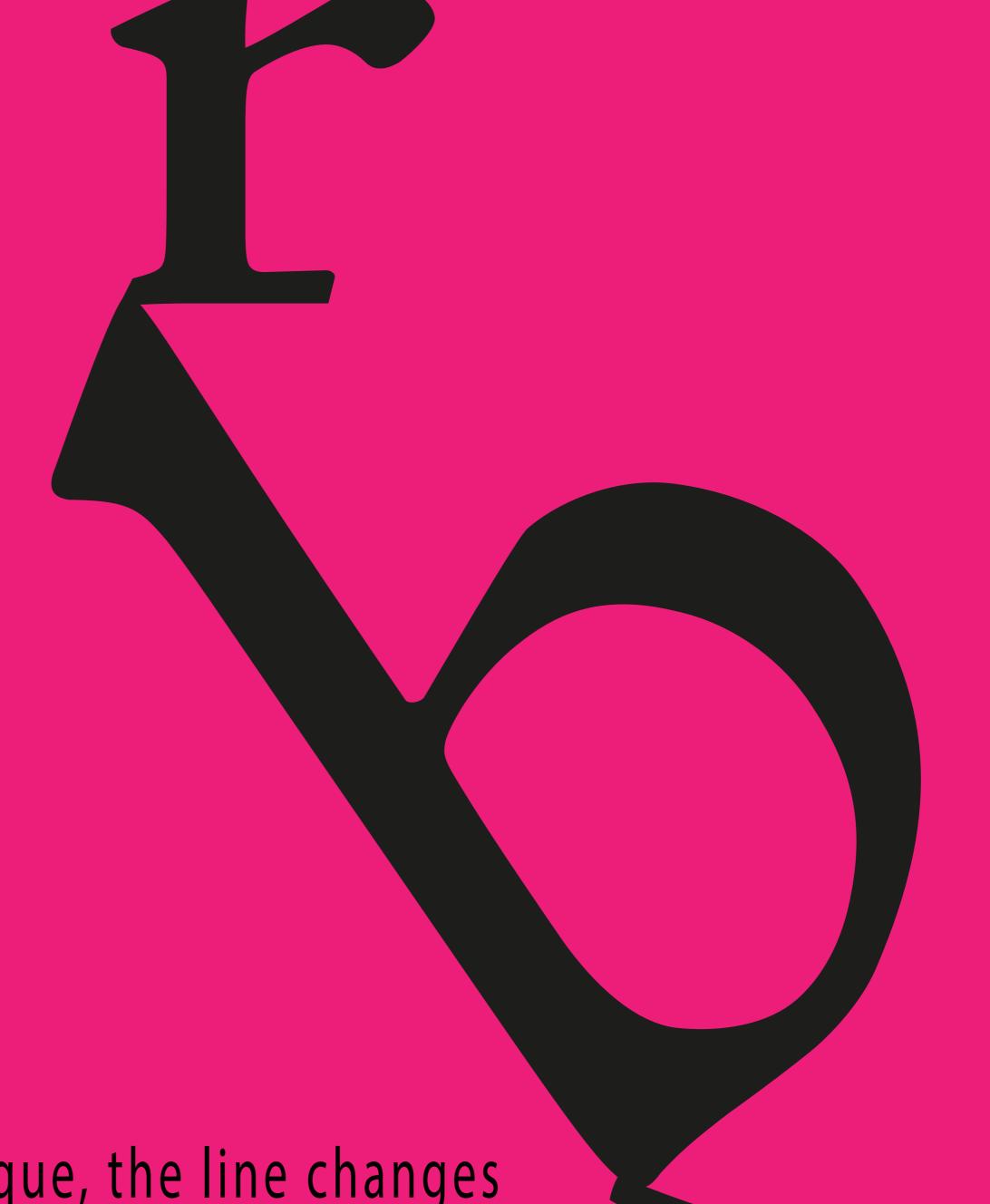


Renaissance Antiqua



The shadow axis in the o is oblique, the line changes constantly from thick to thin.

The transitions from the stem to the serifs are grooved / rounded.

