



Schar

Type Family

Schar is a humanist sans-serif designed with the balance and rhythm of a serif, but stripped back for a modern, versatile feel. Its angled axis and refined curves give the typeface a fluid, dynamic personality, while improved spacing and clarity make it easy to read in both print and digital settings. Built for professional use, it works equally well in branding, editorial design, and interface projects where legibility and distinction matter.

RELEASED

2014 (V1.0), 2025 (V2.0)

DESIGNER

JONATHAN HILL

16 STYLES

8 WEIGHTS + ITALICS

CLASSIFICATION

SANS-SERIF

FORMATS

OTF, TTF, WOFF, WOFF 2

GLYPHS

994 PER FONT

OPENTYPE FEATURES

ACCESS ALL ALTERNATES
CAPITAL SPACING
CASE-SENSITIVE FORMS
DENOMINATORS
DISCRETIONARY FIGURES
FRACTIONS
LINING FIGURES
LOCALIZED FORMS
NUMERATORS
OLDSTYLE FIGURES
ORDINALS
PROPORTIONAL FIGURES
SCIENTIFIC INFERIORS
SLASHED ZERO
SMALL CAPITALS
STANDARD LIGATURES
SUBSCRIPT
SUPERScript
TABULAR FIGURES

SUPPORTED LANGUAGES

AFRIKAANS, ALBANIAN, ASU, BASQUE, BEMBA, BENA, BOSNIAN, BRETON, CATALAN, CEBUANO, CHICKASAW, CHIGA, COLOGNIAN, CORNISH, CORSICAN, CROATIAN, CZECH, DANISH, DUTCH, EMBU, ENGLISH, ESPERANTO, ESTONIAN, FAROESE, FILIPINO, FINNISH, FRENCH, FRIULIAN, GALICIAN, GANDA, GERMAN, GUARANI, GUSII, HUNGARIAN, ICELANDIC, IDO, INARI SAMI, INDONESIAN, INTERLINGUA, IRISH, ITALIAN, JAVANESE, JUU, JOLA-FONYI, KABUVERDIANU, KALAALLISUT, KALENJIN, KAMBA, KIKUYU, KINYARWANDA, KURDISH, LATVIAN, LITHUANIAN, LOJBAN, LOW GERMAN, LOWER SORBIAN, LUO, LUXEMBOURGISH, LUYIA, MACHAME, MAKHUWA-MEETO, MAKONDE, MALAGASY, MALAY, MALTESE, MANX, MAORI, MERU, MOHAWK, MORISYEN, NIGERIAN PIDGIN, NORTH NDEBELE, NORTHERN SAMI, NORTHERN SOTHO, NORWEGIAN BOKMÅL, NORWEGIAN NYNORSK, NYANJA, NYANKOLE, OCCITAN, OROMO, POLISH, PORTUGUESE, QUECHUA, ROMANIAN, ROMANSH, ROMBO, RUNDI, RWA, SAMBURU, SANGO, SANGU, SARDINIAN, SCOTTISH GAELIC, SENA, SHAMBALA, SHONA, SLOVAK, SLOVENIAN, SOGA, SOMALI, SOUTH NDEBELE, SOUTHERN SOTHO, SPANISH, SUNDANESE, SWAHILI, SWATI, SWEDISH, SWISS GERMAN, TAITA, TAROKO, TESO, TSONGA, TSWANA, TURKISH, TURKMEN, TYAP, UPPER SORBIAN, VIETNAMESE, VUNJO, WALLOON, WALSER, WELSH, WESTERN FRISIAN, WOLOF, XHOSA, ZULU



