

Maxéville

FAMILY

Maxeville	Specimen and Technical Documentation Version 2.1	About Maxeville is a neo-grotesk typeface with geometric properties, inspired by the visual language that accompanied art and design movements from the early 20th century, such as De Stijl (Netherlands) and Union des Artistes Modernes (France). Concentrating on the work of Gerrit Rietveld and Jean Prouvé.
Designer	Mark Niemeijer	
Release	27.01.2021 Original release 2017 (V1)	The origins of Maxeville lie with a poster design for a lecture about Gerrit Rietveld. Where constructed type – as a modern reinterpretation of the typographic work from fellow Stijl member Bart van der Leck – seemed like an appropriate representation of Rietveld's work.
Licensing	Licenses are available for Desktop-, Web-, and Trial fonts. For other licensing options not mentioned, such as app or unlimited users, please get in touch. Student discount (-40%) is available on request.	The font family refers to the area where the French designer and architect Jean Prouvé built his factory; the Maxéville Design Office. Construct is a reference to 'Constructeur, Jean Prouvé' and the manual 'How to Construct Rietveld Furniture'. As Maxeville's characters are supposed to appear constructed, rather than a stenciled font. Not all characters are open like you would find with most stencil fonts, some characters are built with closed shapes.
Trial Fonts	Test versions of all typefaces are available on our website for free. These have a limited character set that includes A-Z, a-z, 0-9 and some basic punctuation.	
Font Formats	Desktop OTF webfonts WOFF and WOFF2. Other formats like TTF and EAT are available on request.	Additional Information Maxeville is designed by Mark Niemeijer, initially as an Open Studio project. Starting in 2014, SM Maxéville was released in 2017 and Maxeville (V2) in 2021.
Maxeville Family	14 Styles, 2 Weights	Foundry SM is a digital type foundry based in Apeldoorn, the Netherlands, initiated in 2017 by Open Studio. We design and distribute modern retail- and custom fonts that serve the end user and help them communicate clearly. At SM Foundry we produce fonts with functional and aesthetic consideration, resulting in a library of versatile typefaces. In addition to our retail fonts, we offer design solutions in the form of typeface customization, language extentions, custom characters, fonts, complete typefaces and other typographic design services.
Proportional	Maxeville Tekst Maxeville Tekst Italic Maxeville Regular Maxeville Regular Italic Maxeville Construct Maxeville Construct Italic Maxeville Bold Maxeville Bold Italic Maxeville Bold Construct Maxeville Bold Construct Italic	If you'd like to meet up, discuss a prospective project or find out more about a typeface or SM, please get in touch through the website or following e-mail address as stated below.
Mono Subfamily	Maxeville Mono Regular Maxeville Mono Construct Maxeville Mono Bold Maxeville Bold Mono Construct	Language Support Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Frisian, Friulian, Gaelic, German, Greenlandic, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Kinyarwanda, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luxembourgish, Malay, Maltese, Norwegian, Māori, Montenegrin, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian (Latin), Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish, Welsh, Western Frysian, Zulu and more.
		Licensing Typefaces may only be used as dictated by the terms of the SM End User License Agreement (EULA). Visit our website for all licensing information. All typefaces or fonts are exclusively available on s-m.nu.
		Copyright © '22 SM Foundry for Contemporary Type Design. An initiative by Open Studio, Office for Graphic Design and Art Direction.
		Contact Mail@s-m.nu www.s-m.nu

Proportional, 10 Styles.

¹ Maxeville Tekst + ² *Italic*
³ Maxeville Regular + ⁴ *Italic*
⁵ Maxeville Construct + ⁶ *Italic*
⁷ Maxeville Bold + ⁸ *Italic*
⁹ Maxeville Bold Construct + ¹⁰ *Italic*

Monospace, 4 Styles.

¹¹ Maxeville Regular
¹² Maxevillie Construct
¹³ Maxeville Bold
¹⁴ Maxevillie
 Bold Construct

Maxeville Regular and Construct, 415 pt.

Ascender 915

Cap Height 720

X Height 505

Baseline 0

Descender -215

SM

Maxeville Specimen

03



Uppercase Characters

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

Uppercase Accents

Á Ā Â Ã Ä Å Ą Ć Ĉ Ċ Ď Ě Ĕ Ė Ę Ę Ę Ę Ě Ę Ę Ę Ę Ĝ Ğ Ġ
 Ħ Í Î Ï Ĳ ĳ Ĵ ĵ Ķ ĸ Ĺ Ľ Ł ł Ń Ň Ņ Ŋ Ŏ Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø Ò Ó Ŕ Ŗ Ř
 Ś Š Š Ŧ ŧ Ũ Ū Ů Ű Ų Ŵ Ŷ Ÿ Ź Ż ž

Lowercase Characters

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

Lowercase Accents

á ă â ä à ā ą ą ą ć ċ č ċ đ đ é ě ê ě é è ē ę ğ ġ ģ ħ í î
 ï ĳ ĵ Ķ ĸ Ĺ Ľ ł ł Ń Ň Ņ Ŋ Ŏ ó ô õ ö ø ò ó ŕ ŕ ŕ ś š š ŧ ŧ ŧ ũ ů
 ű ŷ Ź ż ż

