
Rouma1d Mono

In 2 weights

M m
O o

Roumald is a display face in the tradition of types from the early and late nineteenth century by the likes of Scotch and its relative Century Extended, originally designed by Linn Boyd Benton and continued by his son Morris Fuller Benton around 1900. Roumald is a contemporary interpretation of these angloamerican neo-classic gestures.

In addition to their designs, the Bentons are known for their contributions to mechanical manufacturing of type. Among their inventions are matrix engraving and punch cutting machines, but more importantly the Benton Pantograph, a device that could not only scale any design in size, but produce condensed, extended and slanted styles of that design. With this in mind, a CNC router equipped with a round drill bit served as a virtual drawing tool during the design of Roumald. **Tension of form and counter form is the result of different radii.** Another characteristic of Roumald, the rounded emphasis in counter shapes is derived from ink slurs, a habit of small type sizes in printing.

The mechanical reference lends Roumald a slightly technical look. With the awareness of the original tools, Roumald frees itself from the expression of its ancestors.

Contextial Alternates [CALT]

Hey!!((You))No.47
 Who are you?? <-
 c/o Head*quarter
 H*S ->1 1/3liter

Hey! ⚡You⚡ №47
 Who are you? ←
 C/o Head*quarter
 H*S → 1½ℓ

Case Sensitive [CASE]

4:00 pm ;Qué
 mail@roumald-
 (one)·[two]in
 14+23=37»in«

4:00 PM ;QUÉ
 MAIL@ROUMALD-
 (ONE)·[TWO]IN
 14+23=37»IN«

Ligatures

Affichen Contact
 Pfeffer First fjord
 Offline Certificate
 Tour de France

Affichen Contact
 Pfeffer First fjord
 Offline Certificate
 Tour de France

White & Black Circled

Line 4 5 3 64
 123 Established
 Room 387 Gate2
 1 City-Route
 Gate 417 Floor5

Line ④ ⑤ ③ ⑥④
 ①②③ Established
 Room ③⑧⑦ Gate②
 ① City-Route
 Gate ④①⑦ Floor⑤

Schoolbook a: Stylistic Alternate 01

Malaga → Malaga

a → a

Alternate Ampersand: Stylistic Alternate 02

P&C → P&C

& → &

White Circles: Stylistic Alternate 03

1 234 → ① ②34

23 → ②3

Black Circles: Stylistic Alternate 04

5 678 → ⑤ ⑥78

46 → ④6

Asterisk Lowercase: Stylistic Alternate 05

Ser*in → Ser*in

n* → n*

Small Caps

Kronen → KRONEN

Aa → AA

Oldstyle Figures

o172 16 247 846

15 → 15

Small Caps Numbers

o172 16 247 846

15 → 15

Alternate Zero

2000 → 2000

0 → 0

Latin Uppercase

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	Á	Ă	Â	Ä
À	Ā	Ą	Å	Ã	Æ	É	Ć	Č	Ç
Ĉ	Ċ	Ð	Ǿ	Đ	É	Ě	Ě	Ê	Ë
È	È	Ē	Ę	Ǧ	Ĝ	Ǯ	Ğ	Ĥ	Ĥ
IJ	ÍJ	Í	Ĭ	Î	Ï	İ	Ì	Ī	Į
Ĩ	Ĵ	Ḷ	Ĺ	Ľ	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ń	Ň
Ņ	Đ	Ñ	Ó	Ö	Ô	Ö	Ò	Õ	Ō
Ø	Ø	Õ	Œ	Ɔ	Ŕ	Ř	Ŗ	Ś	Š
Ş	Ŝ	Ş	ß	Ʀ	Ť	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ú	Û
Û	Ü	Ù	Ũ	Ū	Ū	Ū	Û	Ŵ	Ŷ
Ÿ	Ẁ	Ý	Ŷ	ÿ	Ỳ	Ȳ	Ẑ	Ž	Ž

Latin Lowercase

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	á	ă	â	ä
à	ā	ą	å	ã	æ	á	ć	č	ç
ĉ	ċ	đ	ď	đ	é	ě	ě	ê	ë
è	è	ē	ę	ğ	ĝ	ġ	ġ	ħ	ĥ
ij	íj	í	ĭ	î	ï	ı	ì	ī	ı̇
ĩ	ĵ	ķ	ĺ	ł	ł	ł	ł	ń	ň
ŋ	ŋ	ñ	ó	ö	ô	ö	ò	ó	ō
ø	ó	õ	œ	þ	́	ř	ŗ	ś	š
ş	ŝ	ş	ß	ţ	ţ	ţ	ţ	ú	ů
û	ü	ù	ú	ū	ų	û	ũ	w	w
w	w	ý	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	z	ž	z
K									

