

WITTGENSTEIN

JÖRG DREES



TYPEFACES · SCHRIFTEN · CARACTÈRES

Version 1.521 dated 12.07.2026

Preview at <http://jrgdrs.github.io/Wittgenstein>

Repository at <https://github.com/jrgdrs/Wittgenstein>

Wittgenstein Regular
Wittgenstein Medium
Wittgenstein Semibold
Wittgenstein Bold
Wittgenstein Extrabold

Wittgenstein Italic
Wittgenstein Medium Italic
Wittgenstein Semibold Italic
Wittgenstein Text Italic
Wittgenstein Extrabold Italic

Wittgenstein is a modern serif typeface in renaissance style that merges historical grace with contemporary precision. Drawing inspiration from the philosophical spirit of **Ludwig**

Wittgenstein (1889–1951), this type family celebrates the creative potential born from constraint – echoing Wittgenstein’s insight that “*The limits of my language mean the limits of my world.*” At its core, Wittgenstein embodies this principle through restraint and refinement. The design balances the organic flow of broad-nib calligraphy with the **structural clarity of modern typography**. Each letterform is carefully modeled with subtly curved stems, allowing the font to convey warmth and humanity within a rational, typographic framework. **The result is a typeface that feels both timeless and alive – rooted in the heritage of Renaissance serifs yet adaptable for contemporary design needs. From editorial layouts to branding, long-form text, and digital interfaces, Wittgenstein lends a thoughtful and intellectual tone without losing approachability.** Wittgenstein’s anatomy reflects a dialogue between philosophy and form. The slightly curved stems interpret the motion of natural handwriting, suggesting the trace of a broad nib. This approach creates a *dynamic rhythm* across lines of text, offering an elegant reading experience. The complete family **contains 20 members** in five weights, each paired with a matching italic. Additional features include old-style figures, small capitals, and refined character detailing for professional typographic versatility. *Wittgenstein is a modern serif typeface in renaissance style that merges historical grace with contemporary precision. Drawing inspiration from the philosophical spirit of Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889–1951), this type family celebrates the creative potential born from constraint – echoing Wittgenstein’s insight that “The limits of my language mean the limits of my world.” At its core, Wittgenstein embodies this principle through restraint and refinement. The design balances the organic flow of broad-nib calligraphy with the structural clarity of modern typography. Each letterform is carefully modeled with subtly curved stems, allowing the font to convey warmth and humanity within*

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

WITTGENSTEIN FONT SPECIMEN

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 & Œ Æ Ç Ø
([{1234567890}])
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 œ æ
‘fißß?!,:çøáàâäãå’
éèêëñóòôöúùûüÿ
€¢\$£§¥†®%#@
1234567890

10/12

Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als

Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complai-

12/14



In het negentiende-
eeuwse Europa balan-
ceerde het denken
tussen rede en geloof,
toen Søren Wittgen-
stein (1813–1855) de
aandacht radicaal op
het individu richtte.
Voor hem was vrijheid
geen bezit, maar een
sprong in het
onbekende – gedragen
door angst, keuze en
geloof. Tegenover het
zelfgenoegzame
verstand van zijn tijd
stelde hij de persoon-
lijke ervaring als de
ware vorm van kennis

8/10

WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

“&œæçø”

([{1234567890}])

abcdefghijklmnopqr

stuvwxyzœæfiflßçø

àâäãåäéèêëñóòôöúùü

!?,€¢\$£§¥†©%#@

1234567890

24/29



In 19th-century
Europe, thought
wavered between
reason and faith
when Søren
Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) turned
attention radically
toward the individ-
ual. For him,
freedom was not a
possession but a leap
into the unknown –
sustained by
anxiety, decision,
and faith. Against

9/12

OHamburgefontsi

16/18

En la Europa del siglo XIX, el pensamiento oscilaba entre la razón y la fe cuando Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) centró su atención de manera radical en el individuo. Para él, la libertad no era una posesión, sino un salto hacia

I det 19. århundredes Europa svajede tanken mellem fornuft og tro, da Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) rettede sit fokus radikalt mod individet. For ham var

20/20

288 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

Ing

72/64 (-1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

Life is lived
forwards, but
understood
backwards.

