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NATASHA RAISSAKI, Sans serif and serif Greek fonts; pp. 1–10

Sans serif and serif fonts differ in the width of the stroke in the same character: in the second the stroke is almost uniform throughout the letter, while in the first ones the stroke changes imitating the pen. The Greek small letters do not have serifs like the Latin ones; still many fonts have come out in the last years with that erroneous design. In this article, the Greek fonts are presented from a historic perspective, starting from the first sans serif designs of the Renaissance years up to some more recent efforts to correct the design mistakes of the photocomposition era. (*Article in Greek with English abstract.*)

ALEXEY KRYUKOV, Old Standard — a free font family for scholars and classicists; pp. 11–23

This paper takes its origin from the documentation accompanying version 2.0 of the Old Standard font family. However it goes into deeper details describing various problems that someone faces when reconstructing a historical typeface and extending it into a multilingual font family. In particular, the main character metrics (such as x-height and the length of ascenders and descenders) should be harmonized across all supported alphabets (e.g., Latin and Greek). The paper also concentrates on some aspects of OpenType programming which should be taken into account when preparing a font intended for Greek scholars. (*Article in English.*)

DIMITRIOS FILIPPOU, Searching for the first Greek publications in the New World; pp. 25–43

The first Greek books published in the New World (America and Oceania) remain mostly unknown and very little studied. From some preliminary research, it seems that the first Greek book published in America is Lucian's *Selected Dialogues*, which was printed in Philadelphia, USA, in 1789. The publication of Greek classics in North America continued at an increasing pace throughout the 19th century. At the same time, the publication of some other kinds of Greek books commenced in the United States such as a Greek primer (*Haploun Alfabētaron*), grammars, etc. Later, at the twilight of the 19th century and the dawn of the 20th century, newspapers, journals and books came out for the Greek immigrants in the New World. With regards to aesthetics, these publications were similar to Greek books published in Europe or Greece at those times. (*Article in Greek with English abstract.*)

APOSTOLOS SYROPOULOS, X_ƎL^AT_EX and Greek; pp. 45–56

The relationship of T_EX with the Greek language started about 25 years ago, with the first Greek fonts created by Silvio Levy. Since then, this relationship has continued with various packages, the greek option of babel, Beccari's fonts, etc., to today's xgreek package for X_ƎL^AT_EX. X_ƎL^AT_EX offers unique conveniences such as the use of OpenType fonts, automatic change of languages and hyphenation rules, etc. All these advantages of X_ƎL^AT_EX for the typesetting of Greek are presented briefly in this paper. (This article is an earlier version of a chapter from Apostolos' forthcoming book (in Greek), *Digital Typography with X_ƎL^AT_EX*.) (*Article in Greek with English abstract.*)

[Received from Dimitrios Filippou.]