

ДевИ

Normal

Студия

Русские шрифты

Дизайнер

Миша Панфилов

Релиз

Декабрь 2017

Шрифт «Деву»

Деву это современное мультишрифтовое семейство включающее в себя четыре версии: condensed, normal, extended и expanded. Каждая состоит из 16 шрифтов. 8 прямых и 8 наклонных. Толщины – от thin до black.

Представляем вашему вниманию основную версию – Dewi Normal. Шрифт относится к классу нео-гротесков. Это значит что он будет настоящей рабочей лошадкой. Благодаря особенному рисунку остаётся нейтральным в мелком кегле, а при работе с крупными размерами проявляет свой твёрдый и уверенный характер.

Огромное количество глифов, поддержка мультиязычности и опентаип возможности. Всё готово для того чтобы помочь решить абсолютно любые графические задачи. Логотипы, фирменные стили, веб-дизайн, навигационные системы, книжный и журнальный дизайн, плакаты или музыкальные обложки. У Деву нет границ для применения.

Thin

Thin Italic

Ultralight

Ultralight Italic

Light

Light Italic

Regular

Italic

Semibold

Semibold Italic

Bold

Bold Italic

Ultrabold

Ultrabold Italic

Black

Black Italic

Прописные

ABCDEFGHI

JKLMNOPQRST

UVWXYZ

Строчные

abcdefghijklmnopqrst

uvwxyz

Прописные

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМ
НОПРСТУФХЦЧШЩЪ
ЫЬЭЮЯ

Строчные

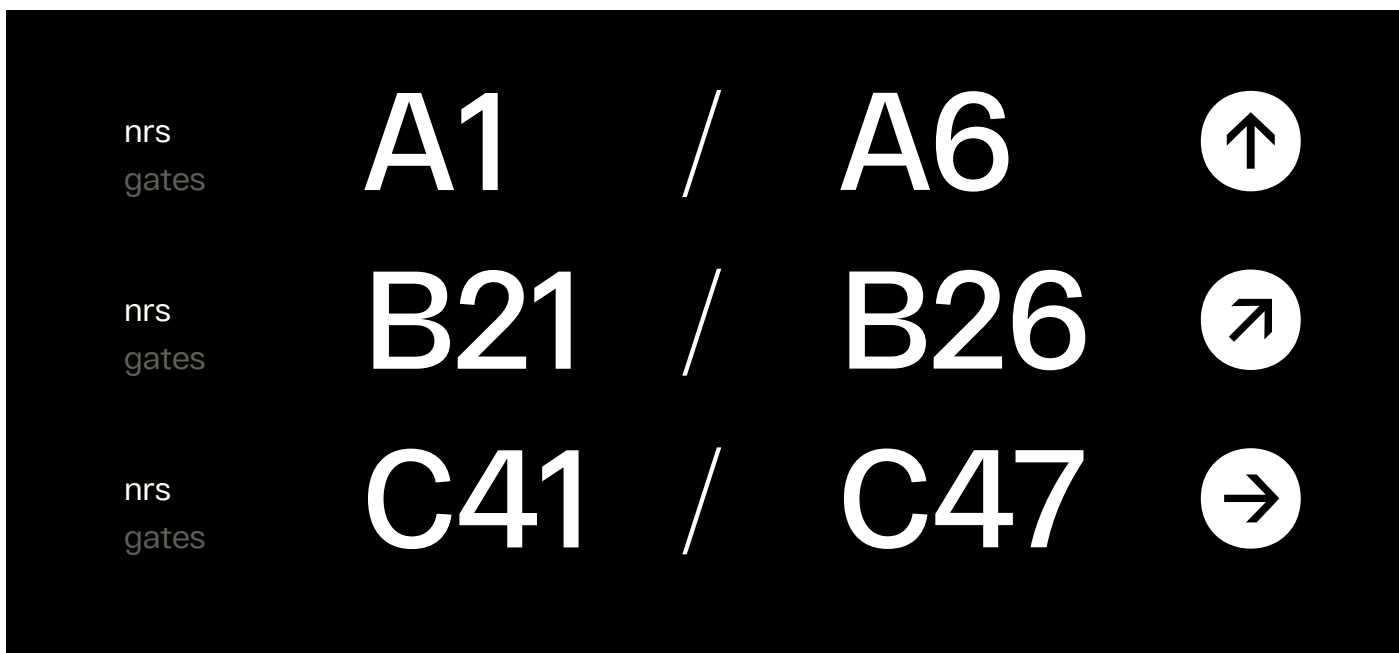
абвгдеёжзийклмноп
рстуфхцчшщъыьэюя

Typography

736
700
524
0
-200

а а а а а а а а а а а а

М М М А



Латиница
прописные

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
UVWXYZ

Латиница строчные

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Расширенная
латиница прописные

