

...ISOHEDRAL TILINGS BY
CONVEX POLYGONS

Show Me Fonts

Marjorie



Marjorie Rice 1923–2017

Monospace + Proportional
Type Specimen

Catalogtree

The results of Section 9.1 enable
all convex polygons which ad
comprises all triangles and
of pentagons, and three t
are given in Table 9.3.
it is a matter to check that
must be pointed out, h
of isohedral tilings are p
satisfies certain additio
every triangular tile ad
7, but it admits a tiling of ty
are $n/6$, $1/6$ and $2/3$. Again,
two parallel sides (type 1 in
tiling of type Ps-4, but it ad
5 only if the parallel sides
also admi
dral. If the t
with types
possible t
tiles between
such a way as to destroy i
there are also non-trivial wa
tilings can be constructe
two such tilings, recent
These use pentagons
aim here is to describe the
polygons, that is, polygon
dral tiling but do not
tiling. From Table 9.3.1 it follo
the only polygons that could
pentagons and hexagons. How
by Reinhardt
confirmed in whole or in p
as Heesch & Kienzle [1963
that no convex hexagon is ar
in searching for convex a
only

100+ supported languages

Afrikaans, Albanian, Asu, Basque, Bemba, Bena, Breton, Catalan, Chiga, Colognian, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Embu, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Friulian, Galician, Ganda, German, Gusii, Hungarian, Inari, Sami, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Jola-Fonyi, Kabuverdianu, Kalaallisut, Kalenjin, Kamba, Kikuyu, Kinyarwanda, Latvian, Lithuanian, Lower, Sorbian, Luo, Luxembourgish, Luyia, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Maltese, Manx, Meru, Morisyen, Northern, Sami, North, Ndebele, Norwegian, Bokmål, Norwegian, Nynorsk, Nyankole, Oromo, Polish, Portuguese, Quechua, Romanian, Romansh, Rombo, Rundi, Rwa, Samburu, Sango, Sangu, Scottish, Gaelic, Sena, Serbian, Shambala, Shona, Slovak, Soga, Somali, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Swiss, German, Taita, Teso, Turkish, Upper, Sorbian, Uzbek (Latin), Volapük, Vunjo, Walser, Welsh, Western, Frisian, Zulu,

Concept & Design

Catalogtree

Design & Production

Bernd Volmer

File Formats

Desktop: OTF
Web: WOFF, WOFF2

Trial Fonts

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Licensing

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About the design

Marjoree is a highly versatile sans serif type family with a distinctive contemporary aesthetic. Designed as a duplex font, Marjoree can switch between cuts without any reflow of the text. Marjoree offers clear legibility in small sizes and shows great character and detail in large headlines. These features make Marjoree a highly practical typesetting tool: In book design, where small changes to the weight can have a big impact across many pages; and in web design, where variable font animations expand creative opportunities.

The typeface is named after Marjorie Rice, an amateur mathematician, who did invaluable work on pentagonal tessellations. Between 1975 and 1977 she discovered four new types of tessellating pentagons and developed a notation method to describe them.

In addition to classic Monospace and Proportional cuts, Marjoree comes with two experimental titling cuts that celebrate their mathematical heritage and push the edges of the variable font format. Based on modular tessellations, Marjoree Hexagon and Marjoree Pentagon have the capability to transition seamlessly between positive type and inverted type. Blurring the boundaries between typography and pattern, Marjoree hexagon and pentagon are an invitation to experiment, animate and explore.



Type 9 Monohedral
Convex Polygon Tiling
discovered by Marjorie
Rice in 1976

Marjoree mono light

Marjorie Rice
Type 9 1976

Marjoree mono regular

Monohedral
Convex

Marjoree mono medium

Pentagonal
Tiling

Marjoree mono bold

Tessellating
the Plane

Marjoree Light

Marjorie Rice
Type 9 1976

Marjoree regular

Monohedral
Convex

Marjoree medium

Pentagonal
Tiling

Marjoree bold

Tessellating
the Plane

Marjoree Medium mono → proportional

Mono 100  0 Proportional

Mathematical

Marjoree Medium mono → proportional

Mono 100  0 Proportional

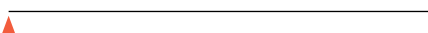
Mathematical

Marjoree Medium mono → proportional

Mono 100  0 Proportional

Mathematical

Marjoree Light → Bold

Light 300  700 Bold

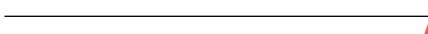
Convex Polyggon

Marjoree Light → Bold

Light 300  700 Bold

Convex Polyggon

Marjoree Light → Bold

Light 300  700 Bold

Convex Polyggon

Uppercase

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

Lowercase

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

numerals

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Sup ^{0 1 2 3} Sub _{0 1 2 3}

