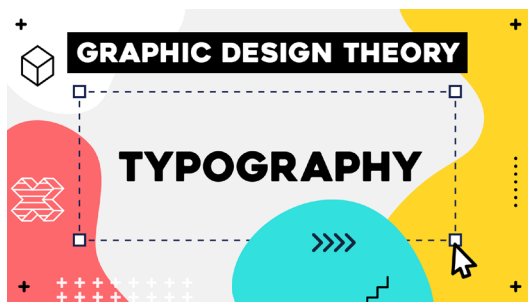


## GLOSSARY OF TERMS



These are the terms covered in this topic in alphabetical order. You can find more information and examples on the corresponding Milanote boards. Use the Lesson Title column to find the relevant video lessons and boards.

Term	Definition	Lesson Title
<b>Apex</b>	The point at the top of a letter where two strokes meet, for example in the capital 'A'.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>
<b>Arm</b>	The horizontal stroke in a character that does not connect to a stem at one or both sides.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>
<b>Ascender</b>	Any part in a lowercase letter that extends above the x-height, found for example in 'b', 'd', 'f', 'h', 'k', etc.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>
<b>Ascender height</b>	The height of characters with ascenders measured from the baseline.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>
<b>Baseline</b>	The imaginary line upon which the letters in a font appear to rest.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>
<b>Blackletter</b>	A heavy angular condensed typeface used especially by the earliest European printers and based on handwriting used mainly in the 13th to 15th centuries.	<i>Classification of Typefaces</i>
<b>Bowl</b>	The curved part of the character that encloses the circular or curved parts (counter) of some letters such as 'd', 'b', 'o', 'D', and 'B'.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>
<b>Calligraphy</b>	Lettering created by hand using direct strokes, usually made with a nib or brush.	<i>Calligraphy &amp; Lettering</i>
<b>Cap height</b>	The height from the baseline to the top of the uppercase letters.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>
<b>Counter</b>	The enclosed or partially enclosed circular or curved negative space (white space) of some letters such as d, o, and s is the counter.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>
<b>Crossbar</b>	The (usually) horizontal stroke across the middle of the uppercase 'A' and 'H'.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>
<b>Descender</b>	Any part in a lowercase letter that extends below the baseline, found for example in g, j, p, q, y, etc. In italics, f often has a descender.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>
<b>Descender line</b>	Is an imaginary line below the baseline, which marks the end point of a descender.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>

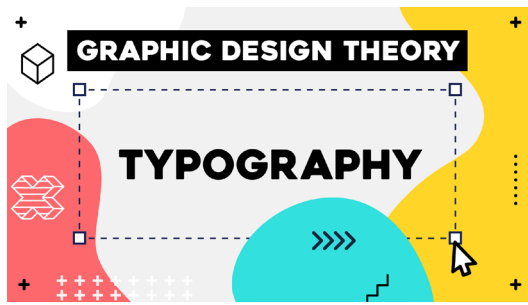


## GLOSSARY OF TERMS



These are the terms covered in this topic in alphabetical order. You can find more information and examples on the corresponding Milanote boards. Use the Lesson Title column to find the relevant video lessons and boards.