SCHAR FAMILY OVERVIEW

ExtraLight

ExtraLight Italic

Light

Light Italic

Book

Book Italic

Regular

Regular Italic

Medium

Medium Italic

Bold

Bold Italic

ExtraBold

ExtraBold Italic

Black

Black Italic



SCHAR EXTRALIGHT

Refrigerators

SCHAR LIGHT

Explanatorily

SCHAR BOOK

Understating

SCHAR REGULAR

Participation

SCHAR MEDIUM

Mythological

SCHAR BOLD

Brotherhood

SCHAR EXTRABOLD

Kaleidoscope

SCHAR BLACK

Theatregoers



SCHAR EXTRALIGHT ITALIC

Mechanically

SCHAR LIGHT ITALIC

Kilogrammes

SCHAR BOOK ITALIC

Physiological

SCHAR REGULAR ITALIC

Collaborative

SCHAR MEDIUM ITALIC

Handcrafting

SCHAR BOLD ITALIC

Demographic

SCHAR EXTRABOLD ITALIC

Regeneration

SCHAR BLACK ITALIC

Sophisticated



SCHAR EXTRALIGHT

PROCESSES

SCHAR LIGHT

TESTIMONY

SCHAR BOOK

BEWITCHED

SCHAR REGULAR

FLAMINGOS

SCHAR MEDIUM

EVERGLADE

SCHAR BOLD

AWAKENING

SCHAR EXTRABOLD

METEOROID

SCHAR BLACK

GREENLAND



SCHAR EXTRALIGHT ITALIC

RUSTPROOF

SCHAR LIGHT ITALIC

ISOMETRICS

SCHAR BOOK ITALIC

BESTSELLER

SCHAR REGULAR ITALIC

WHIRLPOOL

SCHAR MEDIUM ITALIC

TELEMETRIC

SCHAR BOLD ITALIC

HELICOPTER

SCHAR EXTRABOLD ITALIC

PATTERNING

SCHAR BLACK ITALIC

SHORTHAND



SCHAR EXTRALIGHT 24/27

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles.

SCHAR EXTRALIGHT ITALIC 24/27

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles.



SCHAR EXTRALIGHT 18/21

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St August-

SCHAR EXTRALIGHT 15/18

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman'

SCHAR EXTRALIGHT 12/15

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman' Church were settled at the Synod of Whitby in 664. In the manuscript, native Celtic and Anglo-Saxon elements blend with Roman, Coptic and Eastern traditions to create a sublimely unified artistic vision of the cultural melting pot of Northumbria in the seventh and eighth centuries. The Lindisfarne Gospels,



SCHAR EXTRALIGHT ITALIC 18/21

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St August-

SCHAR EXTRALIGHT ITALIC 15/18

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman'

SCHAR EXTRALIGHT ITALIC 12/15

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman' Church were settled at the Synod of Whitby in 664. In the manuscript, native Celtic and Anglo-Saxon elements blend with Roman, Coptic and Eastern traditions to create a sublimely unified artistic vision of the cultural melting pot of Northumbria in the seventh and eighth centuries. The Lindisfarne Gospels, and others like



SCHAR LIGHT 24/27

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles.

SCHAR LIGHT ITALIC 24/27

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles.



SCHAR LIGHT 18/21

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St August-

SCHAR LIGHT 15/18

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman'

SCHAR LIGHT 12/15

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman' Church were settled at the Synod of Whitby in 664. In the manuscript, native Celtic and Anglo-Saxon elements blend with Roman, Coptic and Eastern traditions to create a sublimely unified artistic vision of the cultural melting pot of Northumbria in the seventh and eighth centuries. The Lindisfarne Gospels,



SCHAR LIGHT ITALIC 18/21

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St August-

SCHAR LIGHT ITALIC 15/18

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman'

SCHAR LIGHT ITALIC 12/15

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman' Church were settled at the Synod of Whitby in 664. In the manuscript, native Celtic and Anglo-Saxon elements blend with Roman, Coptic and Eastern traditions to create a sublimely unified artistic vision of the cultural melting pot of Northumbria in the seventh and eighth centuries. The Lindisfarne Gospels, and



SCHAR BOOK 24/27

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles.

SCHAR BOOK ITALIC 24/27

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles.



SCHAR BOOK 18/21

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St August-

SCHAR BOOK 15/18

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman'

SCHAR BOOK 12/15

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman' Church were settled at the Synod of Whitby in 664. In the manuscript, native Celtic and Anglo-Saxon elements blend with Roman, Coptic and Eastern traditions to create a sublimely unified artistic vision of the cultural melting pot of Northumbria in the seventh and eighth centuries. The Lindisfarne Gospels,



SCHAR BOOK ITALIC 18/21

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augus-

SCHAR BOOK ITALIC 15/18

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman'

SCHAR BOOK ITALIC 12/15

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman' Church were settled at the Synod of Whitby in 664. In the manuscript, native Celtic and Anglo-Saxon elements blend with Roman, Coptic and Eastern traditions to create a sublimely unified artistic vision of the cultural melting pot of Northumbria in the seventh and eighth centuries. The Lindisfarne Gospels, and



SCHAR REGULAR 24/27

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles.

SCHAR REGULAR ITALIC 24/27

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles.



