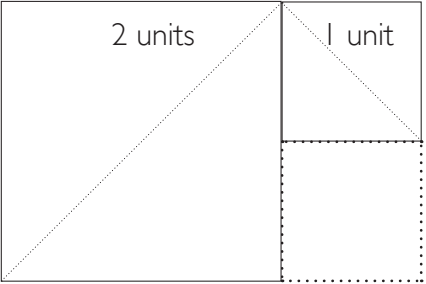
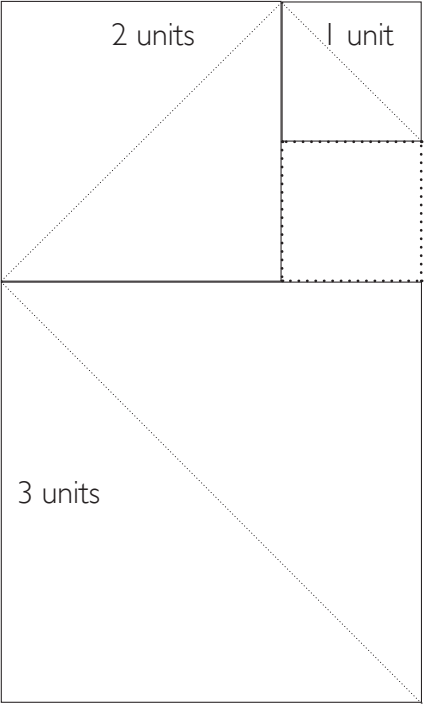


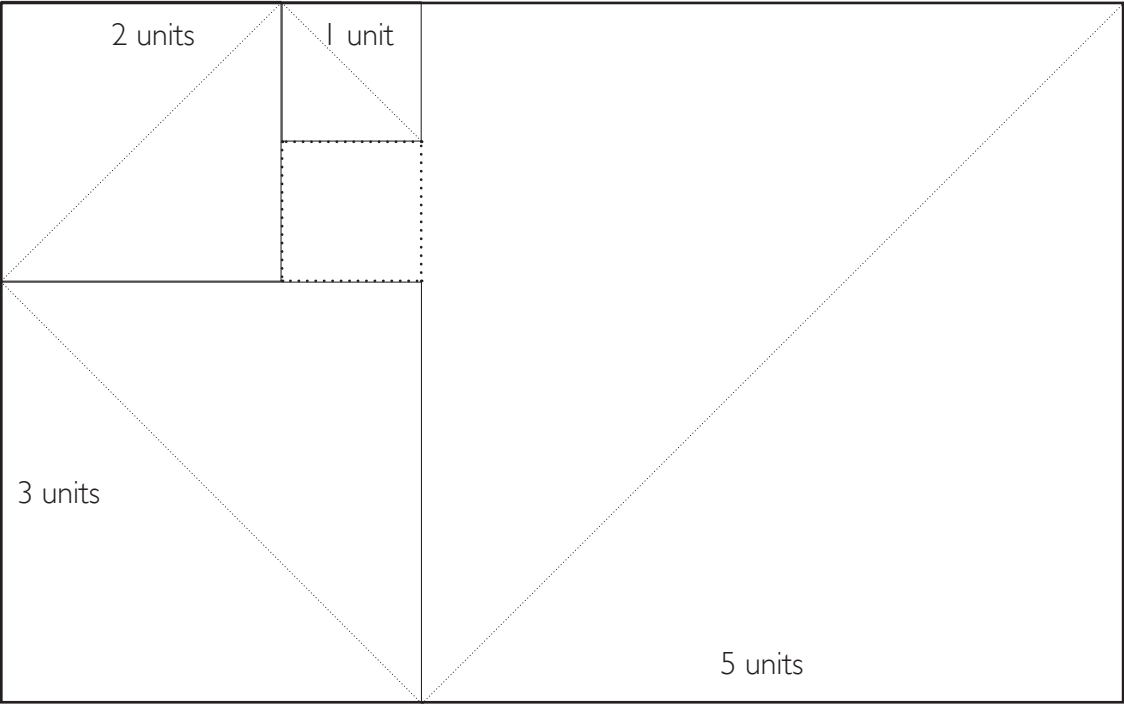
Golden Section (Golden Rectangle)

