

Sharp Sans

Display No.1

KOMONDOR

Black – 50pt

BOLOGNESE

Extrabold – 50pt

DALMATIAN

Bold – 50pt

MALAMUTE

Semibold – 50pt

ANDALUSIA

Medium – 50pt

NORMAND

Book – 50pt

LAUFHUND

Light – 50pt

ARIEGEOIS

Thin – 50pt

BLUE LACY

Ultrathin – 50pt

SHEPHERD

Hairline – 50pt

BULL TERRIER

Black Italic – 50pt

BROHOLMER

Extrabold Italic – 50pt

HUSKY DOG

Bold Italic – 50pt

CHIEN-GRIS

Semibold Italic – 50pt

SHEEPDOG

Medium Italic – 50pt

BRASILEIRO

Book Italic – 50pt

LAPPHUND

Light Italic – 50pt

RETRIEVER

Thin Italic – 50pt

BULL DOG

Ultrathin Italic – 50pt

NIVERNAIS

Hairline Italic – 50pt

BRUXELLOIS

Black Italic (Swash Alternates) – 50pt

HIMALAYAN

Extrabold Italic (Swash Alternates) – 50pt

SHEEPDOG

Bold Italic (Swash Alternates) – 50pt

SHIBA INU

Semibold Italic (Swash Alternates) – 50pt

LÖWCHEN

Medium Italic (Swash Alternates) – 50pt

MAHRATTA

Book Italic (Swash Alternates) – 50pt

HAIRLESS

Light Italic (Swash Alternates) – 50pt

PINSCHER

Thin Italic (Swash Alternates) – 50pt

BORZAYA

Ultrathin Italic (Swash Alternates) – 50pt

KAI KEN

Hairline Italic (Swash Alternates) – 50pt

Lundehund

Black Italic – 50pt

Fox Hound

Extrabold Italic – 50pt

Pandikona

Bold Italic – 50pt

Rottweiler

Semibold Italic – 50pt

Samoyed

Medium Italic – 50pt

Audemmer

Book Italic – 50pt

Ratonero

Light Italic – 50pt

Cimarron

Thin Italic – 50pt

Wheaten

Ultrathin Italic – 50pt

Podengo

Hairline Italic – 50pt

Pekingese

Black Italic – 50pt

Komondor

Extrabold Italic – 50pt

Malamute

Bold Italic (Swash Alternates) – 50pt

Foxhound

Semibold Italic – 50pt

Anatolian

Medium Italic – 50pt

Normand

Book Italic – 50pt

Elkhound

Light Italic – 50pt

Cordoba

Thin Italic (Swash Alternates) – 50pt

Kishu Ken

Ultrathin Italic – 50pt

Pyrenees

Hairline Italic (Swash Alternates) – 50pt

IRISH RED AND WHITE SETTER
Istrian Coarse-haired Hound

Black – 24pt

GRIFFON BLEU DE GASCON
Greater Swiss Mountain Dog

Extrabold – 24pt

MÜNSTERLÄNDER, LARGE
New Zealand Heading Dog

Bold – 24pt

OLD TIME FARM SHEPHERD
Parson Russell Terrier

Semibold – 24pt

PERUVIAN HAIRLESS DOG
Perro de Presa Canario

Medium – 24pt

SHILOH SHEPHERD DOG
Smålandsstövare

Book – 24pt

SOFT-COATED WHEATEN
Toy Manchester Terrier

Light – 24p

PERUVIAN HAIRLESS DOG
King Charles Spaniel

Thin – 24pt

WELSH CORGI, PEMBROKE
Montenegrin Mtn Hound

Ultrathin – 24pt

NORWEGIAN LUNDEHUND
Münsterländer, Large

Hairline – 24pt

NATIONAL COURSING LEAGUE
British organization from 1882

Black Italic – 24pt

SPANIELS, RETRIEVERS, SETTERS
The Sporting Group: 30 breeds

Extrabold Italic – 24pt

THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB
Listing of purebred pedigrees

Bold Italic – 24pt

FOUNDATION STOCK SERVICE
63 breeds not fully recognized

Semibold Italic – 24pt

OBEDIENCE TRIAL AS A SPORT
Dog must finish a set of tasks

Medium Italic – 24pt

DEUTSCH FÜR 'SCHUTZHUND'
Der Test würde bestimmen

Book Italic – 24pt

THEORY & TRAINING TACTIC
Gebrauchshundsportvereine

Light Italic – 24pt

FÉDÉRATION CYNOLOGIQUE
World Canine Organization

Thin Italic – 24pt

SOCIÉTÉ CENTRALE CANINE
Recognized 332 new breeds

Ultrathin Italic – 24pt

PINSCHER AND SCHNAUZERS
Medium size domestic dogs

Hairline Italic – 24pt

18pt – Mixed Weights

The Australian Shepherd is a **medium size** breed of dog that was developed on ranches in the **Western United States**. **Despite its name**, the breed was *not developed in Australia*, but rather in the **United States** where they were seen in the West as early as the 1800s.

