

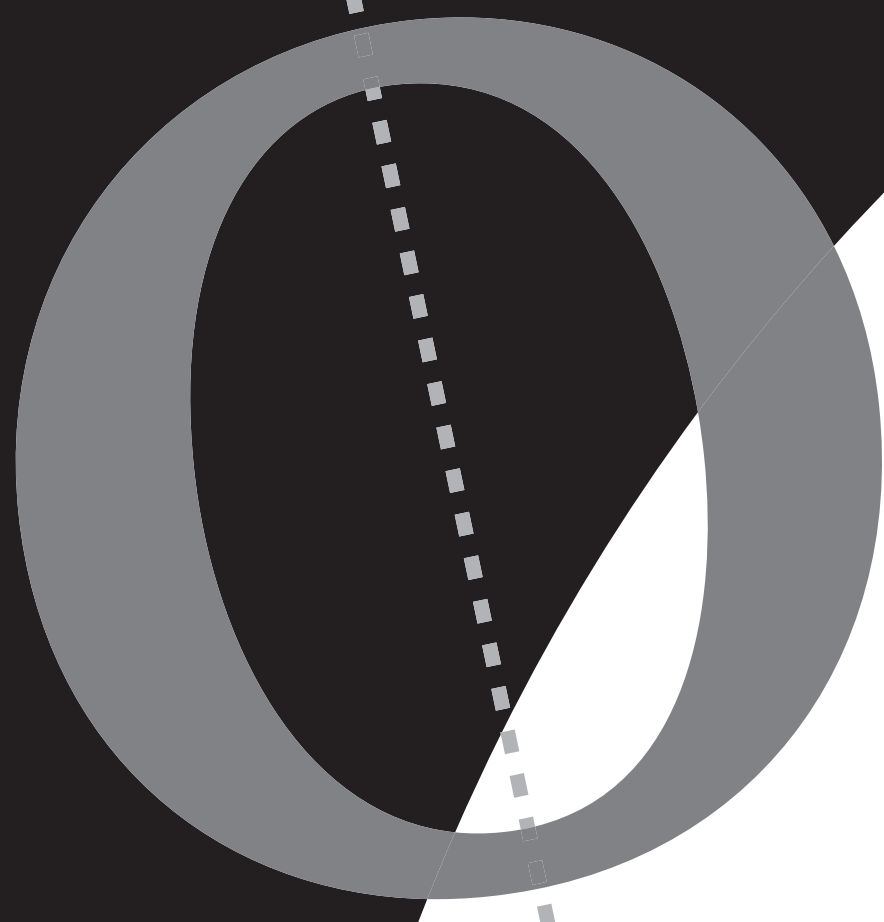
“ **Smart Quotes**  
A QuarkXpress term; curved quotation marks different than the marks for inches ”