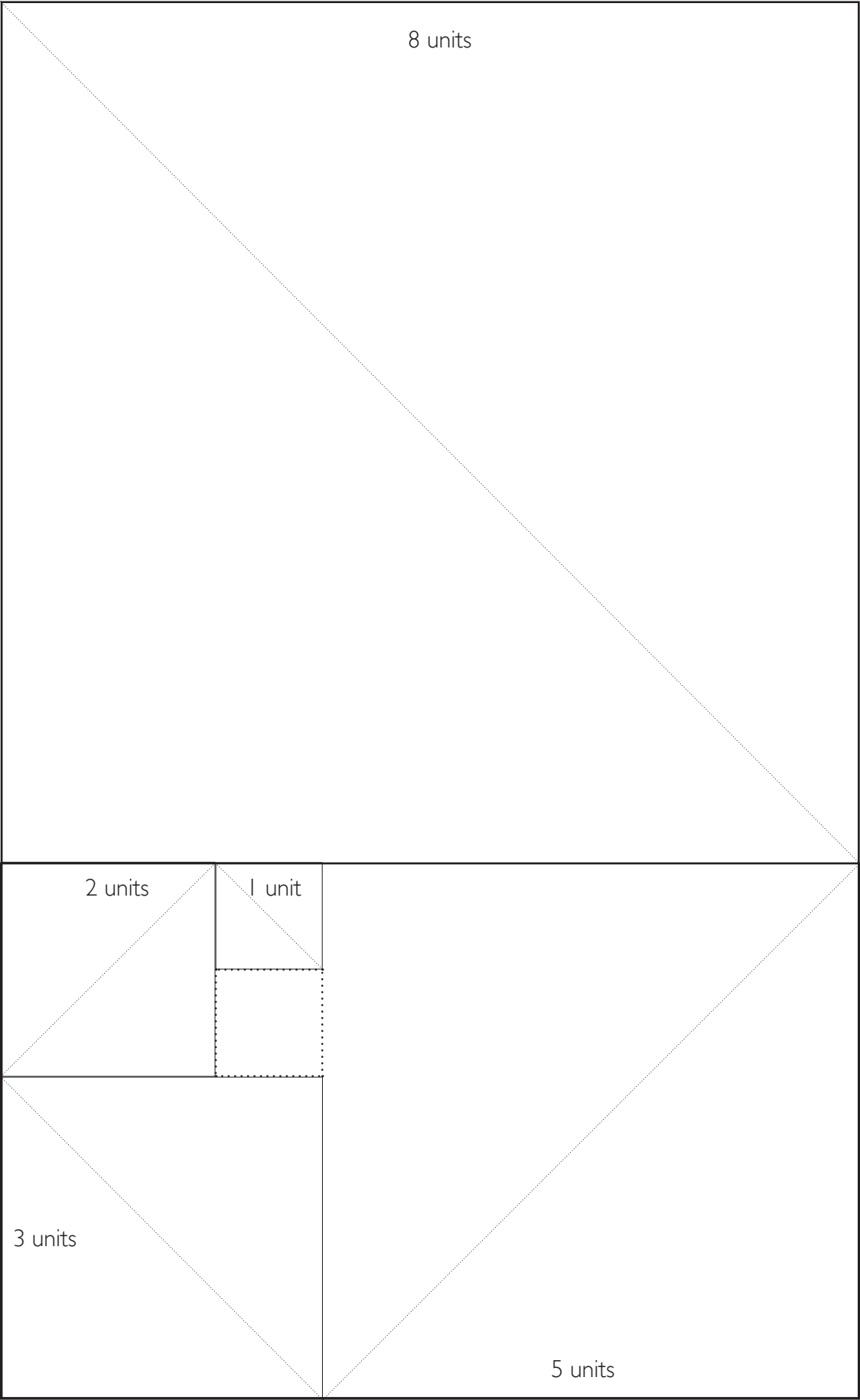
Jan Tschichold (1902-1972) studied many medieval manuscripts and printed books from the incunabula period and re-discovered the golden section format.

