Inconsolata unified

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Inconsolata is a very fine monospaced font family developed several years ago by Raph Levien, with partial support from TUG, using software of his own design that allowed curve segments to be drawn using *spiros* (a.k.a. Euler spirals or spirals of Cornu) whose defining feature is that curvatures vary linearly with length along the curve. (Such curves have a prominent history in engineering practice, where they were, and are, used for highway and railway curves, and provided the shapes for *French curve* templates which were widely used in engineering drawing before the days of computer-aided design.)

Initial LaTeX support for the font, which was originally provided on CTAN only in Type 1 format, was provided by Karl Berry's `inconsolata` package, where the font had Berry name `fi4`. In 2012, after a bold version became available, I made an enhanced version with Berry name `zi4` that provided a number of new glyphs and lookup tables to allow them to be accessed as alternate forms, along with equivalent LaTeX options for the Type 1 versions. This meant that the CTAN versions of Inconsolata were not the same as those provided by other sources. Recently, there has been cross-platform interest in a reunification.

Though the process is not yet complete, it appears likely that in the near future there will be one master source for Inconsolata, making available the regular and bold weights in two em sizes: 2048 for the TrueType versions and 1000 for the Opentype (`cff`) and Type 1 (`pfb+afm`) versions. In particular, the versions on CTAN will be drawn from this master repository, and future changes in the fonts may require the package maintainer to regenerate the `tfm` files using a script that calls `afm2tfm` with a multitude of encoding files. Of course, changes to glyph names would require making the corresponding changes to the encoding files.

As things stand, the version offered on CTAN and through TeX Live will be updated to the most current version with all features intact. Detailed behavior is in the documentation for the `inconsolata` package, but, to summarize usage in LaTeX:

- regular and bold weights are available;
- options are available to specify:
  - slashed or unslashed zero;
  - upright quotes or original slanted quotes in verbatim text;
  - original lowercase L (el) or a curvier variant.

The last three options are also available in `fontspec` by means of choices of the `StylisticSet`.

SAMPLE LaTeX FILE FRAGMENT:

```
<load text package>
\usepackage[varqu]{inconsolata}
\usepackage{upquote}
...
\begin{document}
\begin{verbatim}
"double-quoted text"
`backticked item`
'single-quoted'
Zero: 0 # note slashed zero as default
# option var0 would use unslashed
...
\end{document}
```

will render as:

```
"double-quoted text"
`backticked item`
'single-quoted'
Zero: 0 # note slashed zero as default
# option var0 would use unslashed
```

SAMPLE XeLaTeX/LuaLaTeX FILE FRAGMENT:

```
\usepackage{fontspec}
\usepackage{libertine}
\setmonofont[StylisticSet=3]{Inconsolata}
% straight quotes
...
\begin{document}
\begin{verbatim}
"double-quoted text"
`backticked item`
'single-quoted'
Zero: 0 # note slashed zero as default
...
\end{document}
```

will render as:

```
"double-quoted text"
`backticked item`
'single-quoted'
Zero: 0 # note slashed zero as default
```

The material above rendered in `Inconsolata` is somewhat larger than the accompanying text, and, in practice, should be `scaled` down to a more appropriate size in the document preamble.

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