ÁĀÂÄÀĀĄǺǼĆČÇĈĎĎĎÉĚÊ
ËÈĒĒĒĜĜĜĤİİİİĪĴĶĹĻĿŁŃŅŇŊ
ÑÓÔÖÒÓŌØÕŒƆŔŖŔŚŜŞßƦ
ŤŦŦÚÛÜÙÚÛÜŰŴŶŴŴÝÿ
ÿŽžž

Расширенная
латиница строчные

áăâäàāąǻǽćčçĉďđéěêëèē
ęğĝġĥıııııĵķĺłļłłłńňņŋ
ñóôöòóōøõœƆŕŖŔśŝşßƦ
ŧŧŧúûüùúûüŰŴŶŴŴýÿÿžžž

Кириллица
прописные

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТ
УФХЧЦШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯ

Кириллица
строчные

абвгдеёжзийклмнопрстуфхч
цшщъыьэюя

Расширенная
кириллица

ҐЎЄІІЖ ғўєііж

Цифры

0123456789 0

Старостильные
цифры

0123456789 0

Табличные
цифры

0123456789 0

Старостильные
табличные цифры

0123456789 0

Дроби

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$

Круглые
цифры

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Валюты

\$¢€ƒ₣£¥α

Математические
символы

№∂∅∫π°∞≈~≈≤≤<+-x>≥≠¬±÷%‰∞

ΠΣ∅√

Пунктуация

/*\·•:,....!¡#.?¿'"';_{}[]()—---«»<>„“”",

¶§&@©®™†‡^|!

Стрелки

↗→↘↓↙←↔↕

Лигатуры

ff fi ffi fl

Стилистические
альтернативы 01

H ↗ → ↘ ↓ ↙ ← ↖ ↔ ↕

Кейс
сенсетив

H [] {} «<>» () i ? @ - - - -

Автоматическме
дроби

4/20 75/100 3/16 1234/5678

Надстрочные
и подстрочные

0123456789 H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹

Нуменаторы
и денаминаторы

0123456789 H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉

Size 10pt, leading 15pt

The United States of America (USA), commonly known as the United States (U.S.) or America, is a federal republic composed of 50 states, a federal district, five major self-governing territories, and various possessions. At 3.8 million square miles (9.8 million km²) and with over 325 million people, the United States is the world's third- or fourth-largest country by total area and the third-most populous. The capital is Washington, D.C., and the largest city by population is New York City. Forty-eight states and the

Российская империя – государство, существовавшее в период с 22 октября (2 ноября) 1721 года до Февральской революции и провозглашения республики в 1917 году Временным правительством. Империя была провозглашена 22 октября (2 ноября) 1721 года по итогам Северной войны, когда по прошению сенаторов русский царь Пётр I Великий принял титулы Императора Всероссийского и Отца Отечества. Столицей Российской империи с 1721 по 1728 и с 1730 по 1917 год был Санкт-

Size 14pt, leading 22pt

Albert Einstein (14 March 1879 – 18 April 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist. Einstein developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum mechanics). Einstein's work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. Einstein is best known by the general public for his mass–energy equivalence formula $E = mc^2$ (which has been dubbed "the world's most famous equation"). He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics "for his services to theoretical physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect", a pivotal

Size 21pt, leading 30pt

The Allegory of the Cave, or Plato's Cave, was presented by the Greek philosopher Plato in his work Republic (514a–520a) to compare "the effect of education and the lack of it on our nature". It is written as a dialogue between Plato's brother Glaucon and his mentor Socrates, narrated by the latter. The allegory is presented after the analogy of the sun (508b–509c) and the analogy of the divided line (509d–511e). All three are characterized in relation to dialectic at the end of Books VII and VIII (531d–534e). Plato has Socrates describe a group of people who have lived

