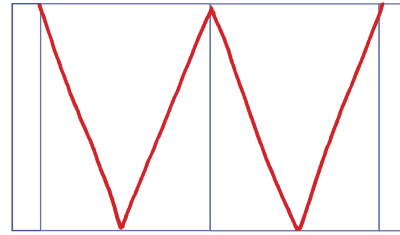
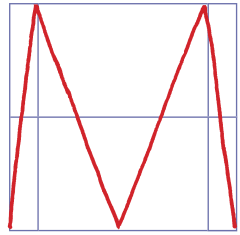
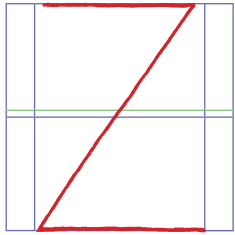
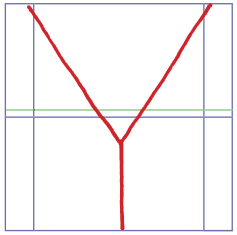
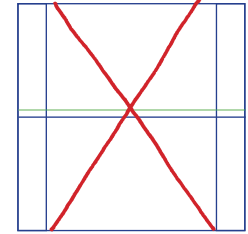
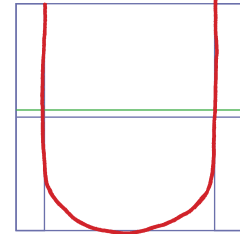
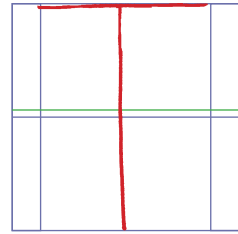
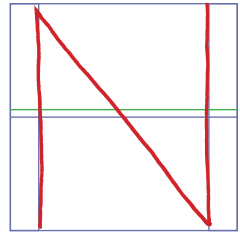
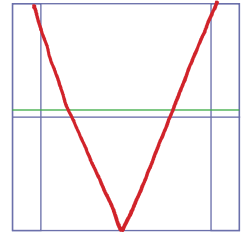
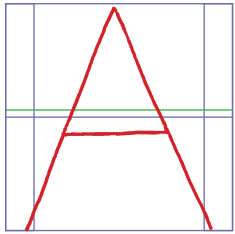
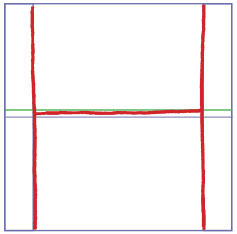
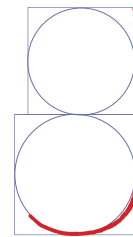
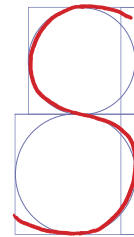
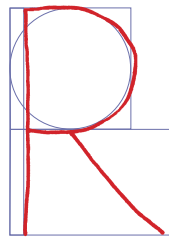
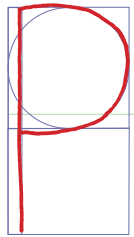
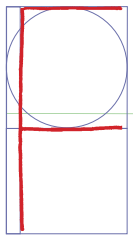
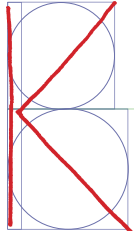
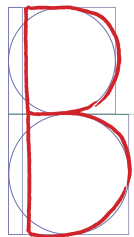
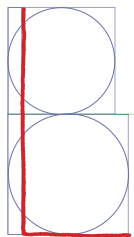
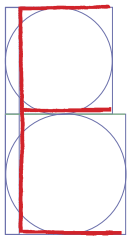


OQDCG



HAVNTUXYZ

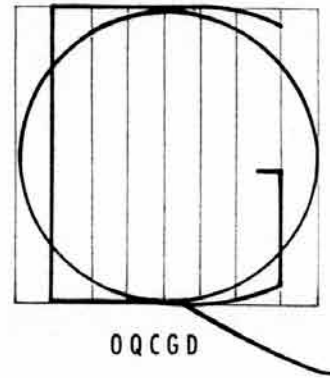
MW



ELBKFRJS

The geometric basis of Roman capitals makes a study of their skeleton forms particularly useful. Stripped to their essential form, the skeleton letters reveal the principles that govern the shapes, proportions and underlying relationships that unify the alphabet. A knowledge of these innate characteristics

Wide circular letters



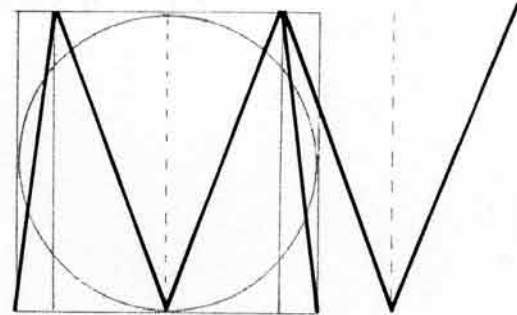
O Q C G D



Skeleton letterforms

will help you identify the features needed to create well-shaped letterforms. The diagrams on the right show how Roman capitals are constructed on the basis of the square and a circle within the square. The letters are further analysed into formation (or family) groups on the facing page.