Term	Definition	Lesson Title
<b>Ear</b>	Typically found on the lower case 'g', an ear is a finishing stroke usually on the upper right side of the bowl.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>
<b>Finial</b>	The curved or tapered end of a stroke that has no serif.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>
<b>Font</b>	The means of delivery of a typeface.	<i>Typeface vs Font</i>
<b>Font pairing</b>	Using fonts together that work harmoniously, complement each other and match the intended message.	<i>Pairing Fonts</i>
<b>Glyph</b>	A glyph is a visual structure used to present a character. A typeface may contain multiple glyphs for a single character.	<i>Picking Fonts</i>
<b>Hanging punctuation / Exdentation</b>	Hanging (or hung) punctuation refers to the practice of extending certain punctuation marks into the margin of a flush edge of text, to give the appearance of a more uniform vertical alignment.	<i>Text Alignment</i>
<b>Kerning</b>	Process of adjusting the space between individual characters to improve legibility and to achieve an even typographic color (having no odd or uneven spacing between letters).	<i>Leading, Tracking, Kerning</i>
<b>Leading</b>	The distance between lines of text. An important setting that affects readability of copy.	<i>Leading, Tracking, Kerning</i>
<b>Legibility</b>	Legibility is an informal measure of how easy it is to distinguish one letter from another in a particular typeface	<i>Legibility</i>
<b>Lettering</b>	Customized, hand drawn letter shapes.	<i>Caligraphy &amp; Lettering</i>
<b>Ligature</b>	Special characters that are actually two letters combined into one.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>
<b>Measure / Line length</b>	In typography describes the width of a block of text.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>
<b>Monospaced</b>	Typeface using equal spacing between all characters (monospaced type was originally invented for typewriters).	<i>Type Anatomy</i>

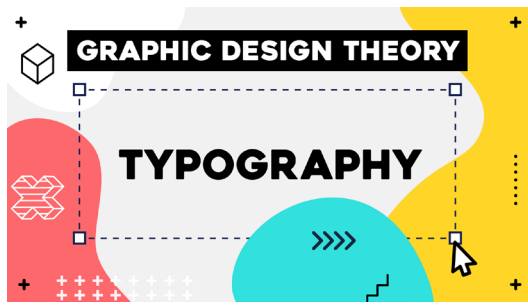


## GLOSSARY OF TERMS



These are the terms covered in this topic in alphabetical order. You can find more information and examples on the corresponding Milanote boards. Use the Lesson Title column to find the relevant video lessons and boards.

Term	Definition	Lesson Title
<b>Orphan</b>	First line of paragraph at the end of a column ( <i>an orphan is left behind</i> ).	<i>Common Typographic Mistakes</i>
<b>Rag</b>	An uneven margin for a vertical column of type.	<i>Common Typographic Mistakes</i>
<b>Readability</b>	Readability is the arrangement of fonts and words in order to make written content flow in a simple, easy to read manner.	<i>Readability</i>
<b>River</b>	Gaps in typesetting which appear to run vertically through a paragraph of text due to a coincidental alignment of spaces.	<i>Common Typographic Mistakes</i>
<b>Runt</b>	A single word (portion of a hyphenated word) that appears as the last line of a paragraph.	<i>Common Typographic Mistakes</i>
<b>Serif</b>	A short line or finishing stroke that crosses or projects from stems or strokes in a character.	<i>Serif vs Sans Serif</i>
<b>Set width</b>	The set width includes the width of the actual letter as well as the space needed between each character.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>
<b>Spine</b>	The main curved stroke in the letter 'S' and 's'.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>
<b>Stem</b>	Any vertical stroke in a character.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>
<b>Terminal</b>	The end (straight or curved) of any stroke that doesn't include a serif.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>
<b>Tracking</b>	Adjusts the spacing between letters evenly across a whole word, paragraph or story.	<i>Leading, Tracking, Kerning</i>
<b>Type</b>	A set of identical, replicable letterforms.	<i>Typeface vs Font</i>
<b>Typeface</b>	The style or the visual design of letterforms.	<i>Typeface vs Font</i>
<b>Typography</b>	The art/process of arranging type.	<i>Why learn about type?</i>



## GLOSSARY OF TERMS



These are the terms covered in this topic in alphabetical order. You can find more information and examples on the corresponding Milanote boards. Use the Lesson Title column to find the relevant video lessons and boards.

Term	Definition	Lesson Title
<b>Widow</b>	Last line of a paragraph in the beginning of a column ( <i>a widow must go alone</i> ).	<i>Common Typographic Mistakes</i>
<b>X-height</b>	The height of the lowercase letters, disregarding ascenders or descenders, typically exemplified by the letter x.	<i>Type Anatomy</i>