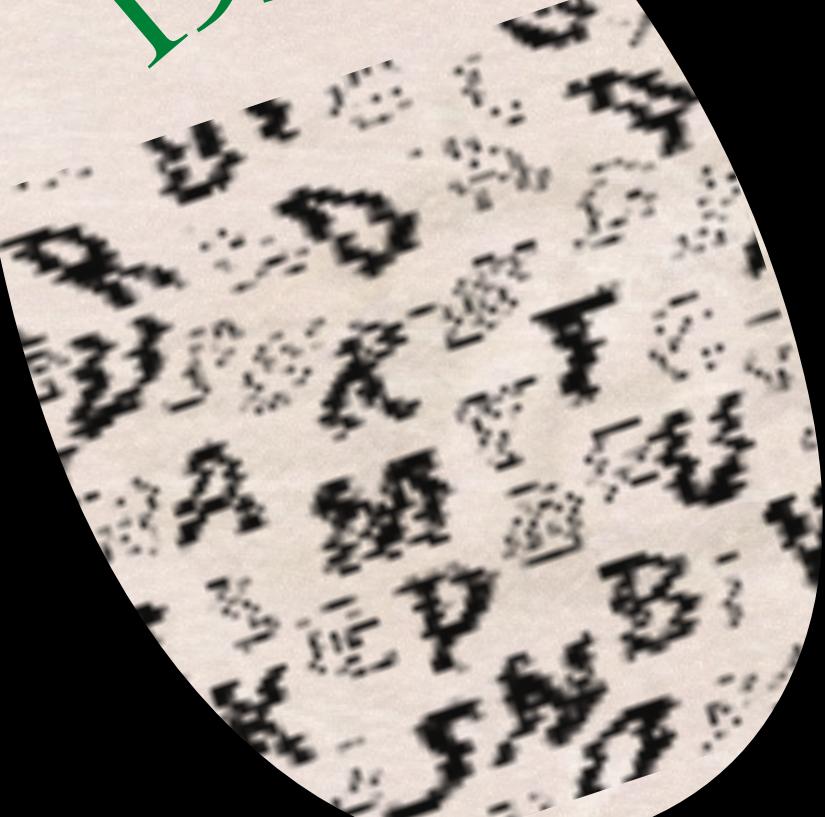


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blog post. Mak

Matthew Carter and

1993



Georgia is a
typeface
resonant with
typographic
personality.

eorgia

references

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/typography/font-list/georgia>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgia_\(typeface\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgia_(typeface))
- <http://luc.devroye.org/fonts-25264.html>



An
Analogous
Typeface

Georgia was designed for clarity on a computer monitor even at small sizes. It features a large x-height (tall lower-case letters), and its thin strokes are thicker than would be common on a typeface designed for display use or the greater sharpness possible in print. Its reduced contrast and thickened serifs make it somewhat resemble Clarendon designs from the 19th century. The glyphs were manually hinted. Georgia's bold is also unusually bold, almost black. The Georgia typeface is similar to Times New Roman, another reimagining of transitional serif designs, but as a design for screen display it has a larger x-height and fewer fine details. The New York Times changed its standard font from Times New Roman to Georgia in 2007.

Georgia is a serif typeface designed in 1993 by Matthew Carter and hinted by Tom Rickner for the Microsoft Corporation. It was intended as a serif typeface that would appear elegant but legible when printed small or on low-resolution screens. The typeface is inspired by Scotch Roman designs of the 19th century. Georgia is a "Scotch Roman", a style that originated in types sold by Scottish type foundries of Alexander Wilson and William Miller in the period of 1810–1820. Microsoft publicly released the initial version of the font on 1 November 1996.

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