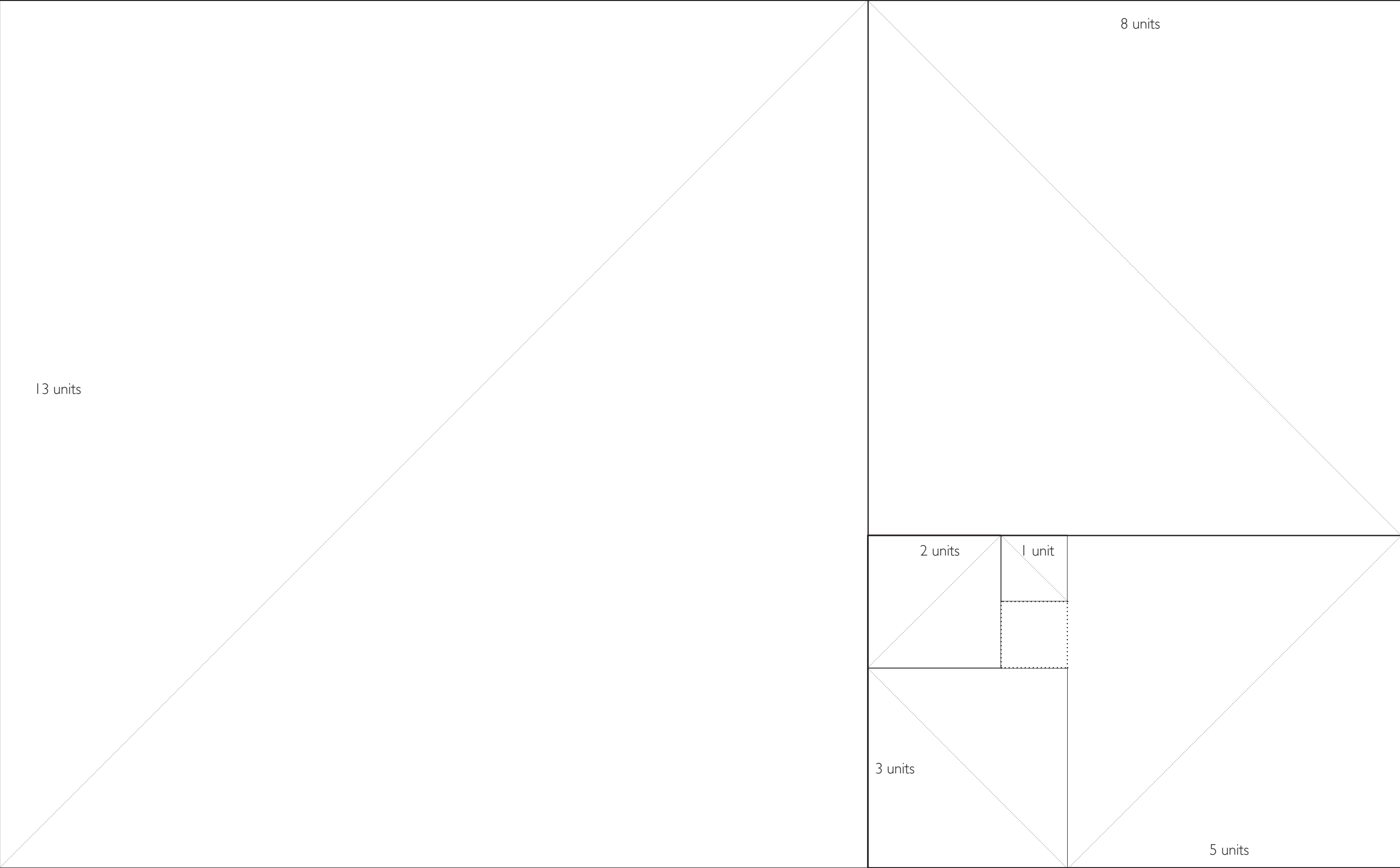
A golden section can be drawn from a square. The square and the rectangle have a consistent relationship: if a square is added to the long edge of the rectangle, or formed within the rectangle, a new golden section is created. The consistent relationship between square and rectangle creates a logarithmic spiral sequence that is commonly found in nature: the chambers of a nautilus and the growth patterns of many leaves share the logarithmic spiral.