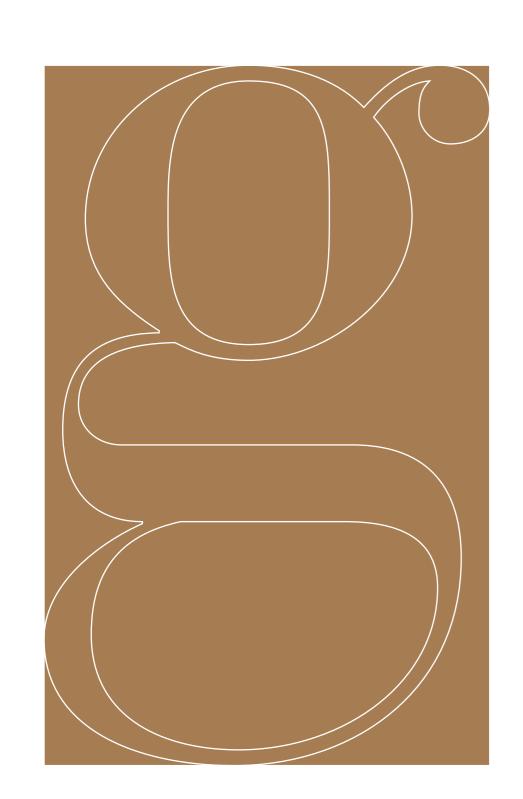
The size of the punches varies greatly.

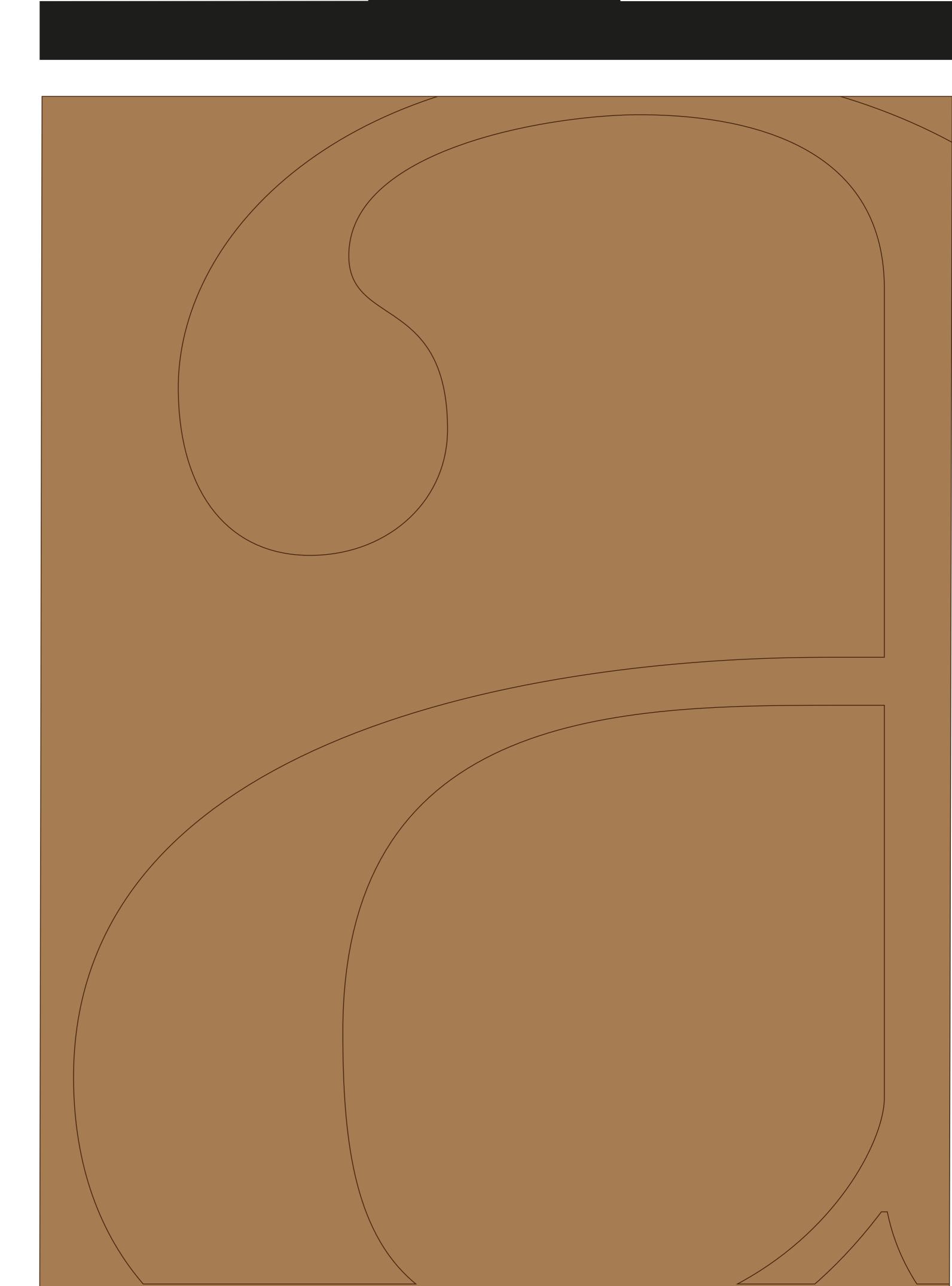
The roof serifs of the lowercase letters are slanted.