Arrowroot Barley
Chervil Dumpling
Endive Flaxseed
Garbanzo Hijiki
Ishtu Jicama
Wittgenstein Lychee
Marjoram Nectarine
Oxtail Pizza Quinoa
Roquefort Squash
Tofu Uppuma Vanilla
Wheat Xergis Yogurt
Zwieback

40/42 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

Europa svajede tanken
mellem fornuft og tro, da
Søren Wittgenstein

32/34 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

Europa del siglo XIX, el pensa-
miento oscilaba entre la razón y
la fe cuando Søren Wittgenstein
(1813–1855) centró su atención

24/26 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

Europa balanceerde het denken tussen
rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein
(1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het
individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid
geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbe-

20/22 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

Europe, thought wavered between reason and faith
when Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) turned atten-
tion radically toward the individual. For him, free-
dom was not a possession but a leap into the
unknown—sustained by anxiety, decision, and
faith. Against the complacent reason of his age, he

16/18 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als

12/14 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea l'expérience personnelle en véritable connaissance et la foi en acte audacieux du moi. Ainsi, la philosophie redevenait une question de vie elle-même. Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea l'expérience personnelle en véritable connaissance et la

10/12 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. In het negentiende-eeuwse Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. In het

8/10 (+1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. In Europa suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung ins Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als die eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das

9/9 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of that era and continue to inspire a large number of type designers today. The Netherlands

9/10 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of that era and continue to inspire a

9/11 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are

9/12 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580),

14/16 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center

11/11 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den

11/12 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter

11/13 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter

11/14 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century,

13/13 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th

13/14 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer

13/15 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the

13/16 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens

18/20 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens

15/15 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was

15/16 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens

15/17 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same

15/18 WITTGENSTEIN REGULAR

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in

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 & Œ Æ Ç Ø
([{1234567890}])
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 œ æ
‘fiflß?!:çøáàâäãå’
éèêëñóòôöúùûüÿ
€ ¢ \$ £ § ¤ † ® % # @
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

10/12

Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben

Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la

12/14



In het negentiende-
euwse Europa balan-
ceerde het denken
tussen rede en geloof,
toen Søren Wittgen-
stein (1813–1855) de
aandacht radicaal op
het individu richtte.
Voor hem was vrijheid
geen bezit, maar een
sprong in het
onbekende – gedragen
door angst, keuze en
geloof. Tegenover het
zelfgenoegzame
verstand van zijn tijd
stelde hij de persoon-
lijke ervaring als de
ware vorm van kennis

8/10

WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

“&œÆÇØ”

([{1234567890}])

abcdefghijklmnopqr

stuvwxyzœæfiflßçø

áàâãäåäéèêëñóòôöúùü

!?,€¢\$£§¥†©%#@

1234567890

24/29



In 19th-century
Europe, thought
wavered between
reason and faith
when Søren
Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) turned
attention radically
toward the individ-
ual. For him,
freedom was not a
possession but a
leap into the
unknown–
sustained by
anxiety, decision,

9/12

OHamburgefontsi

16/18

En la Europa del siglo XIX, el pensamiento oscilaba entre la razón y la fe cuando Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) centró su atención de manera radical en el individuo. Para él, la libertad no era una posesión, sino un

I det 19. århundredes Europa svajede tanken mellem fornuft og tro, da Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) rettede sit fokus radikalt mod individet. For ham var

20/20

288 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

Ing

72/64 (-1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

Life is lived
forwards, but
understood
backwards.

Arrowroot Barley
Chervil Dumpling
Endive Flaxseed
Garbanzo Hijiki
Ishtu Jicama
Wittgenstein Lychee
Marjoram Nectarine
Oxtail Pizza Quinoa
Roquefort Squash
Tofu Uppuma
Vanilla Wheat Xergis
Yogurt Zwieback

40/42 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

Europa svajede tanken
mellem fornuft og tro, da
Søren Wittgenstein

32/34 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

Europa del siglo XIX, el pensa-
miento oscilaba entre la razón y
la fe cuando Søren Wittgens-
tein (1813–1855) centró su aten-

24/26 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

Europa balanceerde het denken tussen
rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein
(1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het
individue richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid
geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbe-

20/22 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

Europe, thought wavered between reason and faith
when Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) turned
attention radically toward the individual. For him,
freedom was not a possession but a leap into the
unknown—sustained by anxiety, decision, and
faith. Against the complacent reason of his age, he

16/18 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als

12/14 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea l'expérience personnelle en véritable connaissance et la foi en acte audacieux du moi. Ainsi, la philosophie redevenait une question de vie elle-même. Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea l'expérience personnelle en véritable connais-

10/12 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. In het negentiende-eeuwse Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een

8/10 (+1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. In Europa suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung ins Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als die eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, son-

9/9 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of that era and continue to inspire a large number of type

9/11 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern

9/10 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of that era

9/12 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den

14/16 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major

11/11 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den

11/12 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter

11/13 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typo-

11/14 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century,

13/13 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th

13/14 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer

13/15 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the

13/16 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens

18/20 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens

15/15 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was

15/16 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens

15/17 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same

15/18 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in

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 & Œ Æ Ç Ø
([{ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 }])
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 œ æ
‘ f i f l ß ? ! , : ç ø á à â ä å ã
é è ê ë ñ ó ò ô ö ú û ü ÿ
€ ¢ \$ £ § ¤ † ® % # @
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