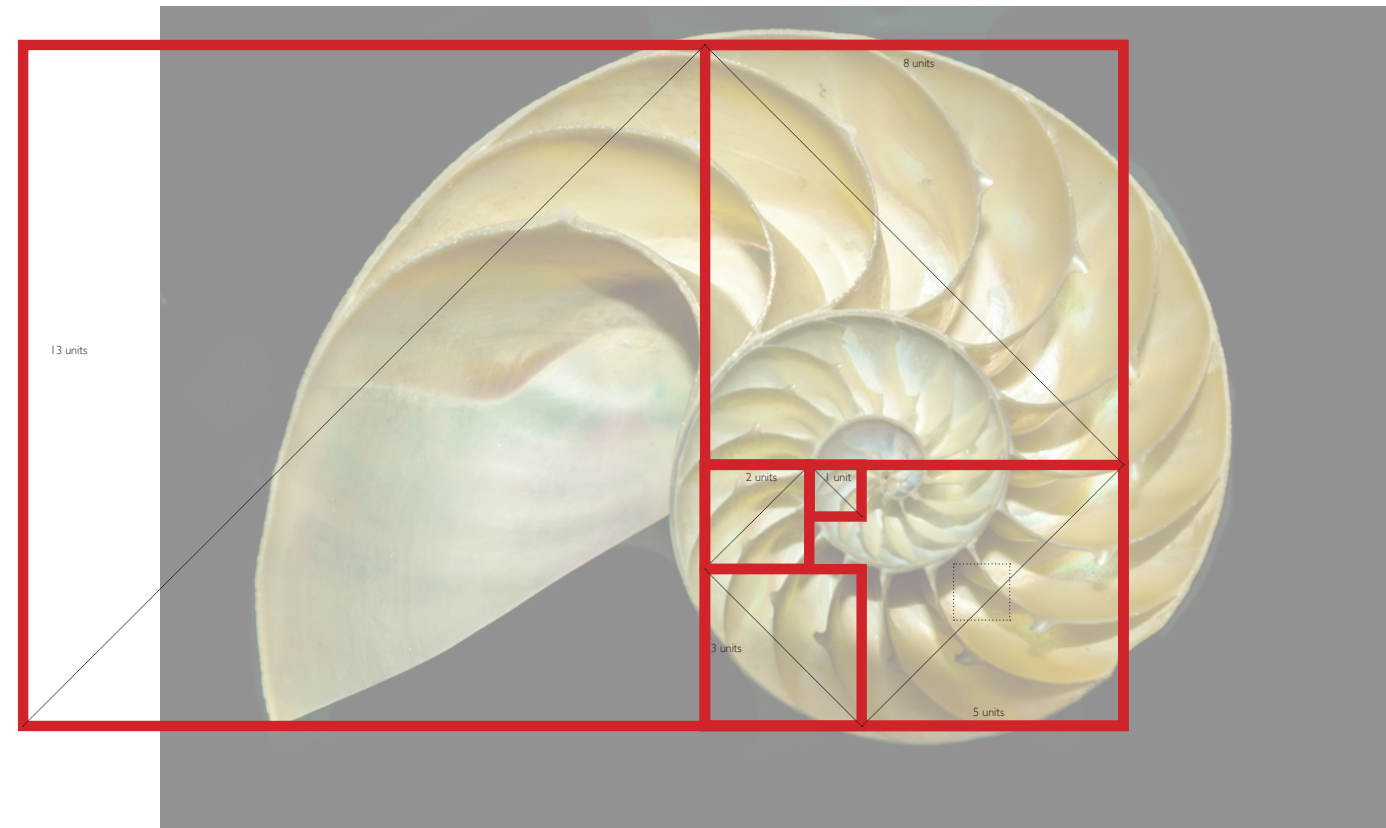




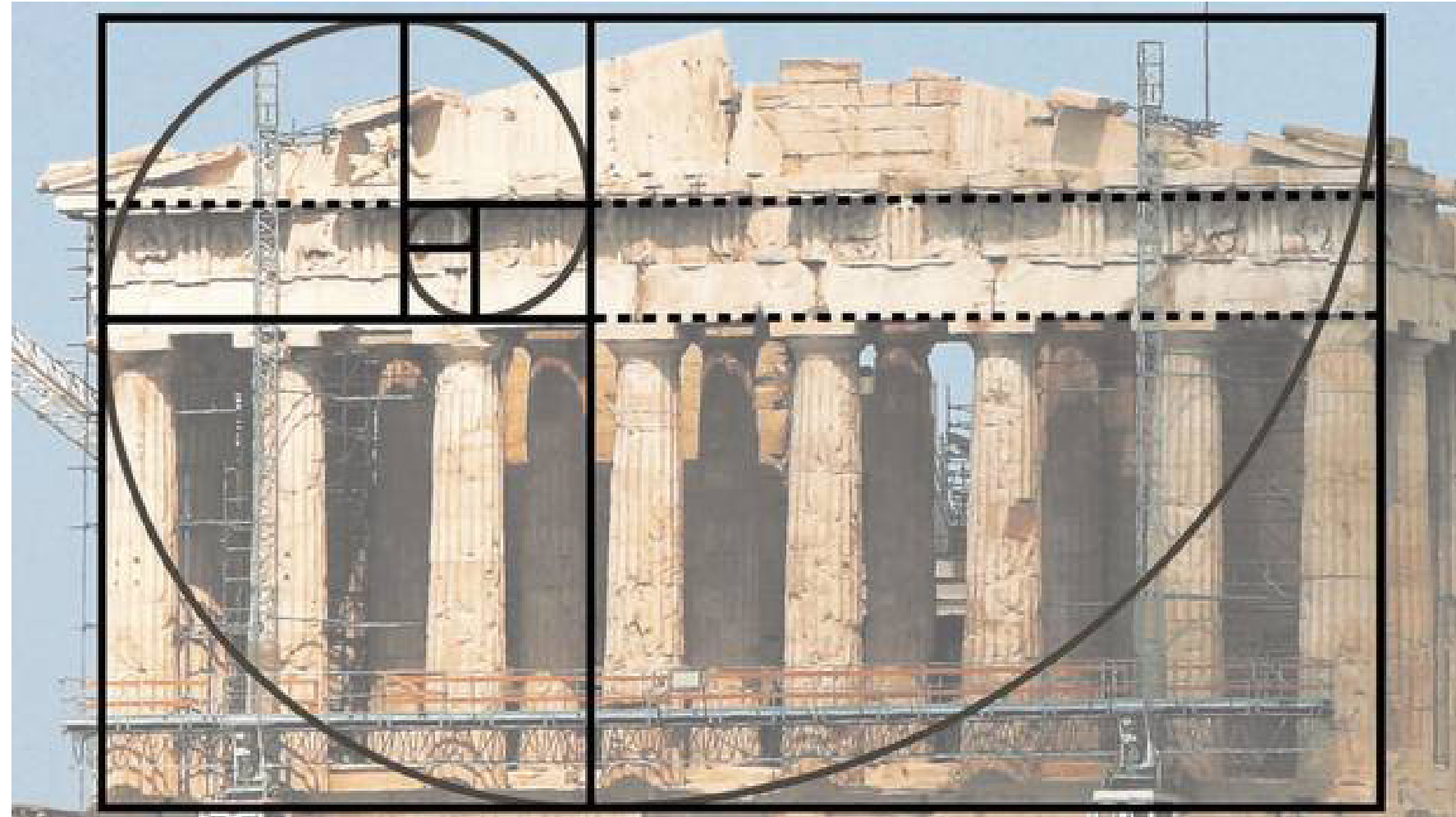