Additional Characters

Æ æ Œ œ ƒ ƒ ƒ ǿ

Numbers

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Punctuation Marks

: ; , ! ; ? ; - - - ([{ }]) ' "

Symbols

@ & § ø # ▪ · ∞ ↑ ↗ → ↘ ↓ ↙ ← ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙ ↘ ↗ ↘ ↙ ↘ ↗ ↘
 " ' * ° ^ / | | \ « » < > » ¶ † ‡

Currency

\$ € £ ¥ ¢ ₪

Mathematical Symbols

× - + ÷ = ≠ ± ≈ ~ ∏ √ Σ % ‰

Maxeville
Tekst

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj
Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt
Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz & Æ ß @
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 : ; , ! ?

G. Rietveld's ideas align with "De Stijl" Movement's views.

1 Tekst, 9 pt / 10,5 pt.

Kazimir Malevich was born Kazimierz Malewicz to a Polish family who settled near Kiev in Kiev Governorate of the Russian Empire during the partitions of Poland. His parents, Ludwika and Seweryn Malewicz, were Roman Catholic like most ethnic Poles, though his father attended Orthodox services as well. They both had fled from the former eastern territories of the Commonwealth (present-day Kopyl Region of Belarus) to Kiev in the aftermath of the failed Polish January Uprising of 1863 against the tsarist army. His native language was Polish, but he also spoke Russian, as well as Ukrainian due to his childhood surroundings. Malevich would later write a series of articles in Ukrainian about art, and identified as Ukrainian.

Malevich's father managed a sugar factory. Kazimir was the first of fourteen children, only nine of whom survived into adulthood. His family moved often and he spent most of his childhood in the villages of modern-day Ukraine, amidst sugar-beet plantations, far from centers of culture. Until age twelve, he knew nothing of professional artists, although art had surrounded him in childhood. He delighted in peasant embroidery, and in decorated walls and stoves. He was able to paint in the peasant style. He studied drawing in Kiev from 1895 to 1896. From 1896 to 1904, Kazimir Malevich lived in Kursk. In 1904, after the death of his father, he moved to Moscow. He studied at the Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture

2 Tekst Italic, 9 pt / 10,5 pt.

from 1904 to 1910 and in the studio of Fedor Rerberg in Moscow. In 1911, he participated in the second exhibition of the group, Soyuz Molodyozhi (Union of Youth) in St. Petersburg, together with Vladimir Tatlin and, in 1912, the group held its third exhibition, which included works by Aleksandra Ekster, Tatlin, and others. In the same year, he participated in an exhibition by the collective, Donkey's Tail in Moscow. By that time, his works were influenced by Natalia Goncharova and Mikhail Larionov, Russian avant-garde painters, who were particularly interested in Russian folk art called lubok. Malevich described himself as painting in a "Cubo-Futurist" style in 1912. In March 1913, a major exhibition of Aristarkh Lentulov's

paintings opened in Moscow. The effect of this exhibition was comparable with that of Paul Cézanne in Paris in 1907, as all the main Russian avant-garde artists of the time (including Malevich) immediately absorbed the cubist principles and began using them in their works. Already in the same year, the Cubo-Futurist opera, Victory Over the Sun, with Malevich's stage-set, became a great success. In 1914, Malevich exhibited his works in the Salon des Indépendants in Paris together with Alexander Archipenko, Sonia Delaunay, Aleksandra Ekster, and Vadim Meller, among others.[citation needed] Malevich also co-illustrated, with Pavel Filonov, Selected Poems with Postscript, 1907-1914 by Velimir Khlebnikov.

14 pt

International Monument Foundation Structuralist Bureau Retrospective

24 pt

Olympic Metabolism Expression After Jazz

34 pt

Rational Thoughts Utilize Formats

44 pt

Offices For The Generation

54 pt

Wealth Reflects Phrases

64 pt

Futurist Institute Tasks

74 pt

Artificial Manifesting

84 pt

Globalize Objective

94 pt

Villager Associates

Maxeville
Regular
Construct

Regular, 45 pt / 50 pt.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj
 Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt
 Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz & Æ ß @
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 :; , !?

Construct, 45 pt / 50 pt.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj
 Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt
 Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz & Æ ß @
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Charlotte Perriand, Eine Französische Architektin in Japan

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2 Construct, 9 pt / 10,5 pt.

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24 pt

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Rational Thoughts Utilize Formats

44 pt

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54 pt

Wealth Reflects Phrases

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74 pt

Artificial Manifesting

84 pt

Globalize Objective

94 pt

Villager Associates

Maxeville
Regular
Construct

Regular, 45 pt / 50 pt.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii
 Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq
 Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz
 & 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 !?

Construct, 45 pt / 50 pt.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii
 Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq
 Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz
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Im Sachlichkeit Zwei Architekt Große Städtebau

1 Mono Regular, 9 pt / 10,5 pt.

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Structuralist Retrospective

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Atelier für Baukunst 'Rearrange Objects' Sept. 14 (Nancy, FR)

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Neutral Affiche ARTS Paviljoen Or Eight Images

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