10/12

Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche

Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la

12/14



In het negentiende-
euwse Europa balan-
ceerde het denken
tussen rede en geloof,
toen Søren Wittgen-
stein (1813–1855) de
aandacht radicaal op
het individu richtte.
Voor hem was vrijheid
geen bezit, maar een
sprong in het
onbekende –
gedragen door angst,
keuze en geloof.
Tegenover het zelfge-
noegzame verstand
van zijn tijd stelde hij
de persoonlijke
ervaring als de ware

8/10

WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

“&ŒÆÇØ”

([{1234567890}])

abcdefghijklmnopqr

stuvwxyzœæfiflßçø

áàâãäåæéèêëñóòôöúùü

!?,€¢\$£§¥†©%#@

1234567890

24/29



In 19th-century
Europe, thought
wavered between
reason and faith
when Søren
Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) turned
attention radically
toward the individ-
ual. For him,
freedom was not a
possession but a
leap into the
unknown –
sustained by
anxiety, decision,

9/12

OHamburgefontsi

16/18

En la Europa del siglo XIX,
el pensamiento oscilaba
entre la razón y la fe cuando
Søren Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) centró su atención de
manera radical en el indivi-
duo. Para él, la libertad no
era una posesión, sino un

I det 19. århundredes
Europa svajede tanken
mellem fornuft og tro,
da Søren Wittgenstein
(1813–1855) rettede sit
fokus radikalt mod
individet. For ham var

20/20

288 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

Ing

72/64 (-1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

Life is lived
forwards, but
understood
backwards.

Arrowroot Barley
Chervil Dumpling
Endive Flaxseed
Garbanzo Hijiki
Ishtu Jicama
Wittgenstein
Lychee Marjoram
Nectarine Oxtail
Pizza Quinoa
Roquefort Squash
Tofu Uppuma
Vanilla Wheat
Xergis Yogurt

40/42 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

Europa svajede tanken
mellem fornuft og tro, da
Søren Wittgenstein

32/34 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

Europa del siglo XIX, el pensa-
miento oscilaba entre la razón
y la fe cuando Søren Wittgens-
tein (1813–1855) centró su aten-

24/26 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

Europa balanceerde het denken tussen
rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein
(1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het
individue richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid
geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbe-

20/22 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

Europe, thought wavered between reason and
faith when Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) turned
attention radically toward the individual. For him,
freedom was not a possession but a leap into the
unknown—sustained by anxiety, decision, and
faith. Against the complacent reason of his age, he

16/18 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als

12/14 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea l'expérience personnelle en véritable connaissance et la foi en acte audacieux du moi. Ainsi, la philosophie redevenait une question de vie elle-même. Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea l'expérience

10/12 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. In het negentiende-eeuwse Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. Zo werd de filosofie

8/10 (+1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. In Europa suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung ins Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als die eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit

9/9 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of that era and continue to inspire a large number of type

9/10 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of that era

9/11 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern

9/12 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den

14/16 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp

11/11 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van

11/12 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type

11/13 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the

11/14 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th

13/13 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th

13/14 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer

13/15 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the

13/16 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens

18/20 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that

15/15 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–

15/16 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that

15/17 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at

15/18 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also

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 & Œ Æ Ç Ø
([{1234567890}])
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 œ æ
‘fiflß?!,:çøáàâäãå’
éèêëñóòôöúùûüÿ
€ ¢ \$ £ § ¤ † ® % # @
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

10/12

Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persön-

Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la

12/14



In het negentiende-
euwse Europa balan-
ceerde het denken
tussen rede en geloof,
toen Søren Wittgen-
stein (1813–1855) de
aandacht radicaal op
het individu richtte.
Voor hem was vrijheid
geen bezit, maar een
sprong in het
onbekende –
gedragen door angst,
keuze en geloof.
Tegenover het zelfge-
noegzame verstand
van zijn tijd stelde hij
de persoonlijke
ervaring als de ware

8/10

WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
“&œÆçø”
([{1234567890}])
abcdefghijklmnopqr
stuvwxyzœæfiflßçø
áàâãäåæçèéêëñóòôöúùü
!?.€¢\$£§¨†©%#@
1234567890

24/29



In 19th-century
Europe, thought
wavered between
reason and faith
when Søren
Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) turned
attention radically
toward the individ-
ual. For him,
freedom was not a
possession but a
leap into the
unknown –
sustained by
anxiety, decision,

9/12

OHamburgetfonts:

16/18

En la Europa del siglo XIX,
el pensamiento oscilaba
entre la razón y la fe cuando
Søren Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) centró su atención de
manera radical en el indivi-
duo. Para él, la libertad no
era una posesión, sino un

I det 19. århundredes
Europa svajede
tanken mellem for-
nuft og tro, da Søren
Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) rettede sit fokus
radikalt mod indivi-

20/20

288 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

Ing

72/64 (-1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

Life is lived
forwards, but
understood
backwards.