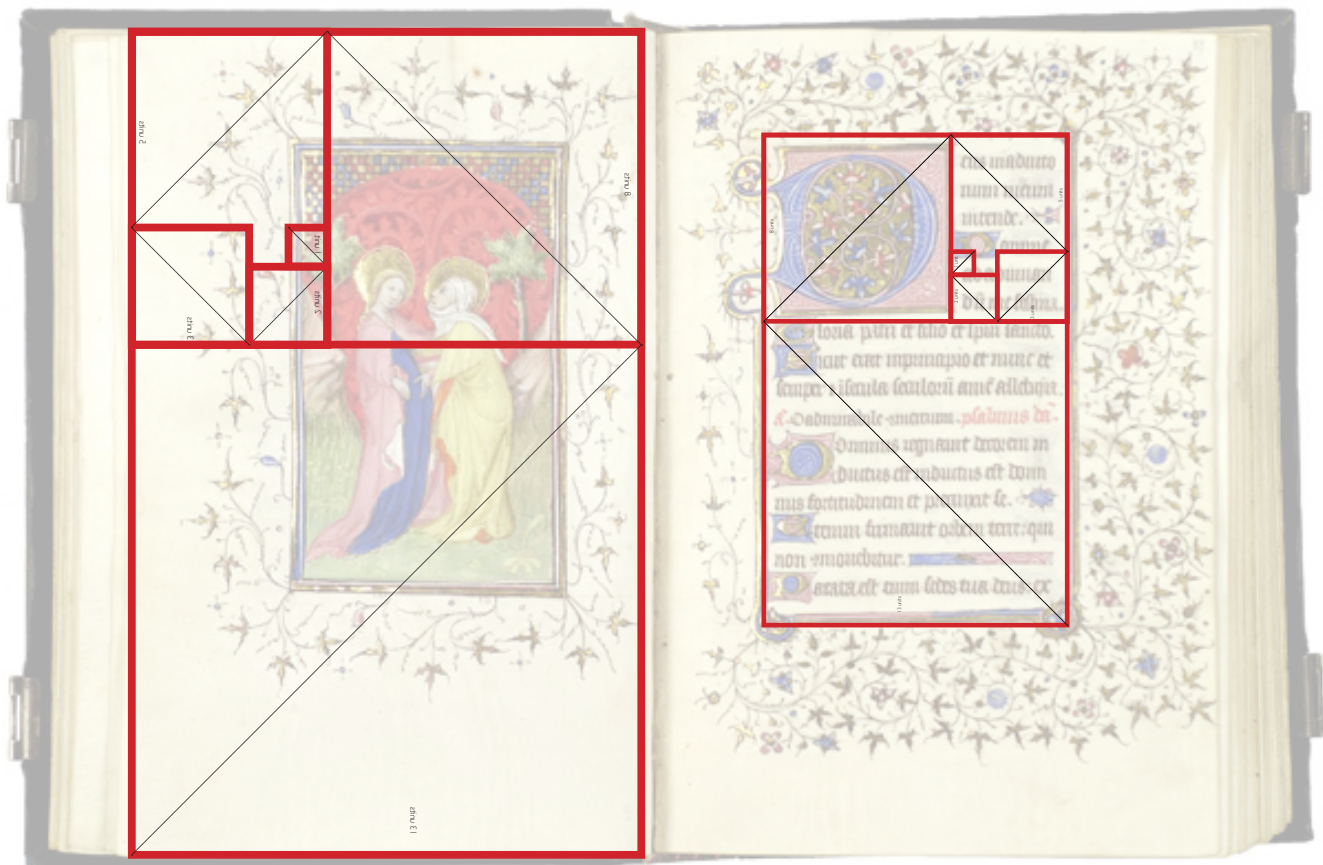
tus inducto
 num inueni
 uide. *Omne*
 ad adueni
 diu me felix.

