

TYPE SPECIMEN

**alien heads
found in
Georgia**

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Georgia bold 64 pt

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Georgia bold 72 pt

Georgia

Although inspired by the need for - and providing - clarity at low resolutions on the screen, **Georgia** is a typeface resonant with typographic personality. Even at small sizes the face exudes a sense of friendliness; a feeling of intimacy many would argue has been eroded from Times New Roman through overuse. This is as much testament to the skill of the typeface's designer, Matthew Carter, as it is to any intrinsic quality of the face's design, since the small pixel spaces of the screen can be a harrowing canvas for any type designer. In Georgia, Carter has successfully managed to create a typeface family which combines high legibility with character and charm.



Georgia bold 58 pt

Backstory

Designed in 1996 by Matthew Carter. Georgia is the serif companion to the first Microsoft sans serif screen font, Verdana. It was designed specifically to address the challenges of on-screen display and hand-instructed by leading hinting expert, Monotype's Tom Rickner. Georgia was jokingly named after a tabloid headline 'Alien heads found in Georgia.' If you must have one serif face for reading on a computer, then you've found the best one right here.

At high resolutions and larger sizes on screen, it's evident that Georgia's ancestry is essentially that of Didot and - most noticeably - of Scotch Roman. Carter acknowledges the influence of Richard Austin's early nineteenth-century cut of Scotch Roman on the design of his letterforms. At the time he started Georgia he had been working on a new retail family called Miller, which is a version of Scotch Roman. Carter admits that he had always admired Scotch, particularly in its early forms as cut by Richard Austin for Bell and Miller. The influence of the Scotch model on Georgia is most clearly seen in the horizontal top serifs of the lowercase b, d, h, k and l, and by the flat top of the lowercase t, a typographic allusion to the typeface's roots in Didot.

Compare

Georgia bold 63 pt

Georgia is a transitional serif typeface designed in 1993 by Matthew Carter and hinted by Tom Rickner for the Microsoft Corporation, as the serif companion to the first Microsoft sans serif screen font, **Verdana**. Microsoft released the initial version of the font on November 1, 1996 as part of the core fonts for the Web collection. Later, it was bundled with Internet Explorer 4.0 supplemental font pack. Georgia is designed for clarity on a computer monitor even at small sizes, partially effective due to a large x-height.

The Georgia typeface is similar to **Times New Roman**, but with many subtle differences: Georgia is larger than Times at the same point size, and has a greater x-height at the same actual size; Times New Roman is slightly narrower, with a more vertical axis; and Georgia's serifs are slightly wider and have blunter, flatter ends. Georgia incorporates influences from Clarendon-style typefaces, especially in b, r, j, and c (uppercase and lowercase). Figures (numerals) are an exception: Georgia uses text (old-style) figures whereas Times New Roman has lining figures.

f f f

n n n

g g g

Times New Roman regular 70 pt

Georgia regular 70 pt

Verdana regular 70 pt

wl r t z v k

Various Cuts

Georgia bold 44 pt

Georgia’s accompanying italic is a graceful, flowing font, the design of which entirely masks the difficulty of creating an italic for the screen. Unlike many contemporary fonts, it is a true italic, containing such characters as the single-storeyed lowercase a and g. The bold weight of the typeface has been similarly carefully designed, to ensure that it is always heavier than the regular weight; an important consideration at small sizes on the screen, where it is often necessary to distinguish between the two.

Georgia bold 12 pt

AaBbCcDdEe
FfGgHhIiJjKk
LlMmNnOoPp
QqRrSsTtUu
VvWwXxYyZz

Georgia bold italic 12 pt

AaBbCcDdEe
FfGgHhIiJjKk
LlMmNnOoPp
QqRrSsTtUu
VvWwXxYyZz

Georgia regular 12 pt

AaBbCcDdEeFf
GgHhIiJjKkLl
MmNnOoPpQq
RrSsTtUuVvWw
XxYyZz

Georgia italic 12 pt

AaBbCcDdEeFf
GgHhIiJjKkLl
MmNnOoPpQq
RrSsTtUuVvWw
XxYyZz

fGgHhIi
MmNnOoPp

Type Features

Georgia bold 40 pt

Originally made available in September 1996, the Georgia typeface family was released in an extended version in October 1997. The newer releases contain all the characters necessary to typeset Eastern European languages, in addition to the Greek and Cyrillic scripts. Version 2.05 includes some minor table updates, but no new glyphs. Georgia 2.00 which includes the euro, proper old-style figures and the full WGL4 character set was added to the Windows 98 update Web font pack in August 1998.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Georgia regular 12 pt

Figures

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Fractions

1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8

Ligatures

fi fl

Symbols

.,?!;:’” @ # \$ % & * _ - + * \ / = < > ^ ~ ` { } [] () |

Colophon

Georgia bold 59 pt

This book was printed using the RICOH Aficio SP C830DN PCL 6 laser printer. The paper used was Hammermill paper sized 11 by 17 inches with a weight of 28 pounds. This book is bound by using the sewn method. The green floss used is a green color threaded using a needle and an AWL for the holes. The article presented in this book has been edited for the interest of making the article fit the one that is talked about in the history of the typeface, Georgia.