Size 32pt, leading 40pt

22 December 1808 – Beethoven conducts the world premiere of his Fifth Symphony at the Theater an der Wien in Vienna.

Size 46pt, leading 58pt

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second-smallest planet in the Solar System after Mercury. In English, Mars carries a name of the Roman god of war, and is often referred to as the "Red Planet"

Size 10pt, leading 15pt

The United States of America (USA), commonly known as the United States (U.S.) or America, is a federal republic composed of 50 states, a federal district, five major self-governing territories, and various possessions. At 3.8 million square miles (9.8 million km²) and with over 325 million people, the United States is the world's third- or fourth-largest country by total area and the third-most populous. The capital is Washington, D.C., and the largest city by population is New York City. Forty-eight states and the

Российская империя – государство, существовавшее в период с 22 октября (2 ноября) 1721 года до Февральской революции и провозглашения республики в 1917 году Временным правительством. Империя была провозглашена 22 октября (2 ноября) 1721 года по итогам Северной войны, когда по прошению сенаторов русский царь Пётр I Великий принял титулы Императора Всероссийского и Отца Отечества. Столицей Российской империи с 1721 по 1728 и с

Size 14pt, leading 22pt

Albert Einstein (14 March 1879 – 18 April 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist. Einstein developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum mechanics). Einstein's work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. Einstein is best known by the general public for his mass–energy equivalence formula $E = mc^2$ (which has been dubbed “the world's most famous equation”). He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics “for his services to theoretical physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect”, a pivotal

Size 21pt, leading 30pt

The Allegory of the Cave, or Plato's Cave, was presented by the Greek philosopher Plato in his work Republic (514a–520a) to compare “the effect of education and the lack of it on our nature”. It is written as a dialogue between Plato's brother Glaucon and his mentor Socrates, narrated by the latter. The allegory is presented after the analogy of the sun (508b–509c) and the analogy of the divided line (509d–511e). All three are characterized in relation to dialectic at the end of Books VII and VIII (531d–534e). Plato has Socrates describe a group of

Size 32pt, leading 42pt

22 December 1808 – Beethoven conducts the world premiere of his Fifth Symphony at the Theater an der Wien in Vienna.

Size 46pt, leading 58pt

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second-smallest planet in the Solar System after Mercury. In English, Mars carries a name of the Roman god of war, and is often referred to

Size 10pt, leading 15pt

The United States of America (USA), commonly known as the United States (U.S.) or America, is a federal republic composed of 50 states, a federal district, five major self-governing territories, and various possessions. At 3.8 million square miles (9.8 million km²) and with over 325 million people, the United States is the world's third- or fourth-largest country by total area and the third-most populous. The capital is Washington, D.C., and the largest city by population is New York City. Forty-eight states and

Российская империя – государство, существовавшее в период с 22 октября (2 ноября) 1721 года до Февральской революции и провозглашения республики в 1917 году Временным правительством. Империя была провозглашена 22 октября (2 ноября) 1721 года по итогам Северной войны, когда по прошению сенаторов русский царь Пётр I Великий принял титулы Императора Всероссийского и Отца Отечества. Столицей Российской империи с 1721 по

Size 14pt, leading 22pt

Albert Einstein (14 March 1879 – 18 April 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist. Einstein developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum mechanics). Einstein's work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. Einstein is best known by the general public for his mass–energy equivalence formula $E = mc^2$ (which has been dubbed “the world's most famous equation”). He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics “for his services to theoretical physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the

Size 21pt, leading 30pt

The Allegory of the Cave, or Plato's Cave, was presented by the Greek philosopher Plato in his work Republic (514a–520a) to compare “the effect of education and the lack of it on our nature”. It is written as a dialogue between Plato's brother Glaucon and his mentor Socrates, narrated by the latter. The allegory is presented after the analogy of the sun (508b–509c) and the analogy of the divided line (509d–511e). All three are characterized in relation to dialectic at the end of Books VII and VIII (531d–534e). Plato has Socrates describe a

Size 32pt, leading 42pt

22 December 1808 – Beethoven conducts the world premiere of his Fifth Symphony at the Theater an der Wien in Vienna.

Size 46pt, leading 58pt

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second-smallest planet in the Solar System after Mercury. In English, Mars carries a name of the Roman god of war, and is often referred to

