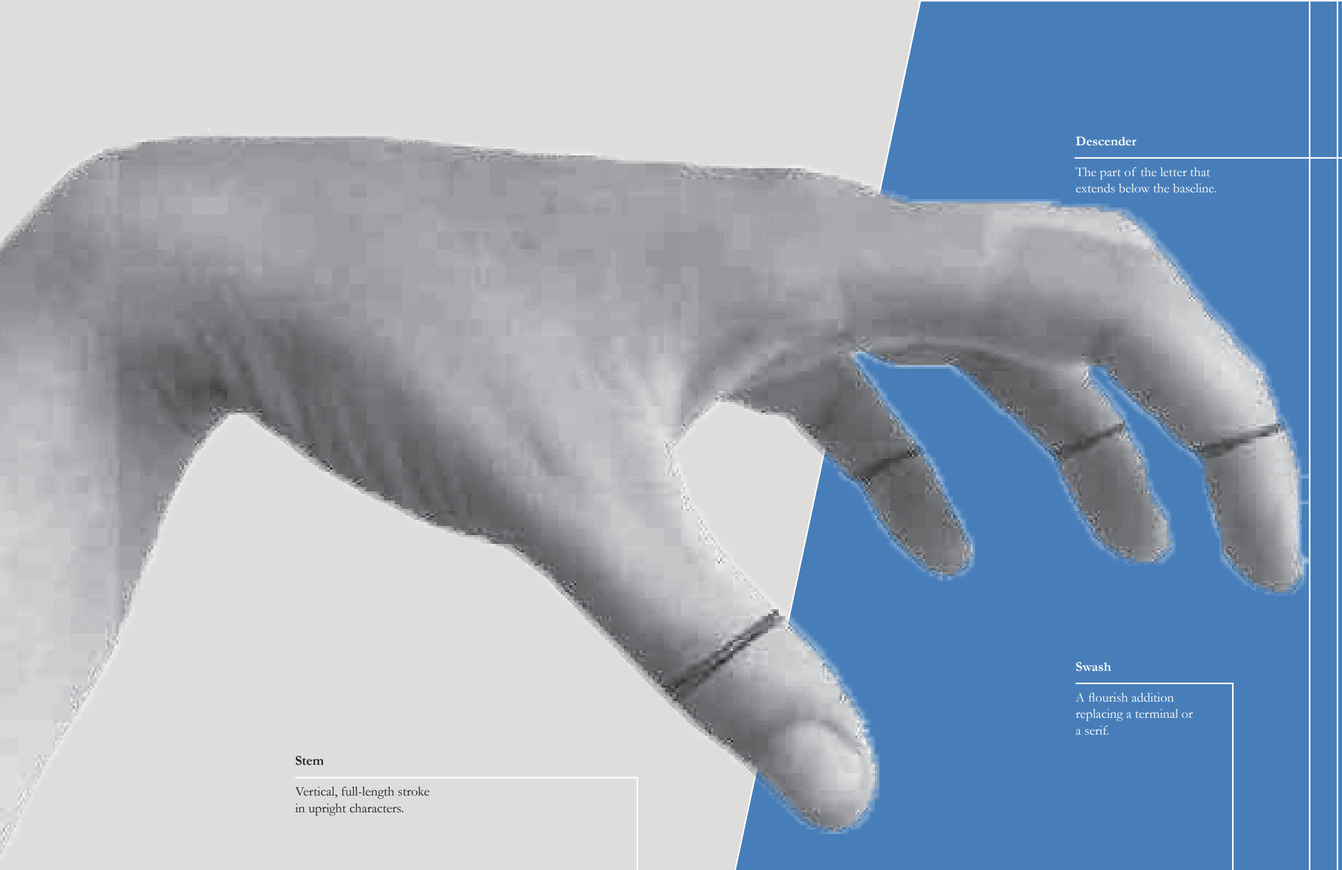


Descender

The part of the letter that extends below the baseline.

Stem

Vertical, full-length stroke in upright characters.

Swash

A flourish addition replacing a terminal or a serif.

LITTLE

Small Caps

Uppercase letters set at the same height/weight as lowercase letters.

Lowercase Numerals

Also called old-style figures, these numerals are set to x-height with ascenders and descenders.

0123456

56789

Uppercase Numerals

Also called lining figures, these numerals are the same height as uppercase letters.

em
2n

Em Space

Distance equal to the size of the typeface.

Serif

A stroke added as a stop to the beginning and end of the main strokes of a character.

Baseline

Imaginary line where characters sit.

Kerning

Adjustment of space between letters.

Leading

Space between lines in a paragraph.

Spacing

Space between words.

"What is he? He's a puppeteer and he's got a lot of inspiration all around him, and the fact that they can manipulate the expressions now with ease compared to what it used to be."