Arrowroot Barley
Chervil Dumpling
Endive Flaxseed
Garbanzo Hijiki
Ishtu Jicama
Wittgenstein
Lychee Marjoram
Nectarine Oxtail
Pizza Quinoa
Roquefort Squash
Tofu Uppuma
Vanilla Wheat
Xergis Yogurt

40/42 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

Europa svajede tanken
mellem fornuft og tro,
da Søren Wittgenstein

32/34 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

Europa del siglo XIX, el pensa-
miento oscilaba entre la razón
y la fe cuando Søren Wittgens-
tein (1813–1855) centró su

24/26 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

Europa balanceerde het denken tussen
rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein
(1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het
individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid
geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbe-

20/22 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

Europe, thought wavered between reason and
faith when Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855)
turned attention radically toward the individual.
For him, freedom was not a possession but a leap
into the unknown—sustained by anxiety, deci-
sion, and faith. Against the complacent reason of

16/18 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit,

12/14 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea l'expérience personnelle en véritable connaissance et la foi en acte audacieux du moi. Ainsi, la philosophie redevenait une question de vie elle-même. Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea l'expérience

10/12 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. In het negentiende-eeuwse Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf.

8/10 (+1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. In Europa suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung ins Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als die eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen

9/9 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of that era and continue to inspire a large number of type

9/10 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of that era

9/11 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern

9/12 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den

14/16 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp

11/11 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van

11/12 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type

11/13 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the

11/14 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th

13/13 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains

13/14 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps

13/15 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–

13/16 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that

18/20 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that

15/15 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster

15/16 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible

15/17 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at

15/18 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also

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 & Œ Æ Ç Ø
([{1234567890}])
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 œ æ
‘f i f l ß ? ! ; : ç ø á à â ä å ã
é è ê ë ñ ó ò ô ö ú û ü ÿ
€ ¢ \$ £ § ¤ † ® ¯ % # @
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

10/12

Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persön-

Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la

12/14



In het negentiende-
euwse Europa
balanceerde het
denken tussen rede
en geloof, toen Søren
Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) de aandacht
radicaal op het
individu richtte. Voor
hem was vrijheid
geen bezit, maar een
sprong in het
onbekende –
gedragen door angst,
keuze en geloof.
Tegenover het zelfge-
noegzame verstand
van zijn tijd stelde hij
de persoonlijke

8/10

WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

“&œÆçø”

([{1234567890}])

abcdefghijklmnopqr
stuvwxyzœæfiflßçø

áàâãäåæéèêëñóòôöúùûü

!?,€¢\$£§¨†©%#@

1234567890

24/29



In 19th-century
Europe, thought
wavered between
reason and faith
when Søren
Wittgenstein
(1813–1855) turned
attention radically
toward the individ-
ual. For him,
freedom was not a
possession but a
leap into the
unknown–
sustained by
anxiety, decision,

9/12

OHamburgefonts

16/18

En la Europa del siglo XIX,
el pensamiento oscilaba
entre la razón y la fe cuando
Søren Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) centró su atención de
manera radical en el indivi-
duo. Para él, la libertad no
era una posesión, sino un

I det 19. århundredes
Europa svajede
tanken mellem for-
nuft og tro, da Søren
Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) rettede sit fokus
radikalt mod indivi-

20/20

288 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

Ing

72/64 (-1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

Life is lived
forwards, but
understood
backwards.

Arrowroot Barley
Chervil Dumpling
Endive Flaxseed
Garbanzo Hijiki
Ishtu Jicama
Wittgenstein
Lychee Marjoram
Nectarine Oxtail
Pizza Quinoa
Roquefort Squash
Tofu Uppuma
Vanilla Wheat
Xergis Yogurt

40/42 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

**Europa svajede tanken
mellem fornuft og tro,
da Søren Wittgenstein**

32/34 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

**Europa del siglo XIX, el pen-
samiento oscilaba entre la
razón y la fe cuando Søren
Wittgenstein (1813–1855)**

24/26 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

**Europa balanceerde het denken tussen
rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein
(1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het
individue richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid
geen bezit, maar een sprong in het**

20/22 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

**Europe, thought wavered between reason and
faith when Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855)
turned attention radically toward the individ-
ual. For him, freedom was not a possession but a
leap into the unknown—sustained by anxiety,
decision, and faith. Against the complacent**

16/18 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche

12/14 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea l'expérience personnelle en véritable connaissance et la foi en acte audacieux du moi. Ainsi, la philosophie redevenait une question de vie elle-même. Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea

10/12 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. In het negentiende-eeuwse Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het

8/10 (+1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. In Europa suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung ins Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als die eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den

9/9 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of that era and continue to inspire a large

9/10 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among

9/11 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in

9/12 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was

14/16 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century,

11/11 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was

11/12 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most

11/13 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major

11/14 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In

13/13 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another

13/14 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the

13/15 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon

13/16 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is

18/20 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that

15/15 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster

15/16 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible

15/17 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at

15/18 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also

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 & Œ Æ Ç Ø
([{1234567890}])
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 œ æ
‘fiß?!,:çøáàâäãå’
éèêëñóòôöúùüÿ
€¢\$£§~~¥~~†®%#@
1234567890

