201

SUPERINDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO Folios: 697
Radicacion : 05079274 00000002
Fecha (AMD): 2005-11-04 14:06:33
Tramite : 002 PATENTES 0 1 REGISTRO/ 444 RESPUESTA
Dependencia: 2020 DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

Señores
SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
DIVISIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES
E. S. D.

Ref.: Expediente No. 05—079.274
Solicitud de Registro para Patente de Invención INTERFASE DE USUARIO MEJORADA PARA DESPLEGAR UNA GALERÍA DE OPCIONES DE FORMATO APLICABLES A UN OBJETO SELECCIONADO.
Solicitante: Microsoft Corporation

Darío Cárdenas Navas identificado como aparece al pie de mi firma, en respuesta al Oficio No. 7958 notificado por fijación en lista del pasado 8 de Septiembre de 2005, atentamente me dirijo a ese Despacho para adjuntar los siguientes documentos:

1. Copia auténtica del documento donde consta la cesión del derecho a la patente otorgada por los inventores a favor del solicitante debidamente Apostillada y con su correspondiente traducción oficial.

2. Copia auténtica del documento de prioridad correspondiente a la patente de los Estados Unidos No. 10/955.942 de fecha 30 de Septiembre de 2004.

   Copia auténtica del documento de prioridad correspondiente a la patente de los Estados Unidos No. 60/601.815 de fecha 16 de Agosto de 2004.

   Tal como consta en el Expediente los recibos oficiales 05-059.381 y 05-059.382 de fecha 9 de Agosto de 2005 correspondientes a las reivindicaciones de la prioridad fueron presentados junto con la solicitud de patente radicada ante ese Despacho el día 10 de Agosto de 2005.

3. Informo a ese Despacho que el texto que debe ser tomado como solicitud nacional corresponden al texto de la prioridad de la solicitud Estadinense no Provisional No. 10/955.942 de fecha 30 de Septiembre de 2004.

Habiendo dado cumplimiento a los requerimientos de forma establecidos por la Decisión 486 de la Comunidad Andina, atentamente solicito a ese Despacho proceda con la publicación de la solicitud de patente en referencia.

Atentamente,

Darío Cárdenas Navas.
c.c. 17.066.629 de Bogotá
t.p. 1.250 C.S.J.

Jag/correspo/Microsoft.p-347
f. p-347

202

TRADUCCI´N DEL INGLÉS AL ESPAÑOL DE UNA APOSTILLA ANEXA A UN DOCUMENTO ORIGINAL QUE CONSTA DE SEIS PÁGINAS ENTREGADO EN UN FOLDER DE LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, C N COBERTURA DE PLÁSTICO TRANSPARENTE, REALIZADA POR NORA JIMÉNEZ DE ADAM, TRADUCTORA E INTÉRPRETE OFICIAL. TEL: 571-2572804; 14 DE OCTUBRE DE 2005

"APOSTILLE

(Convención De La Haya de octubre 5 de 1961)

1. País: ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA
2. Este documento público fue firmado por: E. Bomett
3. En su calidad de: FUNCIONARIO DE CERTIFICACIONES
4. Lleva el sello de: LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS

CERTIFICADO

5. En: WASHINGTON, D.C.
6. El día: veintiuno de julio de 2005
7. Por: ASISTENTE DEL FUNCIONARIO DE AUTENTICACIONES DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADO DE ESTADOS UNIDOS
8. No. 05025861-8
9. Sello: SELLO SECO DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADO DE ESTADOS UNIDOS
10. Firma: JOAN C. HAMPTON

CERTIFICO QUE ESTA ES UNA TRADUCCIÓN FIEL DEL INGLÉS AL ESP[illegible] DOCUMENTO QUE HE TENIDO A LA VISTA; QUE SOY TRADUCTORA [illegible] OFICIAL ACREDITADA POR RESOLUCIONES 0035 Y 530 DE LA UNIV[illegible] DE COLOMBIA Y DEL MINISTERIO DE LA JUSTICIA, RESPECTIVA[illegible] REGISTRADA ANTE EL MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES [illegible]

Bogotá, 14 de octubre de 2005

NORA JIMÉNEZ DE ADAM
C.C. 20.335.247

Traductora e Intérprete Oficial
Inglés-Español / Español-Inglés,
Según Resolución 0530 del 11 de Junio de 2001
Emitida por el Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho
Nora Jiménez de Adam
C.C. 20.335.247

CUYA FIRMA APARECE EN EL DOCUMENTO DESEMPEÑA LAS FUNCIONES INDICADAS

Nora Jiménez 73807

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

2005 OCT 28 A 10:18

JEFE DE LEGALIZACIONES SANTAFE DE BOGOTA D.C.

NO SE ASUME RESPONSABILIDAD DEL TEXTO

203

PÁGINA UNO:

Emitida en papelería especial con reborde negro-gris con el número A 1343640 en la parte superior izquierda del documento: **ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA - PARA AQUÉLLOS A QUIENES PUEDA INTERESAR: EL DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Registradas de los Estados Unidos**

15 de julio de 2005

ESTE DOCUMENTO CERTIFICA QUE LOS ANEXOS SON COPIA FIEL DEL DOCUMENTO QUE FUE REGISTRADO EN ESTA OFICINA EL DÍA 28 DE junio DE 2005.

Estampilla dorada del Departamento de Comercio - Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Registradas de los Estados Unidos

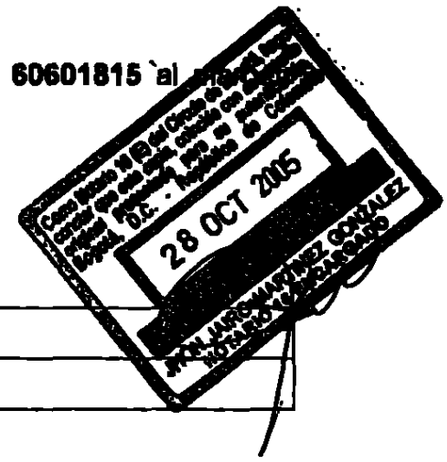
Bajo la potestad del SUBSECRETARIO DE COMERCIO PARA LA PROPIEDAD INTELECTUAL Y DIRECTOR DE LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

(Firma)

E. Bornett

Funcionario de Certificaciones

PÁGINA DOS: Papel blanco con el número **CH $40.00 60601815** al margen derecho, verticalmente.



CESIÓN DE LA PATENTE

Versión Electrónica v1.1 06/28/2005

Versión Impresa v1.1 500037448

Tipo de Comisión:	Nueva Cesión
Característica de la Transferencia:	Cesión

Información de La Parte que Transfiere

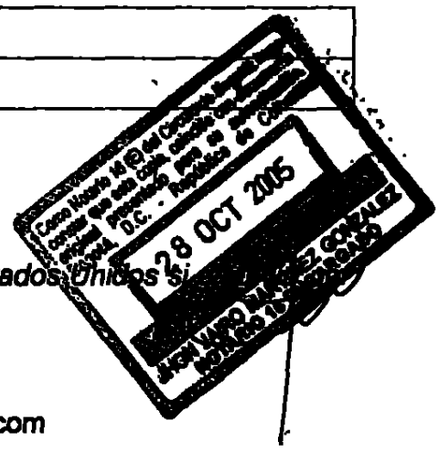
Nombre	Fecha de Ejecución
Aaron Butcher	06/27/05
Jensen m. Harris	06/27/05
Catherine R. Morrow	06/27/05
David A. Morton	06/27/05
Jesse Clay Satterfield	06/27/05
Roland Radtke	06/27/05
Tracey M. Gauthier	06/27/05
Andrew M. Himberger	06/27/05

Información de la Parte Receptora

Nombre:	MICROSOFT CORPORATION
Dirección:	One Microsoft Way
Dirección Interna	Legal-IP&L-Patentes/internacional
Ciudad:	Redmond
Estado/País:	WASHINGTON
Código Postal:	98052

Número Total de Propiedades: 1

Tipo de Propiedad:	Número
Número de Solicitud:	60601815



CORRESPONDENCIA

Número de telefax: (425) 936-7329

La correspondencia será enviada por correo de los Estados Unidos si el telefax falla

Teléfono: 425-706-0878

Correo Electrónico: LJohnson@microsoft.com

Nombre del Correspondiente: Linda Y Johnson

Renglón 1 de la Dirección: One Microsoft Way

Renglón 2 de la Dirección: Ljohnson – Linda Jonson (LCA)

CARRETE: 016194 PANTALLA: 0015

PÁGINA TRES

Renglón 4 de la Dirección: Redmond, WASHINGTON 98052

NOMBRE DE QUIEN ENVÍA:	Linda Y Jonson
Número de Anexos: 3	
Fuente = Cesión Firmada 309417 Prov#page1.tif	
Fuente = Cesión Firmada 309417 Prov#page2.tif	
Fuente = Cesión Firmada 309417 Prov#page3.tif	

Carrete: 016194; Pantalla: 0016

PÁGINA CUATRO:

Con encabezado de envío de fax 27 de junio 2005 16:40 DE: Para: 99367329 P.02/04

EN LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

Número de Serie.....60/601,815

Fecha de Registro....16 de agosto de 2004

Autoría del Invento...Aaron Butcher, Jensen M. Harris, Andrew M. [illegible], Catherine R. Morrow, David A, Morton, Jesse Clay Satterfield, Robert Sadtke y Tracey M. Gauthier

Parte Solicitante...Microsoft Corporation

Expediente de MS No.....309417.01

Traductora e Intérprete Oficial
Inglés-Español / Español-Inglés,
Según Resolución 0530 del 11 de Junio de 2001
Emitida por el Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho
Nora Jiménez de Adam
C.C. 80 335 947 Bta

206

Título... **Interfases de usuario mejoradas para aplicaciones de programas de computador (software)**

CESIÓN DE LA PATENTE

PARTES DE LA CESIÓN

Cedente (s):

Aaron Butcher
15818 Manion Way
Duvall, Washington 98019

David A. Morton
7523 143rd. Avenue NE
Redmond, WA, 98052

Jensen M. Harris
6016 108th. Avenue NE
Kirkland, Washington 98033

Jesse Clay Satterfield
845 Bellview Place E. Apt 203
Seattle WA, 98102

Andrew M. Himberger
19113 244th Avenue. NE
Woodinville, WA 98077

Roland Radtke
4320 Winslow Pl. N
Seattle, WA 98103

Catherine R. Morrow
3656 42nd. Avenue NE
Seattle, Washington 98105-5305

Tracey M. Gauthier
12808 NE 100th Street
Kirkland, WA 98033

28 OCT 2005

Cesionario:
Microsoft Corporation
Corporation in the State of Washington
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052

CARRETE: 016194 PANTALLA: 0017

Traductora e Intérprete Oficial
Inglés-Español / Español-Inglés,
Según Resolución 0530 del 11 de Junio de 90.
Emitida por el Ministerio de Justicia y de Gracia
Nora Jiménez de Adar
C.C. [illegible]

Nora Jiménez de Adam 2004

PÁGINA CINCO:

Con encabezado de envío de fax 27 de junio 2005 16:40 DE: Para: 99367329 P.03/04

Expediente de MS N° 309417.01
Serie N° 60/601,815

CONVENIO

CONSIDERANDO QUE EL (LOS) CEDENTE (S) (mencionados anteriormente) son el (los) creador (es) de un invento llamado **Interfases de usuario mejoradas para aplicaciones de programas de computador (software)** para lo cual:

X se presentó una solicitud provisional para Patentes en los Estados Unidos el **16 de agosto de 2004** a la cual se le asignó la Serie de E.U. N° **60/601,815** y/o

Una solicitud no provisional para Patente de los Estaods Unidos se:

Presentó el _____ y se le asignó el N° de Serie _____; o

Se ejecutó el _____ y se presentó concurrentemente en esta.

CONSIDERANDO, que Microsoft Corporation (en adelante el CESIONARIO), una corporación del estado de Washington, cuya sede es One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052, intenta adquirir la totalidad de los derechos, títulos e intereses en el invento y por éste y en o por cualquier patente que pueda ser otorgado en los Estados Unidos y en cualquiera y todos los países extranjeros;

AHORA, POR LO TANTO, a cambio de contraprestaciones onerosas, el recibo de las cuales se reconocen en este documento, los CEDENTES por el presente venden, ceden y transfieren al CESIONARIO la totalidad de los derechos, títulos e intereses en y por dicho invento, solicitud y cualesquiera y todas las patentes que puedan ser otorgadas sobre el mismo en los Estados Unidos de América y sus posesiones territoriales, así como en todos y cualesquiera países extranjeros, y en todos y cualesquiera divisiones, re-emisiones y extensiones de la misma, incluyendo el derecho a registrar solicitudes en el extranjero directamente a

de Adam

208

nombre del CESIONARIO y a reclamar derechos prioritarios derivados de dicha solicitud en los Estados Unidos, a los cuales tienen derecho dichas solicitudes extranjeras en virtud de convenios internacionales, tratados u otras maneras; dicho invento, solicitud, y todas las patentes sobre el mismo serán conservados y en posesión del CESIONARIO y sus sucesores y apoderados, para su uso y beneficio y el de sus sucesores y apoderados, tan completa y totalmente como si fuesen conservados y en posesión de los CEDENTES, si esta cesión, transferencia o venta no se hubiera realizado. Los CEDENTES por el presente autorizan y solicitan al Comisionado de Patentes y Marcas Registradas emitir todas las patentes sobre dicho invento al CESIONARIO.

CARRETE: 016194 PANTALLA: 0018

PÁGINA SEIS:

Con encabezado de envío de fax 27 de junio 2005 16:41 DE: Para: 99367329 P.04/04

Expediente de MS N° 309417.01

Serie N° 60/601,815

Los CEDENTES acuerdan ejecutar todos los instrumentos y documentos requeridos para llevar a cabo y proseguir la solicitud de las patentes en los Estados Unidos y en el extranjero sobre dicho invento para [illegible] relacionados con los mismos, o para proteger dicho título [illegible] patentes.

28 OCT 2005

Fecha: 6/27/05 (Firma) Aaron Butcher

Fecha: 6/27/05 (Firma) Jensen M. Harris

Fecha: 6/27/05 (Firma) Andrew M. Himberger

Fecha: 6/27/05 (Firma) Catherine R. Morrow

Fecha: 6/27/05 (Firma) David A. Morton

Fecha: 6/27/05 (Firma) Jesse Clay Satterfield

Fecha: 6/27/05 (Firma) Roland Radtke

Fecha: 06/27/05 (Firma) Tracey M. Gauthier

CARRETE: 016194 PANTALLA: 0019

REGISTRADO EL: 06/28/2005

** Total de Páginas.04**

CONTRAPORTADA: LOGO DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE ESTADOS UNIDOS – OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS

CERTIFICO QUE ESTA ES UNA TRADUCCION FIEL DEL INGLES AL ESPAÑOL DE UN DOCUMENTO QUE HE TENIDO A LA VISTA; QUE SOY TRADUCTORA E INTERPRETE OFICIAL ACREDITADA POR RESOLUCIONES 0035 Y 530 DE LA UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA Y DEL MINISTERIO DE LA JUSTICIA RESPECTIVAMENTE, Y ESTOY REGISTRADA ANTE EL MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DE COLOMBIA

Bogotá, 14 de octubre de 2005

NORA JIMÉNEZ DE ADAM
C.C. 20.335.247

Traductora e Intérprete Oficial
Inglés-Español / Español-Inglés
Según Resolución 0530 del 11 de Julio de 2002
Emitida por el Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho
Nora Jiménez de Adam
CC 20.335.247

28 OCT 2005

NOTARIA 10 BOGOTÁ D.C.

4

20

A 1343840

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office

July 15, 2005

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT ANNEXED IS A TRUE COPY FROM THE RECORDS OF THIS OFFICE OF A DOCUMENT RECORDED ON June 28, 2005.

28 OCT 2005

By Authority of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property
and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

E. Bornett

E. BORNETT
Certifying Officer

211

PATENT ASSIGNMENT

onic Version v1.1
heet Version v1.1

06/28/2005
500037448

MISSION TYPE:	NEW ASSIGNMENT
TURE OF CONVEYANCE:	ASSIGNMENT

ONVEYING PARTY DATA

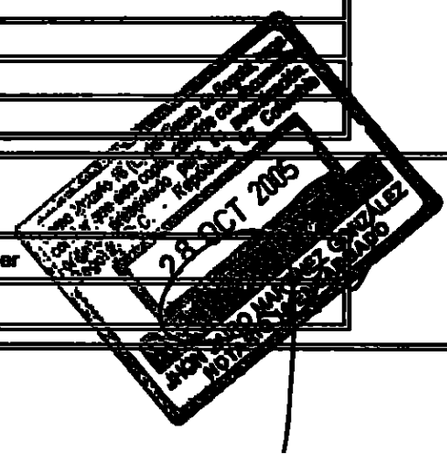
Name	Execution Date
Aaron Butcher	06/27/2005
Jensen M. Harris	06/27/2005
Catherine R. Morrow	06/27/2005
David A. Morton	06/27/2005
Jesse Clay Satterfield	06/27/2005
Roland Radtke	06/27/2005
Tracey M. Gauthier	06/27/2005
Andrew M. Himberger	06/27/2005

RECEIVING PARTY DATA

Name:	Microsoft Corporation
Street Address:	One Microsoft Way
Internal Address:	Legal-IP&L-Patents/International
City:	Redmond
State/Country:	WASHINGTON
Postal Code:	98052

PROPERTY NUMBERS Total: 1

Property Type	Number
Application Number:	60601815



60601815 CH $40.00

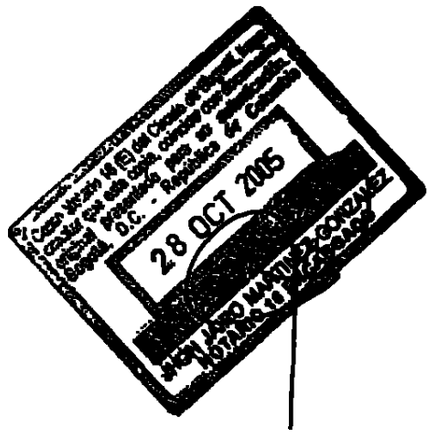
CORRESPONDENCE DATA

Fax Number: (425)936-7329
Correspondence will be sent via US Mail when the fax attempt is unsuccessful.
Phone: 425 706-0878
Email: LJohnson@microsoft.com
Correspondent Name: Linda Y Johnson
Address Line 1: One Microsoft Way
Address Line 2: Ljohnson - Linda Johnson (LCA)

212

ress Line 4:	Redmond, WASHINGTON 98052
ME OF SUBMITTER:	Linda Y Johnson

al Attachments: 3
rce=Signed Assignment 309417 Prov#page1.tif
rce=Signed Assignment 309417 Prov#page2.tif
rce=Signed Assignment 309417 Prov#page3.tif



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Serial Number.....60/601,815
Filing Date.....August 16, 2004
Inventorship.....Aaron Butcher, Jensen M. Harris, Andrew M. Himberger, Catherine R. Morrow, David A. Morton, Jesse Clay Satterfield, Roland Radtke, and Tracey M. Gauthier
Applicant.....Microsoft Corporation
MS Docket No.:.....309417.01
Title: **Improved User Interfaces for Computer Software Applications**

PATENT ASSIGNMENT

PARTIES TO THE ASSIGNMENT

Assignor(s):

Aaron Butcher
15818 Marion Way
Duvall WA, 98019

Jensen M. Harris
6016 108th Avenue NE
Kirkland WA, 98033

Andrew M. Himberger
19113 244th Avenue NE
Woodinville WA, 98077

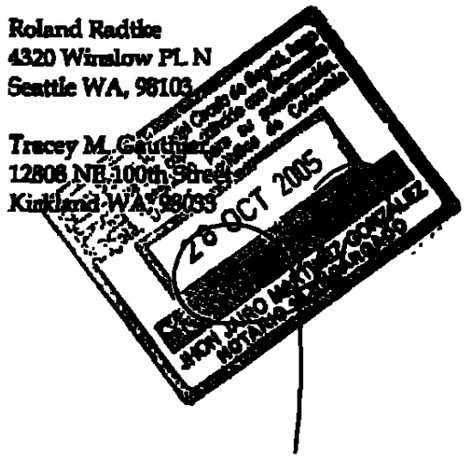
Catherine R. Morrow
3656 42nd Avenue NE
Seattle WA, 98105-5305

David A. Morton
7523 149th Avenue NE
Redmond WA, 98052

Jesse Clay Satterfield
845 Bellview Place E
Apt# 203
Seattle WA, 98102

Roland Radtke
4320 Winslow PL N
Seattle WA, 98103

Tracey M. Gauthier
12808 NE 100th Street
Kirkland WA, 98033



Assignee:

Microsoft Corporation
Corporation in the State of Washington
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052

MS Docket No. 309417.01
Serial No. 60/601,815

AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, ASSIGNOR(S) (listed above) are inventor(s) of an invention entitled "Improved User Interfaces for Computer Software Applications," for which:

☒ a provisional application for United States Letters Patent was filed on August 16, 2004 and was given U.S. Serial No. 60/601,815, and/or

☐ a non-provisional application for United States Letters Patent was:

☐ filed on _____ and was given U.S. Serial No. _____; or

☐ executed on..... and filed concurrently herewith.

WHEREAS, Microsoft Corporation (hereinafter referred to as ASSIGNEE), a corporation of the State of Washington having a place of business at One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052, is desirous of acquiring the entire right, title and interest in and to the invention and in and to any letters patent that may be granted therefore in the United States and in any and all foreign countries;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exchange for good and valuable consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, ASSIGNOR(S) hereby sell, assign and transfer unto ASSIGNEE, the entire right, title and interest in and to said invention, said application and any and all letters patent which may be granted for said invention in the United States of America and its territorial possessions and in any and all foreign countries, and in any and all divisions, reissues and continuations thereof, including the right to file foreign applications directly in the name of ASSIGNEE and to claim priority rights deriving from said United States application to which said foreign applications are entitled by virtue of international convention, treaty or otherwise, said invention, application and all letters patent on said invention to be held and enjoyed by ASSIGNEE and its successors and assigns for their use and benefit and of their successors and assigns as fully and entirely as the same would have been held and enjoyed by ASSIGNOR(S) had this assignment, transfer and sale not been made. ASSIGNOR(S) hereby authorize and request the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks to issue all letters patent on said invention to ASSIGNEE.

MS Docket No. 309417.01
Serial No. 60/601,815

ASSIGNOR(S) agree to execute all instruments and documents required for the making and prosecution of applications for United States and foreign letters patent on said invention, for litigation regarding said letters patent, or for the purpose of protecting title to said invention or letters patent therefor.