Small Caps

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	Á	Ă	Â	Ä
À	Ā	Ą	Å	Ã	Æ	É	Ć	Č	Ç
Ĉ	Ċ	Ð	Ǿ	Đ	É	Ě	Ě	Ê	Ë
È	È	Ē	Ę	Ǧ	Ĝ	Ġ	Ģ	Ĥ	Ĥ
I J	Ġ	Í	Ĳ	Î	Ï	İ	Ì	Ī	Į
Ĩ	Ĵ	Ķ	Ĺ	Ľ	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ń	Ń
Ņ	Đ	Ñ	Ó	Ö	Ô	Ö	Ò	Õ	Ō
Ø	Ó	Õ	Œ	Ɔ	Ŕ	Ř	Ŗ	Ś	Š
Ş	Ŝ	Ş	ß	ƒ	Ť	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ú	Ů
Û	Ü	Ù	Ű	Ū	Ŵ	Ů	Ũ	Ŵ	Ŵ
Ẁ	Ẁ	Ý	Ŷ	ÿ	Ỳ	Ȳ	Ẑ	Ž	Ž

Ordinals

a	o
---	---

Interpunction

•	,	:	;	!	!	?	?	•	●
...	*	()	{	}	[]	/	\
«	»	<	>	'	"	-	-	-	-
—	—	—	,	”	“	”	‘	’	

Symbols & Mathematical

@	&	#	†	‡	¶	§		!	°
©	®	®	™	^	"	'	◇	"	'
%	‰	+	-	×	~	<	=	>	÷
⊥	±	≈	≠	≤	≥	∞	π	μ	μ
∂	Ω	Δ	Δ	√	∫	Π	Σ		

Currency

₪	¢	\$	€	£	¥	f
---	---	----	---	---	---	---

Arrows

←	↖	↑	↗	→	↘	↓	↙	⇐	⇑
⇒	⇓	⇑	⇒	⇐	⇓				

Fractions

/	1/	1/2	1/4	3/4	1/3	2/3	1/5	2/5	3/5
4/5	1/6	5/6	1/8	3/8	5/8	7/8			

Standard & Discretionary Ligatures

ff	fi	fl	ffi	ffl	fj	ffj	ra	ct	st
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Accents

˘	˙	—	ˆ	˘	˙	˘	˙	˘	˙
˜	˝	˝							

Special

€	!	?	⚡	⚡	¢	ℓ	№
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Numerals

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
○	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Case Sensitive Forms

()	{	}	[]	@	+	-	×
:	<	=	>	~	÷	!	¿	●	•
«	»	<	>	-	-	-	*		

Stylistic Set 01 [schoolbook a]

ɑ	à	á	â	ã	ä	å	ā	ǎ	ą
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Stylistic Set 02 [alt ampersand]

Ⓔ	Ⓢ
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Stylistic Set 3 [white circled numbers]

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

Stylistic Set 4 [black circled numbers]

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

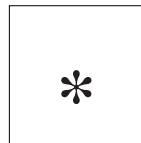
Small Caps Symbols

#	€	&	\	/	()	[]	{
}	£	¥	€	\$!	!	?	¿	

Slashed Zero

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0						

Stylistic Set 05 [Asterisk lowercase]



M æ ß

f ø r

m â t

Spezialisté
Klangfarbe?
Soft-contrà
Meisterhaus
Typograf*in
Room ② Floor
Boutique №4
c/o: Offis 309

LINN BOYD & MORRIS Fuller
BENTON: father and son, each
played crucial parts in the
development of modern type-
founding in the United
States and the world. Both
worked at the AMERICAN TYPE
FOUNDERS COMPANY which as
a general policy did not
promote or advertise the im-
portance of individual
employees. Although MORRIS
“sublimated his talents to
the needs of a commercial
type foundry,” nevertheless
“his scores of remarkably
successful designs form the
backbone of American type
design.” At the same time,

the mechanical wizardry that made the profusion of these types possible in the great mechanical age of typefounding is due in no small measure to the efforts of his illustrious father." As individuals, the Bentons are virtually unknown. Linn Boyd was a gregarious man who, all through life seized opportunities and found ways to produce the results he wanted. His son Morris was reticent, not eager to be noticed or praised, and even proved to be a difficult subject for the Inland Printer reporter once sent to interview him.

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The Benton name was brought to the United States by an Englishman, Andrew Benton, who settled in Connecticut in 1638. Linn Boyd Benton's father, Charles Swan Benton, was the youngest in a family of ten children. Charles was born July 12, 1810, in Fryeburg, Maine, to Dr. Joseph Benton and Catherine Britton. Dr. Benton was a physician "of the old school, whose reputation extended for a circuit of a hundred miles." Charles developed a great respect for his father, noting in later years that his scoldings cured more