Fractions

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{10}$

Uppercase Accents

Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë
 Ĉ Č Ď Ě Ę Ğ Ğ Ğ Ğ Ğ Ğ Ğ Ğ Ğ Ğ Ğ Ğ Ğ Ğ
 Í Î Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø
 Š
 Ÿ Ž Ž Ž

Lowercase Accents

á â ã ä å à ā ą ǎ Æ a é
 ć č ç ĉ ċ ǵ đ é ě ê ë
 è è ē ę ǵ ǧ ĝ ħ ħ ħ
 í î ï ï ï ï ï ï ï ï ï ï
 κ í ĺ ĺ ĺ ĺ ĺ ĺ ĺ ĺ ĺ
 ō ô ö ò ó õ ø ø õ o e p r
 ř ı ś š ş ŝ ş ß ı ı ı ı ú
 ů ů û ü ù ů ů ů ů ů ů ů ů
 w y ŷ ŷ ŷ ž ž ž

symbols

↑ ↗ → ↘ ↓ ↙ ← ↖ & ⌘ ⅈ ⅉ
 £ ¥ ª º º Δ Ω μ π @ & ¶ §
 № © ® ™ ° e | | † ‡

punctuation & Others

• , : ; … , „ “ ” ‘ ’ « »
 ‹ › " ' ¡ ! ¿ ? ¿ • • *
 # - - - / \ () { } [] '
 " ø + - × ÷ = ≠ > < ≥ ≤ ±
 ≈ ¬ ~ ^ & ∅ ∫ Ω Δ Π Σ √ ∂
 μ % ‰

Lowercase Accents

á â ã ä å Æ Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ
 Č č Ć ć Ď ě É ě Ê Ë
 È Ē Ę Ǧ ǧ Ğ ğ ħ Ĩ Í
 Ī ĩ Ì Ĵ ĵ Ķ ħ Ĭ ĭ Ĳ ĳ Ĳ ĳ
 Ń ń Ņ ņ Ń ó ŏ ô ö ò ó õ ø
 Õ õ ħ ř ŕ ś š ş ŝ ş ß † ‡
 † ‡ † ‡ † ‡ † ‡ † ‡ † ‡
 ŧ ú ů ů û ü ù ú ū ū ů ů
 ŵ ŵ ŵ ý ŷ ŷ ŷ ž ž ž

symbols

↑ ↗ → ↘ ↓ ↙ ← ↘ & x ¢ \$ €
 £ ¥ ^a ^o ⁿ Δ Ω μ π @ & ¶ §
 № © ® ™ ° e | | † ‡

punctuation & Others

. , : ; … , , “ ” ‘ ’ « » ‹ › " ' |
 ¡ ¢ £ ¤ ¥ ¦ § ¨ © ª « ¬ ® ¯ ° ± ² ³ ´ µ ¶ · ¸ ¹ º » ¼ ½ ¾
 ¿ ~ ^ & ∅ ∫ Ω Δ
 ∏ ∑ √ ∂ μ % ‰

Case sensitive forms

When activating all caps

(abc] i ¿ az ! ? → (ABC] i ¿ AZ ! ?

Glyph composition

Base glyph + comb accent = accented glyph

A + ° O + ¨ E + ´ → Å Ö É

Calt

Contextual Alternates

größer / GRÖßER

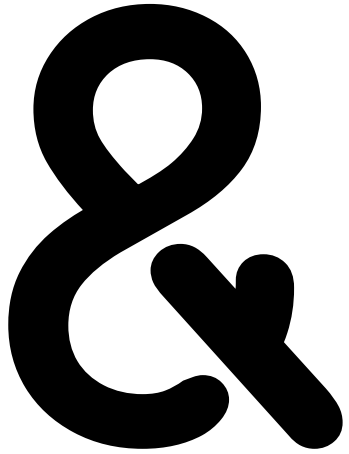
Stylistic Sets

Alternate Ampersand Off

Alternate Ampersand On (ss01)

Alternate Trademark off

Alternate Trademark On (ss02)



