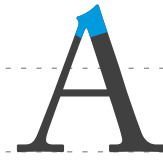


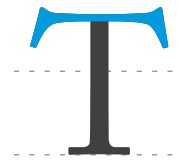
# Anatomy of Typography



**APERTURE**  
The opening at the end of an open counter.



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



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



**ASCENDER**  
The rise above the x-height.



**BALL TERMINAL**  
A circular form at the end of the arm in letters.



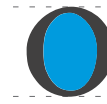
**BAR**  
The horizontal stroke in letters, also referred to as "crossbar".



**BASELINE**  
The imaginary line where the letters sit.



**BOWL**  
A curve stroke that fully encloses a letter's counter.



**COUNTER**  
The open space in a fully- or partly-closed area within a letter.



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



**DESCENDER**  
The part of the letter that goes below the x-height.



**EAR**  
A small stroke extending from the upper right side of the bowl of a lowercase g.



**HAIRLINE**  
The thin strokes of a serif typeface.



**ITALICS**  
A cursive alphabet which is matched with a roman font and used chiefly for emphasis.



**SERIF**  
The "feet" of a letter.



**SHOULDER**  
The curved stroke that aims downward from a stem.



**STEM**  
The main, usually vertical, stroke of a letter.



**X-HEIGHT**  
The height of the main body of a lowercase letter