6/27/05 — Date — Aaron Butcher

6/27/05 — Date — Jeroen M. Harris

6/27/05 — Date — Andrew M. Himberger

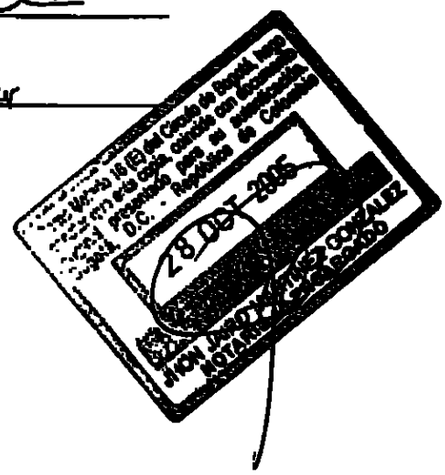
6/27/05 — Date — Catherine R. Morrow

6/27/05 — Date — David A. Morton

6/27/05 — Date — Jesse Clay Satterfield

6/27/05 — Date — Roland Radtke

06/27/05 — Date — Tracey M. Gauthier



REEL 016194 FRAME 0019

RECORDED ON: 06/28/2005

216

TRADUCCIÓN DEL INGLÉS AL ESPAÑOL DE UNA AP STILLA ANEXA A ÚN D CUMENTO RIGINAL QUE CONSTA DE CUATRO PÁGINAS ENTREGADO EN UN FOLDER DE LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, CON COBERTURA DE PLÁSTICO TRANSPARENTE, REALIZADA POR NORA JIMÉNEZ DE ADAM, TRADUCTORA E INTÉRPRETE OFICIAL. TEL: 571-2572804; 14 DE OCTUBRE DE 2005

"APOSTILLA

(Convención De La Haya del 5 de octubre de 1961)

1. País: Estados Unidos de América

Este documento público

2. Ha sido firmado por L. Edelen

3. Actuando como Funcionario de Certificaciones

4. Lleva el sello/estampilla de La Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Registradas de los Estados Unidos

Certificado

5. En Washington, D.C.

6. El Diecinueve de julio de 2005

7. Por *Asistente del Funcionario de Autenticaciones del Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos*

8. N° 05025657-5

9. Sello/Estampilla: Sello seco: "Departamento de Estado – Estados Unidos de América"

10. Firma: Patrick O. Hatchett

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
NO SE ASUME RESPONSABILIDAD DEL TEXTO
2005 OCT 28 A 10:18
JEFE DE LEGALIZACIONES SANTAFE DE BOGOTA D.C.
DOCUMENTO DESEMPEÑA LAS FUNCIONES INDICADAS
COTEJA FIRMA APARECE EN EL
173810

CERTIFICO QUE ESTA ES UNA TRADUCCIÓN FIEL DEL INGLÉS AL ESPAÑOL DE UN DOCUMENTO QUE HE TENIDO A LA VISTA; QUE SOY TRADUCTORA E INTÉRPRETE OFICIAL ACREDITADA POR RESOLUCIONES 0035 Y 530 DE LA UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA Y EL MINISTERIO DE LA JUSTICIA, RESPECTIVAMENTE, Y QUE ESTOY REGISTRADA ANTE EL MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DE COLOMBIA

Bogotá, 14 de octubre de 2005

NORA JIMÉNEZ DE ADAM
C.C. 20.335.247

28 OCT 2005

Traductora e Intérprete Oficial
Inglés-Español / Español-Inglés
Según Resolución 0530 del 11 de Junio de 2005
Emitida por el Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho
Nora Jiménez de Adam
C.C. 20.335.247

16

Español-Inglés,
M 11 de Junio de 2002
Justicia y del Derecho
Jiménez de Adam
C.C. No 335 947 Bta

217

TRADUCCIÓN DEL INGLÉS AL ESPAÑOL DE UN D CUMENTO ORIGINAL QUE CONSTA DE CUATRO PÁGINAS ENTREGADO EN UN F LDER DE LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, CON COBERTURA DE PLÁSTICO TRANSPARENTE, REALIZADA POR NORA JIMÉNEZ DE ADAM, TRADUCTORA E INTÉRPRETE OFICIAL. TEL: 571-2572804; 14 DE OCTUBRE DE 2005

PRIMERA PÁGINA:

Emitida en papelería especial con reborde negro-gris con el número A1343630 en la parte superior del documento: **"ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA – PARA TODOS AQUELLOS A QUIENES PUEDA INTERESAR: - DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS – Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Registradas de los Estados Unidos**

14 de julio de 2005

ESTE DOCUMENTO CERTIFICA QUE LOS ANEXOS SON COPIA FIEL DEL QUE FUE REGISTRADO EN ESTA OFICINA EL

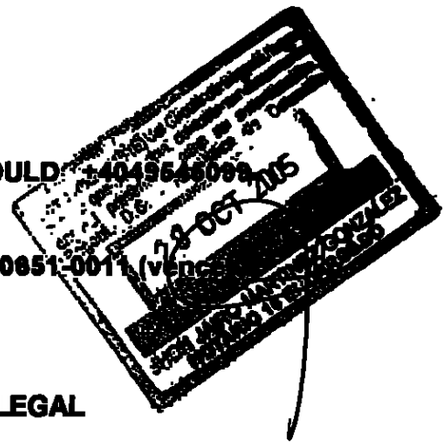
15 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2004.

Bajo la Potestad del SUBSECRETARIO DE COMERCIO PARA LA PROPIEDAD INTELECTUAL Y DIRECTOR DE LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

(Firma) L. EDELEN – Funcionario de Certificaciones

Estampilla dorada con emblema en el centro y a su alrededor: "Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Registradas de los Estados Unidos– Departamento de Comercio"

SEGUNDA PÁGINA:



Arriba: 15 nov-2004 03:02PM DE: MERCHANT & GOULD +4049544000

A: -875; P:001/003 F-036

A la izquierda: Formato PTO-1595 – (Rev 6-93)-OMBN° 0651-0011 (vence

4/94) – M&G- 60001.0411USU1/MS309412.1

FORMATO DE PORTADA DE REGISTRO LEGAL

SÓLO PARA PATENTES

...ional
...ngeles
...ubre de 2002
...y del Derecho
...le Adam
...Fax 335-9447

A la derecha: DEPARTAMENT DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS – Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Registradas

Al Director de la oficina de patentes y marcas registradas de los Estados Unidos: Favor registrar los documentos originales anexos o su respectiva copia	
Nombre de la(s) Parte(s) que Consigna(n): Andrew M. Himberger, Tracey M. Gauthier, Aaron M. Butcher, Jensen M. Harris, Jesse Clay Satterfield ¿Se incluye(n) nombre(s) adicional(es) de la(s) Parte(s) que Consigna(n)? ( ) SÍ. (X) NO	2. Nombre y Dirección de la(s)Parte(s) que reciben: Microsoft Corporation Dirección Interna: _____ Dirección: One Microsoft Way Ciudad: Redmond, Estado: Washington: Código postal: 98052 ¿Se incluyen nombres y direcciones adicionales? ( ) SÍ (X) NO.

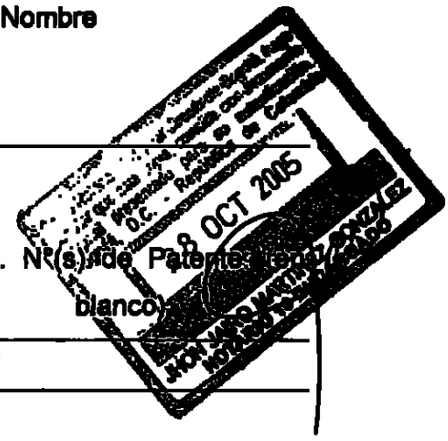
3. Naturaleza de los que consignan:

(X) Cesión ( ) Fusión

( ) Acuerdo de Seguridad ( ) Cambio de Nombre

( ) Otro: _____

Fecha de Ejecución: 30 de septiembre de 2004



4. Número(s) de Solicitud o Patente:

A. Solicitud de Patente N°s: 10/955,942 B. N°(s) de Patente: (en blanco)

¿Se adjuntan números adicionales? ( )SI X NO

5. Nombre y Dirección a quien se le debe enviar la

6. Número total de

9

+13

219

correspondencia relacionada con el documento:

Nombre: Christopher J. Leonard
Dirección: Merchant & Gould P.C.
P.O.Box 2903
Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903

solicitudes y patentes comprometidos: (1)
7. Total Derechos: (37 CFR 3.41)
$40.000 ( ) Anexo
(X) Autorizado para ser cargado a la cuenta de depósito

8. Favor cargar cualquier derecho adicional o acreditar cualquier sobrepago a nuestra cuenta de depósito número 13-2725

NO UTILIZAR ESTE ESPACIO

Declaración y firma: *Según mi conocimiento y creencia, la información anterior es verdadera y correcta y cualquier copia anexa es copia fiel del documento original.* Nombre de la Persona que Firma: Christopher J. Leonard (Firma). Fecha: 15 de noviembre de 2004.

Número total de páginas presentadas, incluyendo cubierta, anexos y el documento: 3

A mano derecha en forma vertical **"CH $40.00 132725 10955942"**

NO DESPRENDA ESTA PORCIÓN

Envíe los documentos a ser registrados con la información requerida en la hoja de cubierta a:

Comisionado de Patentes y Marcas Registradas(Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks)
Box Assignments
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

El reporte público para esta muestra de cubierta se estima para su registro en un promedio de 30 minutos por documento, incluyendo el tiempo para revisar el documento y obtener los datos requeridos y completar y revisar la muestra de cubierta. Enviar sus comentarios sobre este estimativo a la Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Registradas de los Estados Unidos, Office of Information Systems, (Oficina de Sistemas de Información) PK2-1000C , Washington, D.C. 20231, y

Traductora e Intérprete Oficial
Inglés-Español / Español-Inglés,
Según Resolución 0530 del 11 de Junio de 2009
Emitida por el Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho
Nora Jiménez de Adam
CC 52 335 947 BM

Nora Jiménez de Adam 220

a la Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (Oficina de Administración y Presupuesto, Proyecto de Reducción de Trámites) (0651.0011), Washington, D.C. 20503.

(En el centro) **N° de Cliente: 27488 Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Registradas**

700131178 **PATENTE**

CARRETE: 015376 PANTALLA: 0309

TERCERA PÁGINA:

Arriba: 15 nov-2004 03:02PM DE: MERCHANT & GOULD +4049545099-A: -875; P:002/003 F-036

EN LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

Autoría del Invento...Andrew M. Himberger, Tracey M. Gauthier, Aaron M. Butcher, Jensen M. Harris, Jesse Clay Satterfield.

Parte Solicitante...Microsoft Corporation

Expediente del Abogado N° 60001.0411USU1

Expediente de Microsoft N° 309412.1

Título...INTERFASE DE USUARIO MEJORADA PARA DESPLEGAR GALERIA DE OPCIONES DE FORMATO APLICABLES A OBJETO SELECCIONADO



CESIÓN DE LA PATENTE

PARTES DE LA CESIÓN

Cedente (s):

Andrew M Himberger
19113 244th. AvenueNE
Woodinville, Washington 98077

Jensen M. Harris
6016 108th. Avenue NE
Kirkland, Washington 98033

Traductora e Intérprete Oficial
Inglés-Español / Español-Inglés,
Según Resolución 0530 del 11 de Junio de 2002
Emitida por el Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho
Nora Jiménez de Adam
CC 30 335 847 Bta

Nora Jiménez de Adam 221

Tracey M. Gauthier
12808 NE 100th. Street
Kirkland, Washington 98034

Jesse Clay Satterfield
845 Bellevue Place East, Ap 203
Seattle, Washington 98102

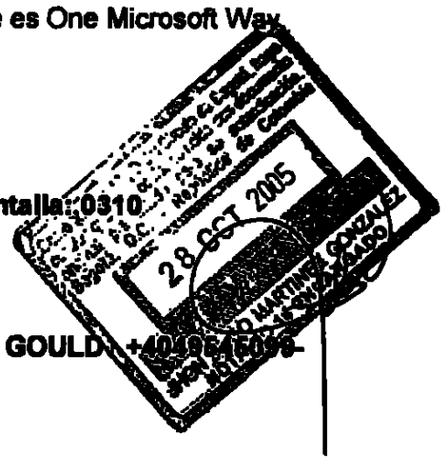
Aaron M. Butcher
15818 Manion Way NE
Dubai, Washington 98019

Cesionario:
Microsoft Corporation
Corporation in the State of Washington
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052

CONVENIO

CONSIDERANDO QUE EL (LOS) CEDENTE (S) (mencionados anteriormente) son el (los) creador (es) de un invento llamado "INTERFASE DE USUARIO MEJORADA PARA DESPLEGAR UNA GALERIA DE OPCIONES DE FORMATO APLICABLES A UN OBJETO SELECCIONADO" de acuerdo con lo descrito y reivindicado en la especificación que hace parte de la solicitud para patentes de Estados Unidos arriba indicados;

CONSIDERANDO, que Microsoft Corporation (en adelante el CESIONARIO), una corporación del estado de Washington, cuya sede es One Microsoft Way Redmond, Washington

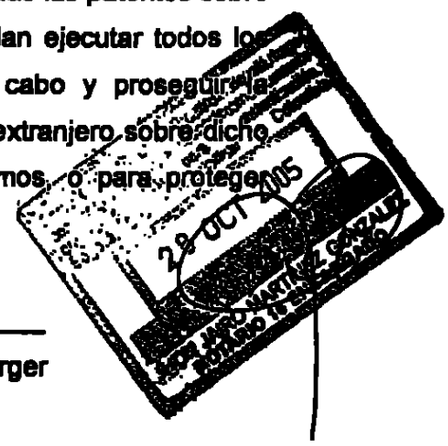


PATENTE
Carrete: 015378; Pantalla: 0310

98052, intenta adquirir la totalidad de los derechos, títulos e intereses en el

98052, intenta adquirir la totalidad de los derechos, títulos e intereses en el invento y por éste y en o por cualquier patente que pueda serle otorgado en los Estados Unidos y en cualquiera y todos los países extranjeros;

AHORA, POR LO TANTO, a cambio de contraprestaciones onerosas, el recibo de las cuales se reconocen en este documento, los CEDENTES por el presente venden, ceden y transfieren al CESIONARIO la totalidad de los derechos, títulos e intereses en y por dicho invento, solicitud y cualesquiera y todas las patentes que puedan ser otorgadas sobre el mismo en los Estados Unidos de América y sus posesiones territoriales, así como en todos y cualesquiera países extranjeros, y en todos y cualesquiera divisiones, re-emisiones y extensiones de la misma, incluyendo el derecho a registrar solicitudes en el extranjero directamente a nombre del CESIONARIO y a reclamar derechos prioritarios derivados de dicha solicitud en los Estados Unidos, a los cuales tienen derecho dichas solicitudes extranjeras en virtud de convenios internacionales, tratados u otras maneras; dicho invento, solicitud, y todas las patentes sobre el mismo serán conservados y en posesión del CESIONARIO y sus sucesores y apoderados, para su uso y beneficio y el de sus sucesores y apoderados, tan completa y totalmente como si fuesen conservados y en posesión de los CEDENTES, si esta cesión, transferencia o venta no se hubiera realizado. Los CEDENTES por el presente autorizan y solicitan al Comisionado de Patentes y Marcas Registradas emitir todas las patentes sobre dicho invento al CESIONARIO. Los CEDENTES acuerdan ejecutar todos los instrumentos y documentos requeridos para llevar a cabo y proseguir la solicitud de las patentes en los Estados Unidos y en el extranjero sobre dicho invento para fines de litigios relacionados con los mismos, o para proteger dicho título sobre el invento o patentes.



9/30/04 (Firma)
Fecha Andrew M. Himberger

09/30/2004 (Firma)
Fecha Tracey M. Gauthier

9/30/04 (Firma)
Fecha Aaron M. Butcher

9/30/04 (Firma)
Fecha Jensen M. Harris

9/30/04 (En blanco)
Fecha Jesse Clay Satterfield

REGISTRADO: 11/15/2004 Página 2 **PATENTE**
Carrete: 015376; Pantalla: 0311

CONTRAPORTADA: LOGO DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE ESTADOS UNIDOS – OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS

CERTIFICO QUE ESTA ES UNA TRADUCCION FIEL DEL INGLES AL ESPAÑOL DE UN DOCUMENTO QUE HE TENIDO A LA VISTA; QUE SOY TRADUCTORA E INTERPRETE OFICIAL ACREDITADA POR RESOLUCIONES 0035 Y 530 DE LA UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA Y DEL MINISTERIO DE LA JUSTICIA RESPECTIVAMENTE, Y QUE ESTOY REGISTRADA ANTE EL MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DE COLOMBIA

Bogotá, 14 de octubre de 2005

NORA JIMÉNEZ DE ADAM
C.C. 20.335.247

Traductora e Intérprete Oficial
Inglés-Español / Español-Inglés
Según Resolución 0530 del 11 de Junio de 2008
Emitida por el Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho
Nora Jiménez de Adam
C.C. 20 335 247



224

APOSTILLE

(Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961)

1. Country: *United States of America*

This public document

2. has been signed by L. Edelen

3. acting in the capacity of Certifying Officer

4. bears the seal/stamp of U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Certified

5. at Washington, D.C.

6. the nineteenth of July, 2005

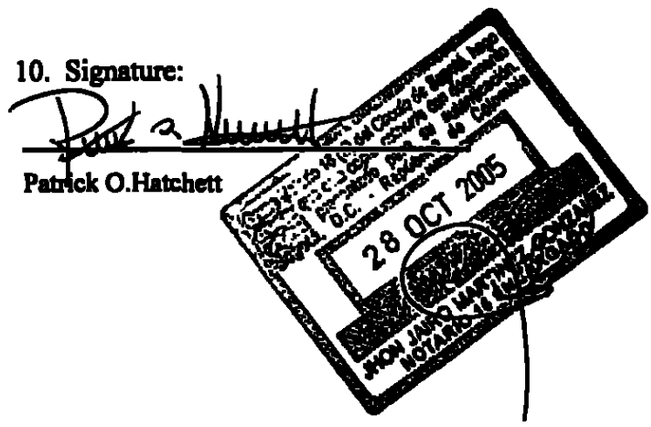
7. by *Assistant Authentication Officer, United States Department of State*

8. No. 05025657-5

9. Seal/Stamp:

10. Signature:

Patrick O.Hatchett



225

A 1343630

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

July 14, 2005

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT ANNEXED IS A TRUE COPY FROM THE RECORDS OF THIS OFFICE OF A DOCUMENT RECORDED ON November 15, 2004.

By Authority of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property
and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

L. Edelen

L. EDELEN
Certifying Officer

226

PTO-1595
(RF)
(Rev. 6/31-0011 (exp. 4/94)
OMB No. 0651-0011 (exp. 4/94)

RECORDATION FORM COVER SHEET
PATENTS ONLY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Patent and Trademark Office

To the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks: Please record the attached original documents or copy thereof.

1. Name of conveying party(ies):

Andrew M. Hindmarsh, Tracey M. Gauthier, Aaron M. Butcher, Jeanne M. Harris, Jesse Clay Satterfield

Additional name(s) of conveying party(ies) attached? ☐ Yes ☒ No

2. Name and address of receiving party(ies):

Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, Washington 98052

Additional name(s) & address(es) attached? ☐ Yes ☒ No

3. Nature of conveyance:

☒ Assignment
☐ Security Agreement
☐ Other:
☐ Merger
☐ Change of Name

Execution Date: September 30, 2004

4. Application number(s) or patent number(s):

If this document is being filed together with a new application, the execution date of the application is:

A. Patent Application No.(s)

10/955,942

B. Patent No.(s)

Additional numbers attached? ☐ Yes ☒ No

5. Name and address of party to whom correspondence concerning document should be mailed:

Name: Christopher J. Leonard, Esq.
Address: Merchant & Gould P.C.
P.O. Box 2903
Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903

6. Total number of applications and patents involved: 1

7. Total fee (37 CFR 3.41): 940.00

☐ Enclosed
☒ Authorized to be charged to deposit account

8. Please charge any additional fees or credit any overpayments to our Deposit account number: 13-2725

DO NOT USE THIS SPACE

9. Statement and signature:

To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing information is true and correct and any attached copy is a true copy of the original document.

Christopher J. Leonard
Name of Person Signing

Signature

Nov. 15, 2004
Date

Total number of pages including cover sheet, attachments, and documents: 3

Do not detach this portion

Mail documents to be recorded with required cover sheet information to:
Mail Stop Assignment Recordation Services
Director - U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Public burden reporting for this sample cover sheet is estimated to average about 30 minutes per document to be recorded, including time for reviewing the document and getting the data needed, and completing and reviewing the sample cover sheet. Send comments regarding this burden estimate to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Office of Information Systems, PK2-1000C, Washington, D.C. 20231, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0651-0011), Washington, D.C. 20503.

27488

700131178

227

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Inventorship..... Andrew M. Himberger, Tracey M. Gauthier, Aaron M. Butcher, Jensen M. Harris, Jesse Clay Satterfield
Applicant.....Microsoft Corporation
Attorney's Docket No. 60001.0411USU1
Microsoft Docket No. 309412.1
Title: AN IMPROVED USER INTERFACE FOR DISPLAYING A GALLERY OF FORMATTING OPTIONS APPLICABLE TO A SELECTED OBJECT

PATENT ASSIGNMENT

PARTIES TO THE ASSIGNMENT

Assignors:
Andrew M. Himberger
19113 244th Avenue NE
Woodinville, Washington 98077

Jensen M. Harris
6016 108th Avenue NE
Kirkland, Washington 98033

Tracey M. Gauthier
12808 NE 100th Street
Kirkland, Washington 98033

Jesse Clay Satterfield
845 Bellevue Place East, Apt. 203
Seattle, Washington 98102

Aaron M. Butcher
15818 Manion Way NE
Duvall, Washington 98019

Assignee:
Microsoft Corporation
Corporation in the State of Washington
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, Washington 98052

AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, ASSIGNOR(S) (listed above) are inventor(s) of an invention entitled "AN IMPROVED USER INTERFACE FOR DISPLAYING A GALLERY OF FORMATTING OPTIONS APPLICABLE TO A SELECTED OBJECT," as described and claimed in the specification forming part of an application for United States letters patent referenced above;

WHEREAS, Microsoft Corporation (hereinafter referred to as ASSIGNEE), a corporation of the State of Washington having a place of business at One Microsoft Way, Redmond, Washington

MAG Docket No. 60001.0411USU1
Microsoft Docket No. 309412.1

98052, is desirous of acquiring the entire right, title and interest in and to the invention and in and to any letters patent that may be granted therefor in the United States and in any and all foreign countries;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exchange for good and valuable consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, ASSIGNOR(S) hereby sell, assign and transfer unto ASSIGNEE, the entire right, title and interest in and to said invention, said application and any and all letters patent which may be granted for said invention in the United States of America and its territorial possessions and in any and all foreign countries, and in any and all divisions, reissues and continuations thereof, including the right to file foreign applications directly in the name of ASSIGNEE and to claim priority rights deriving from said United States application to which said foreign applications are entitled by virtue of international convention, treaty or otherwise, said invention, application and all letters patent on said invention to be held and enjoyed by ASSIGNEE and its successors and assigns for their use and benefit and of their successors and assigns as fully and entirely as the same would have been held and enjoyed by ASSIGNOR(S) had this assignment, transfer and sale not been made. ASSIGNOR(S) hereby authorize and request the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks to issue all letters patent on said invention to ASSIGNEE. ASSIGNOR(S) agree to execute all instruments and documents required for the making and prosecution of applications for United States and foreign letters patent on said invention, for litigation regarding said letters patent, or for the purpose of protecting title to said invention or letters patent therefor.

9/30/04
Date

Andrew M. Hinsberger

9/30/2004
Date

Tracey M. Gauthier

9/30/04
Date

Aaron M. Butcher

9/30/04
Date

Jessica M. Harris

9/30/04
Date

Jesse Clay Satterfield

28 OCT 2005

229

PTO 1241441

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

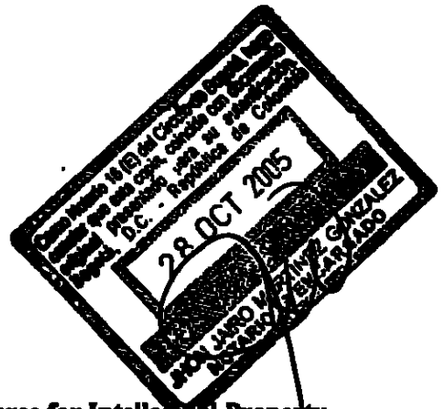
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

July 12, 2005

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT ANNEXED HERETO IS A TRUE COPY FROM THE RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE OF THOSE PAPERS OF THE BELOW IDENTIFIED PATENT APPLICATION THAT MET THE REQUIREMENTS TO BE GRANTED A FILING DATE UNDER 35 USC 111.