SCHAR REGULAR 18/21

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St

SCHAR REGULAR 15/18

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman'

SCHAR REGULAR 12/15

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman' Church were settled at the Synod of Whitby in 664. In the manuscript, native Celtic and Anglo-Saxon elements blend with Roman, Coptic and Eastern traditions to create a sublimely unified artistic vision of the cultural melting pot of Northumbria in the seventh and eighth centuries. The Lindisfarne Gospels,



SCHAR REGULAR ITALIC 18/21

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augus-

SCHAR REGULAR ITALIC 15/18

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman'

SCHAR REGULAR ITALIC 12/15

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman' Church were settled at the Synod of Whitby in 664. In the manuscript, native Celtic and Anglo-Saxon elements blend with Roman, Coptic and Eastern traditions to create a sublimely unified artistic vision of the cultural melting pot of Northumbria in the seventh and eighth centuries. The Lindisfarne Gospels, and others like it,



SCHAR MEDIUM 24/27

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles.

SCHAR MEDIUM ITALIC 24/27

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles.



SCHAR MEDIUM 18/21

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St

SCHAR MEDIUM 15/18

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman'

SCHAR MEDIUM 12/15

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman' Church were settled at the Synod of Whitby in 664. In the manuscript, native Celtic and Anglo-Saxon elements blend with Roman, Coptic and Eastern traditions to create a sublimely unified artistic vision of the cultural melting pot of Northumbria in the seventh and eighth centuries. The Lindisfarne Gospels,



SCHAR MEDIUM ITALIC 18/21

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augus-

SCHAR MEDIUM ITALIC 15/18

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman'

SCHAR MEDIUM ITALIC 12/15

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman' Church were settled at the Synod of Whitby in 664. In the manuscript, native Celtic and Anglo-Saxon elements blend with Roman, Coptic and Eastern traditions to create a sublimely unified artistic vision of the cultural melting pot of Northumbria in the seventh and eighth centuries. The Lindisfarne Gospels, and others like it,



SCHAR BOLD 24/27

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles.

SCHAR BOLD ITALIC 24/27

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles.



SCHAR BOLD 18/21

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St

SCHAR BOLD 15/18

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman'

SCHAR BOLD 12/15

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman' Church were settled at the Synod of Whitby in 664. In the manuscript, native Celtic and Anglo-Saxon elements blend with Roman, Coptic and Eastern traditions to create a sublimely unified artistic vision of the cultural melting pot of Northumbria in the seventh and eighth centuries. The Lindisfarne Gospels,



SCHAR BOLD ITALIC 18/21

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augus-

SCHAR BOLD ITALIC 15/18

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman'

SCHAR BOLD ITALIC 12/15

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman' Church were settled at the Synod of Whitby in 664. In the manuscript, native Celtic and Anglo-Saxon elements blend with Roman, Coptic and Eastern traditions to create a sublimely unified artistic vision of the cultural melting pot of Northumbria in the seventh and eighth centuries. The Lindisfarne Gospels, and others like it,



SCHAR EXTRABOLD 24/27

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles.

SCHAR EXTRABOLD ITALIC 24/27

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles.



SCHAR EXTRABOLD 18/21

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St

SCHAR EXTRABOLD 15/18

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman'

SCHAR EXTRABOLD 12/15

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman' Church were settled at the Synod of Whitby in 664. In the manuscript, native Celtic and Anglo-Saxon elements blend with Roman, Coptic and Eastern traditions to create a sublimely unified artistic vision of the cultural melting pot of Northumbria in the seventh and eighth centuries. The Lindisfarne Gospels,



SCHAR EXTRABOLD ITALIC 18/21

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augus-

SCHAR EXTRABOLD ITALIC 15/18

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman'

SCHAR EXTRABOLD ITALIC 12/15

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman' Church were settled at the Synod of Whitby in 664. In the manuscript, native Celtic and Anglo-Saxon elements blend with Roman, Coptic and Eastern traditions to create a sublimely unified artistic vision of the cultural melting pot of Northumbria in the seventh and eighth centuries. The Lindisfarne Gospels, and others like it,



SCHAR BLACK 24/27

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles.

SCHAR BLACK ITALIC 24/27

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles.