14pt / 20 – Mixed Weights

The breed rose gradually in popularity with the boom of western riding after World War One. They became known to the general public through rodeos, horse shows, and **Disney movies made for television**. For many years, **Aussies** have been valued by stockmen for their **versatility** and **trainability**. They have a similar look to the popular **English Shepherd** and **Border Collie** breeds.

11pt / 17 – Mixed Weights

WHILE THEY CONTINUE TO WORK as stock dogs and compete in herding trials, the breed has earned recognition in other roles due to their trainability and eagerness to please and are highly regarded for their skills in obedience. **Like all working breeds, the Aussie has considerable energy and drive** and usually needs a job to do. It often excels at dog sports such as dog agility, and frisbee. They are also highly successful search and **rescue dogs, disaster dogs, detection dogs, guide dogs, service dogs, and therapy dogs.**

8pt / 12 – Mixed Weights

Aussie colors are black, red (sometimes called liver), blue merle (marbled black, white and gray), and red merle (marbled red, white and buff) each of these colors may also have copper (tan) points or white markings in various combination on the face, chest, and legs. **A black or red dog with copper and white trim is called tricolor** or tri, a black or red dog with white trim but no copper is called bicolor or bi. White, rather than pigment, on or around the ears is an indicator of increased risk for white-related deafness.^r

6pt / 10 – Mixed Weights

The merle allele, which produces a mingled or patchwork combination of dark and light areas, is the coat pattern most commonly associated with the breed. This merle (M) is dominant so that heterozygous dogs (Mm) show the pigmentation pattern; however, when two merles are bred, there is a statistical risk that 25% of the offspring will end up with the two copies of the merle gene (homozygous). **These dogs usually have a mostly white coat and blue irises, and are often deaf, blind, or both.** All black and blue merle dogs have black noses, eye rims, and lips. All red and red merle dogs have liver or brown noses, eye rims, and lips.

Distinctions Between Sharp Sans Display Families

Sharp Sans Display No.1

Sharp Sans Display No.2

Angled Terminals



The image shows the letters 'Ge' in a bold, sans-serif font. The terminals of the 'G' and 'e' are angled, as indicated by blue arrows pointing to the top-right and bottom-right corners of the letters.

90° Terminals



The image shows the letters 'Ge' in a bold, sans-serif font. The terminals of the 'G' and 'e' are at 90-degree angles, as indicated by blue squares at the top-right and bottom-right corners of the letters.

True Italics



The image shows the word 'intel' in a bold, sans-serif font. The letters are slanted, and the terminals are angled, as indicated by blue arrows pointing to the top-left and bottom-right corners of the letters.

True Italics



The image shows the word 'intel.' in a bold, sans-serif font. The letters are slanted, and the terminals are at 90-degree angles, as indicated by blue squares at the top-right and bottom-right corners of the letters.

Sharp Sans Display No.1 Open Type features

Swash Capitals

Black and Tan Hound

Small Capitals

BASSET GRIFFON VENDÉEN

90pt

Wheaten

40pt - Grotesque Alternate g

***The Soft-coated Wheaten
Terrier is a pure bred dog
originating from Ireland.***

30pt

***The four coat varieties are:
Traditional Irish, Heavy Irish, English,
and American coat.***

20pt

***The Wheaten was bred in Ireland for over two hundred
years to be an all-purpose farm dog whose duties included
herding, watching and guarding livestock, and vermin
hunting and killing.***

18pt

Today, Wheaten terriers compete in obedience, agility, and tracking and are occasionally used in animal-assisted therapy as well. *In Ireland, they were commonly referred to as the "Poor Man's Wolfhound."* Their tails used to be docked to avoid taxes and were often kept to a specific size.

14pt / 20

Despite its long history, the Wheaten was not recognised as a breed in Ireland by the Irish Kennel Club until 1937. In 1943, the British Kennel Club recognised the breed in the UK as well. The first Wheatens were exported to Lydia Vogel in the United States in the 1940s, but serious interest in the breed took another ten years to develop.[6] Finally, in 1973, they were recognised by the American Kennel Club. In the 1970s, the first Wheatens were imported into Australia by Anubis Kennels.

11pt / 17

Puppies have dark coats of either red, brown, mahogany or white. Their muzzles and ears may be black or dark brown. The reddish-brown puppy coat gradually grows out to nearly white before maturing into a wheat-en-coloured coat as they get older. *The adult coat may contain black, white, or darker brown "guard" hairs in addition to the lighter wheaten-coloured hair.* If adults ever have skin injuries, the resulting hair growth will be the dark colour of their puppy coat before it eventually grows out to the wheat color. It may also come out to a molten chocolate colour, either white or milky coloured.