Gloria patri et filio et spui sancto.
 Sicut erat in principio et nunc et
 semper: i. secula seculorum amen Alleluia.

Ad adueni. inueni. psalmus da.

Dominus inueniunt deum in
 ductus est inductus est dom
 nus fortitudinem et prouocat se.
 Et cum firmavit orbem terrarum: qui
 non mouebatur.

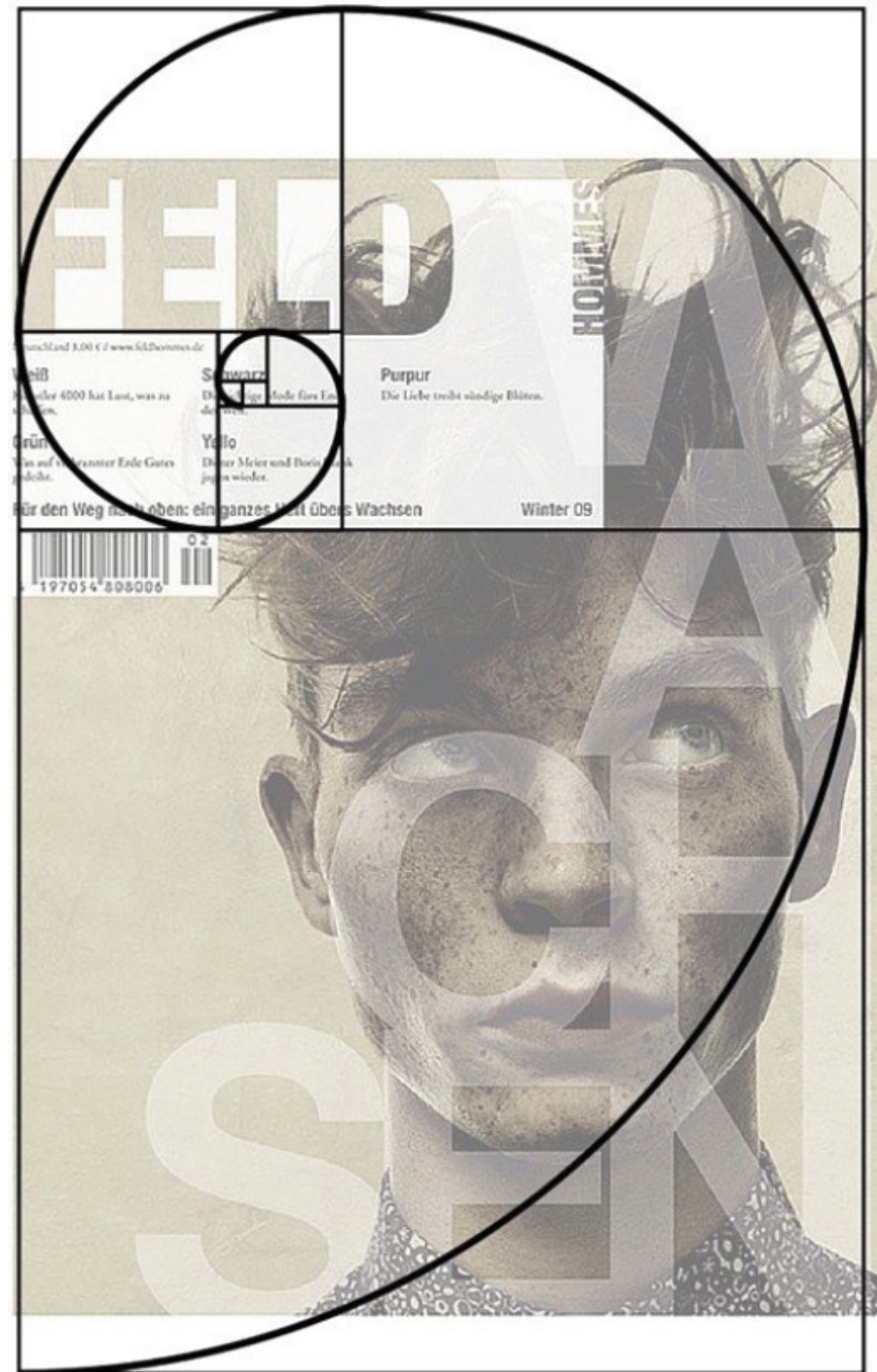
Quia est cum sedes tua deus: ex

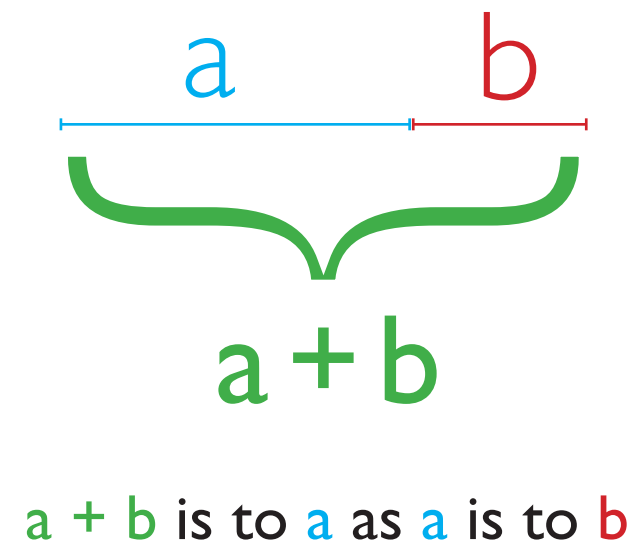