SCHAR BLACK 18/21

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St

SCHAR BLACK 15/18

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman'

SCHAR BLACK 12/15

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman' Church were settled at the Synod of Whitby in 664. In the manuscript, native Celtic and Anglo-Saxon elements blend with Roman, Coptic and Eastern traditions to create a sublimely unified artistic vision of the cultural melting pot of Northumbria in the seventh and eighth centuries. The Lindisfarne Gospels,



SCHAR BLACK ITALIC 18/21

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augus-

SCHAR BLACK ITALIC 15/18

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman'

SCHAR BLACK ITALIC 12/15

Apart from its intrinsic value as a remarkable survival of an ancient and astonishingly beautiful work of art, the manuscript displays a unique combination of artistic styles that reflects a crucial period in England's history. Christianity first came to Britain under the Romans, but subsequent waves of invasion by non-Christian Saxons, Angles, and Vikings drove the faith to the fringes of the British Isles. The country was gradually re-converted from 597, after St Augustine arrived from Rome to convert the pagan 'Angles into angels'. Religious differences between the indigenous 'Celtic' Church and the new 'Roman' Church were settled at the Synod of Whitby in 664. In the manuscript, native Celtic and Anglo-Saxon elements blend with Roman, Coptic and Eastern traditions to create a sublimely unified artistic vision of the cultural melting pot of Northumbria in the seventh and eighth centuries. The Lindisfarne Gospels, and others like it,

**SCHAR EXTRALIGHT 10/12**
SPANISH

Además de su valor intrínseco como una notable supervivencia de una obra de arte antigua y sorprendentemente hermosa, el manuscrito muestra una combinación única de estilos artísticos que refleja un período crucial en la historia de Inglaterra. El cristianismo llegó por primera vez a Gran Bretaña bajo los romanos, pero subsiguientes oleadas de invasión de Los sajones, ángeles y vikingos no cristianos llevaron la fe a los límites de las islas británicas. El país fue reconvertido gradualmente desde 597, después de que San Agustín llegó de Roma para convertir los “ángulos en ángeles” paganos. Las diferencias religiosas entre la iglesia indígena ‘celta’ y la nueva

SCHAR EXTRALIGHT ITALIC 10/12
SPANISH

Además de su valor intrínseco como una notable supervivencia de una obra de arte antigua y sorprendentemente hermosa, el manuscrito muestra una combinación única de estilos artísticos que refleja un período crucial en la historia de Inglaterra. El cristianismo llegó por primera vez a Gran Bretaña bajo los romanos, pero subsiguientes oleadas de invasión de Los sajones, ángeles y vikingos no cristianos llevaron la fe a los límites de las islas británicas. El país fue reconvertido gradualmente desde 597, después de que San Agustín llegó de Roma para convertir los “ángulos en ángeles” paganos. Las diferencias religiosas entre la iglesia indígena ‘celta’ y la nueva iglesia ‘romana’ se

SCHAR LIGHT 10/12
NORWEGIAN

Bortsett fra sin egenverdi som en bmerkelsesverdig overlevelse av et gammelt og forbløffende vakkert kunstverk, viser manuskriptet en unik kombinasjon av kunstneriske stilarter som reflekterer en viktig periode i Englands historie. Kristendommen kom først til Storbritannia under romerne, men etterfølgende invadasjonsbølger ikkekristne saksonger, vinkler og vikinger kjørte troen til kanten av de britiske øyer. Landet ble gradvis omregnet fra 597, etter at St. Augustine kom fra Roma for å konvertere de hedenske “vinkler til engler”. Religiøse forskjeller mellom den innfødte keltiske kirken og den nye romerske kirken ble avgjort ved synod av

SCHAR LIGHT ITALIC 10/12
NORWEGIAN

Bortsett fra sin egenverdi som en bmerkelsesverdig overlevelse av et gammelt og forbløffende vakkert kunstverk, viser manuskriptet en unik kombinasjon av kunstneriske stilarter som reflekterer en viktig periode i Englands historie. Kristendommen kom først til Storbritannia under romerne, men etterfølgende invadasjonsbølger ikkekristne saksonger, vinkler og vikinger kjørte troen til kanten av de britiske øyer. Landet ble gradvis omregnet fra 597, etter at St. Augustine kom fra Roma for å konvertere de hedenske “vinkler til engler”. Religiøse forskjeller mellom den innfødte keltiske kirken og den nye romerske kirken ble avgjort ved synod av Whitby i 664. I manuskriptet blander

SCHAR BOOK 10/12
DUTCH

Afgezien van de intrinsieke waarde als een opmerkelijke overleving van een oud en verbazingwekkend mooi kunstwerk, vertoont het manuscript een unieke combinatie van artistieke stijlen die een cruciale periode weerspiegelt in de geschiedenis van Engeland. Het christendom kwam voor het eerst naar Groot-Brittannië onder de Romeinen, maar de daaropvolgende golven van invasie door-nietchristelijke Saksen, Angelen en Vikingen dreven het geloof naar de randen van de Britse eilanden. Het land werd geleidelijk opnieuw omgezet uit 597, nadat St. Augustinus uit Rome kwam om de heidense ‘Hoeken in engelen’ te bekeren. Religieuze verschillen