APPLICATION NUMBER: ***10/955,942***
FILING DATE: ***September 30, 2004***



By Authority of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property
and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

H. L. Jackson

H. L. JACKSON
Certifying Officer

15392 U.S. PTO

230

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

2228 U.S. PTO 10/955942 093004

Applicant:	Andrew M. Himberger, Tracey M. Gauthier, Aaron M. Butcher, Jensen M. Harris, Jesse Clay Satterfield
Docket:	60001.0411USU1/MS309412.1
Title:	An Improved User Interface for Displaying a Gallery of Formatting Options Applicable to a Selected Object

CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 CFR 1.10
'Express Mail' mailing label number: EV508655812US
Date of Deposit: September 30, 2004
I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service 'Express Mail Post Office To Addressee' service under 37 CFR 1.10 and is addressed to Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

By: _____
Name: Christopher J. Leonard

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

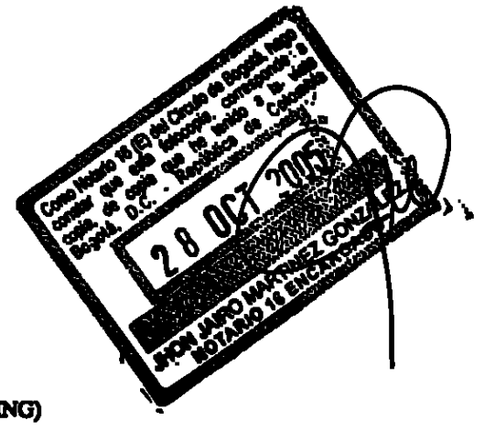
We are transmitting herewith the attached:

- ☒ Transmittal sheet, in duplicate, containing Certificate under 37 CFR 1.10.
- ☒ Utility Patent Application: Spec. 29 pgs; 45 claims; Abstract 1 pgs.
- ☒ 12 sheets of formal drawings
- ☒ An unsigned Combined Declaration and Power of Attorney
- ☒ Application Data Sheet, 5 pages.
- ☒ Return postcard
- ☒ PAYMENT OF THE FILING FEE IS BEING DEFERRED

By: _____
Name: Christopher J. Leonard
Reg. No.: 41,940
Initials: CJLeonard

MERCHANT & GOULD P.C.
P.O. Box 2903, Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903
(612) 332-5300

27488
PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE



(PTO TRANSMITTAL - NEW FILING)

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2005

231

M&G No. 60001.0411USU1/MS 309412.01

AN IMPROVED USER INTERFACE FOR DISPLAYING A GALLERY OF FORMATTING OPTIONS APPLICABLE TO A SELECTED OBJECT

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

The present application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/601,815, Attorney Matter No. 60001.0407USP1, Applicant Matter No. 309417.1, filed August 16, 2004, entitled "Improved User Interfaces for Computer Software Applications."

Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to software application user interfaces. More particularly, the present invention relates to an improved user interface for displaying a gallery of images illustrating different formatting options applicable to a selected object.

Background of the Invention

With the advent of the computer age, computer and software users have grown accustomed to user-friendly software applications that help them write, calculate, organize, prepare presentations, send and receive electronic mail, make music, and the like. For example, modern electronic word processing applications allow users to prepare a variety of useful documents. Modern spreadsheet applications allow users to enter, manipulate, and organize data. Modern electronic slide presentation applications allow users to create a variety of slide presentations containing text, pictures, data or other useful objects.

To assist users to locate and utilize functionality of a given software application, a user interface containing a plurality of generic functionality controls is typically provided along an upper, lower or side edge of a displayed workspace in which the user may enter, copy, manipulate and format text or data. Such functionality controls often

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

include selectable buttons with such names as "file," "edit," "view," "insert," "format," and the like. Typically, selection of one of these top-level functionality buttons, for example "format," causes a drop-down menu to be deployed to expose one or more selectable functionality controls associated with the top-level functionality, for example "font" under a top-level functionality of "format."

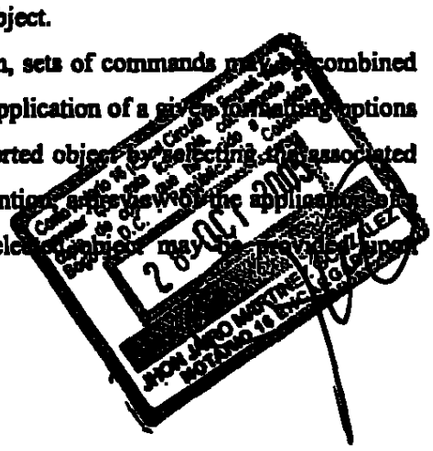
Modern software applications allow users to apply a seemingly infinite number of formatting options combinations to a given document or object. For example, a text document may have many fonts, text sizes, heading formats, display/print settings, and the like. For another example, a picture object may be shaded, rotated, colored, resized, cropped, stylized, and the like. A typical user often has difficulty visualizing possible formatting options combinations, and even if the user can visualize an interesting and desirable formatting options combination, the user may lack the skill to select appropriate individual formatting options to create the desired format.

Accordingly, there is a need in the art for an improved user interface for displaying a gallery of images showing different formatting options combinations that may be applied to a selected object which when selected by a user cause the automatic application of a selected formatting options combination to a selected object. It is with respect to these and other considerations that the present invention has been made.

Summary of the Invention

Embodiments of the present invention solve the above and other problems by providing an improved user interface for displaying a gallery of images showing different formatting options combinations that may be applied to a selected object which when selected by a user may cause the automatic application of an associated formatting options combination to the selected object.

According to one aspect of the invention, sets of commands may be combined and may be associated with each image so that application of a given formatting options combination may be made to a selected or inserted object by selecting the associated image. According to another aspect of the invention, a preview of the application of a given formatting options combination to a selected object may be provided upon



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2005

52

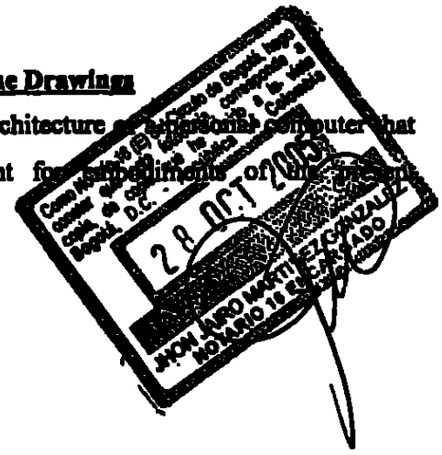
mouse-over or other focus on an image illustrating formatting according to the given formatting options combination. According to this aspect, once the focus or mouse-over is ceased, the formatting of the selected object returns to the original state.

According to another aspect of the invention, methods and systems provide a user interface in which is displayed a gallery of formatting controls where each formatting control illustrates a distinct formatting options combination that may be applied to a selected object. Upon receiving an indication of the selection of an object for formatting via a software application, the user interface is provided containing one or more formatting controls. A visual representation of the selected object for each of the one or more formatting controls is illustrated showing how the selected object will be formatted if the formatting attributes associated with each of the one or more formatting controls are applied to the selected object. Upon receiving an indication of a selection of one of the one or more formatting controls, formatting attributes associated with the selected formatting control are automatically applied to the selected object. According to another aspect, upon receiving an indication of focusing on a given one of the one or more formatting controls, the one or more formatting attributes associated with the focused-on formatting control may be dynamically applied to the selected object to show how the selected object will be formatted if the one or more formatting attributes associated with the focused-on formatting control are applied to the selected object.

These and other features and advantages, which characterize the present invention, will be apparent from a reading of the following detailed description and a review of the associated drawings. It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory only and are not restrictive of the invention as claimed.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the architecture of a conventional computer that provides an illustrative operating environment for embodiments of the present invention.



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2005

Fig. 2 is an illustration of a computer screen display showing a ribbon-shaped user interface for displaying task-based top-level functionality tabs and for displaying a plurality of functionalities available under a selected top-level functionality tab.

Fig. 3 illustrates a computer screen display showing a ribbon-shaped user interface for providing a gallery of images illustrating the application of one or more formatting options combinations to a selected object.

Fig. 4 illustrates a computer screen display showing a ribbon-shaped user interface for providing a gallery of images showing the application of one or more formatting options combinations to a selected object.

Fig. 5 illustrates a computer screen display showing a drop-down gallery of images showing the application of one or more formatting options combinations to a selected object.

Fig. 6 is a computer screen display illustrating components of a drop-down gallery of images showing the application of one or more formatting options combinations to a selected object.

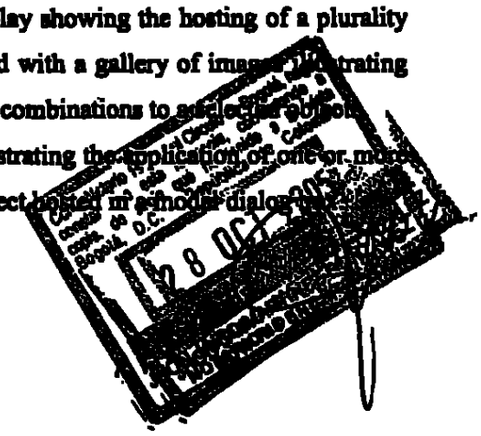
Fig. 7 illustrates the components of an expanded drop-down gallery of images illustrating the application of one or more formatting options combinations to a selected object.

Fig. 8 illustrates a computer screen display of a drop-down menu of images illustrating application of one or more formatting options combinations to a selected object.

Fig. 9 is a computer screen display illustrating components of a drop-down menu of images illustrating application of one or more formatting options combinations to a selected object.

Fig. 10 illustrates a computer screen display showing the hosting of a plurality of formatting types where each type is associated with a gallery of images illustrating the application of one or more formatting options combinations to a selected object.

Fig. 11 illustrates a gallery of images illustrating the application of one or more formatting options combinations to a selected object hosted in a modal dialog box.



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2005

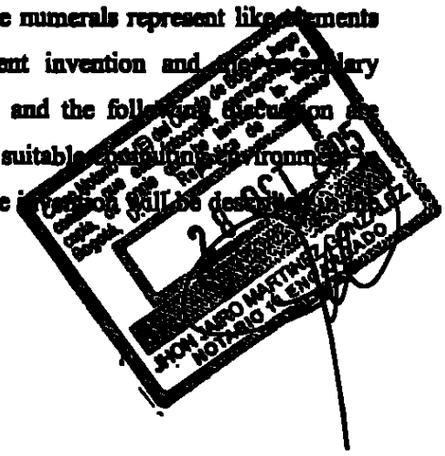
Fig. 12 is a computer screen display illustrating a drop-down menu of a plurality of images where each image illustrates the application of a given formatting options combination to a selected object.

Detailed Description

As briefly described above, embodiments of the present invention are directed to an improved user interface for displaying a gallery of images showing different formatting options combinations that may be applied to a selected object. According to embodiments of the present invention, all commands necessary for applying a given formatting options combination as represented by a displayed image may be executed by selecting the image. Selecting a displayed image from the gallery of images causes the formatting options combination to be automatically applied to the selected object. According to other embodiments of the present invention, focusing on or mousing-over a displayed image may cause a dynamic application of the formatting options combination associated with the focused-on image to a selected object to show a user how the selected object will be displayed if the formatting options combination associated with the focused-on image is actually selected for application to the selected object.

In the following detailed description, references are made to the accompanying drawings that form a part hereof, and in which are shown by way of illustrations specific embodiments or examples. These embodiments may be combined, other embodiments may be utilized, and structural changes may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the present invention. The following detailed description is therefore not to be taken in a limiting sense and the scope of the present invention is defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.

Referring now to the drawings, in which like numerals represent like elements through the several figures, aspects of the present invention and [illegible] operating environment will be described. Fig. 1 and the following discussion are intended to provide a brief, general description of a suitable [illegible] which the invention may be implemented. While the [illegible]



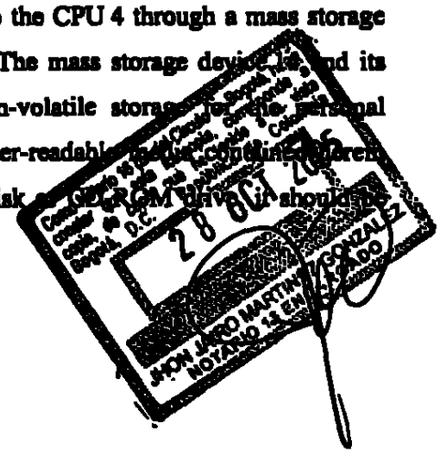
Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2005

general context of program modules that execute in conjunction with an application program that runs on an operating system on a personal computer, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention may also be implemented in combination with other program modules.

Generally, program modules include routines, programs, components, data structures, and other types of structures that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types. Moreover, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention may be practiced with other computer system configurations, including hand-held devices, multiprocessor systems, microprocessor-based or programmable consumer electronics, minicomputers, mainframe computers, and the like. The invention may also be practiced in distributed computing environments where tasks are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network. In a distributed computing environment, program modules may be located in both local and remote memory storage devices.

Turning now to Fig. 1, an illustrative computer architecture for a personal computer 2 for practicing the various embodiments of the invention will be described. The computer architecture shown in Fig. 1 illustrates a conventional personal computer, including a central processing unit 4 ("CPU"), a system memory 6, including a random access memory 8 ("RAM") and a read-only memory ("ROM") 10, and a system bus 12 that couples the memory to the CPU 4. A basic input/output system containing the basic routines that help to transfer information between elements within the computer, such as during startup, is stored in the ROM 10. The personal computer 2 further includes a mass storage device 14 for storing an operating system 16, application programs, such as the application program 105, and data.

The mass storage device 14 is connected to the CPU 4 through a mass storage controller (not shown) connected to the bus 12. The mass storage device 14 and its associated computer-readable media, provide non-volatile storage for the personal computer 2. Although the description of computer-readable media contained herein refers to a mass storage device, such as a hard disk or CD-ROM drive, it should be



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

237

appreciated by those skilled in the art that computer-readable media can be any available media that can be accessed by the personal computer 2.

By way of example, and not limitation, computer-readable media may comprise computer storage media and communication media. Computer storage media includes volatile and non-volatile, removable and non-removable media implemented in any method or technology for storage of information such as computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules or other data. Computer storage media includes, but is not limited to, RAM, ROM, EPROM, EEPROM, flash memory or other solid state memory technology, CD-ROM, DVD, or other optical storage, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other medium which can be used to store the desired information and which can be accessed by the computer.

According to various embodiments of the invention, the personal computer 2 may operate in a networked environment using logical connections to remote computers through a TCP/IP network 18, such as the Internet. The personal computer 2 may connect to the TCP/IP network 18 through a network interface unit 20 connected to the bus 12. It should be appreciated that the network interface unit 20 may also be utilized to connect to other types of networks and remote computer systems. The personal computer 2 may also include an input/output controller 22 for receiving and processing input from a number of devices, including a keyboard or mouse (not shown). Similarly, an input/output controller 22 may provide output to a display screen, a printer, or other type of output device.

As mentioned briefly above, a number of program modules and data files may be stored in the mass storage device 14 and RAM 8 of the personal computer 2, including an operating system 16 suitable for controlling the operation of a networked personal computer, such as the WINDOWS operating systems from Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Washington. The mass storage device 14 and RAM 8 may also store one or more application programs. In particular, the mass storage device 14 and RAM 8 may store an application program 105 for providing a variety of functionalities to a user. For instance, the application program 105 may comprise

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

3-7

types of programs such as a word processing application, a spreadsheet application, a desktop publishing application, and the like. According to an embodiment of the present invention, the application program 105 comprises a multiple functionality software application for providing word processing functionality, slide presentation functionality, spreadsheet functionality, database functionality and the like. Some of the individual program modules that may comprise the multiple functionality application 105 include a word processing application 125, a slide presentation application 135, a spreadsheet application 140 and a database application 145. For purposes of illustration, the applications 125, 135, 140, 145 are shown as separate modules in Fig. 1, but, as should be understood, each of these applications may be modules of the multiple functionality application 105. An example of such a multiple functionality application 105 is OFFICE manufactured by Microsoft Corporation. Other software applications illustrated in Fig. 1 include an electronic mail application 130.

Fig. 2 is an illustration of a computer screen display showing a ribbon-shaped user interface for displaying task-based top-level functionality tabs and for displaying a plurality of functionalities available under a selected top-level functionality tab. As briefly described above, the improved user interface of the present invention includes a ribbon-shaped user interface for displaying selectable controls associated with task-based functionality available under a given software application, such as the software application 105 illustrated in Fig. 1. A first section 210 of the user interface 200 includes generic selectable controls for functionality not associated with a particular task, such as word processing versus spreadsheet data analysis. For example, the section 210 includes selectable controls for general file commands such as "file open," "file save" and "print." According to one embodiment of the present invention, the selectable controls included in the first section 210 are controls that may be utilized by a variety of software applications comprising a multiple functionality application 105. That is, the selectable controls included in the first section 210 may be controls that are generally found and used across a number of different software applications.

28 OCT 2005

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

Selectable controls included in the first section 210 may be utilized for all such applications comprising such a multiple functionality application, but other selectable controls presented in the user interface 200 described below, may be tailored to particular tasks which may be performed by particular software applications comprising the multiple functionality application. On the other hand, it should be appreciated that the user interface 200 described herein may be utilized for a single software application such as a word processing application 125, a slide presentation application 135, a spreadsheet application 140, a database application 145, or any other software application which may utilize a user interface for allowing users to apply functionality of the associated application.

Referring still to Fig. 2, adjacent to the first section 210 of the user interface 200 is a task-based tab section. The tab section includes selectable tabs associated with task-based functionality provided by a given software application. For purposes of example, the task-based tabs illustrated in Fig. 2 are associated with tasks that may be performed using a word processing application 125. For example, a "Writing" tab 215 is associated with functionality that may be utilized for performing writing tasks. An "Insert" tab 220 is associated with functionality associated with performing insert operations or tasks. A "Page Layout" tab 230 is associated with functionality provided by the associated application for performing or editing page layout attributes of a given document.

As should be appreciated, many other task-based tabs or selectable controls may be added to the tab section of the user interface for calling functionality associated with other tasks. For example, task tabs may be added for text effects, document styles, review and comment, and the like. And, as described above, the user interface 200 may be utilized for a variety of different software applications. For example, if the user interface 200 is utilized for a slide presentation application, tabs contained in the tab section may include such tabs as "Create Slides," "Insert," "Format," "Drawing," "Effects," and the like associated with a variety of tasks that may be performed by a slide presentation application. Similarly, tabs that may be utilized in the tab section of the user interface 200 for a spreadsheet application 140 may include such tabs as "Data,"

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

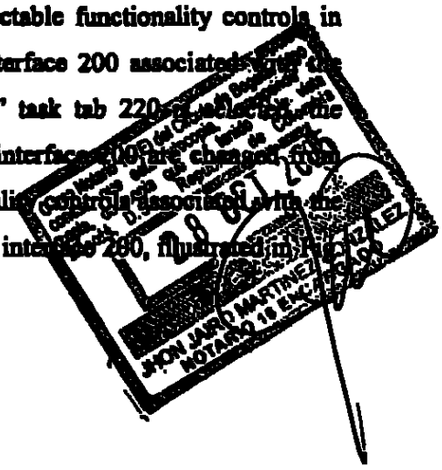
59

240

or "Data Entry," "Lists," "Pivot Tables," "Analysis," "Formulas," "Pages and Printing," and the like associated with tasks that may be performed using a spreadsheet application.

Immediately beneath the generic controls section 210 and the task-based tab section is a selectable functionality control section for displaying selectable functionality controls associated with a selected tab 215, 220, 230 from the task-based tab section. According to embodiments of the present invention, when a particular tab, such as the "Writing" tab 215 is selected, selectable functionality available from the associated software application for performing the selected task, for example a writing task, is displayed in logical groupings. For example, referring to Fig. 2, a first logical grouping 240 is displayed under a heading "Clipboard." According to embodiments of the present invention, the clipboard section 240 includes selectable functionality controls logically grouped together and associated with clipboard actions underneath the general task of writing. For example, the clipboard section 240 may include such selectable controls as a cut control, a copy control, a paste control, a select all control, etc. Adjacent to the clipboard section 240, a second logical grouping 250 is presented under the heading "Formatting."

Selectable controls presented in the "Formatting" section 250 may include such selectable controls as text justification, text type, font size, line spacing, boldface, italics, underline, etc. Accordingly, functionalities associated with formatting operations are logically grouped together underneath the overall task of "Writing." A third logical grouping 260 is presented under the heading "Writing Tools." The writing tools section 260 includes such writing tools as find/replace, autocorrect, etc. According to embodiments of the present invention, upon selection of a different task-based tab from the tab section, a different set of selectable functionality controls in different logical groupings is presented in the user interface 200 associated with the selected task-based tab. For example, if the "Insert" task tab 220 is selected, the selectable functionality controls presented in the user interface 200 are changed from those illustrated in Fig. 2 to include selectable functionality controls associated with the insert task. For detailed information regarding the user interface 200, illustrated in Fig.



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2005

24\

2,. see United States Patent Application, Attorney Matter No. 60001.0410USU1, Applicant Matter No. 309411.01, entitled "Command User Interface for Displaying Selectable Software Functionality Controls," which is incorporated herein by reference as if fully set out herein.

Fig. 3 illustrates the user interface 200 utilized in accordance with a slide presentation application 135. According to the example user interface 200 illustrated in Fig. 3, the "Page Layout" tab 230 is selected for displaying one or more logical groupings of selectable functionality controls for applying functionality to a selected object or document under a page layout task. In accordance with embodiments of the present invention, selection of the "Page Layout" tab 230 causes the presentation of a number of images 310, 320 representative of formatting options combinations that may be applied to the selected document. That is, a gallery of images is presented to the user where each image represents the way in which the selected document or object will be formatted if the formatting options combination illustrated by a given image is applied to the selected document or object.

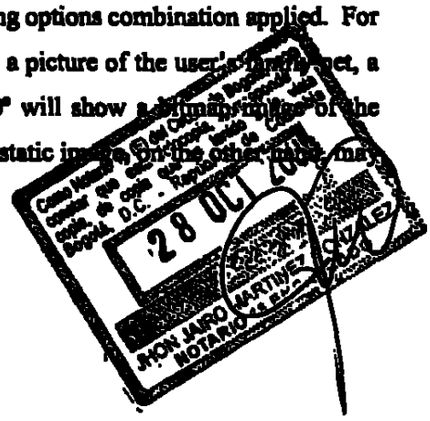
As described above, a gallery of images such as those illustrated and described herein may be launched for use by selecting a task-based tab, for example the "Page Layout" tab described above. Alternatively, a gallery of images may be launched for use by selecting an object in a document. According to another embodiment, a gallery of images described herein may be launched in response to inserting an object into a document. For example, if a table object is inserted into a document, a gallery of images showing formatting options combinations that may be applied to table objects may be automatically launched to provide a user with a number of potential formatting options that may be automatically applied to the table object as described herein. In addition, a gallery of images as described herein may apply to an implied selection, for example a whole document, slide, spreadsheet and the like, as opposed to a specific selection, for example a particular area of a document, slide, spreadsheet or object or to a specific object contained therein.

According to embodiments of the present invention, all commands necessary for applying a given formatting options combination to a selected document or object are

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2008

executed by selecting the associated displayed image from the user interface 200. That is, if the user sees an image in the gallery of images in the user interface 200 that is representative of formatting options the user desires to have applied to a selected document or object, the user may select the desired image, and the formatting options combination is automatically applied to the selected document or object. For example, if the user is preparing a slide using a slide presentation application, or if the user is typing a letter or memorandum using a word processing application, the user may select the "Page Layout" tab 230 to display a gallery of images showing potential page layout formatting options. If the user sees a particular image in the gallery of images that prescribes a page layout of "all text centered," for example, the user may select that image, and all required commands necessary for formatting the user's document accordingly are executed on the selected document. Thus, the user is not required to search one or more formatting menus for commands necessary for formatting the document or object. The functionality according to the present invention is particularly helpful when formatting a desired document or object requires a complex series of formatting commands in order to create the desired formatting.

According to embodiments of the present invention, the images comprising the gallery of images, described herein, may be static images illustrating an example of how an object formatted according to a selected image will be displayed. Alternatively, the gallery of images may be comprised of one or more dynamically produced images showing how the actual selected object or document will be displayed upon selection of a given image. For example, a static representation may show a generic image, such as a generic picture, rotated, shaded, or otherwise formatted according to a set of options, which, if selected, will apply to a selected object. On the other hand, a dynamic image may be in the form of a bitmap generated and displayed of the actual object selected by the user from the user's document with the formatting options combination applied. For example, if a picture image in a user's document is a picture of the user's family pet, a dynamic image showing rotation of the picture 90° will show a dynamic image of the user's actual family pet shown in a 90° rotation. A static image, on the other hand, may

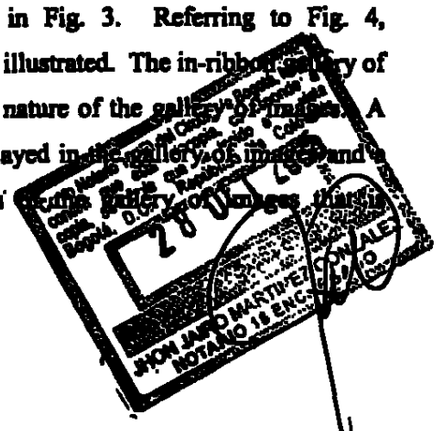


Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

show a canned picture image such as a landscape image or clipart image rotated according to the formatting options associated with the image.