10/12

Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche

Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complai-

12/14



In het negentiende-
euwse Europa balan-
ceerde het denken
tussen rede en geloof,
toen Søren Wittgen-
stein (1813–1855) de
aandacht radicaal op
het individu richtte.
Voor hem was vrijheid
geen bezit, maar een
sprong in het
onbekende – gedragen
door angst, keuze en
geloof. Tegenover het
zelfgenoegzame
verstand van zijn tijd
stelde hij de persoon-
lijke ervaring als de
ware vorm van kennis

8/10

WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
“&œæçø”
([1234567890])
abcdefghijklmnopqr
stuvwxyzœæfiflßçø
àâäãåéèêëñóòôöùüü
!?,€¢\$£§¨†©%#@
1234567890

24/29



In 19th-century
Europe, thought
wavered between
reason and faith
when Søren
Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) turned
attention radically
toward the individ-
ual. For him,
freedom was not a
possession but a
leap into the
unknown – sustained
by anxiety, decision,
and faith. Against

9/12

OHamburgefontsi

16/18

En la Europa del siglo XIX, el pensamiento oscilaba entre la razón y la fe cuando Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) centró su atención de manera radical en el individuo. Para él, la libertad no era una posesión, sino un salto hacia

I det 19. århundredes Europa svajede tanken mellem fornuft og tro, da Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) rettede sit fokus radikalt mod individet. For ham var

20/20

288 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

Ing

72/64 (-1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

*Life is lived
forwards, but
understood
backwards.*

*Arrowroot Barley
Chervil Dumpling
Endive Flaxseed
Garbanzo Hijiki
Ishtu Jicama
Wittgenstein Lychee
Marjoram Nectarine
Oxtail Pizza Quinoa
Roquefort Squash
Tofu Uppuma Vanilla
Wheat Xergis Yogurt
Zwieback*

40/42 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

*Europa svajede tanken
mellem fornuft og tro, da
Søren Wittgenstein (1813–*

32/34 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

*Europa del siglo XIX, el pensa-
miento oscilaba entre la razón y
la fe cuando Søren Wittgenstein
(1813–1855) centró su atención de*

24/26 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

*Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede
en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu
richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit,
maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedra-*

20/22 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

*Europe, thought wavered between reason and faith
when Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) turned atten-
tion radically toward the individual. For him, free-
dom was not a possession but a leap into the
unknown—sustained by anxiety, decision, and faith.
Against the complacent reason of his age, he set*

16/18 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des

12/14 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea l'expérience personnelle en véritable connaissance et la foi en acte audacieux du moi. Ainsi, la philosophie redevenait une question de vie elle-même. Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea l'expérience personnelle en véritable connaissance et la foi en acte

10/12 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. In het negentiende-eeuwse Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. In het negentien-

8/10 (+1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. In Europa suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung ins Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als die eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung, Glau-

9/9 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of that era and continue to inspire a large number of type designers today. The Netherlands

9/11 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are

9/10 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of that era and continue to inspire a

9/12 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580),

14/16 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of

11/11 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who

11/12 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age

11/13 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The

11/14 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a

13/13 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th

13/14 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer

13/15 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the

13/16 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens

18/20 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens

15/15 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was

15/16 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens

15/17 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time.

15/18 WITTGENSTEIN ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in

*ABCDEFGHIJKL
MNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
XYZ&ŒÆÇØ
([1234567890])
abcdefghijklmno
pqrstuvwxyzœæ
‘fiß?!,:çøáàâäãå’
éèêëñóòôöúùüÿ
€¢\$£§¥[†]®%#@
1234567890*

10/12

Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als

Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison

12/14



In het negentiende-
euwse Europa balan-
ceerde het denken
tussen rede en geloof,
toen Søren Wittgen-
stein (1813–1855) de
aandacht radicaal op
het individu richtte.
Voor hem was vrijheid
geen bezit, maar een
sprong in het
onbekende – gedragen
door angst, keuze en
geloof. Tegenover het
zelfgenoegzame
verstand van zijn tijd
stelde hij de persoon-
lijke ervaring als de
ware vorm van kennis

8/10

WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

“&œæçø”

([{1234567890}])

abcdefghijklmnopqr

stuvwxyzœæfiflßçø

áàâãäåéèêëñóòôöúûü

!?,€¢\$£§¨ª«®¯°±²³´µ¶·¸¹º»¼½¾¿

1234567890

24/29



In 19th-century
Europe, thought
wavered between
reason and faith
when Søren
Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) turned
attention radically
toward the individ-
ual. For him,
freedom was not a
possession but a
leap into the
unknown –
sustained by
anxiety, decision,