SCHAR BOOK ITALIC 10/12
DUTCH

Afgezien van de intrinsieke waarde als een opmerkelijke overleving van een oud en verbazingwekkend mooi kunstwerk, vertoont het manuscript een unieke combinatie van artistieke stijlen die een cruciale periode weerspiegelt in de geschiedenis van Engeland. Het christendom kwam voor het eerst naar Groot-Brittannië onder de Romeinen, maar de daaropvolgende golven van invasie door-nietchristelijke Saksen, Angelen en Vikingen dreven het geloof naar de randen van de Britse eilanden. Het land werd geleidelijk opnieuw omgezet uit 597, nadat St. Augustinus uit Rome kwam om de heidense ‘Hoeken in engelen’ te bekeren. Religieuze verschillen

**SCHAR REGULAR 10/12**
FRENCH

En plus de sa valeur intrinsèque en tant que survie remarquable d'une œuvre d'art ancienne et étonnamment belle, le manuscrit présente une combinaison unique de styles artistiques qui reflète une période cruciale de l'histoire de l'Angleterre. Le christianisme est d'abord venu en Grande-Bretagne sous les Romains, mais des vagues d'invasion par la suite Les Saxons, les Angles et les Vikings non chrétiens ont conduit la foi aux confins des îles Britanniques. Le pays a été progressivement reconverti à partir de 597, après l'arrivée de Saint Augustin de Rome pour convertir les 'païens Angles en anges'. Les différences religieuses entre l'église «celtique» autochtone et

SCHAR REGULAR ITALIC 10/12
FRENCH

En plus de sa valeur intrinsèque en tant que survie remarquable d'une œuvre d'art ancienne et étonnamment belle, le manuscrit présente une combinaison unique de styles artistiques qui reflète une période cruciale de l'histoire de l'Angleterre. Le christianisme est d'abord venu en Grande-Bretagne sous les Romains, mais des vagues d'invasion par la suite Les Saxons, les Angles et les Vikings non chrétiens ont conduit la foi aux confins des îles Britanniques. Le pays a été progressivement reconverti à partir de 597, après l'arrivée de Saint Augustin de Rome pour convertir les 'païens Angles en anges'. Les différences religieuses entre l'église «celtique» autochtone et la nouvelle

SCHAR MEDIUM 10/12
POLISH

Oprócz swojej nieodłącznej wartości jako niezwykle przetrwania starożytnego i zadziwiająco pięknego dzieła sztuki, rękopis przedstawia unikalne połączenie stylów artystycznych, które odzwierciedlają kluczowy okres w historii Anglii. Chrześcijaństwo po raz pierwszy przybyło do Wielkiej Brytanii pod rządami Rzymian, ale kolejne fale inwazji w niechrześcijańscy Saksoni, Anglicy i Wikingowie doprowadzili wiarę do granic Wysp Brytyjskich. Kraj został stopniowo przebudowany z 597 roku, po tym jak św. Augustyn przybył z Rzymu, by nawrócić pogańskie "kąty na anioły". Różnice religijne między rdzennym "celtyckim" kościołem i nowym "rzymskim"

SCHAR MEDIUM ITALIC 10/12
POLISH

Oprócz swojej nieodłącznej wartości jako niezwykle przetrwania starożytnego i zadziwiająco pięknego dzieła sztuki, rękopis przedstawia unikalne połączenie stylów artystycznych, które odzwierciedlają kluczowy okres w historii Anglii. Chrześcijaństwo po raz pierwszy przybyło do Wielkiej Brytanii pod rządami Rzymian, ale kolejne fale inwazji w niechrześcijańscy Saksoni, Anglicy i Wikingowie doprowadzili wiarę do granic Wysp Brytyjskich. Kraj został stopniowo przebudowany z 597 roku, po tym jak św. Augustyn przybył z Rzymu, by nawrócić pogańskie "kąty na anioły". Różnice religijne między rdzennym "celtyckim" kościołem i nowym "rzymskim" kościołem zostały

SCHAR BOLD 10/12
FINNISH

Muinaisen ja hämmästyttävän kauniin taideoksen merkittävän eloonjäämisen lisäksi sen käsikirjoituksella on ainutlaatuinen taiteellisten tyylien yhdistelmä, joka heijastaa ratkaisevaa ajanjaksoa Englannin historiassa. Kristinusko tuli ensin Ison Britannian roomalaisille, mutta alistumaton aallot hyökkäävät eikristilliset saksit, kulmat ja viikingit ajoivat uskontoa British Islesin reunaviivoihin. Maa muuttui asteittain 597: stä sen jälkeen, kun St Augustine saapui Roomasta muuttamaan pakanalliset "kulmat enkeliksi". Alkuperäiskansojen "keltti" kirkon ja uuden "roomalaisen" kirkon väliset uskonnolliset erot ratkaistiin Whitbyin synodissa 664. Käsikirjoituksessa

