Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Ji Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Baskerville is a serif typeface designed by John Baskerville of Birmingham, England in 1750s, and cut into metal by the hole puncher John Handy. Baskerville was classified as a transitional typeface. It designed to improve what is now known as the old-style typeface of the period, especially that of his most prominent contemporary, William Caslon.

Baskerville

A transitional serif that comes between old-style and modern typefaces.

Regular Italic Baskerville increased the contrast between thick and thin strokes, made the serifs sharper SemiBold and more tapered, as well as moved the axis SemiBold Italic of the round letters to a more vertical position. The curved strokes are more rounded in shape, and the characters become more regu-Bold lar. The changes create greater consistency in Bold Italic size and form, influenced by the calligraphy Baskerville learned and taught in his youth. The Baskerville typeface is still very popular in book design, and there are many modern revivals that often add features such as bold that did not exist in the Baskerville era.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Oq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx YY ZZ

Serifa was designed by Adrian Frutiger for the Bauer foundry in 1966. The letterforms are based on those of Frutiger's earlier sans serif design, Univers. Square, unbracketed serifs have been added, making this a slab serif typeface.

Serifa

An extremely legible and robust slab-serif typeface.

Slab serif types are usually blocky and diffi-Thin Italic cult to read in text, however Serifa has more humanistic forms that are highly readable Light for both text and display applications such Light Italic as headlines, captions, or corporate logos. Regular Serifa appeared most prominently in the Regular Italic Montgomery Ward logo from 1982 to 1992, and again in the revived online store. It was Me^{dium} also used in campaign ads for Ross Perot's 1992 presidential campaign and graphics for Bold various CBS news shows from 1982 to late Bold Italic 1987.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Ji KK LI Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Ar Ss Tt Uu VV WW XX YY 22

Eurostile is a geometric sans-serif typeface designed by Aldo Novarese in 1962. Eurostile added lowercase letters, a bold condensed Variant, and an ultra narrow design he called Eurostile Compact, for a total of seven fonts.

Eurostile A retro lineale geometric sans-

serif typeface.

Regular Oblique Eurostileis a popular typeface, particularly suitable for headings and signs. It's linear nature suggests modern architecture, with an Medium Medium Italic appeal both technical and functional. The nice squarish shapes With their rounded corners evoke the appearance of television screens Bold Bold Oblique of the 1950s and 1960s. It is especially popular in science fiction artwork and media set or produced in the 1960s and 1970s, along Неачу Heavy Italic side other graphic design use. Eurostile had a near-monopoly on science fiction typefaces Black Black Italic through the end of the 20th century.

A transitional serif that comes between old style and modern typefaces.

Baskerville is a serif typeface designed by John Baskerville of Birmingham, England in the 1750s, and cut into metal by the hole puncher John Handy.

Baskerville was classified as a transitional typeface. It designed to improve what is now known as the old-style typeface of the period, especially that of his most prominent contemporary, William Caslon.

Compared to the earlier designs in England, John Baskerville increased the contrast between thick and thin strokes, made the serifs sharper and more tapered, as well as moved the axis of the round letters to a more vertical position.

The curved strokes are more rounded in shape, and the characters become more regular. The changes created greater consistency in size and form, influenced by the calligraphy Baskerville learned and taught in his youth.

The Baskerville typeface is still very popular in book design, and there are many modern revivals that often add features such as bold that did not exist in the Baskerville era.

Regular

Italic

SemiBold

SemiBold

Italic

Bold

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Baskerville

An extremely legible and robust slab-serif typeface.

Serifa was designed by Adrian Frutiger for Bauer foundry in 1966. The letterforms are based on those of Frutiger's earlier sans serif design, Univers.

Square, unbracketed serifs have been added, making this a slab serif typeface. Slab serif types are usually blocky and difficult to read in text, however Serifa has more humanistic forms that are highly readable for both text and display applications such as headlines, captions, or corporate logos.

Serifa appeared most prominently in the Montgomery Ward logo from 1982 to 1992, and again in the revived online store. It was also used in campaign ads for Ross Perot's 1992 presidential campaign and graphics for various CBS news shows from 1982 to late 1987.

Thin

Thin Italic

Light

Light Italic

Regular

Regular Italic

Medium

Bold

Bold Italic

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Serifa

A retro lineale geometric sans serif typeface.

Eurostile is a geometric sans-serif typeface which designed by Aldo Novarese in 1962. It is a popular font, particularly suitable for headings and signs. Its linear nature suggests modern architecture, with an appeal both technical and functional. Its squarish shapes with the rounded corners evoke the appearance of television screens of the 1950s and 1960s.

Eurostile is particularly popular in science fiction artwork and media set which produced in the 1960s and 1970s, alongside some other graphic design use. Eurostile had a near-monopoly on science fiction typefaces through the end of the 20th century.

Regular

Regular Oblique

Medium

Medium Italic

Bold

Bold Oblique

Heavy

Heavy Italic

Black

Black Italic

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Eurostile