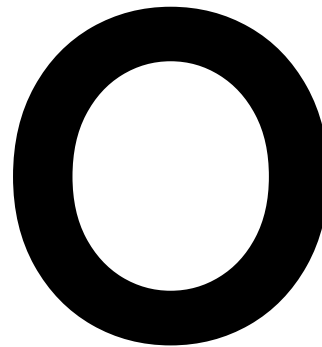
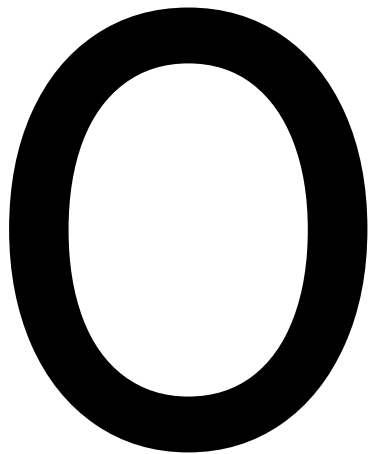
Stylistic Sets

Alternate O Off

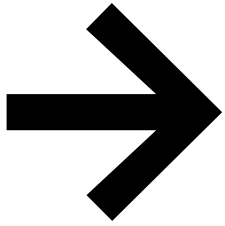
Alternate O On (ss03)

Alternate o off

Alternate o On (ss04)



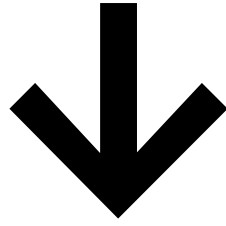
Arrows



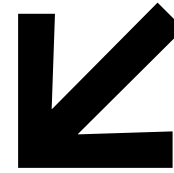
unicode 2192
rightArrow ->



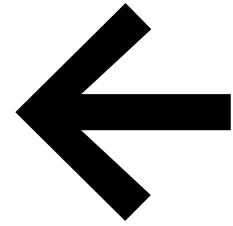
unicode 2198
southEastArrow -^>



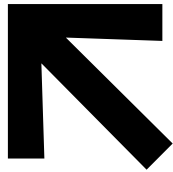
unicode 2193
downArrow -^



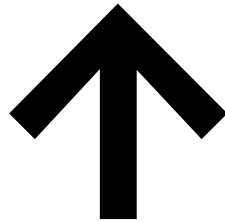
unicode 2199
southWestArrow <-^



unicode 2190
leftArrow <-



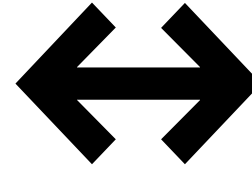
unicode 2196
northWestArrow <^-



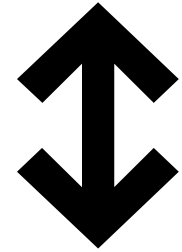
unicode 2191
upArrow ^-



unicode 2197
northEastArrow ^->

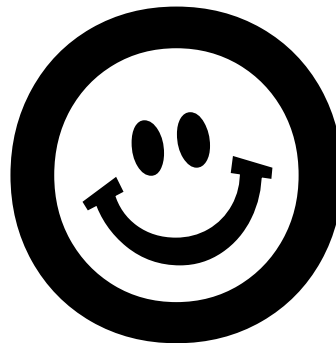


unicode 2194
leftRightArrow

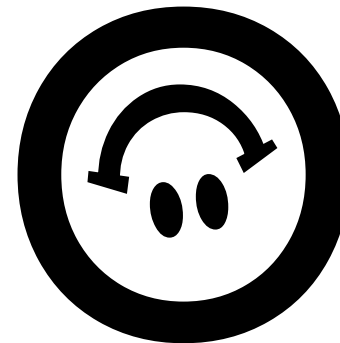


unicode 2195
upDownArrow

Smileys ☺☹



unicode E02E
smileyUp :)



unicode E02F
smileyDown (:

Marjoree Light 70pt/74pt

Scientific American

Marjoree Light 50pt/54pt

Tessellating the plane with convex polygon tiles

Marjoree Light 30pt/34pt

To discover these things which no one had seen before, these beautiful patterns.

Marjoree Light 9pt/13pt

Any triangle can tile the plane. Any quadrilateral can tile the plane – even non-convex ones. Some hexagons can tile the plane but no polygons of seven or more sides. There are exactly fifteen types of pentagons that tile the plane, four of which were discovered by amateur mathematician Marjorie Rice between 1975 and 1977.