8pt / 12

The Soft-coated Wheaten Terrier is a medium-sized dog, which ranges on average from 17 to 20 inches (43 to 51 cm) in height and about 30 to 45 pounds (14 to 20 kg) in weight. The breed has a square structure and is well built. Its hair does not shed like most dogs; like human hair and Poodle hair, it keeps growing; they do need trimming and should be brushed and combed once a day. They are very smart dogs, and are easy to train.

6pt / 10

The Irish coat tends to be thinner and silkier than the American variety. The Irish coat has a devoted following in Ireland and Europe. Breeders of the pure Irish type believe this is the original working terrier coat. The coat is not thin - breeders of the Irish type consider the American heavy coat to be "bouffant", not that of the original working terrier type. There are a few breeders of the Irish type in the US and Canada. In the AKC conformation show ring, the judges do not always accept the Irish type well. The Irish is well received in the UK and Europe. The "Heavy Irish" coat is usually a result of cross breeding between coat types.

90pt

Lapphund

40pt

The Finnish Lapphund was traditionally used for *herding reindeer* in Scandinavia.

30pt

One of the *most popular* dog breeds in its native country, it is not common outside of the Nordic countries.

20pt

The Finnish Lapphund is a medium-sized, strongly-built dog. *It has a profuse coat with pricked, highly mobile ears, distinctive markings and an elegant nose.* The breed standard is 46 to 52 centimetres (18 to 20 in).

18pt

However, some variation is allowed, since the breed standard states that the type is more important than the size. *A typical male of 49 cm height normally weighs 17 to 19 kilograms (37 to 42 lb), but the breed has a weight range of 15 to 24 kilograms (33 to 53 lb), depending on the size of the dog. The Lapphund has a profuse double coat, with a short, fluffy undercoat.*

14pt / 20

The coat makes the dog waterproof as well as resistant to extreme cold. In Finland, only two dog breeds are legally allowed to be kenneled outdoors in winter: the Finnish Lapphund and the Lapponian herder. The profuse hair around the head and neck gives the distinct impression of a mane in most males. Although the coat is profuse, it requires only a modest amount of maintenance. Weekly brushing is recommended throughout the year, except during shedding seasons, a brush may be required.

11pt / 17 - Grotesque Alternate g

A wide variety of colors and markings are found in Finnish Lapphunds. Any colour is allowed in the breed standard, although a single colour should predominate. One of the most common colour combination's is black and tan: a predominantly black dog with tan legs and face. Common colourations may include crème, black, red, brown, sable and wolf-sable. Many Finnish Lapphunds have very distinctive facial markings. One of the unusual facial markings is "spectacles", where a ring of lighter coloured hair around the eyes gives the impression that the dog is wearing spectacles.

8pt / 12

The Finnish Lapphund is a very intelligent and active breed. Finnish Lapphunds take well to training due to their intelligence. Some owners and fanciers claim that "Lappies" even have the ability to think through actions first. Although small in number worldwide, a noticeable number of Finnish Lapphunds have excelled in activities such as obedience trials, agility, herding trials, and pet therapy. The breed is friendly and alert, and makes a good watch dog, due to its tendency to bark at unfamiliar things.

6pt / 10

The breed makes the ideal outdoor companion. It is active, coldproof, and waterproof, and will gladly accompany people on walking or running trips. It is one of two breeds permitted to live outdoors in Finland. A slight independent streak is common, though with training Finnish Lapphunds can have excellent recall and obedience skills. Lappies are ideal choice for a family with small children. The breed adapts well to family life, including being responsive to children. Finnish Lapphunds have a gentle nature with children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. This is a very friendly breed and it normally avoids and flees from threatening situations. The breed is very curious, so some supervision is recommended.

90pt

Sheepdog

40pt

The Icelandic Sheepdog
is a breed of dog brought
to Iceland by the Vikings.

30pt

It is of similar type to the *Norwegian*
***Buhund*, and to the ancestor of the**
modern *Shetland sheepdog*.

20pt

The Icelandic sheepdog very much resembles dogs
found in graves in Denmark and Sweden from about
8000 B.C. *Dog imports to Iceland were limited and*
from 1901 even forbidden.

18pt

As the name implies, *it is a sheep dog*, but is also used as a watch dog and general working dog. When herding, the Icelandic sheep dogs were not mainly used to take the sheep from one point to another, *but to prevent animals from straying*. Additionally, the dogs were in charge of herding horses and other animals as well. When herding failed, the dogs drove the animals.

14pt / 20

Plague and canine distemper destroyed over 75% of the breed in the late 19th century, leading to a ban on the importation of dogs to Iceland. *The purebred Icelandic sheepdog was again bordering extinction in the late 20th century* and in 1969 the Icelandic Dog Breeder Association was established to preserve the breed, among other aims. *The Icelandic sheepdog gained AKC recognition in June 2010*, alongside the Leonberger and the Cane Corso.

