

SOIN SANS

NEUE

10 hours a day for almost as long as one anniversary of the Olympics to harvest the experience of designing many typefaces, thinking process and refining the craftsmanship throughout these years. From Soin Sans that has been designed and released in 2011 until now, it has come to the right time to push a typeface like Soin Sans itself beyond the boundary, in terms of both usage and equipped features to serve many context of design as perfect as us, Stawix Foundry can offer to you.

Soins Sans Neue is the evidence of how Stawix Foundry grows. If one seeks for a type that portrays a simple look, modern but still have a touch of humanist and a little pinch oldstyle, this little one of ours, Soins Sans Neue is the answer we have prepare for you. Technically, we are fully armed with c2sc, cpsp, frac, onum, salt and many more to minimize the chance of choosing other fonts in the project that requires diversities. Without further ado, please welcome Soins Sans Neue!

Spanish novel by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra in 1605 and 1615

DON QUIXOTE

El ingenioso hidalgo don Quijote de la Mancha

THE FIRST PART OF THE BOOK

romances

rhetorical orations on antiquated knighthooda

Living out a knightly

realism, metatheatre, and intertextuality

Throughout

The adventures with Cardenio and Dorotea

MULTIPLE INTERPRETATIONS

Soin Sans Neue Hairline

Soin Sans Neue Hairline Italic

Soin Sans Neue Thin

Soin Sans Neue Thin Italic

Soin Sans Neue ExtraLight

Soin Sans Neue ExtraLight Italic

Soin Sans Neue Light

Soin Sans Neue Light Italic

Soin Sans Neue Roman

Soin Sans Neue Italic

Soin Sans Neue Medium

Soin Sans Neue Medium Italic

Soin Sans Neue Bold

Soin Sans Neue Bold Italic

Soin Sans Neue Heavy

Soin Sans Neue Heavy Italic

Soin Sans Neue Black

Soin Sans Neue Black Italic

Hairline 40pt

Don Quixote fully
titled The Ingenious
Gentleman Don

Hairline Italic 40pt

*Quixote of La
Mancha, is a Spanish
novel by Miguel de*

Thin 40pt

Cervantes Saavedra.
Published in two
volumes, in 1605 and

Thin Italic 40pt

*1615, Don Quixote is
considered the most
influential work of*

ExtraLight 40pt

literature from the
Spanish Golden Age
and the entire

ExtraLight Italic 40pt

*Spanish literary
canon. As a founding
work of modern*

Light 40pt

Western literature
and one of the
earliest canonical

Light Italic 40pt

*novels, it regularly
appears high on lists
of the greatest works*

Roman 40pt

of fiction ever
published, such as
the Bokklubben

Italic 40pt

*World Library
collection that cites
Don Quixote as*

Medium 40pt

authors choice for
the best literary
work ever written

Medium Italic 40pt

*The story follows the
adventures of a
hidalgo named Mr.*

Bold 40pt

**Alonso Quixano
who reads so many
chivalric romances**

Bold Italic 40pt

***that he loses his
sanity and decides to
set out to revive***

Heavy 40pt

**chivalry, undo
wrongs, and bring
justice to the world,**

Heavy Italic 40pt

***under the name
Don Quixote de la
Mancha. He recruits***

Black 40pt

**a simple farmer,
Sancho Panza, as
his squire, who often**

Black Italic 40pt

***employs a unique,
earthy wit in dealing
with Don Quixote's***

Alonso Quixano, the protagonist of the novel (though he is not given this name until much later in the book), is a Hidalgo (member of the lesser Spanish nobility), nearing 50 years of age, living in an unnamed section of La Mancha with his niece and housekeeper, as well as a boy who is never heard of again after the first chapter. Although Quixano is usually a rational man, his reading in excess books of chivalry has produced the distortion of his perception and the wavering of his mental faculties. In keeping with the humoral theory of the time, not sleeping adequately – because he was reading – has caused his brain

Hairline 12pt

Imitating the protagonists of these books, he decides to become a knight-errant in search of adventure. To these ends, he dons an old suit of armour, renames himself "Don Quixote", names his exhausted horse "Rocinante", and designates Aldonza Lorenzo, a neighboring farm girl, as his lady love, renaming her Dulcinea del Toboso, while she knows nothing of this. Expecting to become famous quickly, he arrives at an inn, which he believes to be a castle; calls the prostitutes he meets "ladies" (doncellas); and asks the innkeeper, whom he takes as the lord of the castle, to dub him a knight. He spends the night holding vigil

Hairline Italic 12pt

Don Quixote next "frees" a young boy tied to a tree and beaten by his master, and makes his master swear to treat the boy fairly; but the boy's beating is continued as soon as Quixote leaves. Don Quixote then encounters traders from Toledo, who "insult" the imaginary Dulcinea. He attacks them, only to be severely beaten and left on the side of the road, and returned to his home by a neighboring peasant. While Don Quixote is unconscious in his bed, his niece, the housekeeper, the parish curate and the local barber burn most of his chivalric and other books. A large part of this section consists of the priest

Thin 12pt

After a short period of feigning health, Don Quixote requests his neighbor, Sancho Panza, to be his squire, promising him governorship of an island, or insula. Sancho, who is both greedy and unintelligent, agrees to the offer and sneaks away with Don Quixote in the early dawn. It is here that their famous adventures begin, starting with Don Quixote's attack on windmills that he believes to be ferocious giants. The two next encounter a group of friars accompanying a lady in a carriage. Don Quixote takes the friars to be enchanters who hold the lady captive, knocks a friar from his horse, and is immediately challe