SCHAR BOLD ITALIC 10/12
FINNISH

Muinaisen ja hämmästyttävän kauniin taideoksen merkittävän eloonjäämisen lisäksi sen käsikirjoituksella on ainutlaatuinen taiteellisten tyylien yhdistelmä, joka heijastaa ratkaisevaa ajanjaksoa Englannin historiassa. Kristinusko tuli ensin Ison Britannian roomalaisille, mutta alistumaton aallot hyökkäävät eikristilliset saksit, kulmat ja viikingit ajoivat uskontoa British Islesin reunaviivoihin. Maa muuttui asteittain 597: stä sen jälkeen, kun St Augustine saapui Roomasta muuttamaan pakanalliset "kulmat enkeliksi". Alkuperäiskansojen "keltti" kirkon ja uuden "roomalaisen" kirkon väliset uskonnolliset erot ratkaistiin Whitbyin synodissa 664. Käsikirjoituksessa



SCHAR EXTRABOLD 10/12
ITALIAN

Oltre al suo valore intrinseco come notevole sopravvivenza di un'opera d'arte antica e sorprendentemente bella, il manoscritto mostra una combinazione unica di stili artistici che riflette un periodo cruciale nella storia dell'Inghilterra. Il cristianesimo venne per la prima volta in Gran Bretagna sotto i Romani, ma in seguito le successive ondate di invasione sassoni, angoli e vichinghi non cristiani guidarono la fede ai margini delle isole britanniche. Il paese fu gradualmente riconvertito dal 597, dopo che Sant'Agostino arrivò da Roma per convertire gli «Angeli in angeli» pagani. Le divergenze religiose tra la Chiesa celtica indigena e la nuova chiesa «romana»

SCHAR EXTRABOLD ITALIC 10/12
ITALIAN

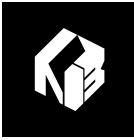
Oltre al suo valore intrinseco come notevole sopravvivenza di un'opera d'arte antica e sorprendentemente bella, il manoscritto mostra una combinazione unica di stili artistici che riflette un periodo cruciale nella storia dell'Inghilterra. Il cristianesimo venne per la prima volta in Gran Bretagna sotto i Romani, ma in seguito le successive ondate di invasione sassoni, angoli e vichinghi non cristiani guidarono la fede ai margini delle isole britanniche. Il paese fu gradualmente riconvertito dal 597, dopo che Sant'Agostino arrivò da Roma per convertire gli «Angeli in angeli» pagani. Le divergenze religiose tra la Chiesa celtica indigena e la nuova chiesa «romana» furono stabilite

SCHAR BLACK 10/12
CZECH

Kromě své skutečné hodnoty jako pozoruhodného přežití starobylého a úžasně krásného uměleckého díla, rukopis zobrazuje jedinečnou kombinaci uměleckých stylů, které odrážejí rozhodující období historie Anglie. Křesťanství nejprve přišlo do Británie pod Římany, ale následné vlny invaze nekřesťanští sasové, Angle a Vikingové vedli viru k okraji Britských ostrovů. Země byla postupně přeměněna roku 597, po příjezdu svatého Augustina z Říma, aby převedli pohanské Angely do andělů. Náboženské rozdíly mezi domorodou „keltskou“ církví a novou „římskou“ církví byly řešeny na synodu Whitby v roce 664. V rukopisu se rodné keltské a anglosaské elementy

SCHAR BLACK ITALIC 10/12
CZECH

Kromě své skutečné hodnoty jako pozoruhodného přežití starobylého a úžasně krásného uměleckého díla, rukopis zobrazuje jedinečnou kombinaci uměleckých stylů, které odrážejí rozhodující období historie Anglie. Křesťanství nejprve přišlo do Británie pod Římany, ale následné vlny invaze nekřesťanští sasové, Angle a Vikingové vedli viru k okraji Britských ostrovů. Země byla postupně přeměněna roku 597, po příjezdu svatého Augustina z Říma, aby převedli pohanské Angely do andělů. Náboženské rozdíly mezi domorodou „keltskou“ církví a novou „římskou“ církví byly řešeny na synodu Whitby v roce 664. V rukopisu se rodné keltské a anglosaské elementy mísí s římskými, koptickými