11pt / 17 - Grotesque Alternate g

Icelandic Sheepdogs are one of the 50 or so northern breeds from around the world classified as spitzes. *The breed's "spitziness" is expressed by a dense coat, foxy face, pointed ears, and a bushy, curling tail*. Icelandic Sheepdogs, standing no higher than 18 inches at the shoulder, are just under what we'd consider medium sized. They come in several predominant colors, always accompanied by white markings. An endearing trait is the facial expression: friendly, happy, always looking as though there's no place they'd rather be than with you.

8pt / 12

As the name implies, it is a sheep dog, but is also used as a watch dog and general working dog. When herding, the Icelandic sheepdogs were not mainly used to take the sheep from one point to another, but to prevent animals from straying. Additionally, the dogs were in charge of herding horses and other animals as well. When herding failed, the dogs drove the animals by barking. Thus, they tend to bark when they want something, although this behaviour can be controlled by training.

6pt / 10

In the Icelandic landscape, sheep often get lost and it has historically been the dog's job to find them and return them to the herd. They are therefore used to working on their own and to figuring things out for themselves, so owners have to beware lest they learn things they should not. As a watch dog, their main task was to alert the inhabitants when somebody was coming, so these dogs tend to bark a lot when they see people approaching. The Icelandic sheepdog is very loyal and wants to be around its family constantly. It follows its owner everywhere. Unlike most working dogs, these calm down when indoors and will happily lie down at their master's feet.

90pt

Azawakh

40pt

Morphology is very similar to that of the *Middle Eastern* and *Indian* sight hounds.

30pt

Swift, high-bred coursing hounds, although there are several obvious differences in physicality.

20pt

For example, a short, flat back combined with long legs place the hips higher than the withers. *The Azawakh is almond eyed and thin.* It moves with a distinctly feline gait and can be found in a variety of colors.

18pt

The standards call for a hound from 33 to 55 pounds 15 to 25 kg its height is 24 to 29 inches (61 to 74 cm). The coat is very short and almost absent on the belly. Its bone structure shows clearly through the skin and musculature. Its muscles are "dry", meaning that they are flat, unlike the Greyhound and Whippet.

14pt / 20

In Africa, Azawakh are found in a variety of colors such as red, blue fawn (that is, with a lilac cast), grizzle, and, rarely, blue and black. *The Azawakh in its native land also comes with various white markings including Irish marked (white collar) and particolour (mostly white).* Because of this wide color variation in the native population, the American standard used by the AKC and UKC allows any color combination found in Africa.

11pt / 17 - Grotesque Alternate a & g

Colors permitted by the FCI breed standard are clear sand to dark fawn/brown, red and brindle (with or without a dark mask), with white bib, tail tip, and white on all feet (which can be tips of toes to high stockings). *Currently, white stockings that go above the elbow joint are considered disqualifying features in France, as is a white collar or half collar (Irish marked).* The Azawakh's light, supple, lissome gait is a notable breed characteristic, as is an upright double suspension gallop. *Azawakhs are an incredibly sound coursing hound. Serious coursing injuries are rare. The dogs heal very quickly from injury.*

8pt / 12

Azawakh have no known incidence of hip dysplasia. There is a small occurrence of adult-onset idiopathic epilepsy in the breed. *Wobbler disease, or cervical vertebral instability, does rarely occur.* Some breeders believe this is largely a developmental problem where puppies grow too quickly due to a high-protein Western diet. Like the Basenji and Tibetan Mastiff, the Azawakh often has a single annual estrus. Unassisted birth of healthy puppies is normal.

6pt / 10

Wobbler disease is a catchall term referring to several possible malformations of the cervical vertebrae that cause an unsteady (wobbly) gait and weakness in dogs and horses. A number of different conditions of the cervical (neck) spinal column cause similar clinical signs. These conditions may include malformation of the vertebrae, intervertebral disc protrusion, and disease of the interspinous ligaments, ligamenta flava, and articular facets of the vertebrae. Wobbler disease is also known as cervical vertebral instability, cervical spondylomyelopathy, and cervical vertebral malformation.

90pt - Swash Capital

Hällefors

40pt - Swash Capital & Grotesque Alternate a & g

Hällefors Elkhound is
a Swedish dog breed.
(HÄLLEFORSHUND)

30pt

Mainly used as a deer-hunting dog,
and its most remarkable ancestors
are the *Finnish Spitz* and the *Laika*.

20pt

The breed was developed in Svealand, but its more
detailed area of origin has been argued. It is stated
that despite of its name, it was not created in Hällefors,
but in Frederiksberg village located nearby.

18pt

Rasen härstammar från en kull älghundar som föddes i slutet av 1930-talet i Fredriksberg nära Hällefors bruk. Rasklubben bildades 1994 och dess register blev underlag för bildandet av rasen. *Rasen registrerades hos Svenska Kennelklubben år 2000 och tillstånd gavs för jaktmeritering.* Rasen har öppen stambok, som skall utvärderas efter år 2010.