The illustrations and descriptions provided below, with respect to Figs. 4 through 10, show application of embodiments of the present invention with respect to picture objects. As should be understood by those skilled in the art, the illustrations provided with respect to Figs. 4 through 10 are for purposes of example only and do not limit application of embodiments of the present invention with respect to other types of formatting options combinations. That is, formatting options combinations may be illustrated for any type of formatting options that may be applied to selected documents or objects. For example, formatting options combinations may be illustrated in a gallery of images for text formatting options, including fonts, text justification, text size, text coloring, and the like. Likewise, formatting options combinations may be illustrated in a gallery of images for various desktop publishing documents, including advertisement flyers, news articles, business documents, and the like. Indeed, any formatting options combination applicable to any document or object may be illustrated in an image in a gallery of images, and all commands necessary for applying the formatting options combination to a document or document object may be "rolled up" and executed by selection of the formatting options combination image. Moreover, the images presented in a gallery of images may include information about formatting options combinations associated with given images. For example, a given image may include text descriptions. That is, a gallery of images may include one or more individual text descriptions that describes one or more formatting options combinations that may be applied to a selected or inserted object.

According to embodiments of the present invention, the gallery of images may be presented as an "in-ribbon" gallery of images disposed horizontally within the ribbon-shaped user interface 200, as illustrated in Fig. 3. Referring to Fig. 4, components of an "in-ribbon" gallery of images are illustrated. The in-ribbon gallery of images includes a title bar 410 for identifying the nature of the gallery of images. A gallery title 420 identifies the type of images displayed in the gallery of images and a gallery filter 430 identifies one or more subsets of the gallery of images that is

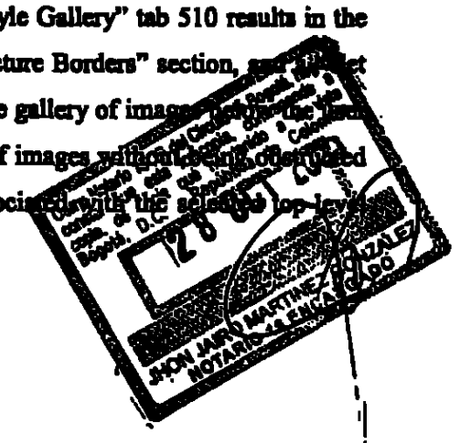


Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

displayed to the user. For example, the gallery filter 430 may describe the images displayed to the user as all images, most used images, my images, and the like. A large thumbnail preview 460 is illustrated in Fig. 4 for allowing the user to focus on a given image without applying the formatting options combination of the image to a selected object or document so that the user may see a preview of attributes of the image. The scroll buttons 470 may be utilized in the "in-ribbon" gallery of images where more images are available than may be displayed in the user interface 200 based on available space. Accordingly, the scroll buttons 470 allow the user to scroll through all available images before selecting a particular image. The current selection 450 shows a highlighted image representative of the formatting options combination that is presently applied to the selected object or document.

According to an embodiment of the invention, an expanded "in-ribbon" gallery of images may be displayed upon selection of a control such as the "Resizing Button" illustrated in Fig. 4. Selection of the "Resizing Button" may expand the gallery of images for displaying additional images. Upon expansion of the gallery, it may be displayed such that the gallery extends down and out of the user interface 200 to make room for additional selectable controls (images) similar to the expanded gallery illustrated in Fig. 7 (described below).

As shown in Fig. 5, a "drop-down" gallery of images is illustrated. According to a drop-down gallery of images, the gallery of images is not displayed within the ribbon-shaped user interface 500, but the gallery of images is displayed horizontally below the user interface 500. According to embodiments of the present invention, a drop-down gallery of images may be utilized when selection of a given task-based tab, such as the "Style Gallery" tab 510, results in the presentation of multiple types of formatting options combinations that may be applied to the selected document or object. For example, referring to Fig. 5, selection of the "Style Gallery" tab 510 results in the presentation of a "Picture Styles" section 505, a "Picture Borders" section, and a "Select More Styles" section. Advantageously, display of the gallery of images [illegible] the user interface 500 allows the user to browse the gallery of images without being obstructed from viewing other potential selectable controls associated with the selected top-level

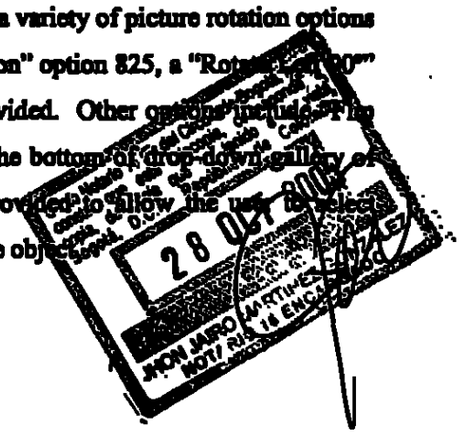


Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2005

task-based tabs 510, 515, 520. As illustrated in Fig. 6, the drop-down version of the gallery of images is similar to the in-ribbon gallery of images but for its display beneath the user interface 200, 500.

Referring now to Fig. 7, an expanded drop-down gallery of images may be displayed where multiple types of images responsive to the selected gallery of images may be displayed in a single drop-down gallery of images. For example, the drop-down gallery of images illustrated in Fig. 7 shows a "Most Frequently Used" gallery of images 730, a "My Favorites" gallery of images 740, and an "Other Picture Styles" gallery of images 750.

Referring now to Fig. 8, a visual picker gallery of images is displayed. A visual picker gallery of images drops down from the ribbon-shaped user interface 500. The visual picker gallery of images may be used as described above to "roll up" a common set of formatting commands or options and to provide a visual, easy-to understand representation of common formatting options that may be otherwise difficult to select by a given user. The visual picker gallery of images is similar to the "in-ribbon" and "drop-down" gallery of images described above in that the images may be static images or the images may be live images that may be dynamically altered based on user input and based on the actual selected object to which the images apply. After selection of a task-based tab 510, 515, 520, the plurality of selectable functionality controls 810 are displayed in the user interface 500. For example, as illustrated in Fig 8, a "Rotate Picture" control, a "Picture Borders" control and a "Get More Styles" control are displayed in the user interface 500. If the user has an embedded picture object in a selected document and the user desires to rotate the selected picture object, the user may select the "Rotate Picture" control 810 to launch the visual picker gallery of images 820. As shown in the drop-down gallery of images, a variety of picture rotation options are provided to the user. For example, a "No Rotation" option 825, a "Rotate 90°" option 830, and a "Rotate 180°" option 840 are provided. Other options include "Flip Vertically" and "Flip Horizontally." As shown at the bottom of drop-down gallery of images 820, a "More Rotate Options" button is provided to allow the user to select additional images for application to a selected picture object.



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

As described herein, each image is associated with a set of formatting options and commands such that selection of any of the images causes the associated formatting options and commands to automatically be executed on the selected object. For example, if the user desires to rotate the selected object 180° from its present orientation, the user may select the "Rotate 180°" image 840 to automatically cause the selected object to be rotated 180°. Advantageously, because the gallery of images provides a visual representation of the result of applying a set of formatting options to the selected object, the user knows in advance the effect of applying the associated formatting options combination to the selected object or document. Accordingly, the user is not required to search through a variety of formatting options menus to determine the effect of different formatting options combinations on a selected object by trial and error.

Referring to Fig. 9, components of the visual picker gallery of images are illustrated. The "Rotate Picture" control 810 illustrates a selectable functionality control displayed in the user interface 500 upon selection of a given task-based tab. The images 930, 940, 950, 960 illustrate static or dynamic representations of application of a given set of formatting options to a selected object. The descriptive text 910, 920 provides descriptive information to the user regarding the nature of the formatting options combination applied to the illustrated image. As described above, the "More Rotate Options" button 970 is illustrative of a button that may be disposed in the drop-down gallery of images for selecting additional potential formatting options combinations not displayed with the initial display of images.

Referring to Fig. 10, selection of a given task-based tab 510, 515, 520 may cause a presentation of multiple galleries of images hosted in a single selectable functionality control section 1010. For example, the selectable functionality control section 1010 includes three individual galleries hosted under a section headed "Picture Effects." If the user desires to first apply formatting options combinations associated with one of the hosted galleries, the user may select the hosted gallery to cause a drop-down gallery of images, as illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, to be displayed beneath the user interface 500. The user may then select to have formatting options combinations

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2008

provided thereby to a selected object or document. If the user next decides to apply formatting options combinations associated with one of the other hosted galleries, for example the "Shading" Gallery, the user may select the "Shading Gallery" to display a drop-down gallery of images showing different formatting options combinations associated with shading a selected object or document.

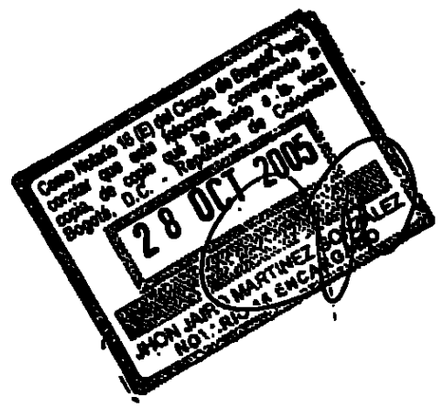
Referring now to Fig. 11, according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention, a gallery of images may be hosted in a modal or modeless dialog 1110 that may be displayed on the user's computer display screen over a document or object. As shown in Fig. 11, a plurality of images 1120, 1130 may be displayed in the gallery of images hosted in the dialog to allow a user to select a given image for application to a selected document or object, as described herein. The image 1140 is illustrative of a larger preview image for showing application of a given formatting options combination to a selected document or object. Additionally, a drop-down gallery of images, as described above with reference to Fig. 5, may be displayed under or adjacent to or otherwise in response to a selection of a given image or control in the dialog. For example, a given image contained in the dialog 1110 may be representative of a number of formatting options combinations that may be applied to a document or object. Selection of such an image may cause the display of a drop-down menu hosting a one or more images representing application of the available formatting options combinations.

Fig. 12 illustrates the presentation of a drop-down gallery of images 1200 that is dropped beneath a user interface 200 utilized by a word processing application 125. As illustrated in Fig. 12, "Page Layout" task-based tab 230 is selected so that one or more selectable functionality controls groupings are displayed in the user interface 200 for applying functionality to a selected document or object in association with a page layout task. Under the selectable functionalities control section headed "Header & Footer," a "Templates" control 1208 is provided. Selection of the templates control 1208 causes a drop-down gallery of images 1200 to be displayed to present to the user one or more images showing application of selected formatting options combinations to a document. If the user determines that one of the formatting options images is desirable, the user may select the desired image, and all formatting options commands necessary for

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

applying the desired formatting options combination to the selected document or object are executed.

As described herein, an improved user interface for displaying a gallery of images showing application of different formatting options combinations applicable to a selected object or document is provided. It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications or variations may be made in the present invention without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention. Other embodiments of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from consideration of the specification and practice of the invention disclosed herein.



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

WE CLAIM:

1. A method for providing a gallery of formatting options in an improved user interface, comprising:

providing a gallery of formatting controls, whereby each of one or more formatting controls contained in the gallery of formatting controls is associated with one or more formatting attributes that may be applied to an object;

displaying in the user interface a visual representation of an object of a same type as the object for each of the one or more formatting controls illustrating how the object will be formatted if the formatting attributes associated with each of the one or more formatting controls are applied to the object;

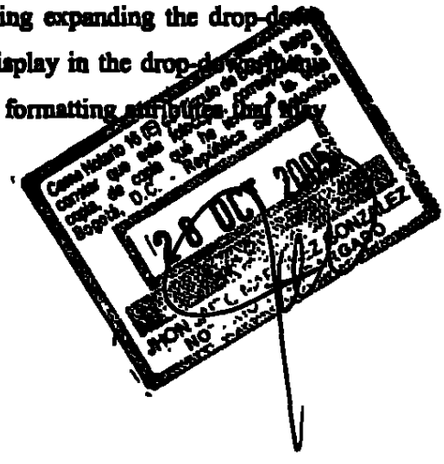
receiving an indication of a selection of one of the one or more formatting controls; and

automatically applying the one or more formatting attributes associated with the selected formatting control to the object.

2. The method of Claim 1, whereby providing a gallery of formatting controls includes providing the gallery of formatting controls within the user interface.

3. The method of Claim 1, whereby providing the gallery of formatting controls includes providing the gallery of formatting controls in a drop-down menu displayed underneath the user interface.

4. The method of Claim 3, further comprising expanding the drop-down menu containing the gallery of formatting controls to display in the drop-down menu additional formatting controls associated with additional formatting attributes that may be applied to the selected object.



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

5. The method of Claim 1, whereby providing the gallery of formatting controls includes providing the gallery of formatting controls in a dialog displayed in a software application workspace.

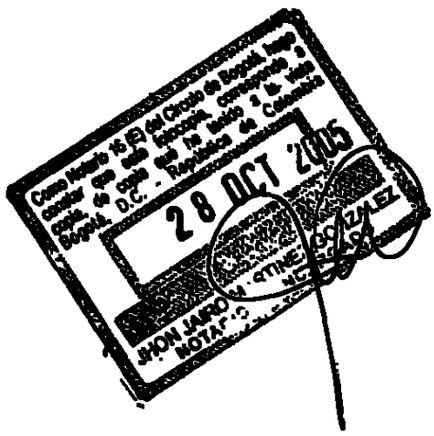
6. The method of Claim 5, further comprising providing an additional gallery of formatting controls in a drop-down menu displayed in response to a selection of a given formatting control from the dialog.

7. The method of Claim 1, whereby providing a gallery of formatting controls includes providing in the user interface a plurality of gallery controls for selecting one of a plurality of galleries of formatting controls, whereby each of the plurality of galleries of formatting controls contains one or more formatting controls associated with one or more formatting attributes that may be applied to the selected object.

8. The method of Claim 7, further comprising receiving a selection of one of the plurality of gallery controls; and

displaying one or more formatting controls contained in a gallery of formatting controls associated with the selected gallery control.

9. The method of Claim 8, further comprising displaying the one or more formatting controls contained in a gallery of formatting controls associated with the selected gallery control in a drop-down menu of formatting controls.



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

10. The method of Claim 1, further comprising:

receiving an indication of focusing on a given one of the one or more formatting controls; and

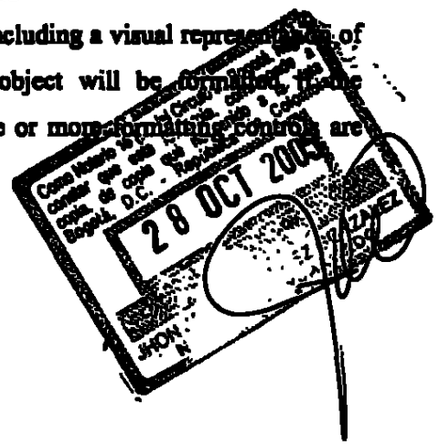
in response to receiving a focusing indication on a given one of the one or more formatting controls, dynamically applying formatting attributes associated with the focused on formatting control to the selected object to show how the selected object will be formatted if the one or more formatting attributes associated with the focused on formatting control are applied to the selected object.

11. The method of Claim 10, upon receiving an indication of cessation of focusing on the given one of the one or more formatting controls, reversing the dynamic application of the one or more formatting attributes associated with the focused-on formatting control to the selected object such that the selected object is formatted according to formatting attributes applied to the selected object before dynamically applying the formatting attributes associated with the focused-on formatting control.

12. An improved user interface for providing a gallery of formatting options in an improved user interface, comprising:

one or more tabs disposed in an upper row of the user interface, each of said one or more tabs identifying a task that may be performed on a selected object, whereby one or more of said one or more tabs being operative upon selection to cause a display of a gallery of formatting controls, whereby each of one or more formatting controls contained in the gallery of formatting controls is associated with one or more formatting attributes that may be applied to the selected object; and

each of the one or more formatting controls including a visual representation of the selected object illustrating how the selected object will be formatted if the formatting attributes associated with each of the one or more formatting controls are applied to the selected object.



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

13. The user interface of Claim 12, wherein said gallery of formatting controls is disposed within the user interface.

14. The user interface of Claim 12, wherein said gallery of formatting controls is disposed in a drop-down menu displayed underneath the user interface.

15. The user interface of Claim 12, wherein said gallery of formatting controls is disposed in an expandable drop-down menu containing additional formatting controls associated with additional formatting attributes that may be applied to the selected object.

16. The user interface of Claim 12, wherein said gallery of formatting controls is disposed within a dialog displayed in a software application workspace.

17. A computer readable medium containing computer executable instructions which when executed by a computer perform a method for providing a gallery of formatting options in an improved user interface, comprising:

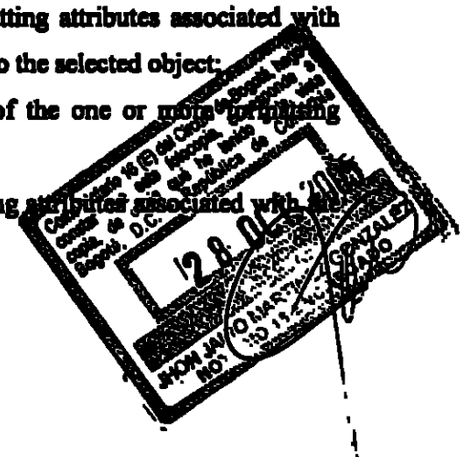
receiving an indication of selection of an object for formatting via a software application;

providing a gallery of formatting controls, whereby each of one or more formatting controls contained in the gallery of formatting controls is associated with one or more formatting attributes that may be applied to the selected object;

displaying in the user interface a visual representation of an object of a same type as the selected object for each of the one or more formatting controls illustrating how the selected object will be formatted if the formatting attributes associated with each of the one or more formatting controls are applied to the selected object;

receiving an indication of a selection of one of the one or more formatting controls; and

automatically applying the one or more formatting attributes associated with the selected formatting control to the selected object.



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

18. The computer readable medium of Claim 17, whereby providing a gallery of formatting controls includes providing the gallery of formatting controls within the user interface.

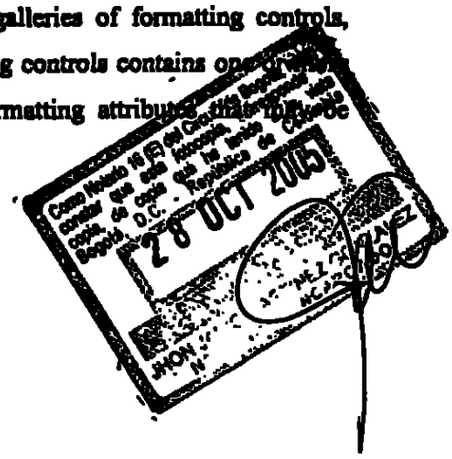
19. The computer readable medium of Claim 17, whereby providing the gallery of formatting controls includes providing the gallery of formatting controls in a drop-down menu displayed underneath the user interface.

20. The computer readable medium of Claim 19, further comprising expanding the drop-down menu containing the gallery of formatting controls to display in the drop-down menu additional formatting controls associated with additional formatting attributes that may be applied to the selected object.

21. The computer readable medium of Claim 17, whereby providing the gallery of formatting controls includes providing the gallery of formatting controls in a dialog displayed in a software application workspace.

22. The computer readable medium of Claim 21, further comprising providing an additional gallery of formatting controls in a drop-down menu displayed in response to a selection of a given formatting control from the dialog.

23. The computer readable medium of Claim 17, whereby providing a gallery of formatting controls includes providing in the user interface a plurality of gallery controls for selecting one of a plurality of galleries of formatting controls, whereby each of the plurality of galleries of formatting controls contains one or more formatting controls associated with one or more formatting attributes that may be applied to the selected object.



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

24. The computer readable medium of Claim 23, further comprising receiving a selection of one of the plurality of gallery controls; and

displaying one or more formatting controls contained in a gallery of formatting controls associated with the selected gallery control.

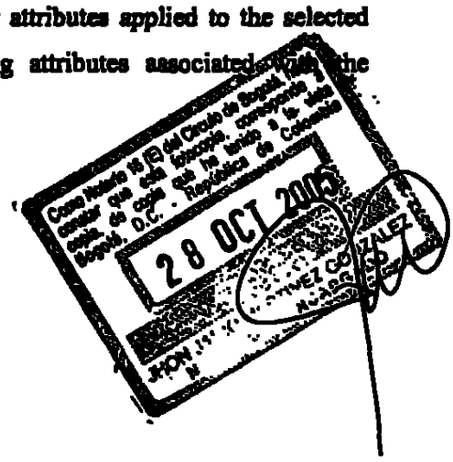
25. The computer readable medium of Claim 24, further comprising displaying the one or more formatting controls contained in a gallery of formatting controls associated with the selected gallery control in a drop-down menu of formatting controls.

26. The computer readable medium of Claim 17, further comprising:

receiving an indication of focusing on a given one of the one or more formatting controls; and

in response to receiving a focusing indication on a given one of the one or more formatting controls, dynamically applying formatting attributes associated with the focused on formatting control to the selected object to show how the selected object will be formatted if the one or more formatting attributes associated with the focused on formatting control are applied to the selected object.

27. The computer readable medium of Claim 26, upon receiving an indication of cessation of focusing on the given one of the one or more formatting controls, reversing the dynamic application of the one or more formatting attributes associated with the focused-on formatting control to the selected object such that the selected object is formatted according to formatting attributes applied to the selected object before dynamically applying the formatting attributes associated with the focused-on formatting control.



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2005

28. A method for providing a gallery of formatting options in an improved user interface, comprising:

providing one or more tabs in the user interface, whereby one or more of said one or more tabs identifies a formatting task that may be performed on a selected object;

providing a gallery of formatting controls associated with a selected formatting task and associated tab, whereby each of the one or more formatting controls contained in the gallery of formatting controls is associated with one or more formatting attributes that may be applied to a selected object; and

displaying on each formatting control a visual representation of the selected object illustrating how the selected object will be formatted if the formatting attributes associated with each of the one or more formatting controls are applied to the selected object.

29. The method of Claim 28, further comprising:

receiving an indication of a selection of one of the one or more formatting controls; and

automatically applying the one or more formatting attributes associated with the selected formatting control to the selected object.

30. The method of Claim 28, whereby providing a gallery of formatting controls includes providing the gallery of formatting controls within the user interface.

31. The method of Claim 28, whereby providing the gallery of formatting controls includes providing the gallery of formatting controls in a drop-down menu displayed underneath the user interface.



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

32. The method of Claim 31, further comprising expanding the drop-down menu containing the gallery of formatting controls to display in the drop-down menu additional formatting controls associated with additional formatting attributes that may be applied to the selected object.

33. The method of Claim 28, whereby providing the gallery of formatting controls includes providing the gallery of formatting controls in a dialog displayed in a software application workspace.

34. The method of Claim 28, whereby providing a gallery of formatting controls includes providing in the user interface a plurality of gallery controls for selecting one of a plurality of galleries of formatting controls, whereby each of the plurality of galleries of formatting controls contains one or more formatting controls associated with one or more formatting attributes that may be applied to the selected object.

35. The method of Claim 34, further comprising:

receiving a selection of one of the plurality of gallery controls; and

displaying one or more formatting controls contained in a gallery of formatting controls associated with the selected gallery control.

36. The method of Claim 35, further comprising displaying the one or more formatting controls contained in a gallery of formatting controls associated with the selected gallery control in a drop-down menu of formatting controls.



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2008

37. A computer readable medium containing computer executable instructions which when executed by a computer perform a method for providing a gallery of formatting options in an improved user interface, comprising:

providing one or more tabs in the user interface, whereby one or more of said one or more tabs identifies a formatting task that may be performed on a selected object;

providing a gallery of formatting controls associated with a selected formatting task and associated tab, whereby each of the one or more formatting controls contained in the gallery of formatting controls is associated with one or more formatting attributes that may be applied to a selected object; and

displaying on each formatting control a visual representation of the selected object illustrating how the selected object will be formatted if the formatting attributes associated with each of the one or more formatting controls are applied to the selected object.

