Georgia

The Definition of Legibility

Georgia is a typeface designed by Matthew Carter in 1993. In this typeface, there is high legibility, along with character and charm. As is evident from its high resolution and large size on screen, Georgia's ancestry is essentially that of Didot and—most noticeably—of Scotch Roman. Even Carter has admitted the influence of Scotch Roman in the formation of these letter forms by him. 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. To create a digital font, however, Carter had to make several departures from Scotch. Originally made available in September 1996, the Georgia typeface family was released in an extended version in October 1997.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. This font is also very effective in designing logos, banners, brochures, poster, presentations and many more. Georgia is also perfect for official purposes like documents and printing.

Categorized as "transitional serif design", Georgia shows a number of traditional features of "rational" serif typefaces from around the early 19th century. It is characterized as having a large x-height, thick and thin strokes, ball terminals and a vertical axis. The Georgia typeface is very cool, it has a very cursive look. It was intended as a serif typeface that would appear elegant but legible when printed small or on low-resolution screens. On 26 May 2011, Matthew Carter received a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Smithsonian's Cooper-Hewitt National Design Museum in part for designing the Georgia font.

Sources:

- [Typedia: Georgia](#)
- [Georgia (typeface) - Wikipedia](#)