14pt / 20

Den är en medelstor till stor jakthund av utpräglad spetshundstyp. Mankhöjd för hanar är 55–63 cm och tikar 52–60 cm. *Kroppsbyggnaden är rektangulär, torr och kraftig med god resning. Den bör inte vara för tung. Färgen ska vara gulröd i mörkare eller ljusare nyanser.* Så beskriver Stellan Andersson Hälleforsaren i boken *Våra jakthundar*, nedan följer valda delar ur Stellas beskrivning de flesta individer mer specialiserade på älg än laikorna. Kan även ställa björn.

11pt / 17

Gör vanligen sökturer på 5–30 minuter. Har större men inte lika snabbt sök som laikorna. Ger skall och arbetar efter ordinärt ståndhundsmönster sedan kontakt med älgen nåtts. Följer vanligen inte skenande älgar med alltför stor ihärdighet utan återvänder till jägaren inom rimlig tid. De flesta är däremot synnerligen ihärdiga på fasta stånd. Detta kan vara till nackdel om dåligt väder eller annat gör att jägaren inte hör hunden. Berättelser finns om hälleforsare som skällt älg utan uppehåll upp till 2 dygn. De gav inte skadade eller uttröttade älgar en chans och kunde även döda fullt friska älgar.

8pt / 12

I denna artikel får ni följa hälleforsaren Valdemar i det, vad många upplever, svårjagade Norsjö. Redan i första släppet blir det upptag och ståndskall. Skytt och fotograf smyger sig fram till ståndet och kan under närmare en timmes tid följa hundens arbete med ett yngre hondjur. *Efter en stund tar kon till flykten över den breda Umeälven, när hunden förlorar syn- och vindkontakten av älgen och simmar han tillbaka till husse. Jaktdagen fortsätter med nytt släpp lite längre neråt älven. En älv som hunden och älgar passerar ytterligare ett par gånger under jaktdagen.*

6pt / 10

Efter en stund tar kon till flykten över den breda Umeälven, när hunden förlorar syn- och vindkontakten av älgen och simmar han tillbaka till husse. Jaktdagen fortsätter med nytt släpp lite längre neråt älven. *En älv som hunden och älgar passerar ytterligare ett par gånger under jaktdagen. Efter en utflykt på grannmarken med älgarna hör jägarna åter igen hundens ståndskall. På långt håll ser man hunden skälla på ko och kalv vid älvkanten. Mikael lyckas smyga sig riktigt nära och få skottläge på kalven, men hur gick det? Hela reportaget är finner ni i Jakt och jägare och det är skrivet av Mats Bildström som även har tagit en mängd fina bilder på Valdemars ståndarbete och simturer.*

90pt

Volpino

40pt

A Volpino Italiano, literally, "*Italian foxy*" is a breed of dog originally from Italy.

30pt

With *curly tails, foxy heads, and small erect ears*, they have been found dating back over *5,000 years*

20pt

These little pets wore decorative ivory bracelets and collars. *Engravings of similar dogs were found in Greece*, and these have been determined to date to about 400 BC.

18pt

The Volpino has been known and loved by Italian royalty for centuries, being a special favorite of the ladies. Although bearing a strong resemblance to the Pomeranian, the breed is much older and thus has a different background. Northern dogs found their way south very early in the history of domesticated dogs.

14pt / 20

The Keeshond is called a Lupino or a *Volpino* in Italian, meaning respectively wolfy and foxy (dog is understood). Despite his long history, the Volpino is unknown outside of Italy and is now quite rare even in his homeland. *Despite its small size, this dog was originally kept as a guard dog.* Its job was to alert the large mastiffs to an intruder. However, due to their lovely temperament and intelligence they also became popular as pets.

11pt / 17

For unknown reasons the breed's popularity dropped and in 1965 the last dogs were registered. In 1984 an attempt was made to revive the breed. The dogs still living as guard dogs on farms became the new breeding stock. Volpinos remain rare with about 2000 dogs world wide. Most are in Italy but some people are now breeding them in Scandinavia, the UK and the USA. A 2006 survey of kennel clubs found an average of 120 puppies registered each year in Italy (with ENCI) and a total of 200–300 registered each in Sweden, Norway and Finland.

8pt / 12

At this point in time (Mid 2013) The greatest threat facing this race is the genetic mutation of the eye lens called Primary Lens Luxation (PLL). This is an extremely painful disease that manifests itself when the Zonal cords holding the lens in place 'weakens' and breaks' at a genetically pre determined time (usually about 4 to 8 years old. Once the Zonal cords breaks the lens begins to move in to the interior of the eye increasing the pressure in the eye and causing the animal great pain.

6pt / 10

Spitz are well suited to living in harsh northern climates. They often have an insulating, waterproof undercoat that is denser than the topcoat to trap warmth. Small ears help to reduce the risk of frostbite, and thick fur that grows on the paws protects the dogs from sharp ice. Many spitz breeds, like the Akita and Chow Chow, retain wolf-like characteristics like independence, suspiciousness and aggression towards unfamiliar humans and other dogs, and they require much training and socialization when they are puppies, before they become manageable in an urban environment. Some, such as the Karelian Bear Dog, are more difficult to train as companion dogs.

