
Roumald

Regular, *Italic*,
Bold & *Bold-Italic*

n m *n m*

n m *n m*

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.

Design	Erkin Karamemet
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
File Formats	.otf / .woff / .woff2 / .ttf
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Roman

Groß

Italic

Inserate

Bold-Italic

Officer

Bold

Motel

Bold-Italic

Spezialisten

Italic

Klangfarben

Bold

Meisterhaus

Roman

Enthusiaste

Bold-Italic

Typografisch

Bold

Neutralisiert

⚡ The Shining ⚡ **1980**
① by **STEPHEN KING?**
psychological *horror*
starring Room (237)
② * **Jack Nicholson!**
»Stanley Kubrick« ↙
Distributed & Directed
№7 → **Warner Bros.**®
BUDGET: 19 million
↳ **Released UK 1980**
Running (146) min ¶

Roumald Roman

LINN BOYD & MORRIS FULLER
BENTON: father and son, each played
crucial parts in the development of
modern typefounding in the United

Roumald Italic

*STATES AND THE WORLD. BOTH
worked at the American Type Found-
ers COMPANY which as a general po-
lity did not promote or advertise the*

Roumald Bold

IMPORTANCE OF INDIVIDUAL
employees. Although MORRIS “sub-
limated his talents to the needs of
a commercial type foundry,” never-

Roumald Bold-italic

*THELESS “HIS SCORES OF RE-
markably successful designs form
the backbone of AMERICAN type
design.” At the same time, the mech-*

ANICAL WIZARDRY THAT MADE THE PRO-FUSION OF THESE TYPES POSSIBLE IN THE GREAT MECHANICAL AGE OF TYPE founding 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

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.

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, Eliphalet Fuller married Amos’s daughter Amy, who became Emeline’s grandmother. Two years after he married, Charles Benton was

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.

APPOINTED REGISTRAR OF THE LAND OFFICE IN LACROSSE, WISCONSIN, BY PRESIDENT FRANKLIN PIERCE, AND HELD THAT OFFICE until Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1861. Charles Benton had actually been considered as a candidate for the presidency in the 1860 Democratic convention, but lost the nomination to Stephen Douglas. In 1862 he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, and, while he had no hopes of winning the election in the highly Republican sixth district of Wisconsin, he did carry LaCrosse County. After this, Charles took up farming in West Salem,

WISCONSIN, AND LATER IN GALESBURG, ILLINOIS, UNTIL 1869, WHEN HE RETURNED TO LACROSSE. BECAUSE HIS FAMILY MOVED SO OFTEN, BOYD BENTON’S EDUCATION WAS SOMEWHAT UNUSUAL. AFTER ATTENDING schools in Little Falls and Milwaukee, he was sent to Galesville College in Galesville, Wisconsin, and later studied Latin, Greek, and other advanced subjects for about two years with a private tutor in LaCrosse. Determined not to be taught from books all day, Boyd arranged with his tutor to teach him in the mornings; if they

TO INTERVIEW HIM. 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

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, and a man with one such heart, can as lawyer here not successful be.” When Charles Benton was twenty-two, he established the Mohawk

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.”

HE LEARNED TO RELY ON HIMSELF DURING THOSE YEARS, AND BECAME INCREASINGLY INDEPENDENT (FIG. 1). 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 was

FINISHED THEIR LESSONS, BOYD COULD DO AS HE WANTED IN THE AFTERNOONS. BOYD LIKED TO WORK WITH THE LOCAL TOMBSTONE MAKER, LEARNING TO DESIGN LETTERS AND CUT THEM IN STONE. Evidently, he was not particularly apt. His mistakes had to be chiseled off, the tombstones smoothed down, and the work started over, all paid for out of Boyd’s own money. He later told his granddaughter that he never earned any cash money because he ruined so many tombstones, though he did learn a lot about letters. When a jeweler settled

IN LACROSSE, BOYD BENTON DECIDED TO LEAVE THE TOMBSTONE BUSINESS TO STUDY JEWELRY REPAIR. DETAIL AND ACCURACY BECAME VERY IMPORTANT TO YOUNG BOYD AS HE LEARNED TO REMAKE WATCH PARTS. His mechanical aptitude became obvious when the jeweler gave him a piece of gold that Boyd fashioned in his spare time into a tiny model steam engine that actually ran. The jeweler was so pleased that he put the steam engine on display in the window of his shop. After completing his education, Boyd

Roman

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

0123456789 & 0123456789

Italic

*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ**ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz**0123456789 & 0123456789*

Bold

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ**ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ****abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz****0123456789 & 0123456789**

Bold Italic

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ***ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ******abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz******0123456789 & 0123456789***