people than did his medicines. When Charles was fourteen he was sent to Little Falls, New York, where he was apprenticed to his uncle, a tanner. Charles soon gave up the tanner's trade to attend the nearby Lowville Academy, and then, at the age of 20, began to study law at the office of his oldest brother, Judge Nathaniel S. Benton, also in Little Falls. Charles was admitted to the bar in 1835 when he was twenty-five years old, but apparently was not destined to pursue a legal career, since, as one hand-written obituary pointed out years later, he possessed a warm feelinged, human friendly for right and truth glowing heart, anda man with one such heart, can as lawyer here not successful be. When Charles Benton was twenty-two, he established the Mohawk Courier & Little Falls Gazette. In 1834 Josiah A. Noonan

became publisher of the paper, with Benton as editor, which brought him prominence and a means for being vocal on political issues. In 1840 Charles married Emeline Fuller, whose family could trace its ancestry back at least to 1671, when a Thomas Morris bought a large mansion in New Haven, Connecticut. Amos Morris, a descendent of Thomas, served in the Revolutionary War, and was taken captive by the British. In 1783, Eliphallet Fuller married Amos's daughter Amy, who became Emeline's grandmother. Two years after he married, As individuals, the Bentons are virtually unknown. Linn Boyd was a gregarious man who, all through life seized opportunities and found ways to produce the results he wanted. His son Morris was reticent, not eager to be noticed or praised, and even proved to be a difficult subject for

Charles Benton was elected to Congress from the 17th Congressional District of New York State, and was reelected in 1844. While he was in Congress, Benton voted to aid Samuel Morse in building the first electric telegraph line. During his term in Washington, D.C., Charles met a congressman named Linn Boyd from Kentucky, who later became Speaker of the House of Representatives. The two became close friends and shared an interest in dueling. Boyd, while teaching Charles the sport, declared: Never fight a duel; never be afraid to fight a duel=let them know you will fight and you will

never have to fight. On May 13, 1844, Linn Boyd Benton was born and named after Charles's esteemed friend. In 1847, Charles Benton was elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals of New York State and served for two terms. His wife Emeline died during this time, less than five years after Linn Boyd was born. Boyd, as he came to be called, remained an only child and a motherless one for several years until 1853 when his father married Elizabeth Babcock Reynolds of Oswego, N.Y. She and Charles had one son, Charles R. Benton. At least for some of the time, Boyd was brought up by his

maternal grandmother. He learned to rely on himself during those years, and became increasingly independent. In 1855, Boyd moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to join his father who was by then the editor and part owner of the Milwaukee Daily News. Boyd, at the age of eleven, learned to set type in the composing room of the paper. Charles Benton's former publisher in Little Falls, Josiah A. Noonan, also moved to Milwaukee during this time, became a partner in a paper mill, opened a paper warehouse, and also established what came to be the Northwestern Type Foundry. Around 1856, Charles Benton

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ROUMALD - MONO - Roman

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

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

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

© 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 . , &

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ! ? &

ROUMALD - MONO - Bold

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklm
nopqrstuvwxyz

© 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 . , &

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ! ? &

Language Support

Afrikaans, Albanian, Asu, Basque, Bemba, Bena, Breton, Catalan, Chiga, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Embu, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Friulian, Galician, Ganda, German, Gusii, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, inari sami, indonesian, Italian, Jola-Fonyi, Kalaallisut, Kalenjin, Kamba, Kikuyu, Kinyarwanda, Latvian, Lower Sorbian, Luo, Luxembourgish, Luyia, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Maltese, Meru, Morisyen, Northern Sami, North Ndebele, Nyankole, Oromo, Polish, Portugese, Quechua, Romanian, Romansh, Rombo, Rundi, Rwa, Samburu, Sango, Sangu, Sena, Serbian, Shambala, Shona, Slovak, Slovenian, Soga, Somali, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Swiss German, Taita, Teso, Turkish, Upper Sorbian, Uzbek, Volapük, Vunjo, Walser, Welsh, Western Frisian, Zulu

Character Sets

EK Typefaces are all different in size. Specially the stylistic alternates are always different and not included in this listing. These top listed characters are always in all of our typefaces and covered the following described industrial standards.

Apple MacOS Roman
 Apple MacOS Central EU Latin
 Apple MacOS Celtic
 Apple MacOS Croatian
 Apple MacOS Iceland
 Apple MacOS Romanian
 Apple MacOS Turkish

ISO 8859-1 Latin-1 Western European
 ISO 8859-2 Latin-2 Central European
 ISO 8859-3 Latin-3 South European
 ISO 8859-4 Latin-4 North European
 ISO 8859-9 Latin-5 Turkish
 ISO 8859-10 Latin-6 Nordic
 ISO 8859-13 Latin-7 Baltic Rim
 ISO 8859-15 Latin-9
 ISO 8859-16 Latin-10 South-Eastern European

MS Windows 1250 Central European Latin
 MS Windows 1252 Western (Standard Latin)
 MS Windows 1254 Turkish Latin
 MS Windows 1257 Baltic Latin

Unicode 0000-007F: Basic Latin
 Unicode 0080-00FF: Latin-1 Supplement
 Unicode 0100-017F: Latin Extended-A

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