90pt

Akita Inu

40pt

Akita is a large breed of dog originating from *Northern Regions of Japan*.

30pt

There are two separate varieties of Akita: a Japanese strain, commonly called "*Akita Ken*" in Japan.

20pt

"Inu" means "dog" in Japanese, *Japanese Akita*; and an American strain, known as the *Akita* or *American Akita*. The Japanese strain comes in a narrow palette of colors, *with all other colors considered atypical*.

18pt

While the American strain comes in all dog colors. The Akita has a short double coat, similar to that of many other northern spitz breeds such as the Siberian Husky, but long coats can be found in many litters due to a recessive gene. The Akita is a powerful, independent and dominant breed, commonly aloof with strangers but affectionate with family.

14pt / 20

As a breed, Akitas are generally hardy, but they have been known to suffer from various genetic conditions and be sensitive to certain drugs. In most countries, the American strain of Akita is now considered a separate breed. In the United States and Canada, however, the two strains are considered a single breed with differences in type. For a while, the American strain of Akita was known in some countries as the "Great Japanese Dog".

11pt / 17

There is debate among fanciers whether there are two separate breeds of Akita. To date, only the American Kennel Club and the Canadian Kennel Club consider American and Japanese Akitas to be two varieties of the same breed, allowing free breeding between the two. The Federation Cynologique Internationale, The Kennel Club, the Australian National Kennel Council. Japanese and American Akitas as separate breeds. Some countries refer to the American Akita as simply the "Akita" and not the American Akita. The issue is especially controversial in Japan.

8pt / 12

In 1931, the Akita was officially declared a Japanese Natural Monument. The Mayor of Odate City in Akita Prefecture organized the Akita Inu Hozonkai to preserve the original Akita as a Japanese natural treasure through careful breeding. In 1934 the first Japanese breed standard for the Akita Inu was listed, following the breeds declaration as a natural monument of Japan. In 1967, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Akita Dog Preservation Society

6pt / 10

In 1937, Helen Keller travelled to Japan. She expressed a keen interest in the breed and was presented with the first two Akitas to enter the US. The first dog, presented to her by Mr. Ogasawara and named Kamikaze-go, died at five months of age from distemper, one month after her return to the States. A second Akita was arranged to be sent to Miss Keller: Kamikaze's litter brother, Kenzan-go. Kenzan-go died in the mid-1940s. By 1939 a breed standard had been established and dog shows had been held, but such activities stopped after World War II began. Keller wrote in the Akita Journal:

90pt

Krysařík

40pt

Pražský krysařík *Prague*
Ratter is a small breed
from the Czech Republic

30pt

It is the smallest breed in the world
by *breed standard*, because of the
maximum height of the dogs.

20pt

Also known as the pražský krysařík, and often confused
with the Chihuahua and the Miniature Pinscher, the
dog's coat consists of short, glossy hair and the most
common color is black and tan.

18pt

Best known for its active and lively nature, the Prague Ratter is a spunky breed that is full of original character. *These tiny dogs thrive on strong and dependable relationships with humans*, love to receive affection and play the role of lap dog during down time. As a pet, the Prague Ratter is *obedient, loyal, loving, and very affectionate*.

14pt / 20

The Prague Ratter adapts well to full-time indoor and apartment living, yet still enjoys spending time outdoors, playing games such as fetch, and taking long and leisurely walks. They are also known to be a very quiet dog unlike many other small dogs who tend to be very "yappy". Like any small dog one should be wary of allowing them to develop Small Dog Syndrome as they can become aggressive if they are not well-socialized from an early age.

11pt / 17 – Alternate α

Due to its need for human attention and eagerness to please and impress its owner, the Prague Ratter generally responds well to basic training and commands. This bright breed has the ability to learn to perform many impressive tricks and tasks. Many owners claim that these dogs can easily be taught to use a litter box, this eliminating the need for constant trips outdoors. Establishing immediate trust and respect is key to successfully training the Prague Ratter. These dogs can be somewhat sensitive to criticism and respond best to positive reinforcement and reward-based training.

8pt / 12

The breed was popular in central European royal palaces in the Middle Ages. It was already an established breed by the time of the rule of the Polish king Bolesław II the Generous (1058–1081). He became fond of the Ratter and had two of them imported from Bohemia. As their name suggests they were also commonly used as rat catchers in rural and urban households.

6pt / 10

The popularity of the Prague Ratter started decline in the 19th century when the Miniature Pinscher became more fashionable. The breed went through a renaissance in the 1980s as Czechs and Slovaks started to breed them again. It is not yet an FCI acknowledged breed, as there is only about 2500 Prague Ratters registered and they usually only have 1–3 puppies per year. They are nevertheless presented at shows in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

90pt

Komondor

40pt

Also known as *Hungarian sheepdog*, is a large, white livestock guardian dog.