9/12

OHamburgefontsin

16/18

En la Europa del siglo XIX, el pensamiento oscilaba entre la razón y la fe cuando Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) centró su atención de manera radical en el individuo. Para él, la libertad no era una posesión, sino un salto hacia

I det 19. århundredes Europa svajede tanken mellem fornuft og tro, da Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) rettede sit fokus radikalt mod individet. For ham var

20/20

288 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

Ing

72/64 (-1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

*Life is lived
forwards, but
understood
backwards.*

*Arrowroot Barley
Chervil Dumpling
Endive Flaxseed
Garbanzo Hijiki
Ishtu Jicama
Wittgenstein Lychee
Marjoram Nectarine
Oxtail Pizza Quinoa
Roquefort Squash
Tofu Uppuma
Vanilla Wheat Xergis
Yogurt Zwieback*

40/42 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

Europa svajede tanken mellem fornuft og tro, da Søren Wittgenstein (1813–

32/34 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

Europa del siglo XIX, el pensamiento oscilaba entre la razón y la fe cuando Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) centró su atención

24/26 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbe-

20/22 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

Europe, thought wavered between reason and faith when Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) turned attention radically toward the individual. For him, freedom was not a possession but a leap into the unknown—sustained by anxiety, decision, and faith. Against the complacent reason of his age, he

16/18 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als

12/14 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea l'expérience personnelle en véritable connaissance et la foi en acte audacieux du moi. Ainsi, la philosophie redevenait une question de vie elle-même. Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea l'expérience personnelle en véritable connaissance et

10/12 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. In het negentiende-eeuwse Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. In

8/10 (+1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. In Europa suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung ins Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als die eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Unge-

9/9 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of that era and continue to inspire a large number of type designers today. The Netherlands

9/10 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of that era and continue to inspire a

9/11 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are

9/12 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580),

14/16 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center

11/11 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den

11/12 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter

11/13 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typo-

11/14 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century,

13/13 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th

13/14 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer

13/15 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the

13/16 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens

18/20 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens

15/15 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was

15/16 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens

15/17 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same

15/18 WITTGENSTEIN MEDIUM ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in

*ABCDEFGHIJKLMN
OPQRSTUVWXYZ
&ŒÆÇØ
([1234567890])
abcdefghijklmno
pqrstuvwxyzææ
'fiß?!,;:çøáàâäãå'
éèêëñóòôöùûüÿ
€¢\$£§¥[†]®%#@
1234567890*

10/12

Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben

Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la

12/14



In het negentiende-
euwse Europa balan-
ceerde het denken
tussen rede en geloof,
toen Søren Wittgen-
stein (1813–1855) de
aandacht radicaal op
het individu richtte.
Voor hem was vrijheid
geen bezit, maar een
sprong in het
onbekende – gedragen
door angst, keuze en
geloof. Tegenover het
zelfgenoegzame
verstand van zijn tijd
stelde hij de persoon-
lijke ervaring als de
ware vorm van kennis

8/10

WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
“&œÆÇø”
([1234567890])
abcdefghijklmnopqr
stuvwxyzœæfißçø
àâäãåéèêëñóòôöùü
!?,€¢\$£§¥†©%#@
1234567890

24/29



In 19th-century
Europe, thought
wavered between
reason and faith
when Søren
Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) turned
attention radically
toward the individ-
ual. For him,
freedom was not a
possession but a
leap into the
unknown –
sustained by
anxiety, decision,

9/12

OHamburgefontsi

16/18

En la Europa del siglo XIX,
el pensamiento oscilaba
entre la razón y la fe cuando
Søren Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) centró su atención de
manera radical en el indivi-
duo. Para él, la libertad no
era una posesión, sino un

I det 19. århundredes
Europa svajede tanken
mellem fornuft og tro,
da Søren Wittgenstein
(1813–1855) rettede sit
fokus radikalt mod
indvidet. For ham var

20/20

288 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

Ing

72/64 (-1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

*Life is lived
forwards, but
understood
backwards.*

*Arrowroot Barley
Chervil Dumpling
Endive Flaxseed
Garbanzo Hijiki
Ishtu Jicama
Wittgenstein Lychee
Marjoram Nectarine
Oxtail Pizza Quinoa
Roquefort Squash
Tofu Uppuma
Vanilla Wheat
Xergis Yogurt
Zwieback*

40/42 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

*Europa svajede tanken
mellem fornuft og tro, da
Søren Wittgenstein*

32/34 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

*Europa del siglo XIX, el pensa-
miento oscilaba entre la razón
y la fe cuando Søren Wittgens-
tein (1813–1855) centró su aten-*

24/26 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

*Europa balanceerde het denken tussen
rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein
(1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het
individue richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid
geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbe-*

20/22 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

*Europe, thought wavered between reason and
faith when Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) turned
attention radically toward the individual. For
him, freedom was not a possession but a leap into
the unknown—sustained by anxiety, decision, and
faith. Against the complacent reason of his age,*

