian, Vastese, Volapük, Võro, Walloon, Walser, Welsh, Karakalpak, Kurdish, Talysh, Tsakhur (Azerbaijan), Turkmen, Zaza, Aleut, Cree, Haitian Creole, Hawaiian, Innu-aimun, Lakota, Karachay-Balkar, Karelian, Livvi-Karelian, Ludic, Tatar, Vepsian, Guarani, Nahuatl, Quechua

şùppôrtś
māný
föřěigñ
lăṅguåğęs

SPANISH

Wellington es la capital de Nueva Zelanda, así como de la región de Wellington. Está localizada al sur de la isla Norte, en la que Wellington es la segunda ciudad más poblada. Con 212 100 habitantes en 2019,¹ es la tercera ciudad más poblada del país, después de Auckland y Christchurch.

FRENCH

Wellington est la capitale de la Nouvelle-Zélande. Avec 412 000 habitants en 2017, elle est la deuxième ville la plus peuplée du pays après Auckland. Le Grand Wellington ou la région de Wellington comprend toute l'aire urbaine, ainsi que les villes, les régions rurales, la côte Kapiti.

RUSSIAN

Веллингтон, Уэллингтон (англ. Wellington) — столица Новой Зеландии, второй по численности населения город страны с учётом агломерации, крупнейшая столица среди стран Океании и самая южная столица в мире. Расположен в южной части острова Северный.

BULGARIAN

Уелингтън е столицата на Нова Зеландия, най-голямата урбанизирана зона, най-гъсто населената столица в Океания и най-южната столица в света. Намира се в областта Уелингтън в южната част на Северния остров.

FINNISH

Wellington on Uuden-Seelannin pääkaupunki, joka sijaitsee Pohjoissaaren lounaiskärjessä, Etelä- ja Pohjoissaaren toisistaan erottavan Cookinsalmen rannalla. Kaupungin asukasluku oli vuoden 2017 arvion mukaan 212 700. Se on maailman eteläisin itsenäisen valtion pääkaupunki.

SWEDISH

Wellington är huvudstad på Nya Zeeland och landets tredje största stad, efter Auckland och Christchurch. Wellington har 381 900 invånare och är därmed Oceaniens största huvudstad. Wellington ligger på Nordöns södra kust vid Cooksundet.



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TABULAR FIGURES

TABULAR OLDSTYLE

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE

NUMERATORS

DENOMINATORS

SUPERSCRIPTS

SUBSCRIPTS

STANDARD LIGATURES

DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

SS01 – Alternative a

SS02 – Alternative g

SS03 – Alternative l

SS04 – Alternative y

SS05 – Curved legs

SS06 – Alternative M

SS07 – Circled Figures

SS08 – Negative Circled Figures

SS09 – Romanian Comma Accent

SS10 – Dutch IJ

SS11 – Catalan Ldot

SS12 – Bashkir localization

SS13 – Chuvash localization

SS14 – Bulgarian localization

SS15 – Serbian localization

SS16 – Turkish i



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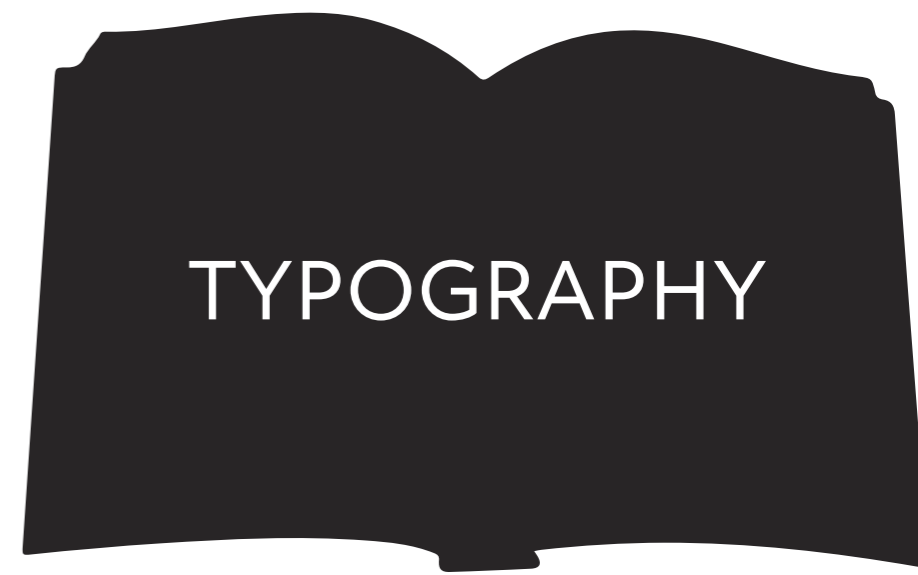
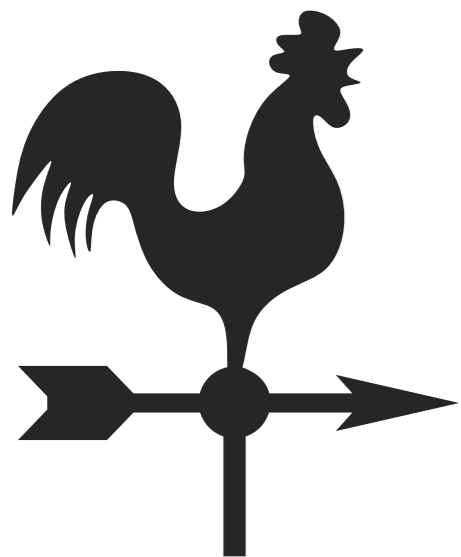
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BASIC GLYPHS

24th of May
Raglan Ward

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

24th of May
Raglan Ward



TypeType company was founded in 2013 by Ivan Gladkikh, a type designer with a 10 years' experience, and Alexander Kudryavtsev, an experienced manager. Over the past 10 years we've released more than **75+** families, and the company has turned into a type foundry with a dedicated team.

Our mission is to create and distribute only carefully drawn, thoroughly tested, and perfectly optimized type-faces that are available to a wide range of customers.

Our team brings together people from different countries and continents. This cultural diversity helps us to create truly unique and comprehensive projects.

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www.typetype.org

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