30pt

Sometimes referred to as *mop dogs*, the Komondor is a long established powerful dog breed

20pt

The Komondor breed has been declared one of Hungary's national treasures, to be preserved and protected from modification. It was mentioned for the first time in 1544 in a Hungarian codex.

18pt

Komondors were brought to Hungary by Cumans, the Turkic speaking, nomadic people who settled in Hungary during the 12th and 13th century. *The name Komondor derives from Koman-dor, meaning "Cuman dog".* The breed descends from Tibetan dogs and came from Asia, whose homeland might have been near the Yellow River.

14pt / 20

In the late 10th century, Mongols began to expand their territories at the expense of the Cumans, forcing them to move westwards. Fleeing from the Mongols, they reached the borders of Hungary in the 12th century. Cumans were granted asylum and settled in Hungary in 1239 under Köten Khan. Komondor remains have been found in Cuman gravesites. The name "quman-dur" means "belonging to the Cumans" or "the dog of the Cumans."

11pt / 17

in the History of King Astiagis by Kákonyi Péter, in Hungarian. Later in 1673 Amos Comenius mentions the Komondor in one of his works. Today the Komondor is a fairly common breed in Hungary, its country of origin. Many Komondors were killed during World War II and local stories say that this is because when the Germans (and then the Russians) invaded, they had to kill the dog before they could capture a farm or house that it guarded. The Komondor is a large dog (many are over 30 inches tall), making this one of the largest breeds of dog, or a molosser.

8pt / 12

Molossers today can still be found in Greece and Albania guarding archaeological sites. Although some Molosser types are used for search and rescue, such as the Newfoundland and the Saint Bernard, most (for example Mastiffs) are used as guard dogs, due to their deep voices and natural guarding instincts, or livestock guarding dogs for protection against large predators as well as poachers. Some breeds like the Greater Swiss Mountain Dog have also been used as cart dogs.

6pt / 10

The oldest known record of a Molosser type dog is found in its name, which is the namesake of the people who first used these dogs. Molosser is an eponym of King Molossus, the grandchild of the mighty Achilles famed in the Trojan War, who ruled the ancient tribe of Molossians in Epirus. Since the ancient region of Epirus has historically been claimed by such modern countries as Greece and Albania, there is some dispute over the molosser's exact origin. The people of Epirus were a seafaring people and these dogs sailed with their masters to Asia, where selective breeding gave them multiple phenotypes that were better suited to their new climates and roles.

90pt

Jämthund

40pt

Jämthund is eponymous to Jämtland, a province in the middle of Sweden.

30pt

The dog is described as having a wolf-like appearance. *The dog should have a loosely curled tail.*

20pt

Hangs on the back and is not too thin or too tightly curled; *when relaxed the tail should hang straight down.* This breed has erect ears with a wide space in between them.

18pt

The Jämthund should be distinguished from the Norwegian grey elkhound. *The Norwegian elkhound is much shorter and stockier than the Jämthund*, and its tail shape is very different. It also has a black mask on the muzzle, whereas the Jämthund has a white muzzle, white cheeks and typical *wolf like markings* under the belly.

14pt / 20

Although calm and affectionate with its family, the Swedish Elkhound can be dominant with other dogs and has a strong prey drive. A truly *all-around canine*, it can go from a hunting trip and back to the family hearth with great aplomb. It takes things in stride and does not get ruffled easily, making it a steady partner in the field or at home. The Swedish Elkhound is a happy learner who loves to please its owner.

11pt / 17 – Grotesque Alternate a & g

Genetically, the breed falls into a haplogroup sub-clade called d1 by researchers, and it is only found in Scandinavia. It is the result of a female wolf-male dog hybridization that has occurred post-domestication. The northern Scandinavian subclade d2 originated 480–3,000 years before present and is found in all Sami-related breeds: Finnish Lapphund, Swedish Lapphund, Lapponian Herder, Jämthund and Norwegian Elkhound. The maternal wolf sequence that contributed to them has not been matched across Eurasia and its branch is phylogenetically rooted in the same sequence as the 33,000 year-old Altai dog.

8pt / 12

The Jämthund received official recognition as a breed in 1946, due to intensive work by Aksel Lindström and others. Before that, the Jämthund and the Norwegian Elkhound were seen as the same breed. They are used for moose hunting and sled pulling. In the local dialect, it used to be referred to as bear dog. It is one of very few dogs that will not back off from a bear.

6pt / 10

The Norwegian Elkhound is one of the ancient Northern Spitz-type breed of dog and is the National Dog of Norway. The Elkhound has served as a hunter, guardian, herder, and defender. It is known for its courage in tracking and hunting moose (or elk) and other large game, such as bear or wolf. The Norwegian Elkhound was first presented at a dog exhibition in Norway in 1877. It is one of the oldest dog breeds, and Elkhounds have been found buried in Viking burial grounds. They make excellent family pets.

