

Calvin is the result of a desire to create a fresher version of the often used Grotesque style type designs. With our main activites based in Switzerland, this font style has dominated our landscape and rather than trying to deconstruct such great designs, we embarked on our own form, borrowing from both the swiss style but equally trying to mix in some more humanist values into the overall design.

Intially created as a ultralight design, we felt the skeleton had enough character to merit an expansion of the weights and so we therefore embraked on creating a large range of weight variants that add huge value to the usability of the design.

Despite it's sterile background, we feel that the resulting letterforms of the Calvin font have a true style and variation that place them between the swiss and english forms of sans serifs, perfect for my own background as a english designer born and raised in Switzerland!

The last joke was trying to define a name, the desire was to have a name that hinted at the birthplace of the font, yet Switzerland presents a series of challenges. Nearly every form of name has already been used! Helvetica, swiss even Geneva has it's own font! We hit on the name Calvin as a subtle reference to John Calvin, former of the Reformed protestant church in Geneva. Not only did the name meet our ideas of short and sweet, but we felt it suited the ideas of Calvin, free of excess, working on the quorum of elements.

Reformed & restyled typography



CALVIN BOOK

CALVIN REGULAR

CALVIN MEDIUM

CALVIN BLACK ITALIC

CALVIN HEAVY ITALIC

CALVIN BOLD ITALIC

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CALVIN MEDIUM ITALIC

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CALVIN ITALIC

CALVIN HEAVY

CALVIN BOOK ITALIC

CALVIN BLACK







Calvin hairline & italic

CALVIN HAIRLINE - ISO 1 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

CALVIN HAIRLINE - 92pt

Geneva 1541

CALVIN HAIRLINE - 26pt

In supporting Calvin's proposals for reforms, the council of Geneva passed the Ordonnances ecclésiastiques (Ecclesiastical Ordinances)

CALVIN HAIRLINE - 11pt In supporting Calvin's proposals for reforms, the council of Geneva passed the Ordonnances ecclésiastiques (*Ecclesiastical Ordinances*) on 20 November 1541. The ordinances defined four orders of ministerial function pastors to preach and to administer the sacraments, doctors to instruct believers in the faith; elders to provide discipline, and deacons to care for the poor and needy [29]. They also called for the creation of the Consistoire (Consistory), an ecclesiastical court composed of the lay elders and the ministers. The city government retained the power to summon persons before the court and the Consistory could judge only ecclesiastical matters having no civil jurisdiction. Originally, the court had the power to mete out sentences, with excommunication as its most severe penalty. However, the government contested this power and on 19 March 1543 the council decided that all sentencing would be carried out by the

La Forme des Prières & Chants Ecclésiastiques





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Calvin ultralight & italic

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Calvin light & italic

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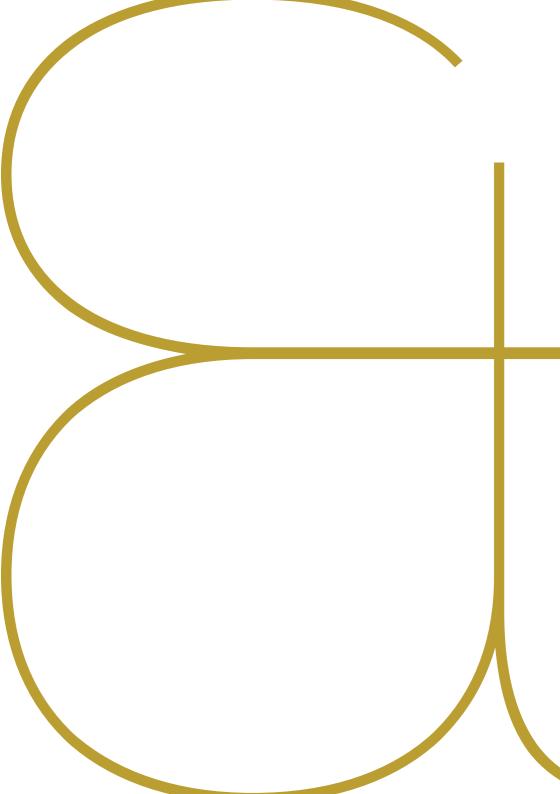
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Geneva 1541

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Hairline

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Calvin preached at St. Pierre Cathedral, the main church in Geneva.

In 1542, Calvin adapted a service book used in Strasbourg, publishing La Forme des Prières et Chants Ecclésiastiques (*The Form of Prayers and Church Hymns*). Calvin recognised the power of music and he intended that it be used to support scripture readings. The original Strasbourg psalter contained

Calvin book & italic

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OF MINISTERIAL FUNCTION: PASTORS TO PREACH AND TO ADMINISTER THE SACRAMENTS: DOCTORS TO INSTRUCT BELIEVERS IN THE FAITH: ELDERS TO PROVIDE DISCIPLINE: AND DEACONS TO CARE FOR THE POOR AND NEEDY. THEY ALSO CALLED FOR THE CREATION OF THE CONSISTOIRE (CONSISTORY), AN ECCLESIASTICAL COURT COMPOSED OF THE LAY ELDERS AND THE MINISTERS. THE CITY GOVERNMENT RETAINED THE POWER TO SUMMON PERSONS BEFORE THE COURT AND THE CONSISTORY COULD JUDGE ONLY ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS HAVING NO CIVIL JURISDICTION. ORIGINALLY, THE COURT HAD THE POWER TO METE OUT SENTENCES, WITH **EXCOMMUNICATION AS ITS MOST SEVERE PENALTY.** HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT CONTESTED THIS POWER AND ON 19 MARCH 1543 THE COUNCIL DECIDED THAT ALL SENTENCING WOULD BE CARRIED OUT BY THE GOVERNMENT. IN 1542, CALVIN ADAPTED A SERVICE BOOK USED IN STRASBOURG, PUBLISHING LA FORME DES PRIÈRES ET CHANTS ECCLÉSIASTIQUES (THE FORM OF PRAYERS AND CHURCH HYMNS). CALVIN RECOGNISED THE POWER OF MUSIC AND HE INTENDED THAT IT BE USED TO SUPPORT SCRIPTURE READINGS. THE ORIGINAL STRASBOURG PSALTER CONTAINED TWELVE PSALMS BY CLÉMENT MAROT AND CALVIN ADDED SEVERAL MORE HYMNS OF HIS OWN COMPOSITION IN THE GENEVA

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Calvin heavy & italic

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CALVIN HAIRLINE - 92pt

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