16/18 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als

12/14 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea l'expérience personnelle en véritable connaissance et la foi en acte audacieux du moi. Ainsi, la philosophie redevenait une question de vie elle-même. Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea l'expérience personnelle en véritable

10/12 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. In het negentiende-eeuwse Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw

8/10 (+1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. In Europa suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung ins Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als die eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein

9/9 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of that era and continue to inspire a large number of type designers today. The

9/10 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of that era and continue

9/11 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His

9/12 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–

14/16 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp

11/11 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den

11/12 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter

11/13 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter

11/14 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century,

13/13 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th

13/14 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer

13/15 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the

13/16 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens

18/20 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that

15/15 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–

15/16 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that

15/17 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at

15/18 WITTGENSTEIN SEMIBOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also

*ABCDEFGHIJKL
MNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
XYZ&ŒÆÇØ
([1234567890])
abcdefghijklmno
pqrstuvwxyzœæ
‘fiß?!,;:çøáàâäãå’
éèêëñóòôöúùüÿ
€¢\$£§¥[†]®%#@
1234567890*

10/12

Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche

Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la

12/14



In het negentiende-
euwse Europa balan-
ceerde het denken
tussen rede en geloof,
toen Søren Wittgen-
stein (1813–1855) de
aandacht radicaal op
het individu richtte.
Voor hem was vrijheid
geen bezit, maar een
sprong in het
onbekende – gedragen
door angst, keuze en
geloof. Tegenover het
zelfgenoegzame
verstand van zijn tijd
stelde hij de persoon-
lijke ervaring als de
ware vorm van kennis

8/10

WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
“&œæçø”
([1234567890])
abcdefghijklmnopqr
stuvwxyzœæfißçø
àâäãåéèêëñóòôöùûü
!?,€¢\$£§¥†©%#@
1234567890

24/29



In 19th-century
Europe, thought
wavered between
reason and faith
when Søren
Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) turned
attention radically
toward the individ-
ual. For him,
freedom was not a
possession but a
leap into the
unknown –
sustained by
anxiety, decision,

9/12

OHamburgefontsi

16/18

En la Europa del siglo XIX,
el pensamiento oscilaba
entre la razón y la fe
cuando Søren Wittgenstein
(1813–1855) centró su aten-
ción de manera radical en el
individuo. Para él, la liber-
tad no era una posesión,

I det 19. århundredes
Europa svajede
tanken mellem for-
nuft og tro, da Søren
Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) rettede sit fokus
radikalt mod indivi-

20/20

288 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

Ing

72/64 (-1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

*Life is lived
forwards, but
understood
backwards.*

*Arrowroot Barley
Chervil Dumpling
Endive Flaxseed
Garbanzo Hijiki
Ishtu Jicama
Wittgenstein Lychee
Marjoram Nectarine
Oxtail Pizza Quinoa
Roquefort Squash
Tofu Uppuma
Vanilla Wheat
Xergis Yogurt
Zwieback*

40/42 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

*Europa svajede tanken
mellem fornuft og tro,
da Søren Wittgenstein*

32/34 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

*Europa del siglo XIX, el pensa-
miento oscilaba entre la razón
y la fe cuando Søren Wittgens-
tein (1813–1855) centró su aten-*

24/26 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

*Europa balanceerde het denken tussen
rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein
(1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het
individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid
geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbe-*

20/22 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

*Europe, thought wavered between reason and
faith when Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) turned
attention radically toward the individual. For
him, freedom was not a possession but a leap
into the unknown—sustained by anxiety, deci-
sion, and faith. Against the complacent reason*

16/18 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit,

12/14 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea l'expérience personnelle en véritable connaissance et la foi en acte audacieux du moi. Ainsi, la philosophie redevenait une question de vie elle-même. Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea

10/12 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. In het negentiende-eeuwse Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. Zo werd de

8/10 (+1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. In Europa suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung ins Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als die eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen

9/9 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of that era and continue to inspire a large number of type

9/11 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern

9/10 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of that era

9/12 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den

14/16 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp

11/11 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van

11/12 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type

11/13 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the

11/14 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th

13/13 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who

13/14 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor,

13/15 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon

13/16 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is

18/20 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that

15/15 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster

15/16 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible

15/17 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at

15/18 WITTGENSTEIN BOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also

*ABCDEFGHIJKL
MNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
XYZ&ŒÆÇØ
([1234567890])
abcdefghijklmno
pqrstuvwxyzœæ
‘fiß?!,;:çøáàâäãå’
éèêëñóòôöúùüÿ
€¢\$£§¥[†]®%#@
1234567890*