FULL GLYPH SET AND OPENTYPE FEATURES

UPPERCASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LOWERCASE

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

SMALL CAPITALS

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ACCENTED UPPERCASE

Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ ß à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ ß

ACCENTED LOWERCASE

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 ÿ ÷ 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 ÿ ÷

ACCENTED SMALL CAPITALS

A Ă Ą Å Æ Ç Ĉ Ċ Č Ď Đ Ð Ð É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Į Ĳ Ļ Ł Œ Š Ţ Ŧ Ũ Ū Ŭ Ů Ű Ų Ŵ Ŷ Ÿ Ž ž

PUNCTUATION

.,;...!j?¿·•#/\(){}[]@&¶§†‡%‰- - - - _ , „ “ ” ‘ ’ « » ‹ › " ' *

CURRENCY, MATH & SYMBOLS

£ € ₣ ₧ ₹ ¥ \$ ¢ + - × ÷ = ≠ > < ≥ ≤ ± ≈ ~ e ^ | ! a/s № © ® ¢ ™ °
 ↑ ↗ → ↘ ↓ ↙ ← ↘ ⇔ ⇕

LOCALISED FORMS

i L ! N n S s T t .



FULL GLYPH SET AND OPENTYPE FEATURES

PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES

N0123456789

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE FIGURES

No123456789

TABULAR LINING FIGURES

N0123456789

TABULAR OLDSTYLE FIGURES

No123456789

CASE-SENSITIVE FIGURES

N0123456789

NUMERATORS

N0123456789

DENOMINATORS

N0123456789

SUPERSCRIPT

N 0123456789

SUBSCRIPT

N0123456789

FRACTIONS

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

$$\frac{1}{8} \frac{3}{8} \frac{5}{8} \frac{7}{8} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{10}$$

ORDINALS

a o

CASE-SENSITIVE FORMS

i ċ - - — () { } [] « » ‹ ›

STANDARD LIGATURES

ff ffh ffi fh fl

DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

ċb ċh ċk ċt fbffb ffh ffj ffk fft fh
 fj fk ft sb sh sk sp st

STYLISTIC SET 1: LOWERCASE a

a à á â ã ä å ā ă ą ą ǎ ấ ầ ẩ ẫ ậ ắ ằ ẳ ẵ ặ

STYLISTIC SET 2: LOWERCASE e

e è é ê ë ē ě è ę ǃ ę ẻ ẽ ế ề ể ễ ệ

STYLISTIC SET 3: LOWERCASE g

g ĝ ģ ġ ħ ḡ

STYLISTIC SET 4: LOWERCASE I

ᐱ ᐱ ᐱ ᐱ ᐱ

STYLISTIC SET 5: LOWERCASE y

y ý ÿ û ù y. ŷ ÿ

STYLISTIC SET 6: NUMBER CIRCLED

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨

STYLISTIC SET 7: NUMBER BLACK CIRCLED

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



OPENTYPE FEATURES DEACTIVATED

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE FIGURES

7 Feb 1812–9 June 1870

TABULAR LINING FIGURES

£140,539.00

TABULAR OLDSTYLE FIGURES

07.10.2025

NUMERATORS & DENOMINATORS

 $X^{987} \times Y^{654} + Z_{321} = A_0$

SUPERScript

Index¹, Index², Index³

SUBSCRIPT

 $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$

FRACTIONS

 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cup · 154 $\frac{78}{136}$

CASE-SENSITIVE FORMS

¡HOLA! (A1–B2–C3)

LIGATURES

flight suffix
start offkey

STYLISTIC SET 1: LOWERCASE a

abracadabra

STYLISTIC SET 2: LOWERCASE e

excellent

STYLISTIC SET 3: LOWERCASE g

growing

STYLISTIC SET 4: LOWERCASE l

lollipop

STYLISTIC SET 5: LOWERCASE y

yesterday

STYLISTIC SET 6: NUMBER CIRCLED

Times Sq 123

STYLISTIC SET 7: NUMBER BLACK CIRCLED

Times Sq 123

OPENTYPE FEATURES ACTIVATED

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE FIGURES

7 Feb 1812–9 June 1870

TABULAR LINING FIGURES

£140,539.00

TABULAR OLDSTYLE FIGURES

07.10.2025

NUMERATORS & DENOMINATORS

 $X^{987} \times Y^{654} + Z_{321} = A_0$

SUPERScript

Index¹, Index², Index³

SUBSCRIPT

 $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$

FRACTIONS

 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cup · 154 $\frac{78}{136}$

CASE-SENSITIVE FORMS

¡HOLA! (A1–B2–C3)