**Lining Figures**  
Numbers of even height; synonymous with titling figures; often used for charts

0123456789

0123456789

**Old-Style Figures**  
Ascending and descending numbers designed to match the lowercase letters in size and color



**M N**

**Em Space**  
A distance equal to the width of the capital M; often referred to as the mutton

**En Space**  
Half an em; often referred to as a nut

**Axis**  
The orientation of a letter, indicated by the thin stroke in round forms

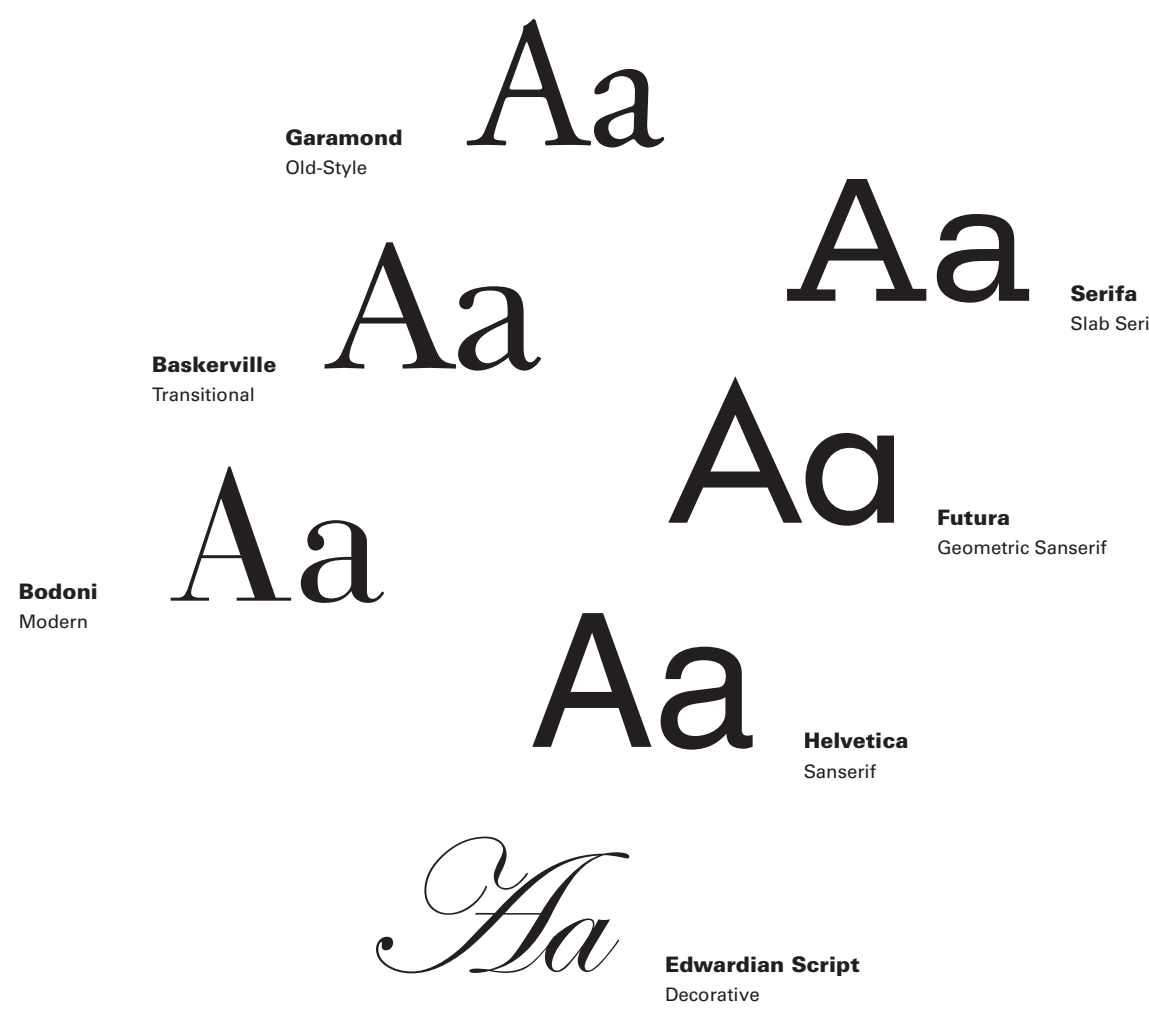
- 1 Leading**  
The vertical distance between baselines of lines of text
- 2 Letter Spacing**  
The spacing between all the letters
- 3 Size Change**  
Introduction of different size type
- 4 Style Change**  
Introduction of different weight, or oblique
- 5 Word Spacing**  
The spacing between all the words
- 6 Widow**  
When a single word is left on a line in a textblock

Eric Gill, British stone carver, sculptor, sign writer, and most importantly, type designer, is probably most well-known for his typeface Gill Sans. Born in 1882, in Brighton, Gill was first apprenticed as an architect and then studied lettering at evening classes under the calligrapher Edward Johnston, designer of the world-famous London Underground logo and typeface in 1913. He soon left his architectural apprenticeship and set up as a self-employed letter carver and sign writer. Atop Gill's achievements of designing two typefaces still in wide usage today, he is a highly praised author of essays on typography and other subjects, some in typefaces he designed.

**X-Height**  
The distance from the baseline to the top of the lowercase x (or any letters without ascenders and descenders)



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**Measure**  
The width of the line of text or textblock

**Typography**

**Crossbar**

**Bowl**  
The round or elliptical form in letters such as G O b o o p; also called the eye

**Ear**

**Ascender**  
The part of a letter which extends above the x-height

**Stem**

**Baseline**  
The imaginary line on which all the letters rest

**Descender**  
The part of a letter which extends below the baseline

**Serif**  
A right-angled or oblique stroke added to the beginning or end of a stroke

**Counter**  
The negative space enclosed by a letterform, whether fully or partially enclosed

**Tt**

**Small Caps**  
Uppercase letters, drawn to the x-height of the typeface

**B**

**Cap Height**  
The distance from the baseline to the top of the capital letters in an alphabet

**Bleed**  
To reach to the edge of the page

**Grid**  
A modular scale; a prearranged set of harmonious proportions

e

**Body**  
The actual block of typemetal or, in digital type, the imaginary box where the typemetal would be

fe

**Kern**  
The part of a letter which extends into the space of another to allow best spacing



**Folio**  
In bibliography, a page or leaf; but in typography, a typeset page number, not the page itself

ff

**Ligature**  
A character formed by the combination of two or more letterforms

**Gutter**  
The blank column between two columns of type or the margins at the spine between two facing textblocks