Extra-wide letters



M W

LETTER-FORMATION GROUPS

Roman capitals fall into four formation (or family) groups, based on the shared relationships shown in the geometric diagrams.

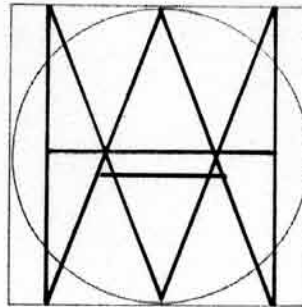
Wide circular letters: O, Q, C, G, D. The circular O provides the fundamental shape for this group. C, G, D are seven-eighths the width of the square.

Extra-wide letters: M, W. The M is based on a symmetrical V with its verticals slightly angled to fit exactly inside the base of the square. The base width of M equals its height. W consists of two symmetrical V's.

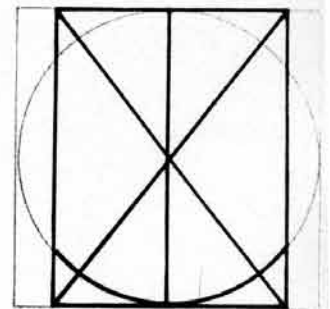
Three-quarter-width rectangular letters: H, A, V, N, T, U, X, Y, Z. These are based on a rectangle that is three-quarters the width of the original square.

Half-width letters: B, P, R, K, S, E, F, L. These are based on two small circles within squares, half the width and approximately half the height of the basic full-sized square. The top circle and square are slightly smaller than the bottom ones. If the letters were wider, the curved parts would be egg-shaped. I and J are also included here.