Size 10pt, leading 15pt

The United States of America (USA), commonly known as the United States (U.S.) or America, is a federal republic composed of 50 states, a federal district, five major self-governing territories, and various possessions. At 3.8 million square miles (9.8 million km²) and with over 325 million people, the United States is the world's third- or fourth-largest country by total area and the third-most populous. The capital is Washington, D.C., and the largest city by population

Российская империя – государство, существовавшее в период с 22 октября (2 ноября) 1721 года до Февральской революции и провозглашения республики в 1917 году Временным правительством. Империя была провозглашена 22 октября (2 ноября) 1721 года по итогам Северной войны, когда по прошению сенаторов русский царь Пётр I Великий принял титулы Императора Всероссийского и Отца Отечества. Столицей

Size 14pt, leading 22pt

Albert Einstein (14 March 1879 – 18 April 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist. Einstein developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum mechanics). Einstein's work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. Einstein is best known by the general public for his mass–energy equivalence formula $E = mc^2$ (which has been dubbed “the world's most famous equation”). He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics “for his services to theoretical physics, and especially for his discovery of the law

Size 21pt, leading 30pt

The Allegory of the Cave, or Plato's Cave, was presented by the Greek philosopher Plato in his work Republic (514a–520a) to compare “the effect of education and the lack of it on our nature”. It is written as a dialogue between Plato's brother Glaucon and his mentor Socrates, narrated by the latter. The allegory is presented after the analogy of the sun (508b–509c) and the analogy of the divided line (509d–511e). All three are characterized in relation to dialectic at the end of Books VII and VIII (531d–534e). Plato has

Size 32pt, leading 42pt

22 December 1808 – Beethoven conducts the world premiere of his Fifth Symphony at the Theater an der Wien in Vienna.

Size 46pt, leading 58pt

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second-smallest planet in the Solar System after Mercury. In English, Mars carries a name of the Roman god of war, and is often referred to

Size 10pt, leading 15pt

The United States of America (USA), commonly known as the United States (U.S.) or America, is a federal republic composed of 50 states, a federal district, five major self-governing territories, and various possessions. At 3.8 million square miles (9.8 million km²) and with over 325 million people, the United States is the world's third- or fourth-largest country by total area and the third-most populous. The capital is Washington, D.C., and the largest city by population

Российская империя – государство, существовавшее в период с 22 октября (2 ноября) 1721 года до Февральской революции и провозглашения республики в 1917 году Временным правительством. Империя была провозглашена 22 октября (2 ноября) 1721 года по итогам Северной войны, когда по прошению сенаторов русский царь Пётр I Великий принял титулы Императора Всероссийского и Отца

Size 14pt, leading 22pt

Albert Einstein (14 March 1879 – 18 April 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist. Einstein developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum mechanics). Einstein's work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. Einstein is best known by the general public for his mass–energy equivalence formula $E = mc^2$ (which has been dubbed “the world's most famous equation”). He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics “for his services to theoretical physics, and especially for his

Size 21pt, leading 30pt

The Allegory of the Cave, or Plato's Cave, was presented by the Greek philosopher Plato in his work Republic (514a–520a) to compare “the effect of education and the lack of it on our nature”. It is written as a dialogue between Plato's brother Glaucon and his mentor Socrates, narrated by the latter. The allegory is presented after the analogy of the sun (508b–509c) and the analogy of the divided line (509d–511e). All three are characterized in relation to dialectic at the end of Books VII and VIII

Size 32pt, leading 42pt

22 December 1808 – Beethoven conducts the world premiere of his Fifth Symphony at the Theater an der Wien in Vienna.

Size 46pt, leading 58pt

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second-smallest planet in the Solar System after Mercury. In English, Mars carries a name of the Roman god of war, and is

Size 10pt, leading 15pt

The United States of America (USA), commonly known as the United States (U.S.) or America, is a federal republic composed of 50 states, a federal district, five major self-governing territories, and various possessions. At 3.8 million square miles (9.8 million km²) and with over 325 million people, the United States is the world's third- or fourth-largest country by total area and the third-most populous. The capital is Washington, D.C., and the largest city