Glyph Overview

Caps

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Lowercase

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Swash Capitals

A B C D E F G H I J K
L M N O P Q R S T U
V W X Y Z

Punctuation and Symbols

!"#\$%&'()*+,-./:;?@[\`]-{ }
<>|«»-----_||'',''" "†‡·
...‰°W'''''<>?^\\|§¨©®-°´µ¶
¸·º~//SM TM (P) ■■□■■□▲
↳◀◄◇○◎●▶◂◃★☀
☾♠♣♥♦♻♻♻○●

Diacritics Uppercase

À Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ð
Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ ß
Ā Ă Ą Ċ Ĉ Ċ Č Ď Đ Ē Ĕ Ė Ę Ğ
Ğ Ġ Ģ Ĥ Ħ İ Ĵ Ĳ Ĵ Ķ Ĺ Ļ Ľ Ŀ
Ń Ņ Ň Ũ Ū Ŭ Ů Ű Ų Ŵ Ŷ Ÿ Ž ž Ž Ů

Diacritics Lowercase

à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ð ñ
ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ ÿ ā ă ą ć ĉ ċ
č ď đ ē ě ę ħ ĝ ğ ħ ĩ ĵ ĳ Ĵ Ķ ĺ
ł ł ŀ Ń ń ņ ő ő ő œ ƣ ř š ś ș ț ț ũ
ū ū ŭ ů ŷ ŷ ž ž ž

Case Sensitive Forms

(/)-@[\\]{|}!·»¿-----||
·<>⟨⟩--¡!

Lining (Default) Figures

1234567890

Proportional Figures

1234567890

Superscript / Subscript

$+ - = ()$ $\bigcirc 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9$ $\bigcirc 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 + - = ()$

Automatic Fractions

$$\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{5} \frac{2}{5} \frac{3}{5} \frac{4}{5} \frac{1}{6} \frac{5}{6} \frac{1}{8} \frac{3}{8} \frac{5}{8} \frac{7}{8} \frac{1}{}$$

Currency

\$ ¢ £ ¤ ¥ ¨ ¯ € ₣ ₤

₧ ₪ € ₭ ₩ ₮ ₯ ₰

Mathematical Symbols

$$\begin{array}{c} + < = > | \sim \neg \pm \times \div / + - = + - = \\ \partial \Delta \Pi \Sigma - \surd \infty \int \approx \neq \equiv \leq \geq \end{array}$$

Arrows

Languages

ISO 8859-1 / Latin1

Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Breton, Catalan, Catalan, Corsican, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English (UK and US), Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Irish (new orthography), Italian, Latin (basic classical orthography), Leonese, Luxembourgish (basic classical orthography), Malay, Manx, Māori, Norwegian (Bokmål and Nynorsk), Occitan, Portuguese, Rhaeto-Romanic, Scottish Gaelic, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish, Walloon, Welsh

ISO 8859-2 / Latin2

Bosnian, Croatian, Czech, German, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Serbian (when in the Latin script), Slovak, Slovene, Upper Sorbian, and Lower Sorbian

ISO 8859-3 / Latin3

Esperanto, Maltese, Turkish

ISO 8859-4 / Latin4

Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Greenlandic, Sami

ISO 8859-9 / Latin5

Turkish

ISO 8859-10 / Latin6

Nordic languages

ISO 8859-13 / Latin7

Baltic languages

ISO 8859-15 / Latin9

Afrikaans, Albanian, Breton, Catalan, Danish, Dutch[b], English (US and modern British), Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Icelandic, Irish (New orthography), Italian, Kurdish (Unified Alphabet), Latin (basic classical orthography), Luxembourgish (basic classical orthography), Malay (Rumi script), Norwegian (Bokmål and Nynorsk), Occitan, Portuguese (European and Brazilian), Rhaeto-Romanic, Scottish Gaelic, Scots, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Walloon

ISO 8859-16 / Latin10

Albanian, Croatian, French, German, Hungarian, Irish Gaelic (new orthography), Italian, Polish, Romanian, Serbian, Slovenian

File formats

Desktop: OTF

Web: WOFF, TTF, EOT, SVG

App: OTF

Licences

Desktop License

This license is what you purchase to produce static graphics such as unembedded PDFs and web graphics, branding logos, and so on. Desktop fonts are licensed based on the number of computers in your organization that will download the font.

Webfont License

This license is what you purchase to use our typefaces on your website using the @font-face technology. Webfonts are licensed based on the number of website visitors per month.

Software Application License

This license is what you purchase to embed our fonts in a software application. Software embedding licenses are available upon request. Please send inquiries for a custom software license to info@sharptype.co.

About Sharp Type Co.

In August of 2015 type designer Lucas Sharp co-founded Sharp Type with designer and branding expert Chantra Malee. Sharp Type currently publishes typefaces exclusively with Village Fonts. Our global clientele includes many elite designers and brands.