Responding to a column by Martin Gardner in the July 1975 issue of Scientific American, titled “On tessellating the plane with convex polygon tiles”, Rice set out to find new types of pentagonal tilings in addition to the eight types of tilings that were previously discovered by other mathematicians.

Living in San Diego, Marjorie Rice was at the time a fifty two year old home maker and a mother of five children. She worked in secret at her kitchen table on this problem—none of her family was aware. Without any background in mathematics, she devised a new symbolic notation system to classify the known tilings and started her search for new ones.

Within a few months, in February 1976, she shared a new tiling (type 9) with Martin Gardner:

Dear Mr. Gardner,
Here is a pentagonal tile that I believe really is different from any you have listed though similar to types 7 and 8.
Sincerely,
Marjorie Rice

Gardner passed this on to Doris Schattschneider, an American mathematician specialised in tiling patterns, to verify this was actually a new tessellation. Schattschneider was able to validate Rice’s discovery. Over the years, and in continuous correspondence with Doris Schattschneider, Rice discovered three more types of pentagons that tile the plane. Her work was published in Mathematics Magazine by Schattschneider in 1977 and in 1999 her last discovery, the type 13 tiling, was installed on the floor of the foyer of the Mathematical Association of America.

Marjoree regular 70pt/74pt

Scientific American

Marjoree regular 50pt/54pt

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Scientific American

Marjoree Medium 50pt/54pt

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Scientific American

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Marjoree MONO light 70pt/74pt

Scientific
American

Marjoree MONO light 50pt/54pt

Tessellating
the plane with
convex polygon

Marjoree MONO light 30pt/34pt

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Marjoree MONO light 9pt/13pt

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Scientific American

Marjoree MONO regular 50pt/54pt

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Scientific American

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Show Me Fonts

Marjoree Hex + Penta

Type Specimen

Catalogtree

9.3 OTHER MONOHEDRAL TILINGS BY CONVEX POLYGONS



Marjorie Rice 1923-2001

Marjore

... of section ... able to ...
... polygons ... unit is ...
... all tria ...
... pentagons, and ...
... given in Table ...
... must be pointed ...
... of monohehedral tilings ...
... satisfy certain ...
... every triangular ...
... admits a ...
... n/6, /6 and 2/3. Again, every poly ...
... two parallel sides (type 1 in Table 9.3.1) ...
... of type Ps-4, but it admits ...
... only if the parallel sides are of equal ...
... these prototiles also admit monohehedral ...
... are not isohedral. If the tiling cov- ...
... edges (as with types P3-1, P4-1, ...
... tangle, then it is possible to translate ...
... "slices" of tiles between a pair of ...
... such a way as to destroy isohedrality. ...
... are also non-trivial ways in which ...
... can be constructed, in Figure ...
... two such tilings, recently discovered ...
... these use pentagons as 1 ...
... here it to de ...
... polygons, that is, polygons w ...
... hedral tiling but do not ...
... from Table 9.3.1 ...
... the only polygon ...
... and hexag ...
... with Reinhardt ...
... confirmed in ...
... such a Kien ...
... and convex hexagon is isohedral. ...
... and searching for convex anishedral ...
... and it is necessary to consider penta ...
... three examples of such pentagons ...
... discovered by Kershner (1968) and appear as ...
... in Table 9.3.1. ...
... types are ...
... marked by ...
... sent by R ...
... an isohedr ...
... be called a ...
... relative repe ...
... required). ...
... one can at ...
... start from a ...
... ins descri ...
... whether th ...
... such a man ...
... of congrue ...
... as though t ...
... might be sy ...
... ambles. An ...
... by both Ker ...
... linear relat ...
... and then b ...
... corner of t ...
... that a tiling ...
... needed as lo ...
... who, if he ha ...
... hedral tiling ...
... contribution ...
... At presen ...
... tory, in that ...
... Table 9.3.1 ...
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... scription of t ...
... and Schattnc ...
... based on info ...
... papers. ...
... Hirschhorn ...
... search for eq ...
... prototiles of r