Российская империя – государство, существовавшее в период с 22 октября (2 ноября) 1721 года до Февральской революции и провозглашения республики в 1917 году Временным правительством. Империя была провозглашена 22 октября (2 ноября) 1721 года по итогам Северной войны, когда по прошению сенаторов русский царь Пётр I Великий принял титулы Императора Всероссийского и Отца

Size 14pt, leading 22pt

Albert Einstein (14 March 1879 – 18 April 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist. Einstein developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum mechanics). Einstein's work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. Einstein is best known by the general public for his mass–energy equivalence formula $E = mc^2$ (which has been dubbed “the world’s most famous equation”). He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics “for his services to theoretical physics, and especially

Size 21pt, leading 30pt

The Allegory of the Cave, or Plato's Cave, was presented by the Greek philosopher Plato in his work Republic (514a–520a) to compare “the effect of education and the lack of it on our nature”. It is written as a dialogue between Plato's brother Glaucon and his mentor Socrates, narrated by the latter. The allegory is presented after the analogy of the sun (508b–509c) and the analogy of the divided line (509d–511e). All three are characterized in relation to dialectic at the end of Books VII and

Size 32pt, leading 42pt

22 December 1808 – Beethoven conducts the world premiere of his Fifth Symphony at the Theater an der Wien in Vienna.

Size 46pt, leading 58pt

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second-smallest planet in the Solar System after Mercury. In English, Mars carries a name of the Roman god

Size 10pt, leading 15pt

The United States of America (USA), commonly known as the United States (U.S.) or America, is a federal republic composed of 50 states, a federal district, five major self-governing territories, and various possessions. At 3.8 million square miles (9.8 million km²) and with over 325 million people, the United States is the world's third- or fourth-largest country by total area and the third-most populous. The capital is Washington, D.C., and the largest city

Российская империя – государство, существовавшее в период с 22 октября (2 ноября) 1721 года до Февральской революции и провозглашения республики в 1917 году Временным правительством. Империя была провозглашена 22 октября (2 ноября) 1721 года по итогам Северной войны, когда по прошению сенаторов русский царь Пётр I Великий принял титулы Императора Всероссийского и Отца

Size 14 pt, leading 22pt

Albert Einstein (14 March 1879 – 18 April 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist. Einstein developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum mechanics). Einstein's work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. Einstein is best known by the general public for his mass–energy equivalence formula $E = mc^2$ (which has been dubbed “the world's most famous equation”). He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics “for his services

Size 21pt, leading 30pt

The Allegory of the Cave, or Plato's Cave, was presented by the Greek philosopher Plato in his work Republic (514a–520a) to compare “the effect of education and the lack of it on our nature”. It is written as a dialogue between Plato's brother Glaucon and his mentor Socrates, narrated by the latter. The allegory is presented after the analogy of the sun (508b–509c) and the analogy of the divided line (509d–511e). All three are characterized in relation to dialectic at the end

Size 32pt, leading 42pt

22 December 1808 – Beethoven conducts the world premiere of his Fifth Symphony at the Theater an der Wien in Vienna.

Size 46pt, leading 58pt

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second-smallest planet in the Solar System after Mercury. In English, Mars carries a name of the Roman god

Size 10pt, leading 15pt

The United States of America (USA), commonly known as the United States (U.S.) or America, is a federal republic composed of 50 states, a federal district, five major self-governing territories, and various possessions. At 3.8 million square miles (9.8 million km²) and with over 325 million people, the United States is the world's third- or fourth-largest country by total area and the third-most populous. The capital is Washington, D.C., and the

Российская империя – государство, существовавшее в период с 22 октября (2 ноября) 1721 года до Февральской революции и провозглашения республики в 1917 году Временным правительством. Империя была провозглашена 22 октября (2 ноября) 1721 года по итогам Северной войны, когда по прошению сенаторов русский царь Пётр I Великий принял титулы Императора Всероссийского и Отца

Size 14pt, leading 22pt

Albert Einstein (14 March 1879 – 18 April 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist. Einstein developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum mechanics). Einstein's work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. Einstein is best known by the general public for his mass-energy equivalence formula $E = mc^2$ (which has been dubbed “the world's most famous equation”). He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics

