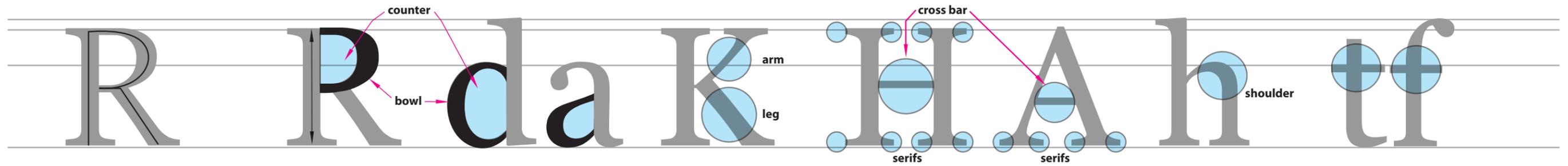


anatomy of type



stroke:
any line that defines the basic letterform

stem:
a significant vertical or oblique stroke (as in the letter V)

counter:
the negative space within a letterform, either fully or partially enclosed.
bowl:
the rounded form that inscribes the counter.

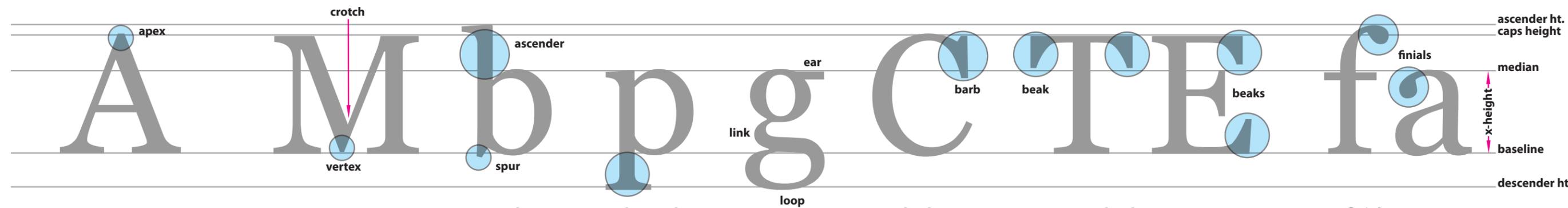
arm:
strokes off the stem either horizontal (E, F, T) or inclined upward (K, Y).
leg:
strokes off the stem either at the bottom (L) or inclined downward (K, R).

cross bar:
the horizontal stroke that joins two stems.

serif:
the right angle or oblique foot at the end of a stroke.

shoulder:
the curved stroke that is not part of a bowl.

cross stroke:
the horizontal stroke in a letterform that intersects the stem.



apex:
the upper point created by joining two diagonal strokes.

vertex:
the lower point created by joining two diagonal strokes.
crotch:
the interior space created where two strokes meet.

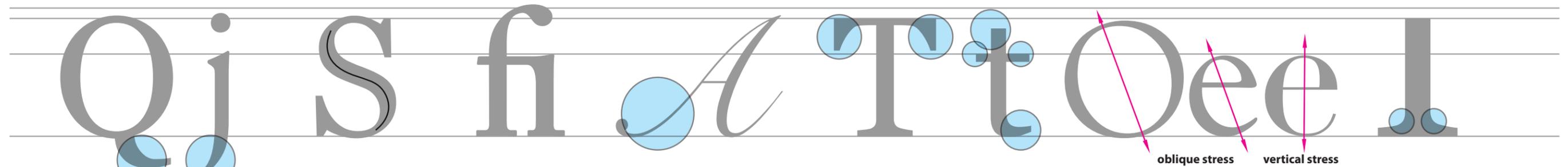
ascender:
the portion of the stem of a lowercase letter that extends above the median.

descender:
the portion of the stem of a lowercase letter that extends below the median.

barb:
the half-serif terminus on the end of some curved strokes.

beak:
the half-serif terminus on the end of some horizontal arms.

finial:
the rounded non serif terminal to a stroke.



tail:
the curved or diagonal stroke at the finish of some letterforms.

spine:
the curved stem of the letter S.

ligature:
two characters connected to make one character.

Swash:
a flourish that finishes the stroke of a letterform.

terminal:
the general term for the finish of any stroke.

stress:
the orientation of a round letterform as described by the thinner parts of the stroke.

bracket:
the transition area between the stem and the serif.