Marjoree HEX light

Marjorie Rice
Type 9 1976

Marjoree PENTA light

Marjorie Rice
Type 9 1976

Marjoree HEX bold

Monohedral
Convex

Marjoree PENTA bold

Monohedral
Convex

Marjoree HEX light inverted

Pentagonal
Tiling

Marjoree PENTA light inverted

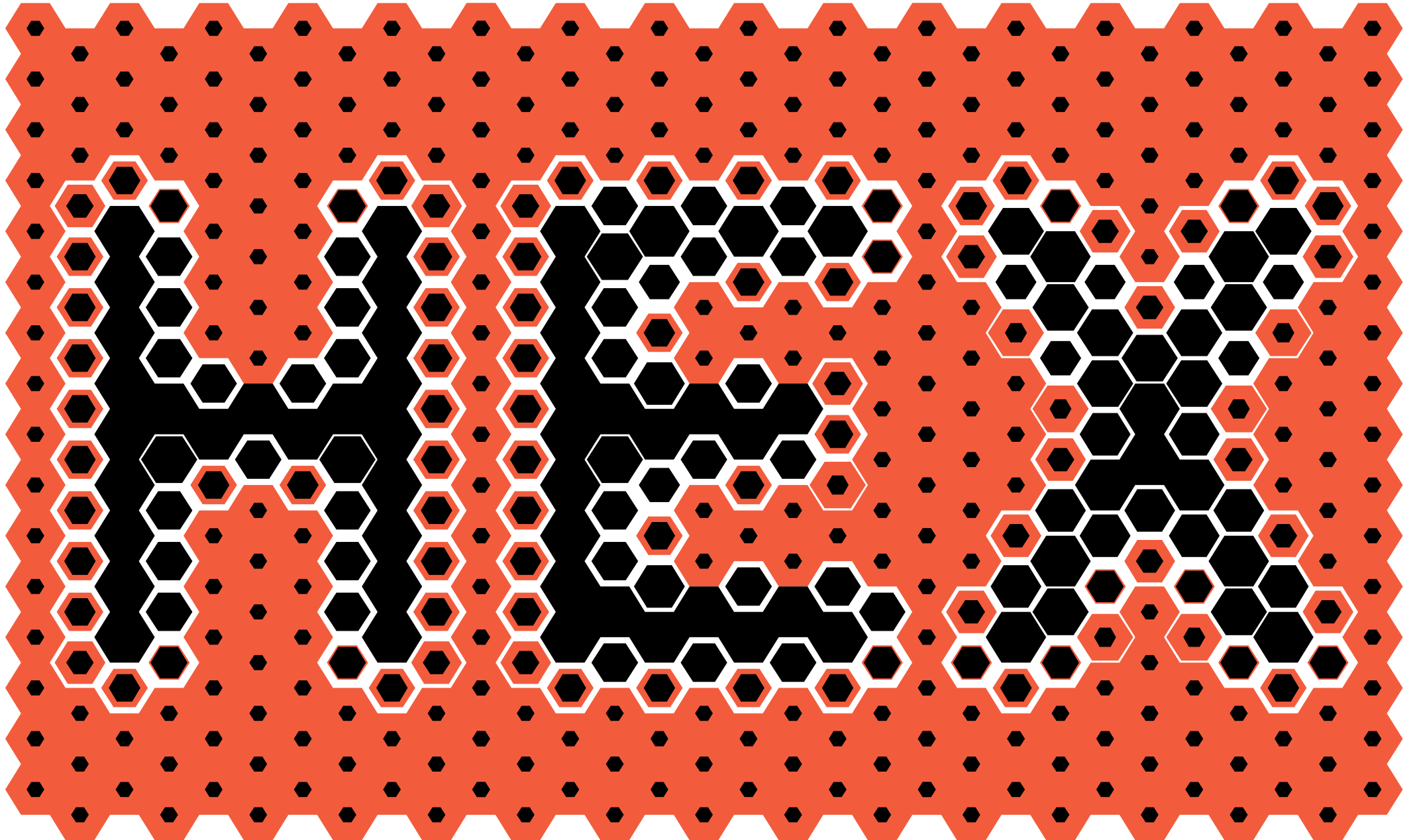
Pentagonal
Tiling

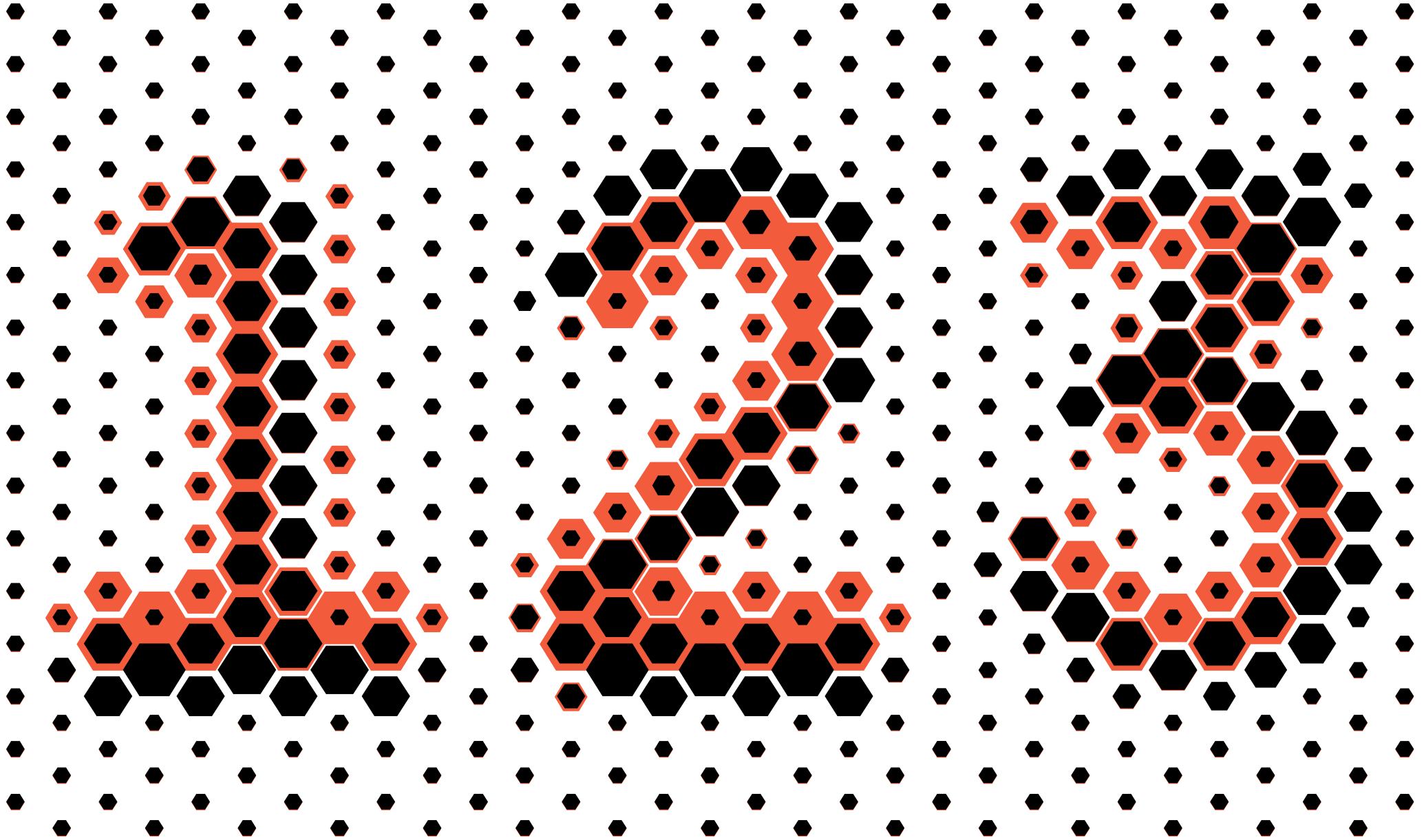
Marjoree HEX light inverted

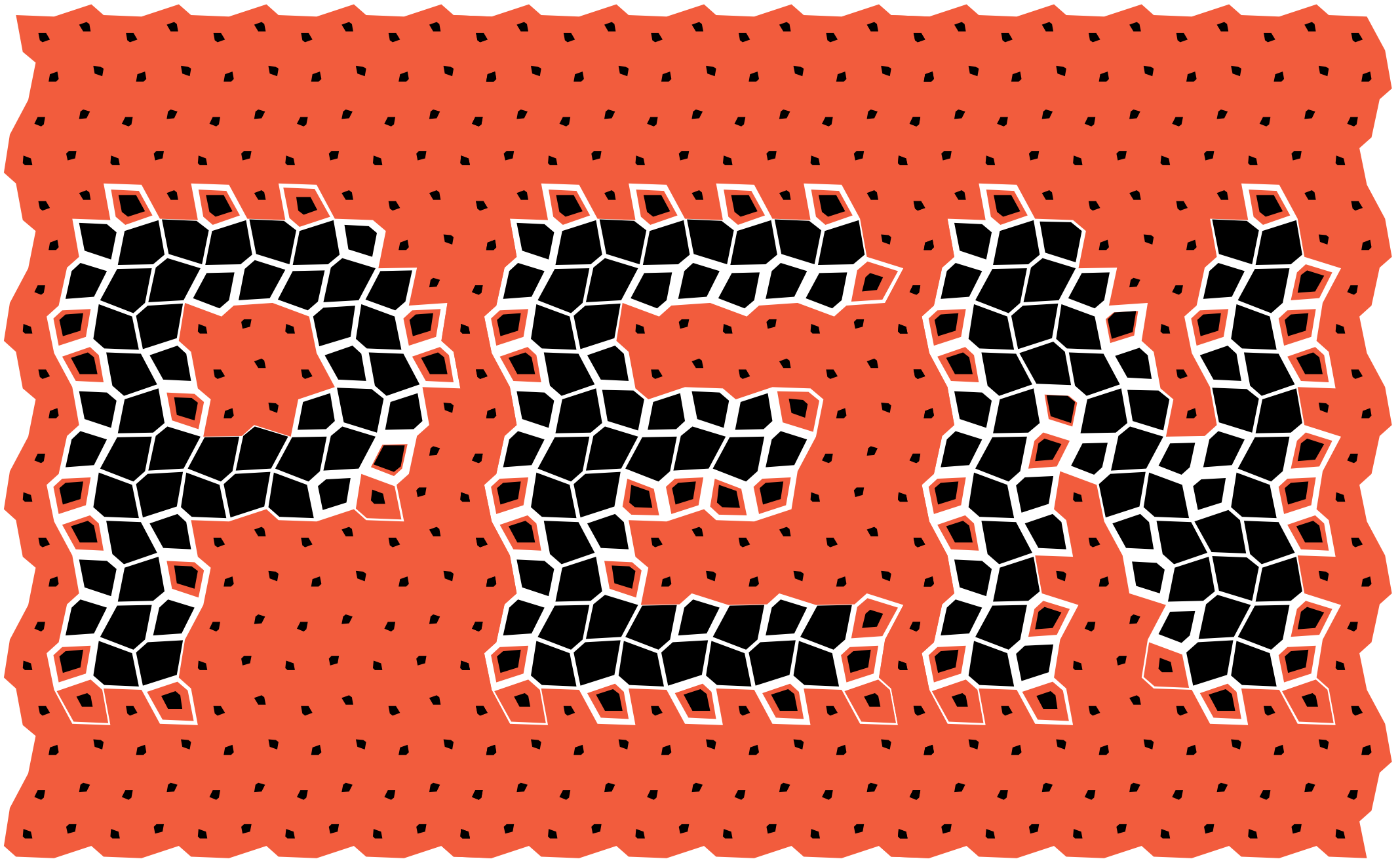
Tessellating
the Plane

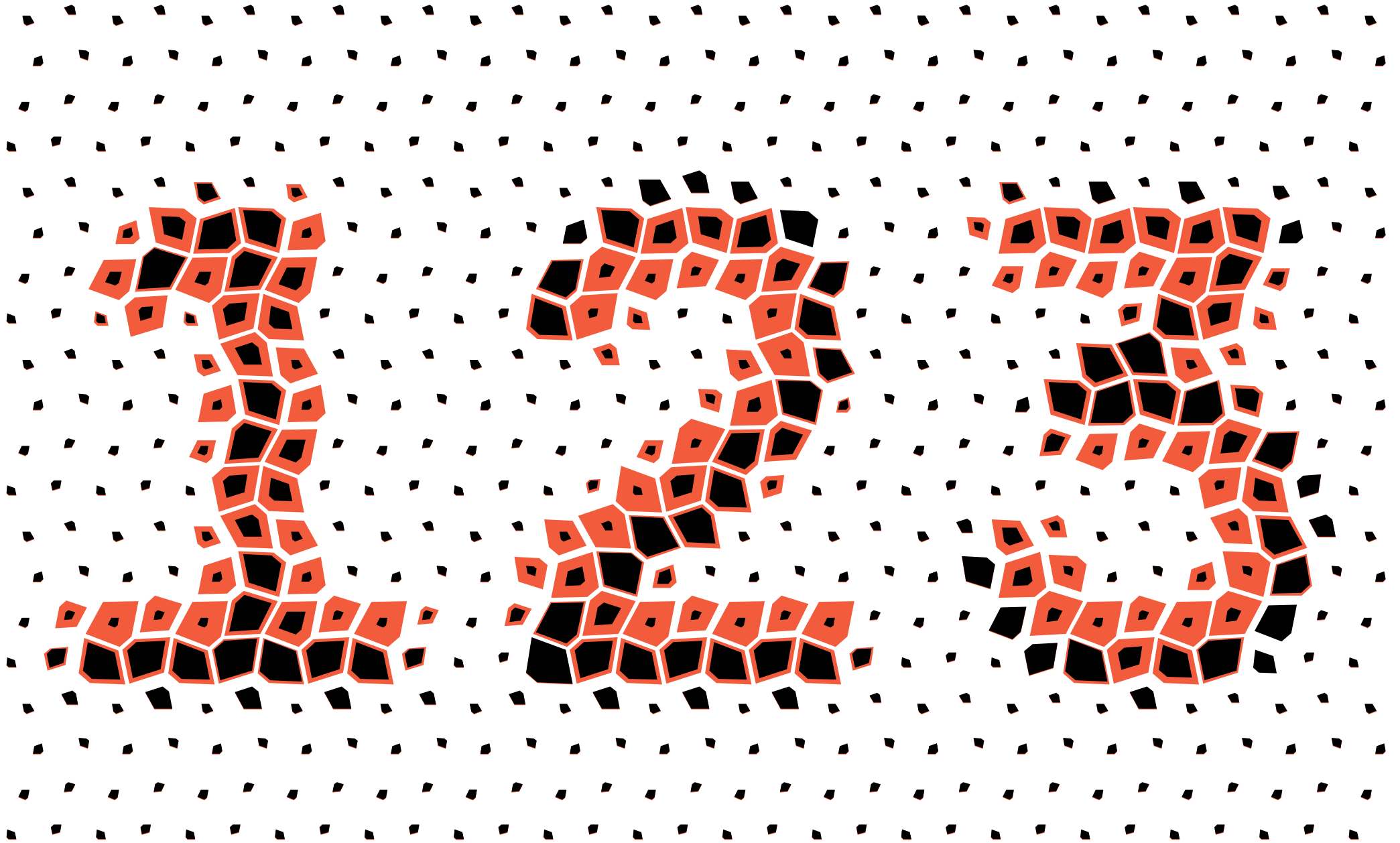