Thin Italic 12pt

ExtraLight 12pt

Sancho and Don Quixote fall in with a group of goatherders. Don Quixote tells Sancho and the goatherders about the "Golden Age" of man, in which property does not exist and men live in peace. The goatherders invite the Knight and Sancho to the funeral of Grisóstomo, once a student who left his studies to become a shepherd after reading pastoral novels (paralleling Don Quixote's decision to become a knight), seeking the shepherdess Marcela. At the funeral Marcela appears, vindicating herself from the bitter verses written about her by Grisóstomo, and claiming her own autonomy and freedom from

ExtraLight Italic 12pt

After escaping the muleteers, Don Quixote and Sancho ride to a nearby inn. Once again, Don Quixote imagines the inn is a castle, although Sancho is not quite convinced. Don Quixote is given a bed in a former hayloft, and Sancho sleeps on the rug next to the bed; they share the loft with a muleteer. When night comes, Don Quixote imagines the servant girl at the inn, Maritornes, to be a beautiful princess, and makes her sit on his bed with him, scaring her. Seeing what is happening, the muleteer attacks Don Quixote, breaking the fragile bed and leading to a large and chaotic fight in which Don Quixote

Light 12pt

After Don Quixote frees a group of galley slaves, he and Sancho wander into the Sierra Morena, and there encounter the dejected Cardenio. Cardenio relates the first part of his story, in which he falls deeply in love with his childhood friend Luscinda, and is hired as the companion to the Duke's son, leading to his friendship with the Duke's younger son, Don Fernando. Cardenio confides in Don Fernando his love for Luscinda and the delays in their engagement, caused by Cardenio's desire to keep with tradition. After reading Cardenio's poems praising Luscinda, Don Fernando falls in love with her. Don

Light Italic 12pt

In the course of their travels, the protagonists meet innkeepers, prostitutes, goatherders, soldiers, priests, escaped convicts and scorned lovers. The aforementioned characters sometimes tell tales that incorporate events from the real world, like the conquest of the Kingdom of Maynila or battles in the Eighty Years' War. Their encounters are magnified by Don Quixote's imagination into chivalrous quests. Don Quixote's tendency to intervene violently in matters irrelevant to himself, and his habit of not paying debts, result in privations, injuries and humiliations (with Sancho often the victim). Finally, Don Quixote is

Roman 12pt

As Part Two begins, it is assumed that the literate classes of Spain have all read the first part of the story. Cervantes's meta-fictional device was to make even the characters in the story familiar with the publication of Part One, as well as with an actually published, fraudulent Part Two. When strangers encounter the duo in person, they already know their famous history. A Duke and Duchess, and others, deceive Don Quixote for entertainment, setting forth a string of imagined adventures resulting in a series of practical jokes. Some of them put Don Quixote's sense of chivalry and his devotion to Dulcinea

Italic 12pt

Sancho later gets his comeuppance for this when, as part of one of the Duke and Duchess's pranks, the two are led to believe that the only method to release Dulcinea from her spell is for Sancho to give himself three thousand lashes. Sancho naturally resists this course of action, leading to friction with his master. Under the Duke's patronage, Sancho eventually gets a governorship, though it is false; and he proves to be a wise and practical ruler; though this ends in humiliation as well. Near the end, Don Quixote reluctantly sways towards sanity. The lengthy untold "history" of Don Quixote's adventures in knight

Medium 12pt

Upon returning to his village, Don Quixote announces his plan to retire to the countryside as a shepherd, but his housekeeper urges him to stay at home. Soon after, he retires to his bed with a deathly illness, and later awakes from a dream, having fully recovered his sanity. Sancho tries to restore his faith, but Quixano (his proper name) only renounces his previous ambition and apologizes for the harm he has caused. He dictates his will, which includes a provision that his niece will be disinherited if she marries a man who reads books of chivalry. After Alonso Quixano dies, the author emphasizes that there are no

Medium Italic 12pt

The novel's structure is episodic in form. It is written in the picaresco style of the late 16th century, and features references to other picaresque novels including Lazarillo de Tormes and The Golden Ass. The full title is indicative of the tale's object, as ingenioso (Spanish) means "quick with inventiveness", marking the transition of modern literature from dramatic to thematic unity. The novel takes place over a long period of time, including many adventures united by common themes of the nature of reality, reading, and dialogue in general. Although burlesque on the surface, the novel, especially in its second half, has

Bold 12pt

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Black Italic 12pt

Adrenocorticotrophin

Hairline 50pt

Countertransferences

Thin 50pt

Deinstitutionalizing

ExtraLight 50pt

Homotransplantations

Light 50pt

Micropaleontological

Roman 50pt

Neuropsychiatrically

Medium 50pt

Parathyroidectomized

Bold 50pt

Reinstitutionalizing

Heavy 50pt

Ultramicroscopically

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supported languages :

Afrikaans, Albanian, Asturian,
Basque, Breton, Bosnian,
Catalan, Cornish, Croatian,
Czech, Danish, Dutch, English,
Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese,
Finnish, French, Galician,
German, Greenlandic, Guarani,
Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic,
Indonesian, Irish, Gaelic,
Italian, Kurdish, Latin, Latvian,
Lithuanian, Livonian, Malagasy,
Maltese, Maori, Moldavian,
Norwegian, Occitan, Pol-
ish, Portuguese, Romanian,
Romansch, Saami, Samoan,
Scots, Scottish Gaelic, Slovak,
Slovenian, Spanish (Castillian),
Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog,
Turkish, Walloon, Welsh

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