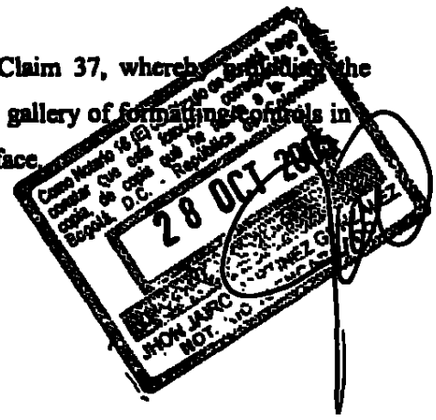
38. The computer readable medium of Claim 37, further comprising:

receiving an indication of a selection of one of the one or more formatting controls; and

automatically applying the one or more formatting attributes associated with the selected formatting control to the selected object.

39. The computer readable medium of Claim 37, whereby providing a gallery of formatting controls includes providing the gallery of formatting controls within the user interface.

40. The computer readable medium of Claim 37, whereby providing the gallery of formatting controls includes providing the gallery of formatting controls in drop-down menu displayed underneath the user interface.



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

41. The computer readable medium of Claim 40, further comprising expanding the drop-down menu containing the gallery of formatting controls to display in the drop-down menu additional formatting controls associated with additional formatting attributes that may be applied to the selected object.

42. The computer readable medium of Claim 37, whereby providing the gallery of formatting controls includes providing the gallery of formatting controls in a dialog displayed in a software application workspace.

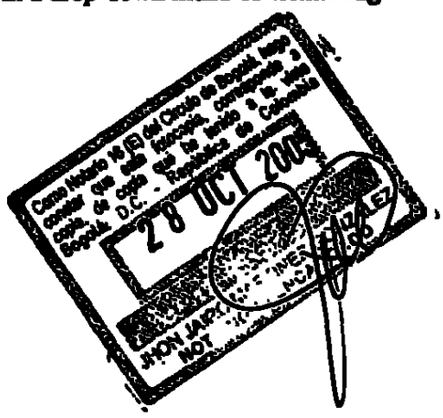
43. The computer readable medium of Claim 37, whereby providing a gallery of formatting controls includes providing in the user interface a plurality of gallery controls for selecting one of a plurality of galleries of formatting controls, whereby each of the plurality of galleries of formatting controls contains one or more formatting controls associated with one or more formatting attributes that may be applied to the selected object.

44. The computer readable medium of Claim 43, further comprising:

receiving a selection of one of the plurality of gallery controls; and

displaying one or more formatting controls contained in a gallery of formatting controls associated with the selected gallery control.

45. The computer readable medium of Claim 44, further comprising displaying the one or more formatting controls contained in a gallery of formatting controls associated with the selected gallery control in a drop-down menu of formatting controls.



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

259

AN IMPROVED USER INTERFACE FOR DISPLAYING A GALLERY OF FORMATTING OPTIONS APPLICABLE TO A SELECTED OBJECT

Abstract

An improved user interface is provided for displaying a gallery of images showing different formatting options combinations that may be applied to a selected object. When a particular image is selected an associated formatting options combination is automatically applied to the selected object.



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2005

260

PATENT APPLICATION

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 60001.0411USU1 MS DOCKET NO. 309412.1

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:
My residence/post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;
I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled: **AN IMPROVED USER INTERFACE FOR DISPLAYING A GALLERY OF FORMATTING OPTIONS APPLICABLE TO A SELECTED OBJECT**
the specification of which is filed herewith unless the following box is checked:

( ) was filed on _____ as US Application Serial No. or PCT International Application Number _____ and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understood the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment(s) referred to above. I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56.

Foreign Application(s) and/or Claim of Foreign Priority

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code Section 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor(s) certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor(s) certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

COUNTRY	APPLICATION	DATE FILED	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119
			YES: NO:
			YES: NO:

POWER OF ATTORNEY:
As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) associated with

Customer No. 27488

to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

Send Correspondence to:	Direct Telephone Calls To:
Christopher J. Leonard, Reg. No. 41,940 Merchant & Gould P.C. P.O. Box 2903 Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903	Christopher J. Leonard 404.954.5100



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

ATTORNEY DOCKET N . 60001.0411USU1 MS DOCKET NO. 309412.1

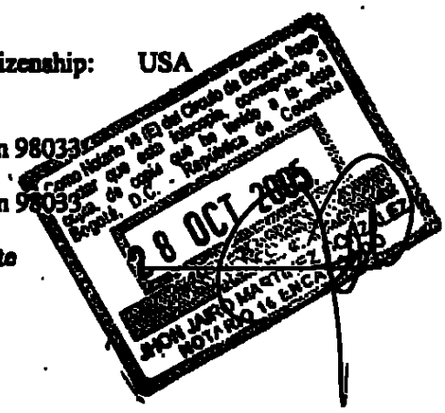
hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements ade on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made ith the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or prisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful lse statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

ull Name of ventor:	Andrew M. Himberger	Citizenship:	USA
esidence:	19113 244th Avenue NE, Woodinville, Washington 98077		
ost Office Address:	19113 244th Avenue NE, Woodinville, Washington 98077		
ventor's Signature	_____	Date	_____

ull Name of ventor:	Tracey M. Gauthier	Citizenship:	USA
esidence:	12808 NE 100th Street, Kirkland, Washington 98033		
ost Office Address:	12808 NE 100th Street, Kirkland, Washington 98033		
ventor's Signature	_____	Date	_____

ull Name of ventor:	Aaron M. Butcher	Citizenship:	USA
esidence:	15818 Manion Way NE, Duvall, Washington 98019		
ost Office Address:	15818 Manion Way NE, Duvall, Washington 98019		
ventor's Signature	_____	Date	_____

ull Name of ventor:	Jensen M. Harris	Citizenship:	USA
esidence:	6016 108th Avenue NE, Kirkland, Washington 98033		
ost Office Address:	6016 108th Avenue NE, Kirkland, Washington 98033		
ventor's Signature	_____	Date	



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

262

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 60001.0411USU1 MS DOCKET NO. 309412.1

ull Name of ventor:	Jesse Clay Satterfield	Citizenship:	USA
esidence:	845 Bellevue Place East, Apt. 203, Seattle, Washington 98102		
ost Office Address:	845 Bellevue Place East, Apt. 203, Seattle, Washington 98102		
ventor's Signature	_____	Date	_____

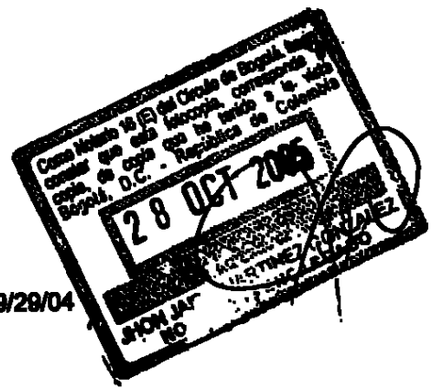


Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2005

Application Data Sheet

Application Information

Application number::	
Filing Date::	09/30/04
Application Type::	Regular
Subject Matter::	Utility
Suggested classification::	
Suggested Group Art Unit::	
CD-ROM or CD-R?::	None
Number of CD disks::	
Number of copies of CDs::	
Sequence submission?::	
Computer Readable Form (CRF)?::	
Number of copies of CRF::	
Title::	An Improved User Interface for Displaying a Gallery of Formatting Options Applicable to a Selected Object
Attorney Docket Number::	60001.0411USU1/MS309412.1
Request for Early Publication?::	NO
Request for Non-Publication?::	NO
Suggested Drawing Figure::	
Total Drawing Sheets::	12
Small Entity?::	NO
Latin name::	
Variety denomination name::	
Petition included?::	NO
Petition Type::	
Licensed US Govt. Agency::	
Contract or Grant Numbers::	



1 Initial 09/29/04

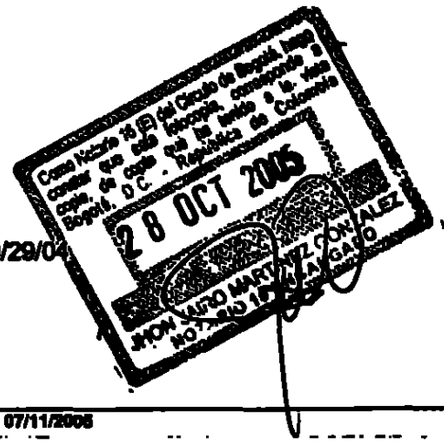
Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

Secrecy Order in Parent Appl.?:: NO

Applicant Information

Applicant Authority Type::	Inventor
Primary Citizenship Country::	USA
Status::	Full Capacity
Given Name::	Andrew
Middle Name::	M.
Family Name::	Himberger
Name Suffix::	
City of Residence::	Woodinville
State or Province of Residence::	Washington
Country of Residence::	USA
Street of mailing address::	19113 244th Avenue NE
City of mailing address::	Woodinville
State or Province of mailing address::	Washington
Country of mailing address::	USA
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address::	98077

Applicant Authority Type::	Inventor
Primary Citizenship Country::	USA
Status::	Full Capacity
Given Name::	Tracey
Middle Name::	M.
Family Name::	Gauthier
Name Suffix::	
City of Residence::	Kirkland
State or Province of Residence::	Washington
Country of Residence::	USA



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

Street of mailing address::	12808 NE 100th Street
City of mailing address::	Kirkland
State or Province of mailing address::	Washington
Country of mailing address::	USA
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address::	98033

Applicant Authority Type::	Inventor
Primary Citizenship Country::	USA
Status::	Full Capacity
Given Name::	Aaron
Middle Name::	M.
Family Name::	Butcher
Name Suffix::	
City of Residence::	Duvall
State or Province of Residence::	Washington
Country of Residence::	USA
Street of mailing address::	15818 Manion Way NE
City of mailing address::	Duvall
State or Province of mailing address::	Washington
Country of mailing address::	USA
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address::	98019

Applicant Authority Type::	Inventor
Primary Citizenship Country::	USA
Status::	Full Capacity
Given Name::	Jensen
Middle Name::	M.
Family Name::	Harris
Name Suffix::	



3 Initial 09/29/04

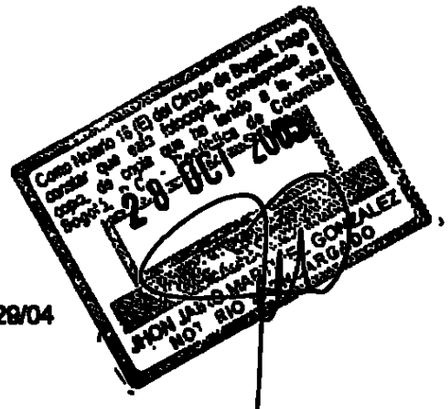
Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

City of Residence::	Kirkland
State or Province of Residence::	Washington
Country of Residence::	USA
Street of mailing address::	6016 108th Avenue NE
City of mailing address::	Kirkland
State or Province of mailing address::	Washington
Country of mailing address::	USA
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address::	98033

Applicant Authority Type::	Inventor
Primary Citizenship Country::	USA
Status::	Full Capacity
Given Name::	Jesse
Middle Name::	Clay
Family Name::	Satterfield
Name Suffix::	
City of Residence::	Seattle
State or Province of Residence::	Washington
Country of Residence::	USA
Street of mailing address::	845 Bellevue Place East Apt. 203
City of mailing address::	Seattle
State or Province of mailing address::	Washington
Country of mailing address::	USA
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address::	98102

C rrespondence Information

Correspondence Customer Number:: 27488



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2005

Representative Information

Representative Customer Number:: 27488

Domestic Priority Information

Application::	Continuity Type::	Parent Application::	Parent Filing Date::
This Application	an application claiming benefit under 35USC119(e)	60/601,815	08/16/04

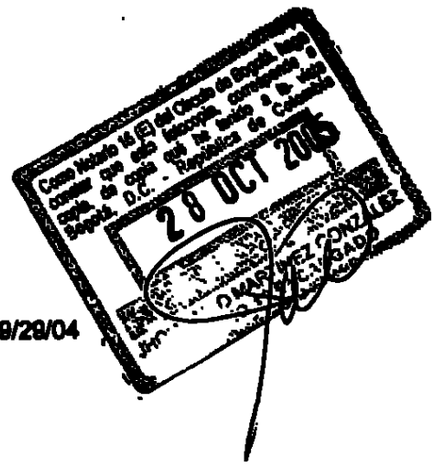
Foreign Priority Information

Country::	Application number::	Filing Date::	Priority Claimed::

Assignee Information

Assignee name:: Microsoft Corporation
Street of mailing address:: One Microsoft Way

City of mailing address:: Redmond
State or Province of mailing address:: Washington
Country of mailing address:: USA
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address:: 98052



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

Image enabled by IBSTM from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2005

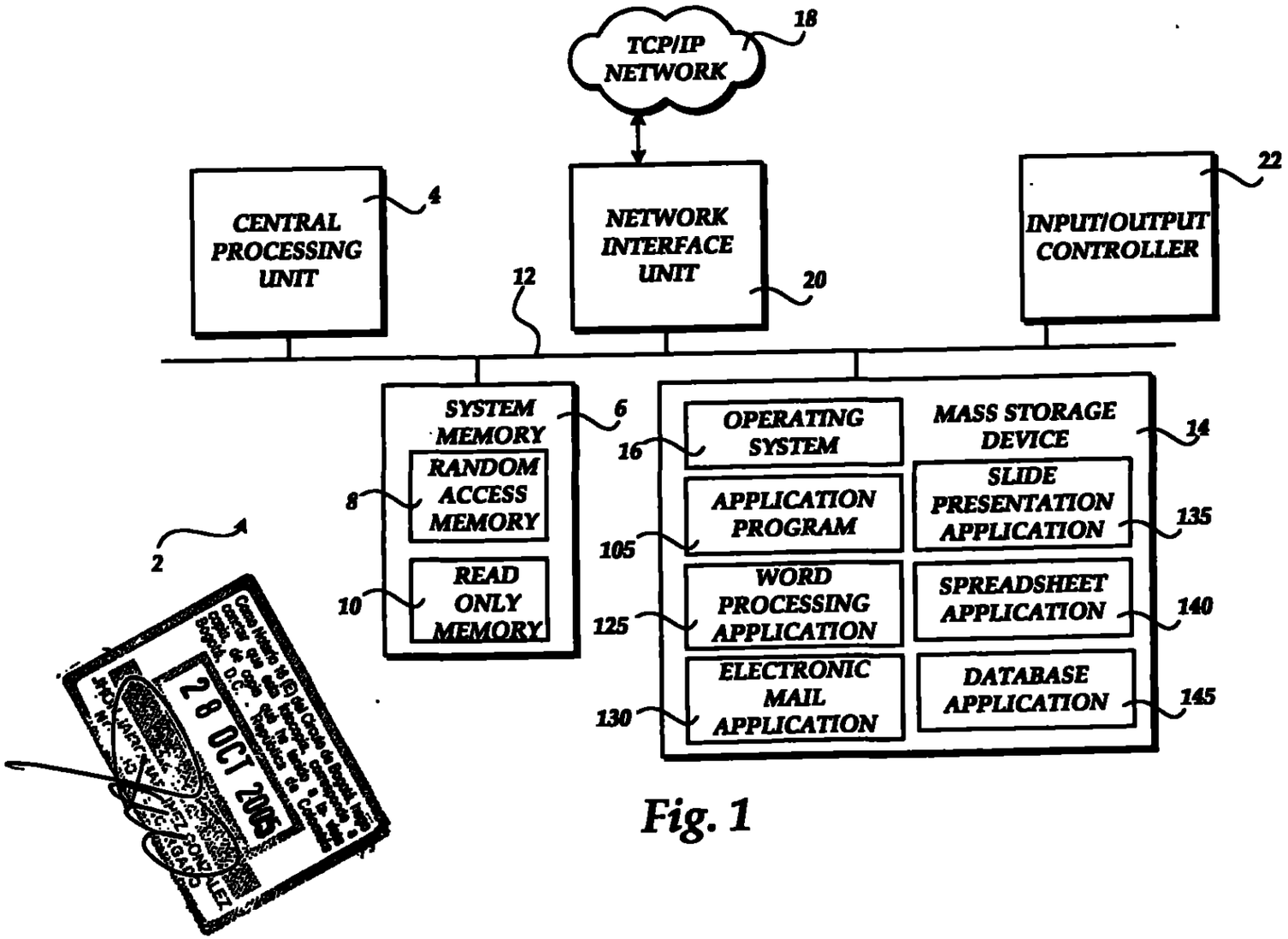
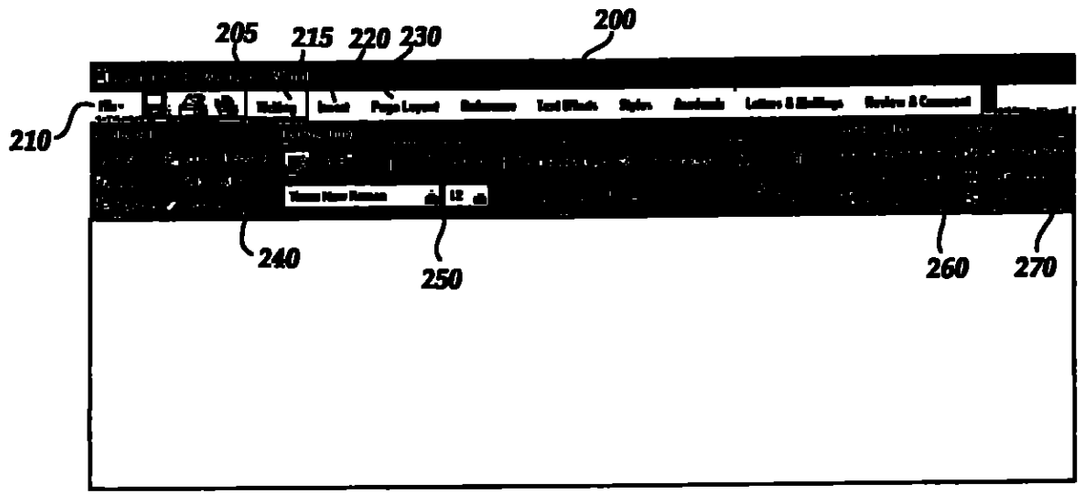


Fig. 1

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2008



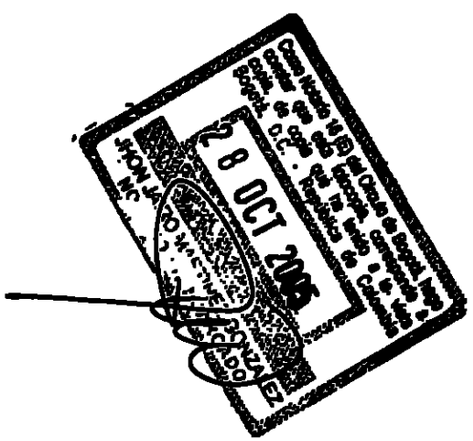
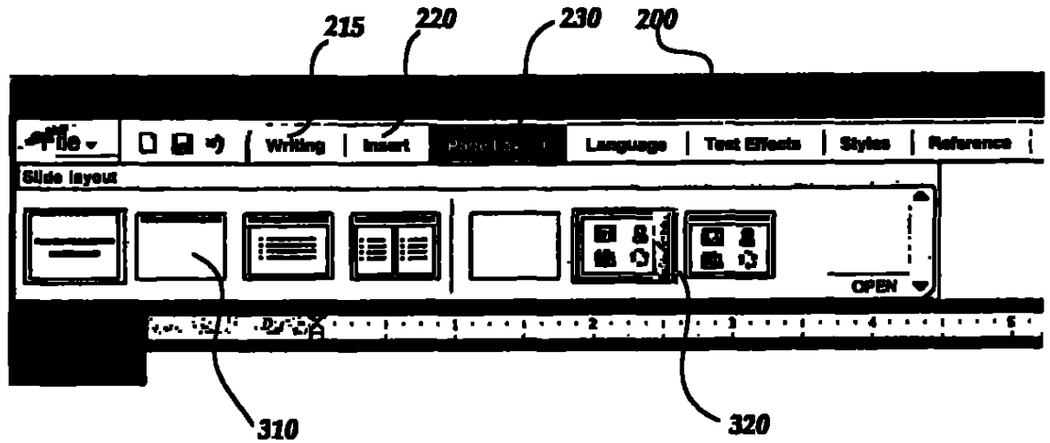


Fig. 2

Copy provided by USPTO from the PIW Image Database on 07/11/2008

270



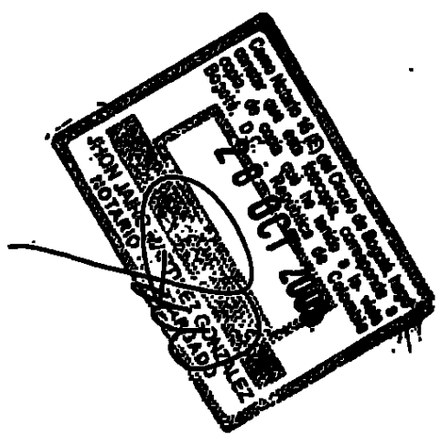


Fig. 3

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

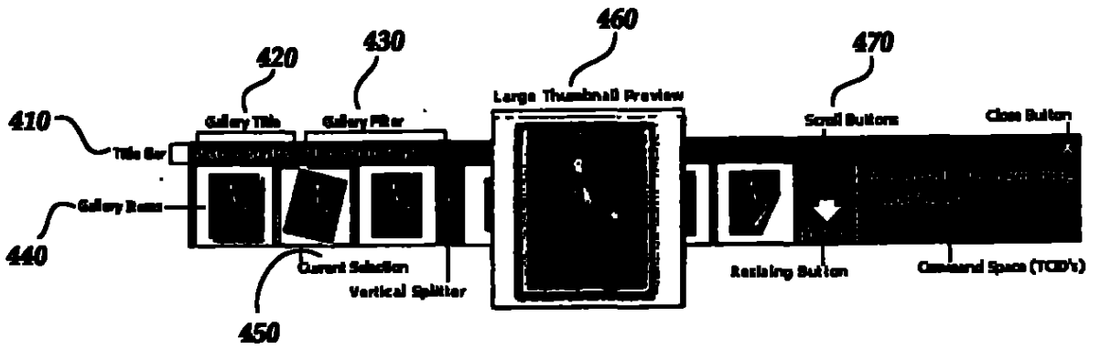
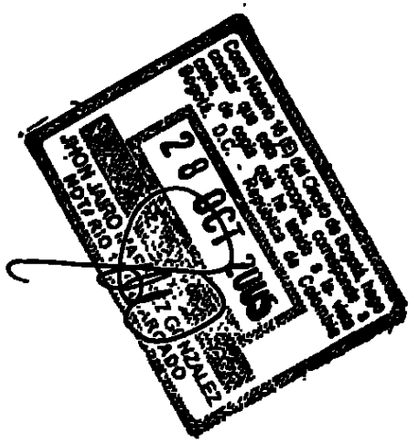
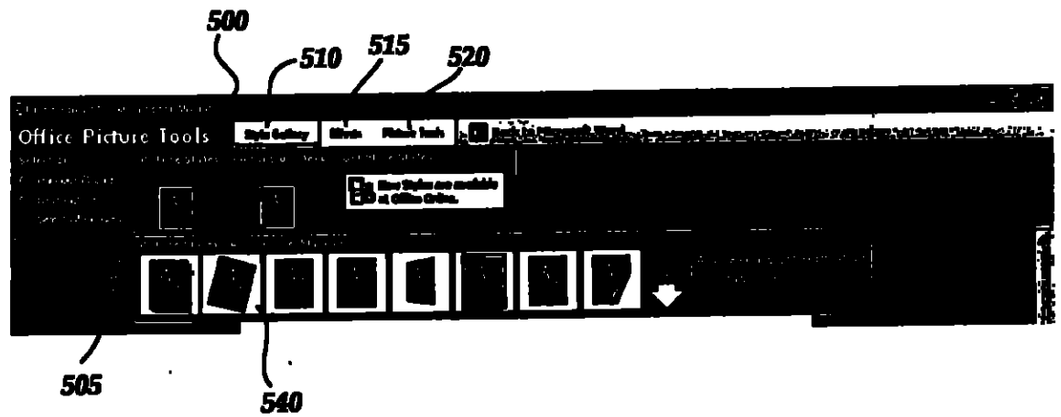