Widow

Word left by itself at the end of a paragraph.

Tracking

A consistent degree of space between letters.

Inappropriate Text Leading

Text is too difficult to read and the line spacing is either too tight or wide.

Inappropriate Line Length

It is too difficult to make out the words and comprehend meaning in each line of type.

"What is he? He's a puppeteer and he's got a lot of inspiration all around him, and the fact that they can manipulate the expressions now with ease compared to what it used to be."

Appropriate Text Leading

Text leading should be spacious enough for the text to be easily read and non-distracting to the reader.

Appropriate Text Length

Each line of text contributes to the meaning of the paragraph.

pinocchio

Light type

Bowl

The fully closed, rounded part of a letter.

Beak

A sharp sour, found particularly at the top of letters in some 20th century Romans.

Cross Stroke

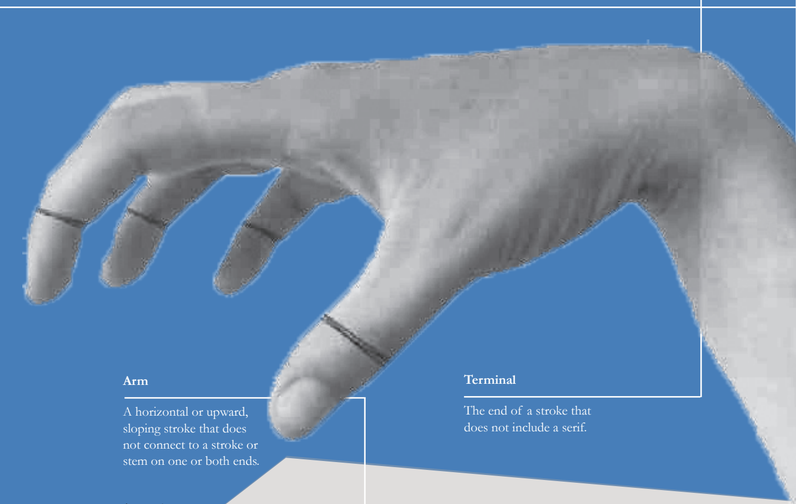
A horizontal stroke that intersects the stem of a lowercase t or f.

Ligature

Two or more letters are joined together to form one glyph or character.

Median

The height of lowercase letters (x-height).



Arm

A horizontal or upward, sloping stroke that does not connect to a stroke or stem on one or both ends.

Terminal

The end of a stroke that does not include a serif.

Ascender

An upward vertical stroke found on the part of lowercase letters that extends above the typeface's x-height.

Bracket

The curved or wedge-like connection between the stem and serif.

Finial

The tapered or curved end.

made

Roman type

geppetto

Link

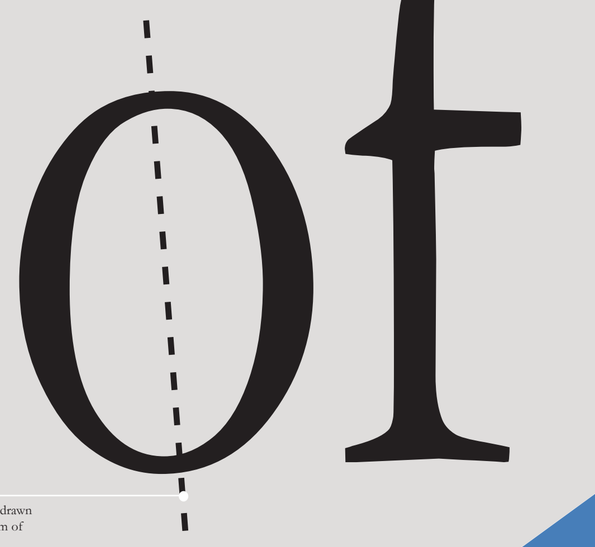
A stroke that connects the top and bottom bowls of lowercase double-story g's.

Ear

A small stroke extending from the upper-right side of the bowl of lowercase g.

Loop

The enclosed or partially enclosed counter below the baseline of a double-story g.



Axis

An imaginary line drawn from top to bottom of a glyph.

Awake

Extended type

Cross Bar

The horizontal stroke in letters.

Dingbat

An ornament, character or spacer used in typesetting.

Vertex

The outside point at the bottom or top of a character where two strokes meet.

Apex

A point at the top of a character where two strokes meet.

pine,

Lowercase

Leg

Short, descending portion of a letter.

Shoulder

The curved stroke aiming downward from a stem.

THE GIFT

Condensed type

life

Boldface type

IS

Uppercase

thine.

Italic type

Barb

The terminal for a curved capital serif letter.

Spur

A small projection off a main stroke.

Spine

The main curved stroke of a lowercase or capital S.