LIGATURES

flight suffix
ſtart offkey

STYLISTIC SET 1: LOWERCASE a

abracadabra

STYLISTIC SET 2: LOWERCASE e

excellent

STYLISTIC SET 3: LOWERCASE g

growing

STYLISTIC SET 4: LOWERCASE l

lollipop

STYLISTIC SET 5: LOWERCASE y

yesterday

STYLISTIC SET 6: NUMBER CIRCLED

Times Sq ①②③

STYLISTIC SET 7: NUMBER BLACK CIRCLED

Times Sq ➊➋➌



CONTACT

THE NORTHERN BLOCK
2 DILSTON WEST
CORBRIDGE
NORTHUMBERLAND
NE45 5RL
UNITED KINGDOM

EMAIL

INFO@THENORTHERNBLOCK.CO.UK

WEB

WWW.THENORTHERNBLOCK.CO.UK

LICENSING

THENORTHERNBLOCK.CO.UK/LICENSING

FULL EULA LICENSE

THENORTHERNBLOCK.CO.UK/STANDARD-LICENSE-AGREEMENT

RELEASED

2014 (V1.0), 2025 (V2.0)

DESIGNER

JONATHAN HILL

FOUNDRY

THE NORTHERN BLOCK LTD

FORMATS

OTF, TTF, WOFF, WOFF 2

COMPLETE FAMILY

SCHAR EXTRALIGHT
SCHAR EXTRALIGHT ITALIC
SCHAR LIGHT
SCHAR LIGHT ITALIC
SCHAR BOOK
SCHAR BOOK ITALIC
SCHAR REGULAR
SCHAR REGULAR ITALIC
SCHAR MEDIUM
SCHAR MEDIUM ITALIC
SCHAR BOLD
SCHAR BOLD ITALIC
SCHAR EXTRABOLD
SCHAR EXTRABOLD ITALIC
SCHAR BLACK
SCHAR BLACK ITALIC

SUPPORTED LANGUAGES

AFRIKAANS, ALBANIAN, ASU, BASQUE, BEMBA, BENA, BOSNIAN, BRETON, CATALAN, CEBUANO, CHICKASAW, CHIGA, COLOGNIAN, CORNISH, CORSICAN, CROATIAN, CZECH, DANISH, DUTCH, EMBU, ENGLISH, ESPERANTO, ESTONIAN, FAROESE, FILIPINO, FINNISH, FRENCH, FRIULIAN, GALICIAN, GANDA, GERMAN, GUARANI, GUSII, HUNGARIAN, ICELANDIC, IDO, INARI SAMI, INDONESIAN, INTERLINGUA, IRISH, ITALIAN, JAVANESE, JJU, JOLA-FONYI, KABUVERDIANU, KALAALLISUT, KALENJIN, KAMBA, KIKUYU, KINYARWANDA, KURDISH, LATVIAN, LITHUANIAN, LOJBAN, LOW GERMAN, LOWER SORBIAN, LUO, LUXEMBOURGISH, LUYIA, MACHAME, MAKHUWA-MEETTO, MAKONDE, MALAGASY, MALAY, MALTESE, MANX, MÄORI, MERU, MOHAWK, MORISYEN, NIGERIAN PIDGIN, NORTH NDEBELE, NORTHERN SAMI, NORTHERN SOTHO, NORWEGIAN BOKMÅL, NORWEGIAN NYNORSK, NYANJA, NYANKOLE, OCCITAN, OROMO, POLISH, PORTUGUESE, QUECHUA, ROMANIAN, ROMANSH, ROMBO, RUNDI, RWA, SAMBURU, SANGO, SANGU, SARDINIAN, SCOTTISH GAELIC, SENA, SHAMBALA, SHONA, SLOVAK, SLOVENIAN, SOGA, SOMALI, SOUTH NDEBELE, SOUTHERN SOTHO, SPANISH, SUNDANESE, SWAHILI, SWATI, SWEDISH, SWISS GERMAN, TAITA, TAROKO, TESO, TSONGA, TSWANA, TURKISH, TURKMEN, TYAP, UPPER SORBIAN, VIETNAMESE, VUNJO, WALLOON, WALSER, WELSH, WESTERN FRISIAN, WOLOF, XHOSA, ZULU

© THE NORTHERN BLOCK 2025

SCHAR™ IS A TRADEMARK OF THE NORTHERN BLOCK LTD.
COMPANY REG NUMBER 08170670.