Fig. 4



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006



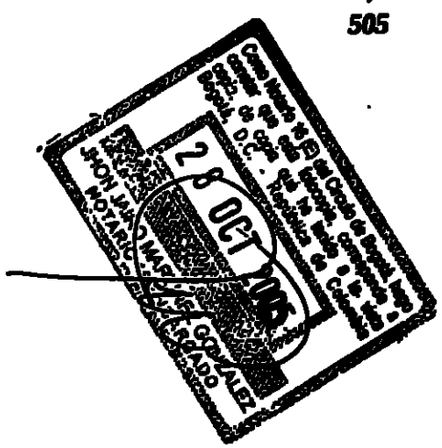


Fig. 5

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2005

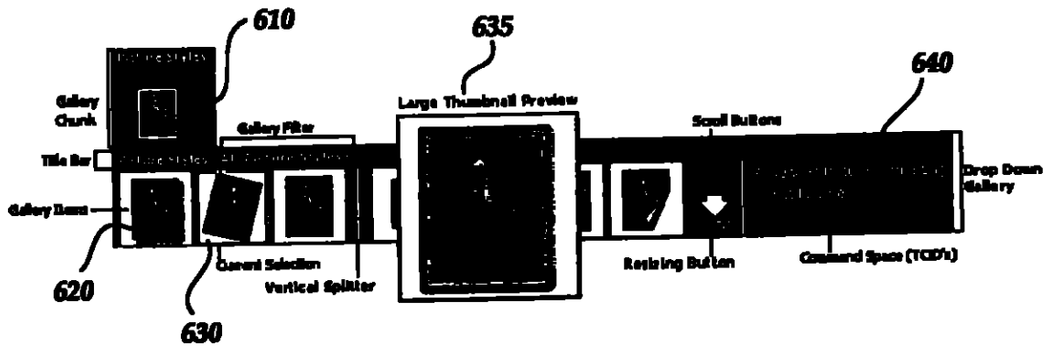
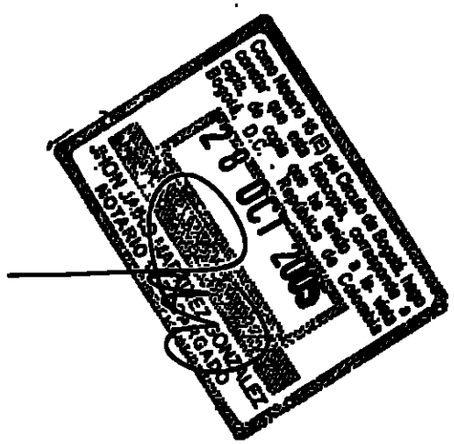


Fig. 6



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2006

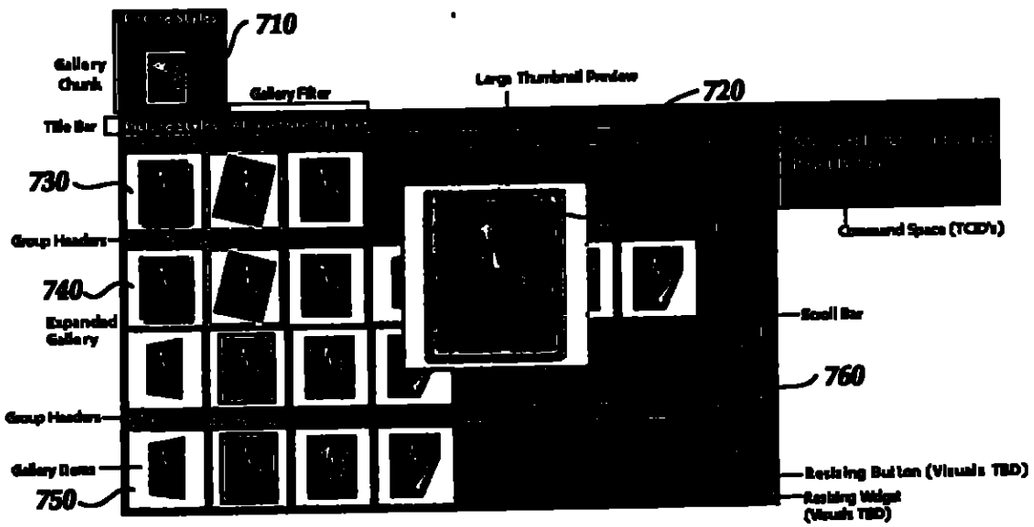
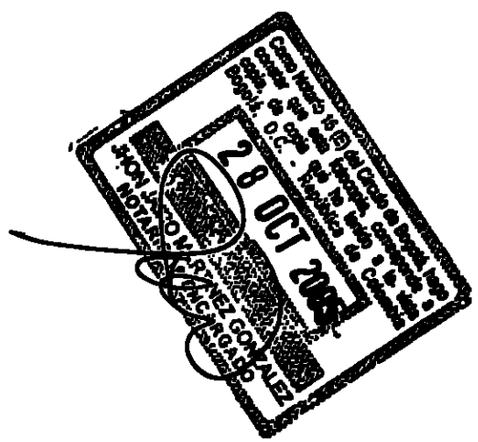
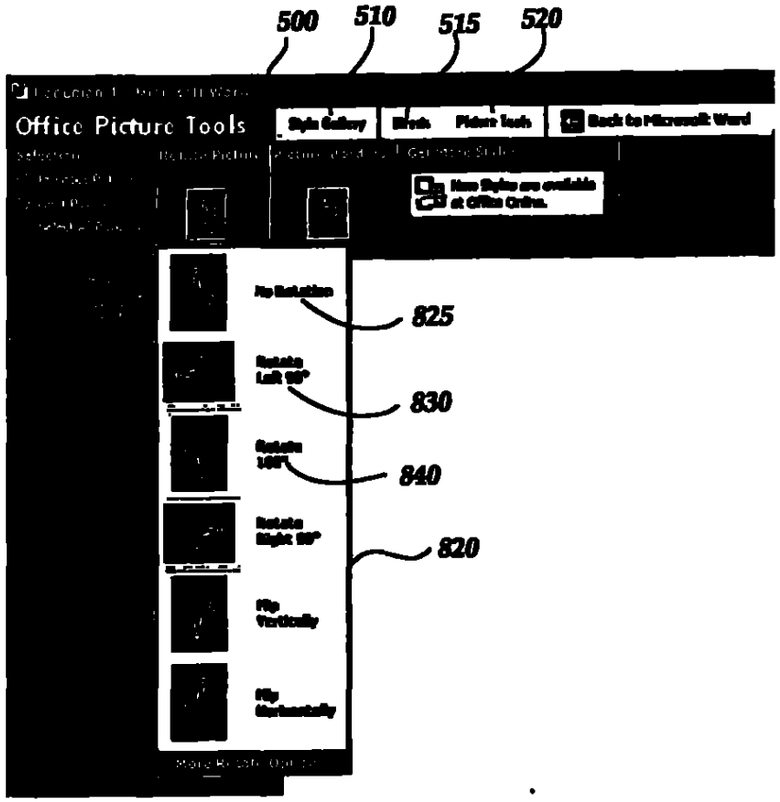


Fig. 7



Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2008



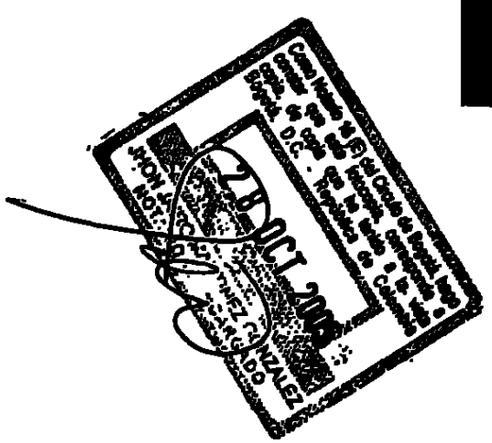
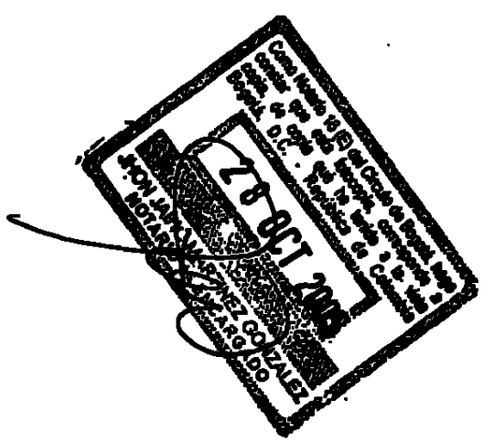


Fig. 8

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2005



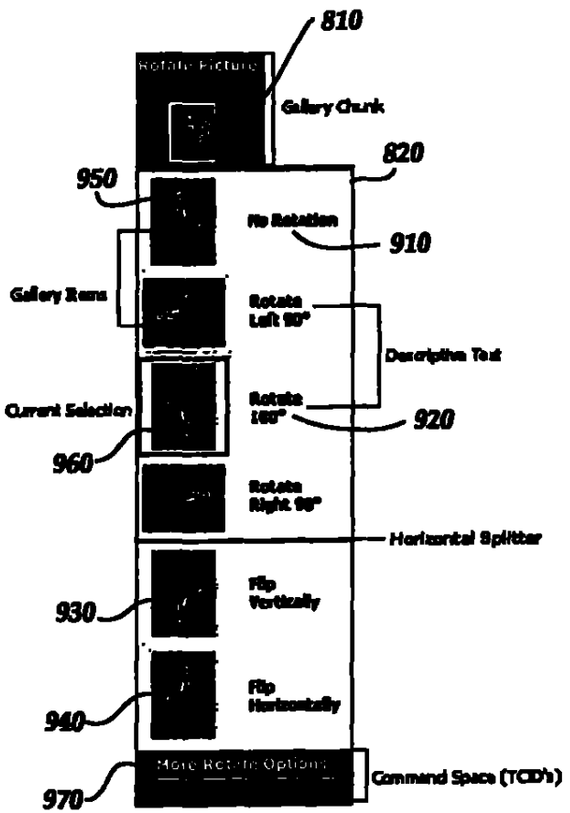
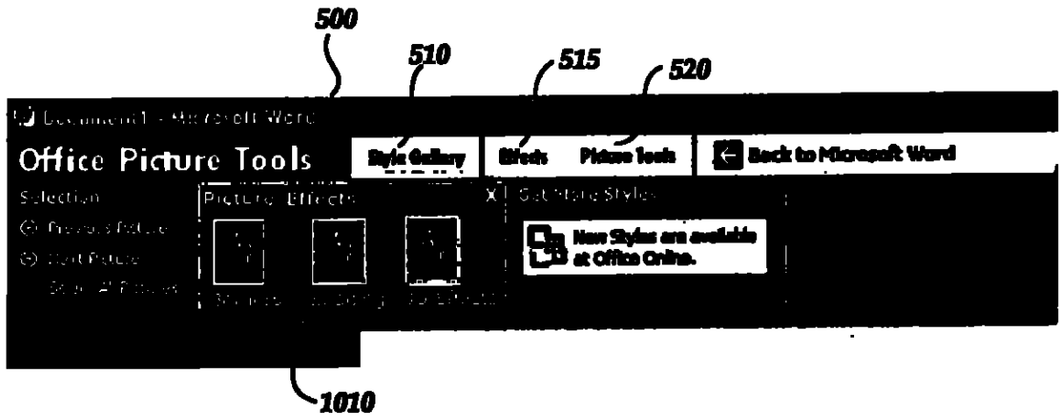


Fig. 9

276

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2008



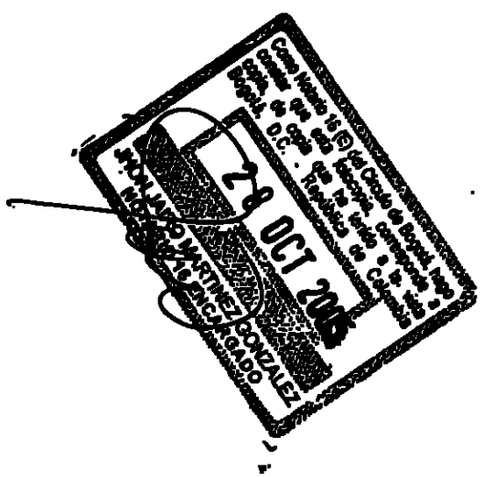


Fig. 10

278

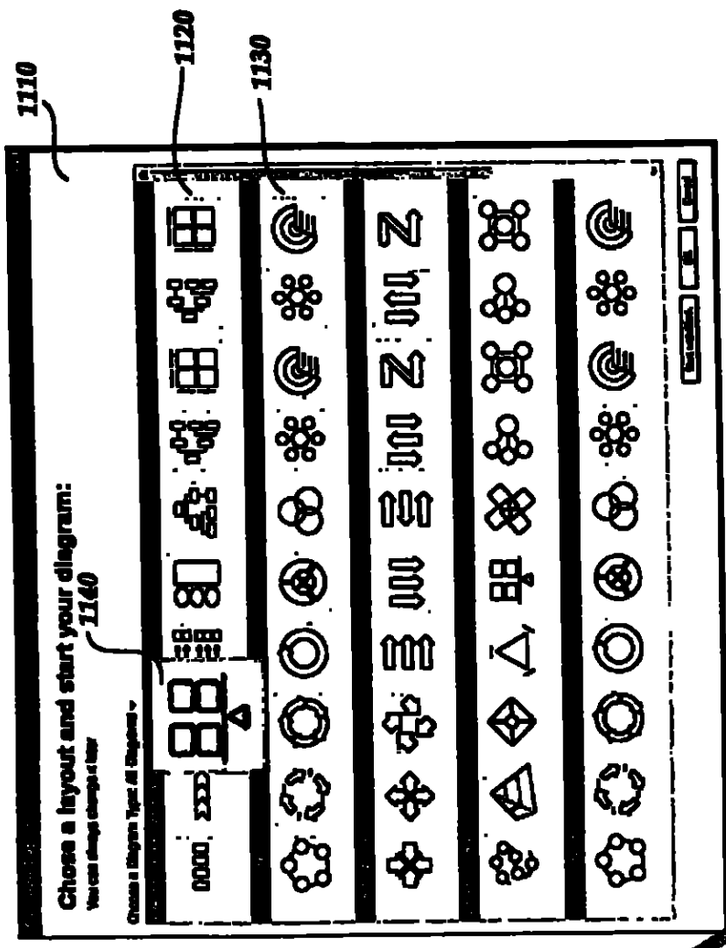


Fig. 11

Copia Notaría 78 (E) del Círculo de Bogotá, hoy
constar que esta fotocopia, corresponde a
Bogotá, D.C. - República de Colombia
28 OCT 2005
MARTINEZ GONZALEZ
ENCARGADO

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2005

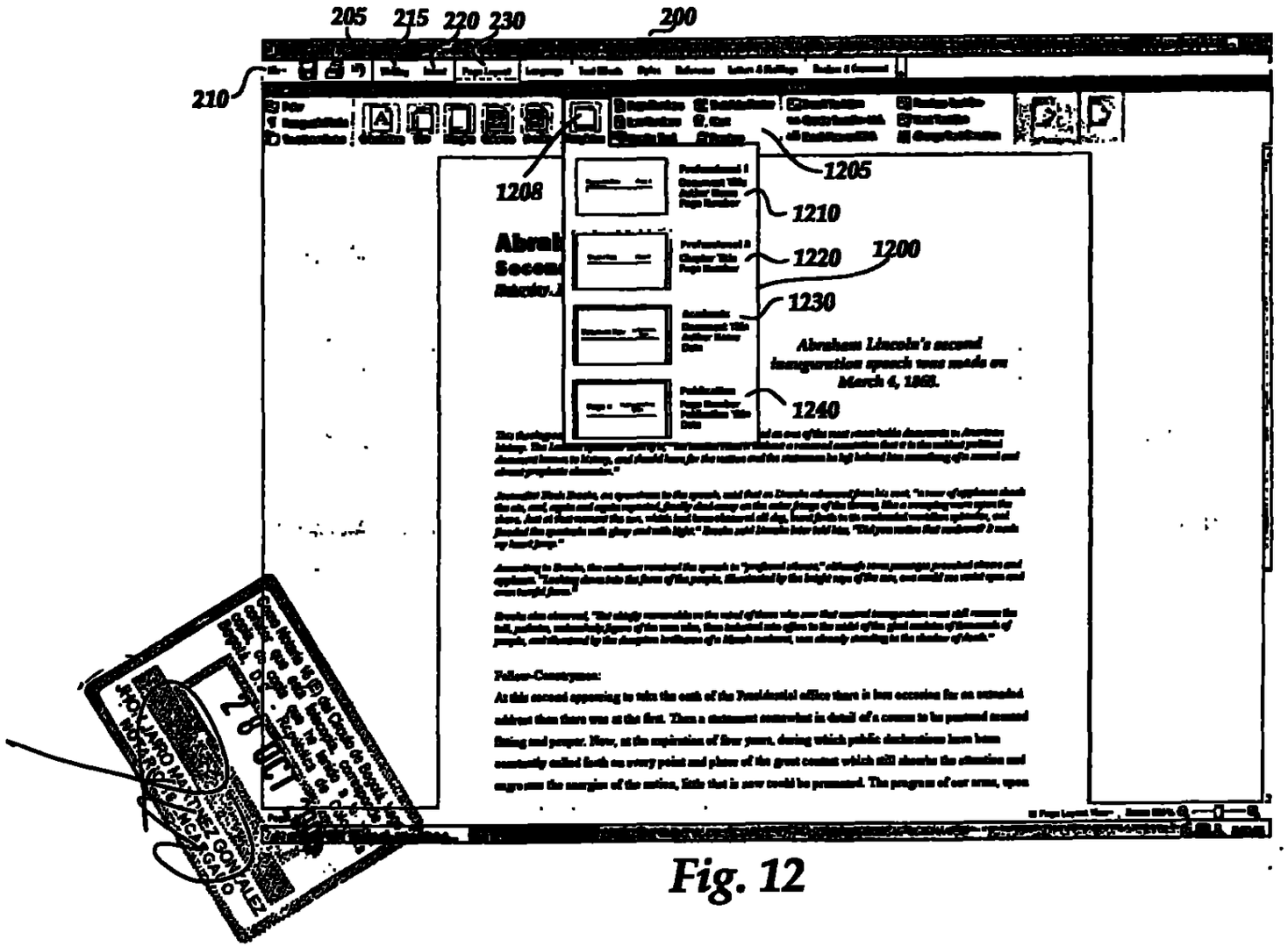

205
215
220
230
200
210
1208
1205
1210
1220
1200
1230
1240
Abraham Lincoln's second inauguration speech was made on March 4, 1865.

Fig. 12

280

TRADUCCIÓN DEL INGLÉS AL ESPAÑOL DE UN D CUMENTO ORIGINAL ENTREGADO EN UNA CARPETA DE LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, CON COBERTURA DE PLÁSTICO TRANSPARENTE, QUE CONSTA DE DIEZ PÁGINAS, REALIZADA NORA LIMÉNEZ DE ADAM, TRADUCTORA E INTÉRPRETE OFICIAL. TEL: 571-2572804; 13 DE OCTUBRE DE 2005

Emitido en papelería especial con reborde negro-gris con el número PA 1343441 en la parte superior izquierda del documento: **"ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA - A TODOS LOS BENEFICIARIOS DE ESTE DOCUMENTO: EL DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS** Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Registradas de los Estados Unidos

Julio 12 de 2005

ESTE DOCUMENTO CERTIFICA QUE LOS ANEXOS SON COPIA FIEL DE LOS DOCUMENTOS REGISTRADOS EN LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS CORRESPONDIENTES A LA SOLICITUD DE PATENTE IDENTIFICADA A CONTINUACIÓN, QUE CUMPLEN C N LOS REQUISITOS PARA QUE LES SEA OTORGADA UNA FECHA DE REGISTRO DE ACUERDO CON 35 USC 111.

NÚMERO DE SOLICITUD: *10/955,942*
FECHA DE REGISTRO: *septiembre 30 de 2004*

Estampilla dorada del Departamento de Comercio - Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Registradas de los Estados Unidos

Bajo la potestad del SUBSECRETARIO DE COMERCIO PARA LA PROPIEDAD INTELECTUAL Y DIRECTOR DE LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS

REGISTRADAS

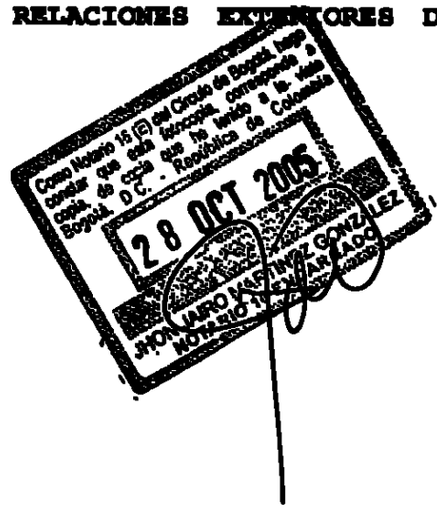
(Firma)

H. L JACKSON

Funcionario de Certificaciones

CERTIFICO QUE ESTA ES UNA TRADUCCION FIEL DEL INGLES AL ESPAÑOL DE UN DOCUMENTO QUE HE TENIDO A LA VISTA; QUE SOY TRADUCTORA E INTERPRETE OFICIAL ACREDITADA POR RESOLUCIONES 0035 Y 530 DE LA UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA Y DEL MINISTERIO DE LA JUSTICIA RESPECTIVAMENTE, Y QUE ESTOY REGISTRADA ANTE EL MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DE COLOMBIA

Bogotá, 13 de octubre de 2005



NORA JIMÉNEZ DE ADAM
C.C. 20.335.247

282

TRADUCCIÓN DEL INGLÉS AL ESPAÑOL DE UN DOCUMENTO ORIGINAL ENTREGADO EN UNA CARPETA DE LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, CON COBERTURA DE PLÁSTICO TRANSPARENTE, QUE CONSTA DE DIEZ PÁGINAS, REALIZADA NORA LIMÉNEZ DE ADAM, TRADUCTORA E INTÉRPRETE OFICIAL. TEL: 571-2572804; 13 DE OCTUBRE DE 2005

Emitido en papelería especial con reborde negro-gris con el número PA 1343441 en la parte superior izquierda del documento: **"ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA - A TODOS LOS BENEFICIARIOS DE ESTE DOCUMENTO: EL DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS** Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Registradas de los Estados Unidos

Julio 12 de 2005

ESTE DOCUMENTO CERTIFICA QUE LOS ANEXOS SON COPIA FIEL DE LOS DOCUMENTOS REGISTRADOS EN LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS CORRESPONDIENTES A LA SOLICITUD DE PATENTE IDENTIFICADA A CONTINUACIÓN, QUE CUMPLEN CON LOS REQUISITOS PARA QUE LES SEA OTORGADA UNA FECHA DE REGISTRO DE ACUERDO CON 35 USC 111.

NÚMERO DE SOLICITUD: *10/955,942*
FECHA DE REGISTRO: *septiembre 30 de 2004*

Estampilla dorada del Departamento de Comercio - Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Registradas de los Estados Unidos

Bajo la potestad del SUBSECRETARIO DE COMERCIO PARA LA PROPIEDAD INTELECTUAL Y DIRECTOR DE LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS

REGISTRADAS

(Firma)

H. L JACKSON

Funcionario de Certificaciones

CERTIFICO QUE ESTA ES UNA TRADUCCION FIEL DEL INGLES AL ESPAÑOL DE UN DOCUMENTO QUE HE TENIDO A LA VISTA; QUE SOY TRADUCTORA E INTERPRETE OFICIAL ACREDITADA POR RESOLUCIONES 0035 Y 530 DE LA UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA Y DEL MINISTERIO DE LA JUSTICIA RESPECTIVAMENTE, Y QUE ESTOY REGISTRADA ANTE EL MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DE COLOMBIA

Bogotá, 13 de octubre de 2005

NORA JIMÉNEZ DE ADAM
C.C. 20.335.247



PÁGINA DOS:

EN LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

SELLADO A LA IZQUIERDA CON LOS NÚMEROS 15992 DEL U.S. PTO, CÓDIGO DE BARRAS 093004. A LA DERECHA: SELLO CON EL NÚMERO 22264 U.S. PTO 10/995942 – CÓDIGO DE BARRAS – 093004.

