

Next?

MEDIAN:
The imaginary lines defining the x-height of the letter forms.

ASCENDER:
The part of a lowercase letter that rises above the main body of the letter (as in b, d, h). The part that extends above the x-height of a font.

SHOULDER:
The Curved stroke that is not part of a bowl.

CAP HEIGHT:
The height of capital letters from the baseline to the top of the caps.

BOLDFACE TYPE:
A style of type defined by its thick, heavy lines.

BOWL:
The enclosed oval or round curve of letters like 'g', 'b', and 'o'.

X-HEIGHT:
The height of a lowercase x in a specific font. This is also called the body height, as it represents the height of the lowercase character's body, excluding ascenders and descenders.

BASELINE:
In typography, the imaginary line on which characters sit. The x-height of a font is measured from the baseline to the top of a lowercase x.

LEADING:
The vertical spacing (measured in points) between lines of text.

SERIF:
Small, finishing strokes on the arms, stems, and tails of characters. Serif typefaces are usually used for text since the serifs form a link between letters that leads the eye across a line of type.

APEX:
Where strokes come together at the uppermost point of a character; examples of different types: rounded, pointed, hollow, flat, and extended.

ITALIC TYPE:
This refers to cursive typefaces based on a stylized form of calligraphic handwriting

CONDENSED:
A typeface that has characters that have been reduced in width but not height.

STEM:
The upright element of a letter or character.

POINT:
The smallest unit of measure in type. There are 6 points per pica and 72 points in an inch.

PICA:
The depth of this type size as a unit of linear measurement for type.

EM SPACE:
A non-breaking space equal to the width of a typeface's point size. Often used for paragraph indentions. Traditionally, the em space was created by non-printing blocks of metal used to add space between words.

TERMINAL:
Not serifs but ends of certain letter shapes such as the letters 'f', 'i', 'y', 'r', and 'a'.

LOWERCASE:
Lowercase characters are small letters. For example, 'box' is in lowercase.

ROMAN TYPE:
The basic letterform style, so called because the uppercase forms are derived from inscriptions on Roman monuments.

LIGHT TYPE:
Characterized by thin, light lines

CROSS BAR:
The horizontal bar connecting two strokes of a letterform, as in "H" and "A", the ends are not free.

EXTENDED TYPE:
An extended version of the Roman form. Wide letterforms.

CROTCH:
The pointed space where an arm or arc meets a stem; an acute crotch less than 90 degrees, and an obtuse crotch is more than 90 degrees.



DINGBATS:
A typographical ornament or symbol.

APPROPRIATE TEXT LEADING:
Spacing that increases legibility between characters, letters, and lines.

[23]

BRACKET:
The symbols used in algebraic formulas, (,).

UPPERCASE NUMERALS:
Stand as tall as capital letters. roman numerals, no descending; work above a baseline

S N V I K T

SPINE:
The curved stem of the S.

SMALL CAPS:
With small caps, the lower case letters look like smaller versions of the upper case letters, while the upper case letters are full size.

BEAK:
The Half-Serif finish on some horizontal arms.

STRESS:
The vertical, horizontal, or diagonal emphasis on the stroke of a letter.

EAR:
The projection on letters like the lowercase 'g' and 'p.'

TAIL:
A character's downward projection such as on the letter 'Q'.

EN SPACE:
A nonbreaking space equal to the width of the letter N in the font being used (one-half the width of a em space).

VERTEX:
Where the stems join at the lowest joint of a character.

LEG:
The short stroke off the stem of the letterform, either at the bottom of the stroke (l) or inclined downward (K, R).

LINK:
The Stroke that connects the bowl and the loop of a lowercase G.

LOOP:
In certain typefaces, the bowl created in the descender of the lowercase g.

DESCENDER:
On characters that have one, the portion of the character that falls below the baseline.

Aff

SWASH:
Uppercase letters that have flourishes added to them. Originally designed to go with Italic typefaces.

X P Q

ARM:
The short, upward sloping stroke or horizontal projection of characters like the 'X' and 'L'.

LIGATURE:
A special double character in a font representing two letters as one.

COUNTER:
The enclosed (or partially enclosed) space within letters such as 'c', 'e', 's', 'H', and 'g.' Often confused with "bowl."

SPUR:
A finishing stroke like the ones on certain uppercase 'G's.