

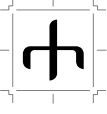


























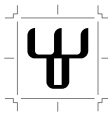

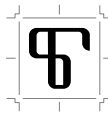

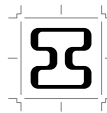










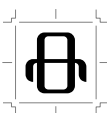
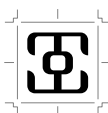



NEOGLAGOLITIC ALPHA

by alphadesigner

A faux-modern version of the Glagolitic alphabet

AN ACCOUNT OF LETTERS

BECAUSE EACH SOUND DESERVES A FACE

							
Аз 2C00 Az	Буки 2C01 Buky	Веди 2C02 Vede	Глаголи 2C03 Glagoli	Добро 2C04 Dobro	Ест 2C05 Yestu	Живете 2C06 Zhivete	Дзело 2C07 Dzelo
							
Земля 2C08 Zemlja	Иже 2C09 Izhe	Иже (2) 2C0A Initial Izhe	И 2C0B I	Джерв 2C0C Djervi	Како 2C0D Kako	Люди 2C0E Ljudije	Мислите 2C0F Myslite
							
Наш 2C10 Nashi	Он 2C11 Onu	Покой 2C12 Pokoji	Рци 2C13 Ritsi	Слово 2C14 Slovo	Твердо 2C15 Tvrido	Ук 2C16 Uku	Ферт 2C17 Fritu
							
Хер 2C18 Heru	От 2C19 Otu	Пе* 2C1A Pe	Ща 2C1B Shta	Ци 2C1C Tsi	Черв 2C1D Chrivi	Ша 2C1E Sha	Ер малък 2C1F Yeru
							
Ер голям 2C20 Yeri	Ят 2C21 Yati	... 2C22 Spidery Ha	Ю 2C23 Yu	Юс малък 2C24 Small Yus	Юс малък (2) 2C25 Small Yus w/Tail	Йо 2C26 Yo	Юс малък йотиран 2C27 Iotated Small Yus
							
Юс голям 2C28 Big Yus	Юс голям йотиран 2C29 Iotated Big Yus	Фита 2C2A Fita	Ижица 2C2B Izhitsa	Щапик 2C2C Shtapic	"Триъгълно" Аз 2C2D Trokutasti A	Мислите (лат.)* 2C2E Latinate Myslite	

"Being still pagans, the Slavs did not have their own letters, but read and communicated by means of tallies and sketches. After their baptism they were forced to use Roman and Greek letters in the transcription of their Slavic words but these were not suitable ... At last, God, in his love for mankind, sent them St. Constantine the Philosopher, called Cyril, a learned and upright man, who composed for them thirty-eight letters, some (24 of them) similar to the Greek, but some (14 of them) different, suitable to express Slavic sounds."

Chernorizets Hrabar, "An Account of Letters", Preslav Literary School, 893 AD

NEOGLAGOLITIC ALPHA

A FAUX-MODERN VERSION OF THE GLAGOLITIC ALPHABET

This font is a result of a stylistic experiment based on the Glagolitic alphabet which was created in 855 AD¹ and was used in various Slavic cultures throughout history. However, soon after its emergence, it began to lose popularity and was subsequently replaced by the Cyrillic alphabet². Therefore, it never enjoyed the systematic development and evolution of most modern scripts still in use.

The purpose of this experiment is to create a faux-modern Glagolitic script by simplifying and unifying the various character shapes and also to make an “artistic” guess about the way they could have evolved through the centuries. The original Glagolitic alphabet is famous for its complexity, which was probably well suited for the cursive aesthetics of its time. It is important to notice that “simplifying” doesn’t necessary equal “improving” from a designer’s point of view. And yet, as a tool that has a predominantly practical side, after the invention of the press its simplification would have been unavoidable.

Traces of such “simplification” can be observed in the Croatian version of the Glagolitic script, where the character shapes are more rectangular. In Croatia, the alphabet was in use for ecclesiastical purposes until the beginning of the 20th Century, while in all other places, its use was discontinued 8 centuries earlier.

Because of its premature decline, scientists today occasionally have difficulties identifying and organizing all Glagolitic characters³. In this project, I followed the order of their inclusion in the Unicode Standard, Version 5.2.

KEYBOARD LAYOUT

The font contains all the Unicode characters in the range 2C00 - 2C2E (corresponding to all “capital” Glagolitic letters). Additionally, some of the symbols have been assigned to the default Latin range from 0041 - 007E. These Glagolitic characters are the equivalents to the Cyrillic characters in the order in which they appear in the Bulgarian Phonetic keyboard layout under Windows XP.

	Г														Backspace						
Tab	Я	Q	B	W	E	P	R	T	ТЪ	Y	U	И	О	ОП	Р	Ш	[Ц]	Ю	\
Caps Lock	А	А	С	Д	Ф	Г	Г	Х	Н	Й	Ж	К	К	Л	Л	:	;	"	'	Enter	
Shift	З	З	Х	Ц	С	Ж	В	Б	Н	М	М	,	,	.	.	/	/	Shift			
Ctrl		Alt											Alt							Ctrl	

TERMS OF USE

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1 According to Chernorizets Hrabar in his “An Account of Letters”
2 It is widely accepted that the Glagolitic alphabet was created by Saint Cyril. On the other hand, the Cyrillic alphabet was created after the Glagolitic, probably by the students of Saint Cyril. Nevertheless, it is the one that carries his name.
3 The origin and authenticity of the Pe character is disputed. However, it is included in the Unicode reference table. The Latin Myslite is obviously a modified version of the original Myslite character. The Trokutasti (Triangle) A is used interchangeably with the original Az letter in some texts.