Solicitante: Andrew M. Himberger, Tracey M. Gauthier, Aaron M. Butcher, Jensen M. Harris, Jesse Clay Satterfield

Expediente: 60001.0411USU1/MS309412.1

Título: INTERFASE DE USUARIO MEJORADA PARA DESPLEGAR UNA GALERIA DE OPCIONES DE FORMATO APLICABLES A UN OBJETO SELECCIONADO

CERTIFICADO BAJO 37 CFR 1.10

"Express Mail" número de etiqueta de correo: EV509655812US

Fecha de Depósito: 30 de septiembre de 2004

Por el presente certifico que este documento o derechos se están depositando con el Servicio Postal de los Estados Unidos al servicio de "Express Mail Post Office To Addressee" bajo 37 CFR 1.10 y está dirigido al Comisionado de Patentes, P.O.Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

(Firma) Nombre: Christopher J. Leonard

Comisionado de Patentes
P.O.Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Señor:

Con el presente le estamos transmitiendo lo siguiente:

X Hoja de transmisión, en duplicado, que contiene el Certificado bajo 37 CFR 1.10



X Solicitud de Patente de Utilidad: Espec. 29 págs; 45 reivindicaciones: 1 pág, Resumen

X 12 hojas de dibujos oficiales

X Una Declaración Combinada y un Poder, sin firma

X Hoja de Información de la Solicitud, 5 páginas

X Tarjeta postal de retorno

X **EL PAGO DE LOS DERECHOS DE PRESENTACIÓN SE HA APLAZADO.**

MERCHANT & GOULD

P.O. Box 2903, Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903

(612) 332-5300

(firmado por) Nombre: Chistopher J. Leonard

Reg. N°: 41,940

Iniciales: CJLeonard

27488

Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Registradas

(TRANSMISIÓN DE PTO – NUEVA PRESENTACIÓN)

Copia suministrada por USPTO de la Base de Datos de Imágenes IFW el 07/11/2005



TRADUCCIÓN OFICIAL No. 05/373 de un documento escrito en inglés, el cual para su identificación se sella con el sello del traductor el tiempo con la presente. Esta traducción ha sido preparada por Juan Pablo Piedrahita Aguilera, Traductor e Intérprete Oficial debidamente reconocido por el Ministerio del Interior y de Justicia, por resolución número 718 de 2003 y autorizado por el Ministerio de relaciones Exteriores de Colombia.

(Se traduce un documento de solicitud de patente, escrito en inglés.)

M&G No. 60001.0411USU1/MS 309412.01

INTERFASE DE USUARIO MEJORADA PARA DESPLEGAR UNA GALERÍA DE OPCIONES DE FORMATO APLICABLES A UN OBJETO SELECCIONADO

Referencias Cruzadas a Aplicaciones Relacionadas

Esta solicitud reivindica la prioridad de la Solicitud Provisional de patente de los EE.UU. No. 60/601,815, No. de Asunto de Apoderado 60001.0407USP1, No. de Asunto de Solicitante 309417.1, presentada el 16 de Agosto, 2004, titulada "Interfases de Usuario Mejoradas para Aplicaciones de Programas de Computador (*Software*)."

Campo de la Invención

La presente invención se refiere en general a las interfases de usuario de las aplicaciones de programas de computador (*software*). Con mayor particularidad, la presente invención se refiere a interfases de usuario mejoradas, para el despliegue de una galería de imágenes que ilustran diferentes opciones de formato aplicables a un objeto seleccionado.

Antecedentes de la Invención

Con el advenimiento de la era de los computadores, los usuarios de computadores y de los programas de computador (*software*) se han

05/373

acostumbrado a las aplicaciones de programas de computador (*software*) amigables que les ayudan a escribir, calcular, organizar, preparar presentaciones, enviar y recibir correo electrónico, crear música, y similares. Por ejemplo, las aplicaciones modernas de procesamiento de palabra electrónico les permiten a los usuarios preparar una variedad de documentos útiles. Las aplicaciones modernas de hojas de cálculo le permiten a los usuarios introducir, manipular y organizar datos. Las aplicaciones modernas de presentaciones de diapositivas electrónicas le permiten a los usuarios crear una variedad de presentaciones de diapositivas que contienen texto, dibujos, datos u otros objetos útiles.

Con el fin de prestarle asistencia a los usuarios para localizar y utilizar la funcionalidad de una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) dado, típicamente se suministra una interfase de usuario que contiene una pluralidad de controles de funcionalidades genéricas a lo largo del borde lateral, superior o inferior de un espacio de trabajo desplegado, en el cual el usuario puede introducir, copiar, manipular y darle formato al texto y a los datos. Tales controles de funcionalidad con frecuencia incluyen botones que se pueden seleccionar, con nombres tales como "archivo", "edición", "ver", "insertar", "formato", y similares. Típicamente, la selección de uno de éstos botones de nivel superior, por ejemplo "formato", hace que se despliegue un menú que se expande hacia abajo (*drop down*) para mostrar uno o más controles de funcionalidad seleccionables asociados con la funcionalidad de

05/373

nivel superior, por ejemplo "fuente", debajo de la funcionalidad de nivel superior llamado "formato".

Las aplicaciones modernas de programas de computador (*software*) le permiten a los usuarios aplicarle a un objeto o a un documento aparentemente un número infinito de combinaciones de opciones de formato. Por ejemplo, un documento de texto puede tener muchas fuentes (tipos de texto), tamaños de texto, formatos de encabezados, parámetros de impresión / despliegue y similares. Para dar otro ejemplo, un objeto gráfico puede estar sombreado, puede haberse rotado, coloreado, redimensionado en su tamaño, recortado, estilizado y pude haberse sometido a acciones similares. Un usuario típico con frecuencia encuentra dificultad para visualizar las diferentes combinaciones de opciones de formato, y aún si el usuario puede visualizar una combinación interesante y deseable de opciones de formato, el usuario puede carecer de la habilidad para poder seleccionar las opciones correctas individuales de formato para crear aquél formato que desea.

De acuerdo con lo anterior, en el estado de la técnica existe la necesidad de una interfase de usuario mejorada para desplegar una galería de imágenes que muestre diferentes combinaciones de opciones de formato que sean aplicables a un objeto seleccionado, en tal forma que cuando sea seleccionado por el usuario active la aplicación automática de [illegible] de opciones de formato seleccionada al objeto seleccionado. A[illegible] respecto de éstas y otras consideraciones que la presente invención se ha desarrollado.

05/373

Resumen de la Invención

Las modalidades de la presente invención solucionan los problemas mencionados además de otros, mediante el suministro de una interfase de usuario mejorada para el despliegue de una galería de imágenes que muestran diferentes combinaciones de opciones de formato que se le pueden aplicar a un objeto seleccionado, que, cuando es seleccionado por parte de un usuario, puede activar automáticamente la aplicación de una combinación de opciones de formato asociada al objeto seleccionado.

De acuerdo con uno de los aspectos de la invención, se pueden combinar conjuntos de comandos y éstos se pueden asociar con cada una de las imágenes, en tal forma que la aplicación de una combinación de opciones de formato dada se pueda realizar sobre un objeto seleccionado o que se haya insertado mediante la selección de la imagen asociada. De acuerdo con otro de los aspectos de la invención, se puede suministrar una vista preliminar de la aplicación de una combinación de opciones de formato dada a un objeto seleccionado, por medio de la colocación del ratón sobre dicho objeto, o por medio de escoger la imagen que ilustra el formato dado de acuerdo con la combinación de opciones de formato dada. De conformidad con este aspecto, una vez cesa la colocación del ratón sobre dicho objeto o la escogencia de la imagen que ilustra el formato, el formato del objeto seleccionado retorna a su estado original.

De acuerdo con otro aspecto de la invención, los métodos y sistemas

20 OCT 2006

proporcionan una interfase de usuario, en la cual se despliega una galería de controles de formato, donde cada control de formato ilustra las diferentes combinaciones de opciones de formato que se le puede aplicar a un objeto seleccionado.. Al recibo de una indicación sobre la selección de un objeto al cual se le aplicará un formato a través de una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*), se suministra la interfase de usuario que contiene uno o más controles de formato. Se ilustra una representación visual del objeto seleccionado para cada uno de los controles de formato, mostrando cómo se le aplicará el formato al objeto seleccionado, si los atributos de formato asociados con cada uno de los controles de formato se aplican al objeto seleccionado. Al recibo de una indicación sobre la selección de uno entre uno o más controles de formato, los atributos de formato asociados con el control de formato se aplicarán automáticamente sobre el objeto seleccionado. De acuerdo con otro aspecto, al recibo de una indicación sobre un enfoque dado sobre uno o más controles de formato, uno o más de los atributos de formato asociados con el control de formato enfocado podrán ser aplicados dinámicamente al objeto seleccionado para mostrar cómo el objeto seleccionado se formateará si uno o más atributos de formato asociados con el control de formato enfocado se le aplican al objeto seleccionado.

Estas y otras características y ventajas, que caracterizan la presente invención, serán reconocidas al leer la siguiente descripción detallada y al estudiar las figures asociadas. Se debe entender que tanto la descripción

general anterior como la siguiente descripción detallada se presentan únicamente en forma de ejemplo y en forma explicativa y no limitan ni restringen la invención que se reivindica.

Breve Descripción de los Dibujos

La Figura 1 es un diagrama de bloques que muestra la arquitectura de un computador personal que suministra un ambiente operacional ilustrativo de las modalidades de la presente invención.

La Figura 2 es una ilustración de una pantalla de computador que muestra una interfase de usuario en forma de cinta para desplegar botones de funcionalidad de nivel superior basados en tareas y para desplegar una pluralidad de funcionalidades disponibles bajo un botón de nivel superior que ha sido seleccionado.

La Figura 3 ilustra un despliegue de una pantalla de computador que muestra una interfase de usuario en forma de cinta para proporcionar una galería de imágenes que ilustran la aplicación de una o más combinaciones de opciones de formato a un objeto seleccionado.

La Figura 4 ilustra un despliegue de una pantalla de computador que muestra una interfase de usuario en forma de cinta para proporcionar una galería de imágenes que muestran la aplicación de una o más combinaciones de opciones de formato a un objeto seleccionado.

La Figura 5 ilustra un despliegue de una pantalla de computador que muestra una galería que se expande (*drop-down*), con imágenes que muestra la aplicación de una o más combinaciones de opciones de formato a un objeto seleccionado.

La Figura 6 muestra un despliegue de una pantalla de computador que ilustra los componentes de una galería de imágenes que se expande (*drop-down*), que muestra la aplicación de una o más combinaciones de opciones de formato a un objeto seleccionado.

La Figura 7 muestra los componentes de una galería de imágenes que se expande (*drop-down*), ilustrando la aplicación de una o más combinaciones de opciones de formato a un objeto seleccionado.

La Figura 8 muestra una pantalla de computador con un despliegue de un menú que se expande (*drop down*) que ilustra la aplicación de una o más combinaciones de opciones de formato a un objeto seleccionado.

La Figura 9 muestra una pantalla de computador con un despliegue que muestra los componentes de un menú de imágenes que se expande (*drop down*) que ilustra la aplicación de una o más combinaciones de opciones de formato a un objeto seleccionado.

La Figura 10 muestra una pantalla de computador con un despliegue que muestra el alojamiento de una pluralidad de tipos de formas, cada uno de los tipos está asociado a una galería de imágenes que ilustra la

Copia Notaría 69 (E) del Círculo de Bogotá D.C. Autenticación que antecede fotocopia tomada de su original que se tuvo a la vista. República de Colombia
2 0 OCT 2015
RAMON JAIRO QUINTERO NOTARIO

42

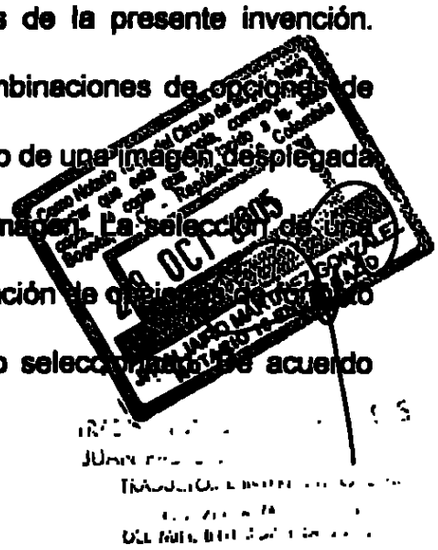
aplicación de una o más combinaciones de opciones de formato a un objeto seleccionado.

La Figura 11 ilustra una galería de imágenes que muestran la aplicación de una o más combinaciones de opciones de formato a un objeto seleccionado alojado en una caja de diálogo modal.

La Figura 12 muestra una pantalla de computador con un despliegue que ilustra un menú de imágenes que se expande (*drop down*) de una pluralidad de imágenes donde cada imagen muestra la aplicación de una combinación dada de opciones de formato a un objeto seleccionado.

Descripción Detallada

Como se describió en forma breve anteriormente, las modalidades de la presente invención están dirigidas hacia una interfase de usuario mejorada para desplegar una galería de imágenes que muestran diferentes combinaciones de opciones de formato que pueden ser aplicadas a un objeto seleccionado. De acuerdo con las modalidades de la presente invención. Todos los comandos necesarios para aplicar combinaciones de opciones de formatos dadas en la forma representada por medio de una imagen desplegada se pueden ejecutar mediante la selección de la imagen. La selección de una imagen desplegada de la galería activa la combinación de opciones de formato para que sea aplicada automáticamente al objeto seleccionado. De acuerdo



con otras modalidades de la presente invención, enfocarse sobre o colocar el cursor del ratón sobre una imagen desplegada puede causar una aplicación dinámica de la combinación de opciones de formato asociada con el enfoque sobre la imagen al objeto seleccionado, para mostrarle al usuario cómo se desplegaría el objeto seleccionado si se selecciona para ser aplicada la combinación de opciones de formato asociadas a la imagen enfocada.

En la siguiente descripción detallada se hacen referencias a los dibujos adjuntos que forman parte de la presente, y en los cuales se muestran , mediante ilustraciones, modalidades específicas o ejemplos. Estas modalidades se pueden combinar, también se pueden utilizar otras modalidades, y se pueden hacer cambios estructurales sin que ello implique alejarse del espíritu o alcance de la presente invención. La siguiente descripción detallada en consecuencia no se debe tomar en un sentido limitante y el alcance de la presente invención se define mediante las reivindicaciones adjuntas y sus equivalentes.

Haciendo referencia a las figuras, en las cuales los numerales similares representan elementos similares a través de varios de las figuras, se describirán aspectos de la presente invención y del ambiente operativo ejemplar. La Figura 1 y la discusión que se presenta a continuación pretenden proporcionar una breve descripción general de un ambiente computacional apropiado en el cual se pueda implementar la invención, aunque no se requiere que la invención se describirá en el contexto general de los módulos de programas

que se ejecutan en conjunto con un programa de aplicación que corre bajo un sistema operativo en un computador personal, aquellos versados en el estado de la técnica reconocerán que la invención también puede implementarse en combinación con otros módulos de programas.

Generalmente los módulos de programas incluyen rutinas, programas, componentes, estructuras de datos y otros tipos de estructuras que realizan tareas particulares o implementan tipos abstractos de datos particulares. Más aún, aquellos versados en la técnica podrán apreciar que la invención se puede poner en práctica junto con otras configuraciones de sistemas de computadores, incluyendo dispositivos manuales, sistemas multiprocesadores, elementos electrónicos de consumo programables o basados en microprocesadores, minicomputadores, grandes computadores "*mainframe*" y similares. La invención también se puede poner en práctica en ambientes de computación distribuida, donde las tareas se realizan mediante dispositivos de procesamiento remotos que están unidos a través de una red de comunicaciones. En un ambiente de computación distribuida, los módulos de programas pueden localizarse tanto en dispositivos de almacenamiento locales como remotos.

Haciendo referencia a la Figura 1, se describirá una arquitectura de computador ilustrativa para un computador personal para poner en práctica varias modalidades de la invención. La arquitectura de computador que se muestra en la Figura 1 ilustra un computador personal convencional, que

incluye una unidad de procesamiento central 4 ("CPU", por sus siglas en inglés: *central processing unit*), memoria del sistema 6, que incluye la memoria de acceso aleatorio 8 ("RAM" por sus siglas en inglés: *random access memory*) y una memoria de sólo lectura 10 ("ROM" por sus siglas en inglés: *read-only memory*), y un "*bus*" del sistema 12 que acopla la memoria a la CPU 4. Un sistema básico de entrada/salida que contiene las rutinas básicas que ayudan a la transferencia de información entre elementos de un computador, tal como durante el arranque, se almacena en la ROM 10. El computador personal 2 además incluye un dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo 14 para almacenar el sistema operativo 16, los programas aplicativos, tales como el programa de aplicación 105 y los datos.

El dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo 14 se conecta a la CPU 4 a través de un controlador de almacenamiento masivo (no se muestra) conectado al *bus* 12. El dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo 14 y sus medios legibles por computador asociados proporcionan almacenamiento no-volátil para el computador personal 2. Aunque la descripción de medios legibles por computador en la presente se refiere a un dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo, tal como un disco duro o una unidad de CD-ROM (unidad de disco compacto de memoria solo de lectura), aquellos versados en el arte deberán apreciar que un medio legible por computador puede ser cualquier medio legible por computador al cual se pueda tener acceso a través del computador personal 2.

A manera de ejemplo y no de limitación, los medios legibles por computador pueden incluir medios de almacenamiento de computador y medios de comunicación. Los medios de almacenamiento de computador incluyen medios volátiles y no-volátiles, y medios removibles y no-removibles implementados en cualquier método o tecnología de almacenamiento de información, tales como instrucciones legibles por computador, estructuras de datos, módulos de programas y otros datos. Los medios de almacenamiento de computador incluyen pero no se limitan a RAM, ROM, EPROM, EEPROM, memoria "*flash*" u otra tecnología de memoria de estado sólido, CD-ROM, DVD, u otro almacenamiento óptico, casetes magnéticos, cintas magnéticas, almacenamiento en dispositivos de disco magnético, o cualquier otro medio que se pueda usar para almacenar la información deseada y al cual se pueda tener acceso mediante un computador.

De acuerdo con varias modalidades de la invención, el computador personal 2 puede operar en un ambiente de red usando conexiones lógicas con computadores remotos a través de una red TCP/IP 18, tal como la Internet. El computador personal 2 puede conectarse a la una red TCP/IP 18 a través de una unidad de interfase de red 20 conectada al *bus* 12. Se debe observar que la unidad de interfase de red 20 también se puede utilizar para conectarse a otros tipos de redes y de sistemas de computadores remotos. El computador personal 2 puede también incluir un controlador de entrada/salida para recibir y procesar entradas de un número de dispositivos,

teclado o un ratón (no se muestra). En forma similar, un controlador de entrada/salida 22 puede proporcionar la salida a una pantalla para despliegue, a una impresora o a otro tipo de dispositivo de salida.

Como se mencionó brevemente arriba, un número de módulos de programa y archivos de datos se pueden almacenar en el dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo 14 y en la RAM 8 del computador personal 2, incluyendo un sistema operativo 16 apropiado para controlar la operación de un computador personal en red, tal como los sistemas operativos WINDOWS de Microsoft Corporation de Redmond, Washington. El dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo 14 y la RAM 8 también pueden almacenar uno o más programas de aplicación. En particular, In particular, el dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo 14 y la RAM 8 pueden almacenar un programa de aplicación 105 para proporcionarle una variedad de funcionalidades al usuario. Por ejemplo, el programa de aplicación 105 puede incluir muchos tipos de programas, tales como aplicaciones de procesamiento de palabra, aplicaciones de hoja de cálculo, una aplicación de publicaciones de escritorio, y similares. De acuerdo con una modalidad de la presente invención, el programa de aplicación 105 incluye una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) con múltiple funcionalidad para proporcionar funcionalidad de procesamiento de palabra, funcionalidad para presentaciones de diapositivas, funcionalidad de hojas de cálculo, funcionalidad de bases de datos y similares. Aquí, los módulos individuales de programas que pueden incluir la aplicación de

funcionalidad múltiple 105 incluye una aplicación de procesador de palabra 125, una aplicación de presentación de diapositivas 135, una aplicación de hoja de cálculo 140 y una aplicación de base de datos 145. Para los propósitos de esta ilustración, las aplicaciones 125, 135, 140 y 145 se muestran como módulos separados en la Figura 1, pero como se debe entender, cada una de estas aplicaciones pueden ser módulos de la aplicación de funcionalidad múltiple 105. Un ejemplo de tal aplicación de funcionalidad múltiple 105 es OFFICE, fabricada por Microsoft Corporation. Otras aplicaciones de programas de computador (*software*) que se ilustran en la Figura 1 incluyen una aplicación de correo electrónico 130.

La Figura 2 es una ilustración de un despliegue en pantalla de computador que muestra una interfase de usuario en forma de cinta para desplegar botones de funcionalidad de nivel superior basados en tareas y para desplegar una pluralidad de funcionalidades disponibles bajo un botón de nivel superior que ha sido seleccionado. Como se describió brevemente arriba, la interfase de usuario mejorada de la presente invención incluye una interfase de usuario en forma de cinta para desplegar los controles seleccionables asociados con la funcionalidad basada en tareas disponible bajo una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) dada, tal como la aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) 105 ilustrada en la Figura 1. Una sección 210 de la interfase de usuario 200 incluye controles genéricos seleccionables para funcionalidades no asociadas con una tarea específica, tal

300

como el procesamiento de palabra comparada con el análisis de hoja de cálculo. Por ejemplo, la sección 210 incluye controles seleccionables para comando generales de archivo, tales como "abrir archivo", "guardar archivo", e "imprimir". De acuerdo con una de las modalidades de la presente invención, los controles seleccionables incluidos en la primera sección 210 son controles que pueden ser utilizados por una variedad de aplicaciones de programas de computador (*software*) que incluyen una aplicación de funcionalidad múltiple 105. Esto es, que los controles seleccionables incluidos en la primera sección 210 pueden ser controles que se encuentran generalmente y son usados a través de un número de diferentes aplicaciones de programas de computador (*software*).

Los controles seleccionables incluidos en la primera sección 210 se pueden utilizar en todas las aplicaciones que incluyen tal aplicación de funcionalidad múltiple, pero otros controles seleccionables presentados en la interfase de usuario 200 que se describe a continuación, se pueden ajustar a la medida de tareas específicas, las cuales se pueden realizar por aplicaciones de programas de computador (*software*) específicas que incluyen la aplicación de funcionalidad múltiple. De otra parte, se debe apreciar que la interfase de usuario 200 aquí descrita se puede utilizar para una sola aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) tal como una aplicación de procesador de palabra 125, una presentación de diapositivas 135, una aplicación de hoja de cálculo 140 una aplicación de base de datos 145, o cualquier otra aplicación de

Cons. Notario 15 del Círculo de Bogotá, correspondiente a la Notaría Colombia
que antecede es fiel copia tomada de su original.
Bogotá, 28 OCT 2008
JHON JAIRO MARTINEZ GONZALEZ
NOTARIO 15 ENCARGADO

05373

programa de computador (*software*) que pueda utilizar una interfase de usuario para permitirle a los usuarios aplicar la funcionalidad de la aplicación asociada.

Haciendo referencia aún a la Figura 2, adyacente a la primera sección 210 de la interfase de usuario 200 se encuentra una sección de botones basados en tareas. La sección de botones incluye botones seleccionables asociados con funcionalidad basada en tareas suministrados por una aplicación dad de programa de computador (*software*). Como ejemplo, los botones basados en tareas ilustrados en la Figura 2 están asociados con tareas que se pueden realizar usando una aplicación de procesador de palabra 125. Por ejemplo, un botón de "Escritura" 215 asociado con la funcionalidad que se puede utilizar para realizar tareas de escritura. Un botón de "Insertar" 220 está asociado con la funcionalidad referente a la realización de tareas u operaciones de inserción. Un botón de "Despliegue de página" (*Page Layout*) 230 está asociado con la funcionalidad proporcionada por la aplicación asociada para realizar ediciones de atributos en el despliegue de la página para un documento dado.