Size 21pt, leading 30pt

The Allegory of the Cave, or Plato's Cave, was presented by the Greek philosopher Plato in his work Republic (514a–520a) to compare “the effect of education and the lack of it on our nature”. It is written as a dialogue between Plato's brother Glaucon and his mentor Socrates, narrated by the latter. The allegory is presented after the analogy of the sun (508b–509c) and the analogy of the divided line (509d–511e). All three are characterized in

Size 32pt, leading 42pt

22 December 1808 – Beethoven conducts the world premiere of his Fifth Symphony at the Theater an der Wien in Vienna.

Size 46pt, leading 58pt

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second-smallest planet in the Solar System after Mercury. In English, Mars carries a name of the Roman god of war, and is often

8 December 2017

Pictures from the world's biggest monument to Depeche Mode

Dennis Burmeister was a mega-fan of the band who became an unofficial historian – a new book captures a snapshot of his 10,000-part memorabilia collection

In 1980, a four young men hailing from the British town of Basildon decided to start a band. They named it '**Composition of Sound**', a very formal way of describing one of the defining factors of their 37-year career, and quickly adopted, 'Depeche Mode' (translation: 'Fashion News') after spotting it on the cover of a French magazine. Their music, like their name, was cutting edge. Coming into their own just as synthesiser music was making waves, Depeche Mode received offers from major labels but decided to sign with Mute Records, a London-based independent that was emerging as the sound of the times. Daniel Miller, the label's founder, started Mute in 1978 to release his own **one-man electro-punk** project The Normal, and the label subsequently signed a roster of artists that approached synth music with a DIY punk attitude.

International phenomenon

By the mid-80s, Depeche Mode had become an international phenomenon, and one of the places their music made the most impact was with the youth living inside the Eastern bloc. Although their records had been banned by official channels, some Western radio and TV still reached fans, and Depeche Mode became musical heroes for a new generation. As a teenager growing up in East Germany, Dennis Burmeister was slowly becoming the band's number one fan, after having a lightbulb moment listening to "Pipeline" on the radio around 1983 or 84, then seeing a video for "A Question of Time" in 86. He began amassing a collection

11 сентября 2017

Гоша Рубчинский и Алишер: Что творится в российской моде?

The Village продолжает серию тематических бесед «Что творится». За чашкой чая Ahmad Tea встречаются те, кто создает культурную среду Москвы.

Алишер

Начинал как фотомодель, работал в Театре моды Славы Зайцева режиссером-постановщиком показов. Сейчас делает коллекции для модного дома Vouyon, работает личным стилистом Аллы Пугачевой, одевает деятелей шоу-бизнеса на сцене и в клипах.

Гоша Рубчинский

Окончил художественную школу, колледж, работал стилистом на модных съемках. Осенью 2008 года запустил собственную марку мужской одежды «Гоша Рубчинский». Стал первым российским дизайнером, чья одежда продается в Dover Street Market и производится при поддержке Comme des Garçons.

Друзья часто просят меня помочь им с выбором одежды. И я каждый раз говорю: «За вас уже все придумали! Идите в Zara, идите в Bershka. Если не сможете подобрать себе вещи сами, попросите снять их с манекена, который вам понравится. Захотите что-то более экстремальное – наденьте то же самое не с туфлями, а с кедами». Конечно, за последнее время люди выросли в плане моды – просто потому что им на каждом углу показывают картинки, как нужно одеваться. А в 1990-е, когда не было всех этих журналов и магазинов, нужно было изгаляться и что-то придумывать – тогда и из занавесок платья шили. Но по большому счету

21. Mai 1972 in Brooklyn; † 9. März 1997 in Los Angeles

The Notorious B.I.G. auch als Biggie, Biggie Smalls, Big Poppa

Christopher Wallace wurde am 21. Mai 1972 als einziges Kind jamaikanischer Eltern im St. Mary's Hospital im New Yorker Stadtbezirk Brooklyn geboren und wuchs im Stadtteil Clinton Hill in Brooklyn auf. Seine Mutter Voletta Wallace arbeitete als Vorschullehrerin, sein Vater George Latore war Fabrikarbeiter und kurzzeitig als Politiker aktiv.