The foot parts are often arched (like foot).



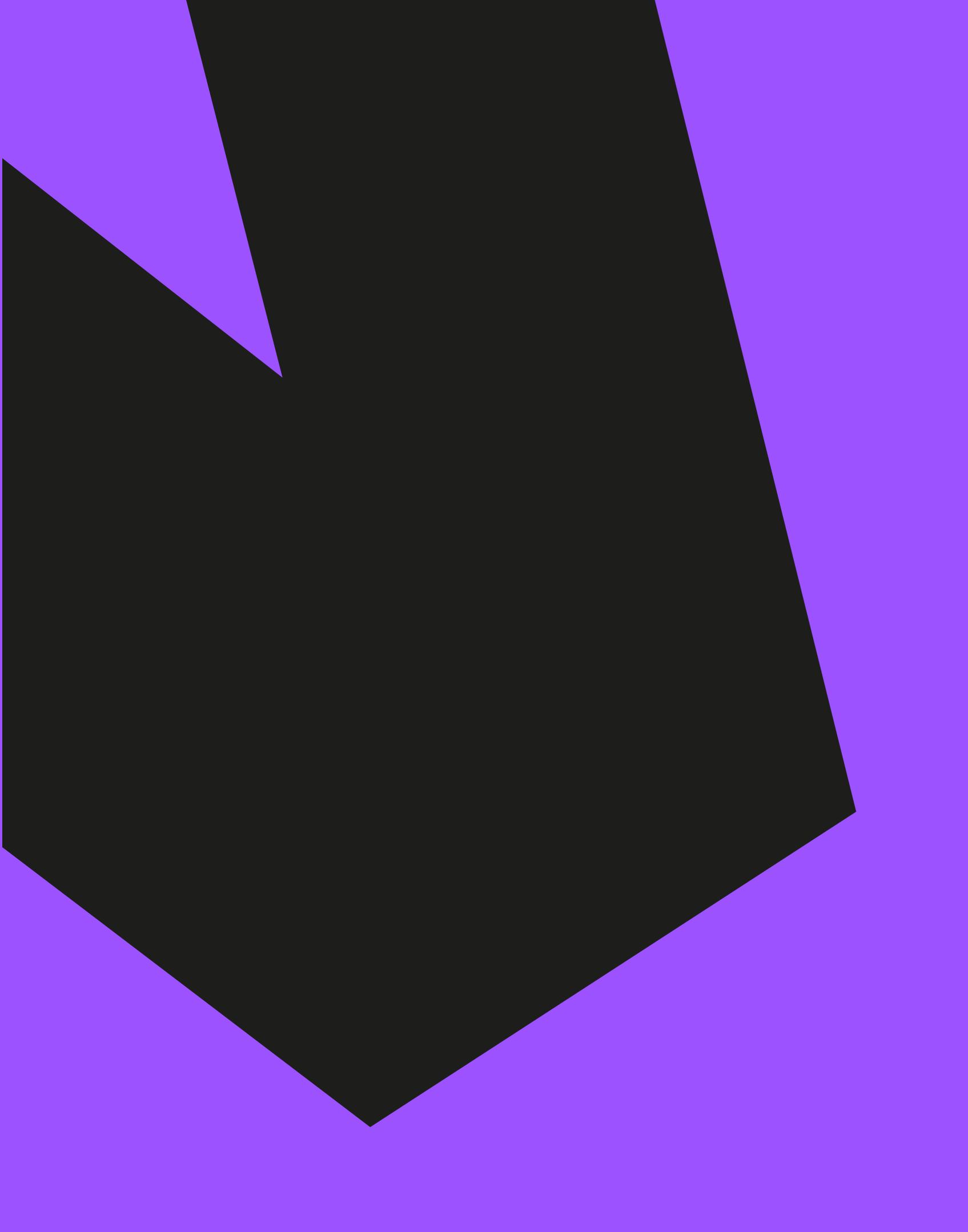
KLASSIZISTISCHE ANTIQU





The shadow axis in the o is vertical. The Line tickness changes quickly from very thin to tick. The serifs are always vaulting, the Roof straight

Trunks and serifs always face eachother other angularly. The size of the punches does not vary so much



SERIFENLOSEN LINEAR-ANTIQUA

They have no serifs and a uniformly thick, linear line width. They split into the following three subgroups. See which features apply to which font: The letters of a sans-serif linear antiqua

The further development of the Venetian Renaissance Antiqua took place in France, and in particular by the typewriter and publisher Claude Garamond, who simplified the Venetian model and calmed down, above all, creatively. The new French script has been widely used throughout Europe and is still a good font for longer texts because of its readability.