Three-quarters width rectangular letters

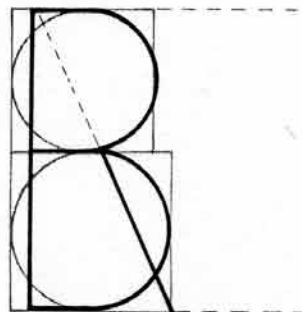


H A V

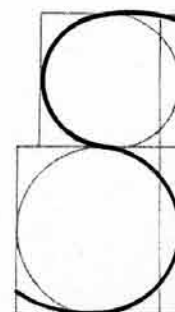


N T U X Y Z

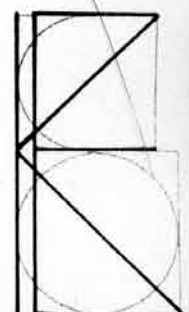
Half-width letters



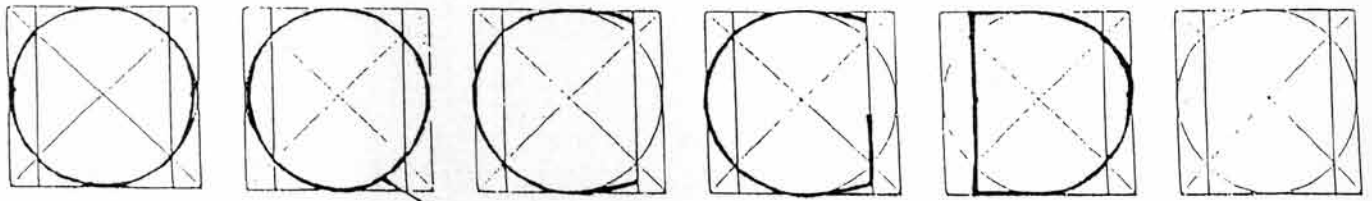
B P R



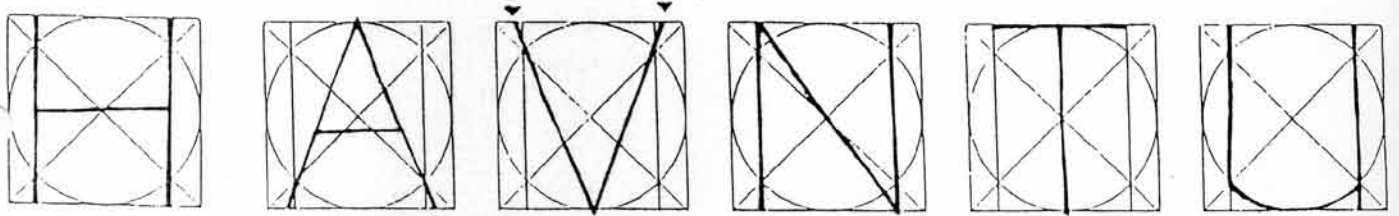
S J I



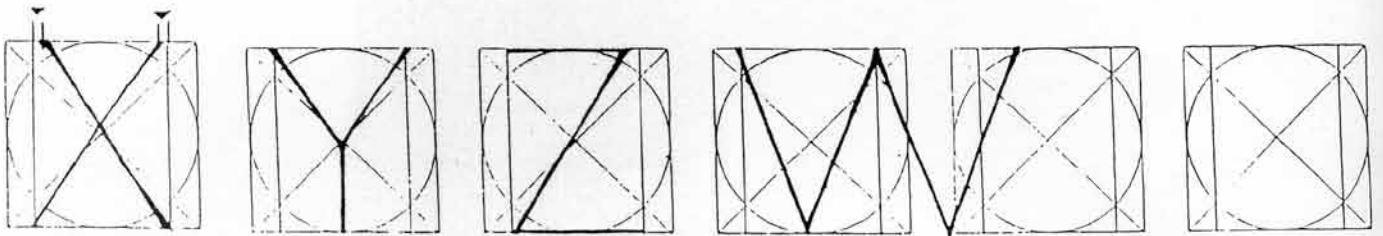
K E F L



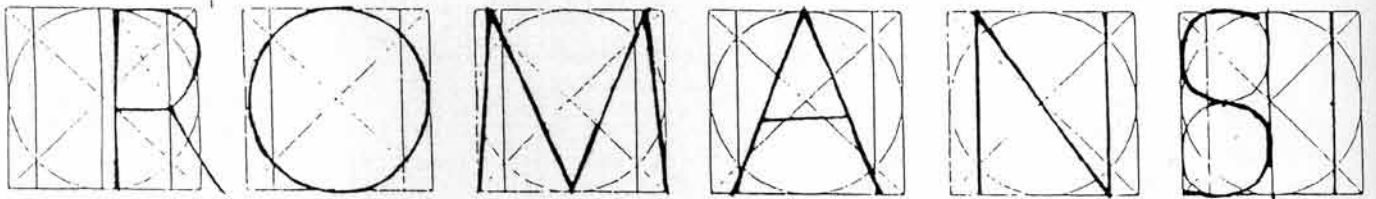
← "FULL" WIDTH LETTERS — i.e. Almost as wide as they are high



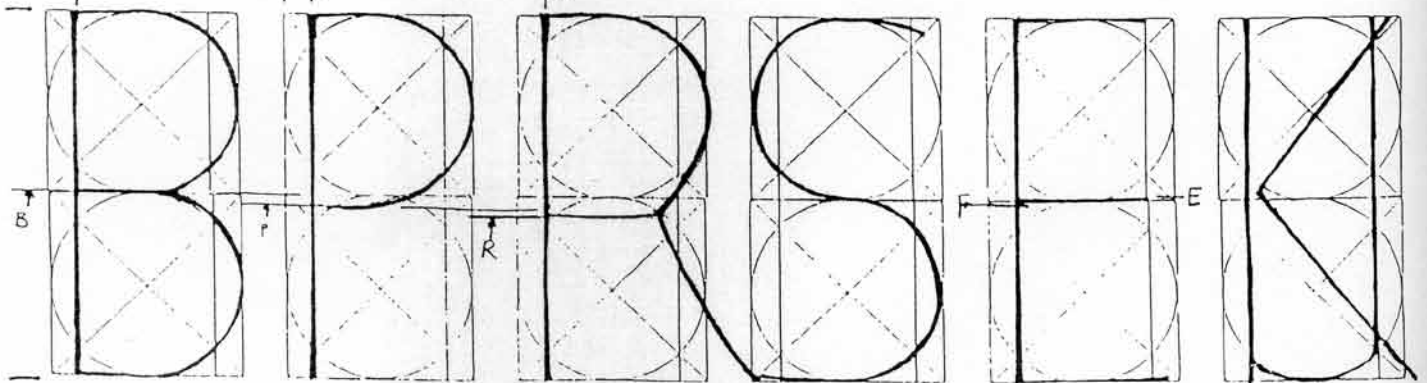
← NOTE "CHEATING" H.A.V.N.T.U.X.Y + Z are $\frac{3}{4}$ as wide as they are tall—



N.B. 1ST & 3RD AND 2ND & 4TH STROKES ARE PARALLEL ON W — NOT ON M.



2" ← IMPORTANT: NOTE WHERE BACKBONE STARTS!



NOTE 3 DIFFERENT "WAISTLINES" OF B, P + R

← L →
← E →

J + K