Individual letterforms have unique parts which have changed in visual form over the centuries. A nomenclature helps identify the major components of their construction. The evolution of letterform styles over time is a result of optical adjustments to these basic components by type designers over the ages.

<Assignment: points 10>
<Directions: Using a dictionary - find any word with no less than 22 examples from the list of 26 major components of letter form construction as discussed on pages 26 and 27 of your textbook. The word you use must have at least 8 but no more than 12 letters.

First identify the baseline, capline or capheight, meanline, and x-height. Construct horizontal rule lines and label each as shown on the top of page 27. Then identify 17 of the remaining 22 anatomy parts from the list below.

Construct .5 vertical rule lines to identify each part from the list below in a controlled and ordered way. Then carefully and neatly label each entry in Univers light 45, 8pt type per example to the left.

**serif**     **eye**
**stroke**    **fillet**
**apex**      **hairline**
**descender** **leg**
**ascender**  **loop**
**link**      **shoulder**
**ear**       **stem**
**arm**       **spur**
**bowl**      **spine**
**counter**   **tail**
**crossbar**  **terminal**

**Constants:**
Page size 11x8.5 (measure and reproduce format exactly with pica ruler)
All rule lines: size .5
Word labels: all are 8pt. Univers light 45

Typeface for word:
Pick just one family from the following list: Garamond or Sabon, Bodoni BE, New Century Schoolbook, or Baskerville. Set the word using upper and lowercase letters in the regular or "book" weight. Type size is 100 pt for the word.

Follow the instructor's direction for the layout.
Define the alignments of elements on the page through careful measurement in points and picas.
**For next class- Have word, layout, and all parts identified for class. Prepare for Quiz.**