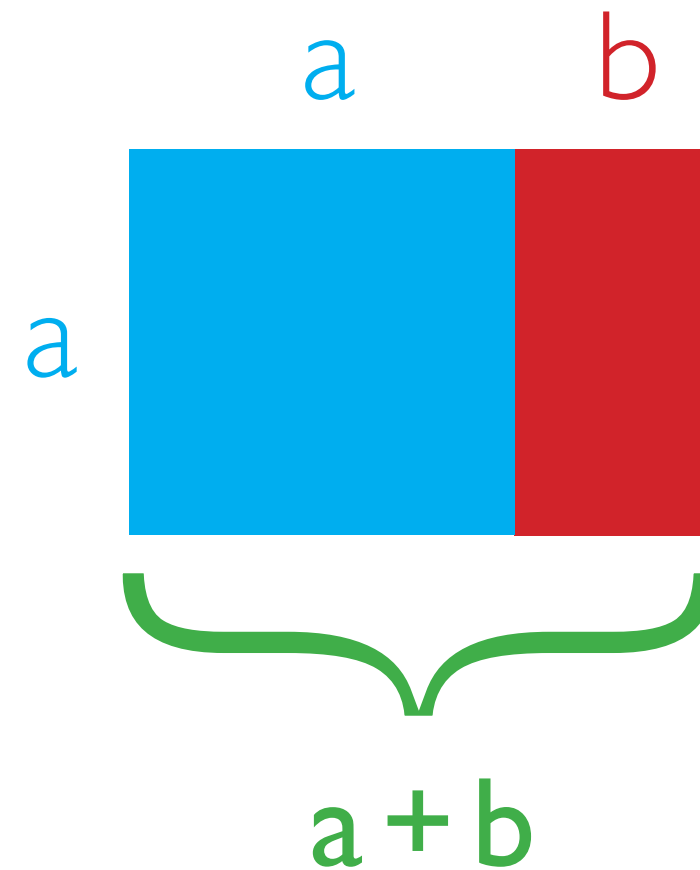






Golden Ratio

A ratio between two portions of a line in which the lesser of the two is to the greater as the greater is to the sum of both. The ratio is ~ 0.618 .



Golden Section (Golden Rectangle)

The golden ratio as applied to form. The ratio of the longer side to the shorter is the golden ratio. The golden rectangle can be cut into a square and a smaller rectangle with the same aspect ratio.