10/12

Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persön-

Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la

12/14



In het negentiende-
euwse Europa
balanceerde het
denken tussen rede en
geloof, toen Søren
Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) de aandacht
radicaal op het
individu richtte. Voor
hem was vrijheid
geen bezit, maar een
sprong in het
onbekende –
gedragen door angst,
keuze en geloof.
Tegenover het zelfge-
noegzame verstand
van zijn tijd stelde hij
de persoonlijke

8/10

WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ

“&œæçø”

([{1234567890}])

abcdefghijklmnopqr
stuvwxyzœæfißçø
àâäãåéèêëñóòôöùûü

!?,€¢\$£§¨†©%#@

1234567890

24/29



In 19th-century
Europe, thought
wavered between
reason and faith
when Søren
Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) turned
attention radically
toward the individ-
ual. For him,
freedom was not a
possession but a
leap into the
unknown –
sustained by
anxiety, decision,

9/12

OHamburgefonts

16/18

En la Europa del siglo XIX,
el pensamiento oscilaba
entre la razón y la fe
cuando Søren Wittgenstein
(1813–1855) centró su aten-
ción de manera radical en el
individuo. Para él, la liber-
tad no era una posesión,

I det 19. århundredes
Europa svajede
tanken mellem for-
nuft og tro, da Søren
Wittgenstein (1813–
1855) rettede sit fokus
radikalt mod indivi-

20/20

288 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

Ing

72/64 (-1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

*Life is lived
forwards, but
understood
backwards.*

Arrowroot Barley
Chervil Dumpling
Endive Flaxseed
Garbanzo Hijiki
Ishtu Jicama
Wittgenstein
Lychee Marjoram
Nectarine Oxtail
Pizza Quinoa
Roquefort Squash
Tofu Uppuma
Vanilla Wheat
Xerqis Yogurt

40/42 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

*Europa svajede tanken
mellem fornuft og tro,
da Søren Wittgenstein*

32/34 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

*Europa del siglo XIX, el pen-
samiento oscilaba entre la
razón y la fe cuando Søren
Wittgenstein (1813–1855)*

24/26 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

*Europa balanceerde het denken tussen
rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein
(1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het
individue richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid
geen bezit, maar een sprong in het*

20/22 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

*Europe, thought wavered between reason and
faith when Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855)
turned attention radically toward the individ-
ual. For him, freedom was not a possession but
a leap into the unknown—sustained by anxiety,
decision, and faith. Against the complacent*

16/18 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche

12/14 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il érigea l'expérience personnelle en véritable connaissance et la foi en acte audacieux du moi. Ainsi, la philosophie redevenait une question de vie elle-même. Durant le siècle XIX en Europe, la pensée oscillait entre raison et foi lorsque Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) porta son attention de manière radicale sur l'individu. Pour lui, la liberté n'était pas une possession, mais un saut dans l'inconnu – soutenu par l'angoisse, le choix et la foi. Face à la raison complaisante de son époque, il

10/12 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het leven zelf. In het negentiende-eeuwse Europa balanceerde het denken tussen rede en geloof, toen Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) de aandacht radicaal op het individu richtte. Voor hem was vrijheid geen bezit, maar een sprong in het onbekende – gedragen door angst, keuze en geloof. Tegenover het zelfgenoegzame verstand van zijn tijd stelde hij de persoonlijke ervaring als de ware vorm van kennis en het geloof als de moedige daad van het zelf. Zo werd de filosofie opnieuw een vraag naar het

8/10 (+1/100EM) WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung in das Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft stellte er das persönliche Erleben als eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. In Europa suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach neuer Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radikal auf den Einzelnen richtete. Für ihn war Freiheit kein Besitz, sondern ein Sprung ins Ungewisse – getragen von Angst, Entscheidung und Glauben. Gegen die selbstzufriedene Vernunft seiner Zeit stellte er das persönliche Erleben als die eigentliche Wahrheit, den Glauben als Wagnis des Ichs. So wurde aus der Philosophie wieder eine Frage des Lebens selbst. Im Europa des 19. Jahrhunderts suchte das Denken zwischen Vernunft und Glauben nach Gewissheit, als Søren Wittgenstein (1813–1855) den Blick radi-

9/9 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of that era and continue to inspire a large number of

9/10 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in modern Belgium. His designs are among the best of

9/11 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik van den Keere (1540–1580), who lived in Ghent in

9/12 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was Hendrik

14/16 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century,

11/11 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most talented type cutter of the Golden Age was

11/12 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major center of the typographic world. The most

11/13 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In the 16th century, Antwerp was a major

11/14 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who remains unknown. In

13/13 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor, or perhaps another printer who

13/14 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster (1405–1468) was the inventor,

13/15 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon

13/16 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is

18/20 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that

15/15 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible that Laurens Janszoon Coster

15/16 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at the same time. It is possible

15/17 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also invented in the Netherlands at

15/18 WITTGENSTEIN EXTRABOLD ITALIC

The Netherlands has always played an important role in the development of printed letters. The setting and printing of loose lead letters was also