Marjoree PENTA bold inverted

Tessellating
the Plane









Uppercase

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Lowercase

abcdefghijklmnopq
rstuvwxyz

numerals

0123456789

Sup ½ ¾ Sub ¼ ⅓ ⅔ ⅕

Fractions

¼ ½ ¾ ⅓ ⅔ ⅕ ⅖ ⅗ ⅘ ⅙

Uppercase Accents

Ä Å Ä Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å
É Ċ Ċ Ċ Ċ Ċ Đ Đ Ē Ē Ē Ē
Ë Ê Ë Ë Ë Ë Ğ Ğ Ğ Ğ Ğ Ğ Ğ Ğ
U Ū Ū Ū Ū Ū Ū Ū Ū Ū Ū Ū Ū Ū
L Ł Ł Ł Ł Ń Ń Ń Ń Ń Ń Ń Ń Ń Ń
Ō Ō Ō Ō Ō Ō Ō Ō Ō Ō Ō Ō Ō Ō Ō
Š Š Š Š Š Š Š Š Š Š Š Š Š Š Š Š
Ŭ Ŭ Ŭ Ŭ Ŭ Ŭ Ŭ Ŭ Ŭ Ŭ Ŭ Ŭ Ŭ Ŭ Ŭ
Ÿ Ÿ Ź Ź Ź

Lowercase Accents

á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë
 ê ù ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü
 ÿ ý ÷ ù ú û ü ÿ ý ÷

symbols

↑ ↗ → ↘ ↓ ↙ ← ↘ & # \$ €
 £ ¥ * ° ° ∆ ∇ μ π ∞ 9 5
 # 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

punctuation & Others

. , : ; — — / \ () { } []
 ! " \$ % & ' () * + , - . / : ;
 < > = ± × ÷ & # \$ % & # \$ %
 # \$ % & ' () * + , - . / : ;

Uppercase

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Lowercase

abcdefghijklm
nopqrstuvwxyz

numerals

0123456789

Sup 1 2 3 Sub 1 2 3

Fractions

1/2 1/3 1/4 1/5 1/6 1/8 1/10

Uppercase Accents

À Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ
È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï
Ð Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö ×
Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ
ß à á â ã