Er verließ die Familie, als Wallace zwei Jahre alt war. Zu dieser Zeit übte seine Mutter zwei Berufe aus, um ihr Kind zu ernähren. Wie auch seine Mutter wuchs Christopher Wallace als **gläubiger Zeuge Jehovas** auf (auch in seinem Film Notorious B.I.G festgehalten). Seine Mutter stellte fest, dass ihr Sohn äußerst Intelligent war, jedoch aus Langeweile oft aufmüpfig war. Mit zehn Jahren kam Wallace auf die Queen of All Saints Middle School, wo er des Öfteren Stufenbester wurde und mehrere Preise gewinnen konnte. Aufgrund seines starken Übergewichts erhielt Wallace in dieser Schule den Spitznamen Big. Im Alter von zwölf Jahren begann Wallace durch seinen guten Freund Dean Butler, besser bekannt als D-Roc, ins Drogengeschäft einzusteigen. Mit 14 Jahren kam Wallace schließlich auf die Bishop Loughlin Memorial High School, wo er weiterhin ein guter Schüler war, aufgrund seiner kriminellen Aktivitäten aber selten erschien und mit siebzehn Jahren der Schule verwiesen wurde. 1990, im Alter von 18 Jahren, kam Wallace aufgrund Kokainhandels für neun Monate ins Gefängnis, zwei Monate nachdem seine damalige Freundin Jane Jackson mit der gemeinsamen Tochter Tyanna schwanger geworden war. Wallace begann im Alter von 15 Jahren zu rappen. Anfangs machte er sich vor allem durch Gewinne

Artiste: Léonard de Vinci

Ce tableau de Léonard de Vinci est devenu le plus cher du monde

Longtemps disparu et oublié, réapparu en 2005, restauré, et publié en 2011 lors d'une exposition à la National Gallery de Londres, il devient la peinture la plus chère du monde en 2017, lors de son acquisition pour 382 millions € par le prince héritier d'Arabie saoudite, Mohammed ben Salmane, lors d'une vente d'art aux enchères de Christie's à New York.

Le Salvator Mundi est un thème d'art chrétien, inspiré du Christ pantocrator («Christ tout-puissant» en grec ancien), popularisé entre autres par les peintres d'Europe du Nord Jan van Eyck (1390-1441), Hans Memling (v. 1435-1494) et Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528)... Il représente le Christ en gloire, qui donne sa bénédiction de la main droite, avec un orbe (insigne royal) dans sa main gauche.

Le tableau reprend ce thème, avec une figure du Christ vu de face, cadré à mi-corps. Il donne une bénédiction de la main droite (type benedictio latina, avec l'index et le majeur croisés). Cette main droite levée représente aussi le geste de celui qui enseigne, **énonce la parole divine**. Jésus-Christ tient dans la main gauche une sphère de cristal transparente, variante de l'orbe (insigne royal), qui se laisse traverser par la lumière sans subir de réfraction importante. Il porte une tunique bleu-mauve finement brodée avec des garnitures en brocart d'or, et il a de longs cheveux bouclés. L'orbe et les deux bandes croisées ornées de motifs géométriques répétitifs, sur sa poitrine, sont des attributs caractéristiques des empereurs. L'arrière-plan est habituellement neutre. Ce tableau aurait été commandé par le roi Louis XII vers 1500 peu

Albanian, English, Asa, Afrikaans, Basque, Belorussian, Bemba, Bena, Bulgarian, Bosnian, Welsh, Hungarian, Woonjo, Galician, Gandh, Goose, Danish, Diol-fon, Zulu, Indonesian, Irish, Icelandic, Kabuverdyan, Kalenjin, Catalan, Kölsch, Kinyarwanda, Cornish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luo (Kenya and Tanzania), Luohya, Mauritian Creole, Macondo, Makua-meto, Malagasy, Malay, Maltese, Machame, Manx, German, Norwegian Bokmål, Norwegian Nynorsk, Nyankole, Oromo, Polish, and Ordugian, Rumbo, Rwanda, Romanian, Rundi, Russian, Samburu, Sango, Sango, Northern Sami, Northern Ndebele, Hay, Slovak, Slovenian, Soga, Somali, Swahili, Taita, Teso, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Friuli, Croatian, Czech, chiga, shambhala, Swedish, Swiss German, Shona, Estonian



russianfonts.ru

Copyright © 2017 by Russian Fonts. All rights reserved.

russianfonts@gmail.com