Como se debe apreciar, muchos otros botones basados en tareas u otros controles seleccionables se pueden adicionar a la sección de botones de la interfase de usuario para llamar o activar funcionalidades especializadas con otras tareas. Por ejemplo, los botones de tareas se pueden agregar para producir efectos de texto, estilos de documentos, revisiones y herramientas similares. Y, como se describió anteriormente, la interfase de usuario 200 se

05/373

puede utilizar para una variedad de aplicaciones diferentes de programas de computador (*software*). Por ejemplo, si la interfase de usuario 200 se utiliza para una presentación de diapositivas, los botones contenidos en la sección de botones puede incluir botones tales como "Crear diapositiva", "Insertar", "Formato", "Dibujo", "Efectos", y similares asociados con una variedad de tareas que pueden realizarse en una aplicación de presentación de diapositivas. Igualmente, los botones que se pueden utilizar en la sección de botones de la interfase de usuario 200 para una aplicación de hoja de cálculo 140 pueden incluir botones tales como "Datos" o "Entrada de Datos", "Listas", "Tablas Pivote", "Análisis", "Fórmulas", "Páginas e Impresión", y similares asociados con la tarea que se pueda realizar usando una aplicación de hoja de cálculo.

Inmediatamente debajo de la sección de controles 210 y de la sección de botones basados en tareas se encuentra una sección de control de funcionalidad seleccionable para desplegar los controles de funcionalidad seleccionable asociados con un botón seleccionado 215, 220, 230 desde la sección de botones basados en tareas. De acuerdo con las modalidades de la invención, cuando se selecciona un botón particular tal como el botón "Escritura" 215, la funcionalidad seleccionable disponible de la aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) asociada para realizar la tarea seleccionada, por ejemplo una tarea de escritura, es desplegada en agrupaciones lógicas. Por ejemplo, haciendo referencia a la Figura 2, una

28 OCT 2008

primera agrupación lógica 240 se despliega bajo el encabezado "Portapapeles". De acuerdo con las modalidades de la presente invención, la sección portapapeles 240 incluye controles de funcionalidad seleccionables agrupados lógicamente en conjunto y asociados con acciones del portapapeles debajo de la tarea general de escritura. Por ejemplo, la sección portapapeles 240 puede incluir tales controles seleccionables como un control para cortar, un control para copiar, un control para pegar, un control para seleccionar todo, etc. Al lado de la sección portapapeles 240 se presenta una segunda agrupación lógica 250 bajo el encabezado "Formato".

Los controles seleccionables presentados en la sección "Formato" 250 pueden incluir controles seleccionables tales como justificación de texto, tipo de texto, tamaño de la fuente (de texto), interlineado (espaciamiento entre líneas), negrilla, bastardilla o cursiva, subrayado, etc. De conformidad, las funcionalidades asociadas con operaciones de formato se agrupan lógicamente en conjunto bajo la tarea general de "Escritura". Una tercera agrupación lógica 260 se presenta bajo el encabezado "Herramientas de Escritura". La sección de herramientas de escritura 260 incluye herramientas tales con buscar / reemplazar, autocorrección, etc. De acuerdo con las modalidades de la presente invención, dependiendo de la selección de un botón diferente basado en tareas en la sección de botones, se presentará un conjunto diferente de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables, en diferentes agrupaciones lógicas en la interfase de usuario 200 asociada con el botón de tarea seleccionado.

Por ejemplo, si se selecciona el botón de la tarea "Insertar" 220, los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables presentados en la interfase de usuario 200 cambian respecto de aquellos ilustrados en la Figura 2, para incluir controles de funcionalidad seleccionables asociados a la tarea de insertar. Para información detallada referente a la interfase de usuario 200, ilustrada en la Figura 2, ver la Solicitud de Patente de los Estados Unidos, Asunto de Apoderado No. 60001.0410USU1, Asunto de Solicitante No. 309411.01, titulada "Interfase de Usuario de Comandos para Desplegar Controles de Funcionalidad de Programas de Computador (*Software*) Seleccionables", que se incorpora a la presente por referencia, como si se expusiera totalmente en la presente.

La Figura 3 ilustra la interfase de usuario 200 utilizada de acuerdo con la aplicación de presentación de diapositivas 135. De acuerdo con el ejemplo de interfase de usuario 200 ilustrado en la Figura 3, el botón "Despliegue de Página" 230 se selecciona para el despliegue de uno o más agrupamientos lógicos de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables para aplicarle la funcionalidad a un objeto seleccionado o a un documento bajo la tarea de despliegue de página. De acuerdo con las modalidades de la presente invención, la selección del botón "Despliegue de Página" 230 activa la presentación de un número de imágenes 310, 320 representativas de las opciones de combinaciones de formato que es posible aplicar al documento seleccionado. Esto es, se le presenta una galería de imágenes al usuario,

05/373

donde cada imagen representa la forma en la cual el documento u objeto seleccionado será formateado en caso de que la combinación de opciones de formato ilustradas por una imagen dada se le apliquen al documento u objeto seleccionado.

Como se describió anteriormente, una galería de imágenes tal como las que se ilustran y se describen aquí puede ser lanzada para su uso mediante la selección de un botón basado en tareas, por ejemplo el botón "Despliegue de Página" descrito arriba. Alternativamente, la galería de imágenes se puede activar para su uso mediante la selección de un objeto en un documento. De acuerdo con otra modalidad, una galería de imágenes aquí descrita se puede activar en respuesta a la inserción de un objeto en un documento. Por ejemplo, si un objeto tipo tabla se inserta en un documento, una galería de imágenes se puede activar automáticamente, mostrando las opciones de combinaciones de formato que se pueden aplicar a objetos tipo tabla como se describe en la presente. Adicionalmente, una galería de imágenes como se describe aquí se le puede aplicar a una selección implícita, por ejemplo, a todo un documento, a una diapositiva, a una hoja de cálculo y similares, versus una selección específica, por ejemplo, de un área particular de un documento, diapositiva, hoja de cálculo u otra, o a un objeto específico contenido en el mismo.

De acuerdo con las modalidades de la presente invención, los comandos necesarios para aplicar una combinación de opciones de formato dada a un documento u objeto seleccionado se ejecutan mediante la selección

Como Notario ... del Circuito de Bogotá ... copia que reposa en el Archivo ... República de Colombia
28 OCT 2005
NOTARIO ... GONZÁLEZ

de la imagen desplegada asociada desde la interfase de usuario 200, esto es representativa de las opciones de formato que el usuario desea aplicar a un objeto o documento seleccionado; el usuario podrá seleccionar la imagen deseada, y la combinación de opciones de formato se aplica automáticamente al documento u objeto seleccionados. Por ejemplo, si el usuario está preparando una presentación de diapositivas, o si el usuario está escribiendo una carta o un memorando usando una aplicación de procesador de palabra, el usuario podrá seleccionar el botón "Despliegue de Página" 230 para desplegar una galería de imágenes que muestran opciones posibles de formatos de despliegues de páginas. Si el usuario ve una imagen particular en la galería de imágenes en la cual se defina un despliegue de página de "centrar todo el texto", por ejemplo, el usuario podrá seleccionar aquella imagen, y los comandos que se requieren y son necesarios para darle formato al documento del usuario se ejecutarán en el documento seleccionado. Así, el usuario no tiene que buscar uno o más menús de comandos necesarios para darle formato al documento o al objeto. La funcionalidad, de acuerdo con la presente invención es particularmente útil al darle el formato deseado a un documento u objeto, cuando dicho formato requiere una serie compleja de comandos de formato con el fin de crear el formato deseado.

De acuerdo con las modalidades de la presente invención las imágenes que comprenden la galería de imágenes aquí descritas, pueden ser imágenes estáticas que ilustran un ejemplo de cómo se va a desplegar un objeto con un

formato de acuerdo con una imagen seleccionada. Alternativamente, la galería de imágenes puede estar compuesta por una o más imágenes producidas dinámicamente mostrando cómo el objeto o documento actualmente seleccionado se va a desplegar al seleccionar una imagen dada. Por ejemplo, una representación estática podrá mostrar una imagen genérica, tal como un dibujo genérico, después de rotado, sombreado, o de otra forma con el formato de acuerdo a una serie de opciones, las cuales, en caso de ser seleccionadas, serán aplicadas al objeto seleccionado. De otra parte, una imagen dinámica puede estar en forma de mapa de bits generado y desplegado del objeto actual seleccionado por el usuario a partir del documento del usuario con las opciones de combinación de formato que se aplicaron. Por ejemplo, si un dibujo en una imagen de un documento del usuario es un dibujo de la mascota familiar del usuario, la imagen dinámica que muestra una rotación del dibujo en 90º mostrará una imagen de mapa de bits de la mascota familiar actual mostrada en una rotación de 90º. De otra parte, una imagen estática puede mostrar una imagen de dibujo enlatado, tal como una imagen de paisaje o una imagen "clipart" rotada de acuerdo con las opciones de formato asociadas con la imagen.

Las ilustraciones y descripciones que se indican a continuación respecto de las Figuras 4 a 10, muestran aplicaciones de modalidades de la presente invención respecto de objetos de dibujo. Como debe entenderse por parte de aquellos versados en el estado de la técnica, las ilustraciones

suministradas respecto de las Figuras 4 a 10 se muestran con fines de presentar ejemplos únicamente, y no limitan la aplicación de las modalidades de la presente invención respecto de otros tipos de combinaciones de opciones de formato. Esto es, las opciones de combinaciones de formato se pueden ilustrar para cualesquiera opciones de formato que se le puedan aplicar a objetos o documentos seleccionados. Por ejemplo, las opciones de combinaciones de formato se pueden ilustrar en una galería de imágenes para opciones de formato de texto, incluyendo fuentes (tipos de letra), justificación del texto, tamaño del texto, color del texto, y similares. De igual forma, las opciones de combinaciones de formato se pueden ilustrar en una galería de imágenes para varios documentos de publicación en el escritorio, incluyendo volantes de publicidad, artículos de noticias, documentos de negocios y similares. De hecho, cualesquiera opciones de combinación de formato, aplicables a cualquier documento u objeto se puede ilustrar en una imagen de una galería de imágenes, y todos los comandos necesarios para aplicarle la combinación de opciones de formato al documento o al objeto del documento se pueden "enrollar" y ejecutarse mediante la selección de la imagen con la combinación de opciones de formato. Más aún, las imágenes presentadas en una galería de imágenes puede incluir información acerca de las combinaciones de opciones de formato asociadas con ciertas imágenes. Por ejemplo, un nombre dado puede incluir descripciones de texto. Esto es, una galería de imágenes puede incluir una o más descripciones de texto

individuales que describan una o más combinaciones de opciones de formato que se pueden aplicar al objeto seleccionado o insertado.

De acuerdo con modalidades de la presente invención, la galería de imágenes se puede presentar como una galería de imágenes "en cinta" dispuestas horizontalmente dentro de la interfase de usuario 200 con forma de cinta, como se ilustra en la Figura 3. Haciendo referencia a la Figura 4, se ilustran los componentes de la galería de imágenes en forma de "cinta". La galería de imágenes en "cinta" incluye una barra de título 410 para identificar la naturaleza de la galería de imágenes. Un título de la galería 420 identifica el tipo de imágenes desplegadas en la galería de imágenes, y un filtro de galería 430 identifica uno o más subconjuntos de la galería de imágenes que se le despliega al usuario. Por ejemplo, el filtro de galería 430 puede describir las imágenes desplegadas ante el usuario, como todas las imágenes, imágenes *más usadas*, *mis imágenes*, y *similares*. Un vista preliminar grande de tamaño de uña de dedo pulgar 460 se ilustra en la Figura 4 para permitirle al usuario enfocarse en una imagen dada sin aplicar la combinación de opciones de formato de la imagen a un objeto o documento seleccionado, para que el usuario pueda ver una vista preliminar de los atributos de la imagen. Los botones de recorrido (*scroll*) 470 se pueden utilizar en la "cinta" de galería de imágenes donde hay más imágenes disponibles de las que se pueden desplegar en la interfase de usuario 200 con base en el espacio disponible. De conformidad, los botones de recorrido (*scroll*) 470 le permiten al usuario

TRADUCCION OFICIAL No 05/373

recorrer a través de todas las imágenes disponibles antes de seleccionar una imagen en particular. La selección actual 450 muestra una imagen seleccionada representativa de la combinación de opciones de formato que en ese momento se le aplica al objeto o documento seleccionado.

De acuerdo con una modalidad de la invención, una galería de imágenes en "cinta" expandida se puede desplegar con la selección de un control tal como el "Botón de Cambio de Tamaño" (*Resizing Button*), ilustrado en la Figura 4. La selección del "Botón de Cambio de Tamaño" puede ampliar la galería de imágenes para desplegar imágenes adicionales. Con la expansión de la galería, puede ser que el despliegue se extienda hacia abajo y por fuera de la interfase de usuario 200, para abrirle campo a unos controles seleccionables adicionales (imágenes) similares a la galería ampliada que se ilustra en la Figura 7 (descrita a continuación).

Como se muestra en la Figura 5, se ilustra una galería de imágenes que se expande (*drop down*). De acuerdo con una galería de imágenes que se expande, la galería de imágenes no se despliega dentro de la interfase de usuario de cinta 500, pero la galería de imágenes se despliega horizontalmente debajo de la interfase de usuario 500. Conforme a las modalidades de la presente invención, la galería de imágenes que se expande (*drop down*) puede utilizar cuando la selección de un botón basado en tareas se selecciona tal como el botón de "Estilo de Galerías" (*Style Gallery*) 510 resulta en la presentación de múltiples tipos de combinaciones de opciones que se pueden

05/373

aplicar al documento u objeto seleccionados. Por ejemplo, haciendo referencia a la Figura 5, la selección del botón "Estilo de galerías" 510 resulta en la presentación de una sección "Estilos de Dibujo" (*Picture Styles*) 505, una sección "Bordes de dibujo" (*Picture Borders*), y una sección "Obtenga más estilos" (*Get More Styles*). Ventajosamente, el despliegue de la galería de imágenes debajo de la interfase de usuario 500 le permite al usuario recorrer a través de la galería sin tener obstáculo para visualizar otros controles potencialmente seleccionables asociados con los botones seleccionados de tareas de nivel superior 510, 515, 520. Como se ilustra en la Figura 6, la versión expandida de la galería de imágenes es similar a la galería de imágenes en "cinta" pero su despliegue se realiza debajo de la interfase de usuario 200, 500.

Haciendo referencia a la Figura 7, una galería de imágenes expandida hacia abajo (*drop-down*) se puede desplegar, donde múltiples tipos de imágenes responden a la galería de imágenes seleccionada se pueden desplegar en una sola galería de imágenes expandida con imágenes. Por ejemplo, la galería de imágenes expandida ilustrada en la Figura 7 muestra una galería de imágenes "Mas frecuentemente usadas" 730, una galería de imágenes "Mis favoritas" 740, y una galería de imágenes "Otros estilos de dibujos" 750.

Haciendo referencia a la Figura 8, se despliega una galería de imágenes para selección visual. Una galería de imágenes para selección visual se

28 OCT 2008
05/373

expande hacia abajo desde la interfase de usuario 500 en "cinta". La galería de imágenes para selección visual se puede usar en la forma descrita anteriormente para "enrollar" un conjunto común de comandos de formato u opciones, y para proporcionar una representación visual, fácil de entender de las opciones comunes de comandos de formato que de otra forma pueden ser difíciles para ser seleccionadas por un usuario dado. La galería de imágenes para selección visual es similar a la galería de imagines de "cinta" y a la galería de imágenes que se expande hacia abajo (*drop down*)descrita arriba, en cuanto a que las imágenes pueden ser imágenes estáticas o imágenes en vivo que se pueden alterar dinámicamente con base en entradas del usuario y con base en el objeto actual seleccionado al cual se le aplicarán las imágenes. Después de seleccionar un botón basado en tareas 510, 515, 520, la pluralidad de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables 810 se muestran en la interfase de usuario 500. Por ejemplo, como se ilustra en la Figura 8, se despliega un control de "Rotar dibujo" (*Rotate Picture*), un control de "Bordes de dibujo" (*Picture Borders*), y un control de "Obtenga más estilos" (*Get More Styles*) en la interfase de usuario 500. Si el usuario tiene un objeto de dibujo embebido en un documento seleccionado y el usuario desea rotar el objeto de dibujo seleccionado, el usuario puede seleccionar el control Rotar dibujo (*Rotate Picture*) 810 para activar la galería de imágenes para selección visual 800. Como se muestra en la galería de imágenes que se expande hacia abajo, al usuario se le proporciona una variedad de opciones de rotaciones para los

05/37

dibujos. Por ejemplo, se proporciona una opción de "No-rotación" 825, una opción de rotar 910 a la izquierda" (*Rotate Left 90*) 830, y una opción de "Rotar 180" (*Rotate 180*) 840. Otras opciones incluyen "Voltear verticalmente" (*Flip Vertically*) y "Voltear horizontalmente" (*Flip Horizontally*). Como se muestra en la parte inferior de la galería de imagines expandida hacia abajo 820, se proporciona un botón de "Más opciones de rotación" (*More Rotate Options*) para permitirle al usuario seleccionar imágenes adicionales para aplicar a objetos de dibujo seleccionados.

Como aquí se describe, cada imagen está asociada con un conjunto de opciones de formato y de comandos, tal que la selección de cualquiera de estas imágenes hace que las opciones y comandos de formato se ejecuten automáticamente sobre el objeto seleccionado. Por ejemplo, si el usuario desea rotar un objeto seleccionado 180° a partir de orientación actual, el usuario puede seleccionar la imagen "Rotar 180" 840 para hacer que el objeto seleccionado sea rotado automáticamente 180°. Ventajosamente, dado que la galería de imágenes proporciona una representación visual del resultado de aplicar un conjunto de opciones de formato sobre el objeto seleccionado, el usuario sabe con anterioridad el efecto de aplicar la combinación de opciones de formato asociadas al objeto o documento seleccionado. De conformidad, el usuario no tiene que buscar a través de una variedad de menús de opciones de formato para determinar el efecto de diferentes combinaciones de opciones de formato sobre un objeto seleccionado mediante ensayo y error.

Haciendo referencia al la Figura 9, se ilustran los componentes de la galería de imágenes para selección visual. El control "Rotar dibujo" (*Rotate Picture*) 810 ilustra un control de funcionalidad seleccionable desplegado en la interfase de usuario 500 después de seleccionar un botón basado en tareas determinado. Las imágenes 930, 940, 950, 960 ilustran representaciones estáticas o dinámicas de un conjunto dado de opciones de formato aplicadas a un objeto seleccionado. El texto descriptivo 910, 920 proporciona información descriptiva para el usuario, referente a la naturaleza de la combinación de opciones de formato aplicada a la imagen ilustrada. Como se describió anteriormente, el botón "Más opciones de rotación" (*More Rotate Options*) 970 ilustra un botón que puede estar en la galería de imágenes que se expande hacia abajo (*drop down*) para seleccionar combinaciones de opciones de formato adicionales que se despliega con el despliegue inicial de imágenes.

Haciendo referencia ala Figura 10, la selección de un botón basado en tareas determinadas 510, 515, 520 puede causar una presentación de galerías de imágenes múltiples alojadas en una sola sección de control de funcionalidad seleccionable 1010. Por ejemplo, la sección de control de funcionalidad seleccionable 1010 incluye tres galerías individuales alojadas bajo una sección con el encabezado "Efectos de dibujo" (*Picture Effects*). Si el usuario desea aplicar primero combinaciones de opciones de formato asociadas con las galerías alojadas, el usuario puede seleccionar la galería alojada para activar la expansión hacia debajo de la galería de imágenes como se ilustra en

las Figuras 5 y 6, para ser desplegada debajo de la interfase de usuario 500. El usuario podrá entonces seleccionar combinaciones de opciones de formato suministradas allí respecto de un objeto o documento seleccionado. Si el usuario decide a continuación aplicar combinaciones de opciones de formato asociadas con una de las demás galerías de imágenes alojadas, por ejemplo la "Galería Sombreado" (*Shading Gallery)*, el usuario puede seleccionar la "Galería Sombreado" (*Shading Gallery)* para desplegar una galería de imágenes que se expande hacia abajo mostrando diferentes combinaciones de opciones de formato asociadas con el sombreado de un documento u objeto seleccionados.

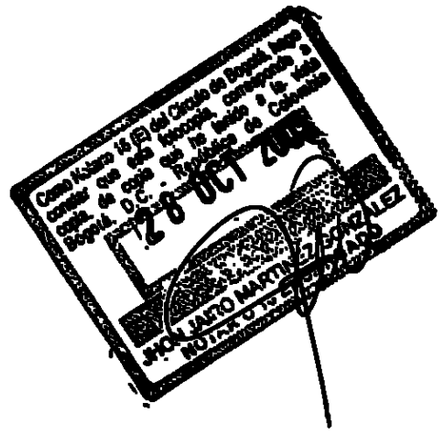
Haciendo referencia a la Figura 11, de acuerdo con una modalidad alterna de la presente invención, una galería de imágenes se puede alojar en un diálogo con o sin modalidad 1110 que se puede desplegar en la pantalla de computador del usuario sobre un documento u objeto. Como se muestra en la Figura 11, se pueden desplegar una pluralidad de imágenes 1120, 1130 en la galería de imágenes alojadas en el diálogo para permitirle al usuario seleccionar una imagen dada para aplicar a un objeto o documento seleccionado, como se describe aquí. La imagen 1140 [illegible] vista preliminar más grande para mostrar la aplicación de una combinación de opciones de formato dadas a un objeto o documento seleccionados. Adicionalmente, una galería de imágenes que se expande hacia abajo, tal como se describió anteriormente en referencia a la Figura 5, podrá ser

desplegada bajo, junto, o de otra forma como respuesta a una selección de una imagen dada o a un control dentro del diálogo. Por ejemplo, una imagen dada contenida en el diálogo 1110 puede ser representativa de un número de combinaciones de opciones de formato que pueden aplicársele a un documento o a un objeto. La selección de dicha imagen puede causar un despliegue de un menú que se expande hacia abajo donde se alojan una o más imágenes representando la aplicación de las combinaciones de opciones de formato.

La Figura 12 ilustra la presentación de una galería de imágenes que se extiende hacia abajo debajo de la interfase de usuario 200 utilizada por una aplicación de procesador de palabra 125. Como se ilustra en la Figura 12, el botón asociado a la tarea "Despliegue de página" (*Page Layout)* 230 se selecciona de manera que uno o más agrupamientos de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables se desplieguen en la interfase de usuario 200 para aplicar la funcionalidad a un objeto o documento seleccionados, en conjunto con la tarea f"Despliegue de página" (*Page Layout).* Bajo la sección control de funcionalidades seleccionables titulada "Encabezado [illegible] de página" (*Header & Footer*), se proporciona un control de Plantillas (*Templates*) 1208. La selección del control plantillas 1208 causa el despliegue de la galería de imágenes que se expande hacia abajo 1200 para presentar al usuario una o más imágenes que muestran la aplicación de la combinaciones de opciones de formato a un documento. Si el usuario decide

que una de las imágenes opción de formato es deseable, el usuario puede seleccionar la imagen deseada, y todos los comandos de opciones de formatos necesarios para aplicar la combinación de opciones de formato deseada al documento u objeto seleccionado se ejecutarán.

Como se describe aquí, se proporciona una interfase de usuario mejorada para desplegar una galería de imágenes mostrando la aplicación de diferentes combinaciones de opciones de formato aplicables a documentos u objetos seleccionados. Será aparente para aquellos versados en la técnica, que varias modificaciones o variaciones se pueden hacer sobre la presente invención, sin alejarse del espíritu ni del alcance de la invención. Otras modalidades de la invención serán aparentes para aquellos versados en la técnica, a partir de la consideración y de la puesta en práctica de la invención aquí revelada.



REIVINDICAMOS:

1. Un método para proporcionar una galería de opciones de formato en una interfase de usuario mejorada que comprende:

el suministro de una galería de controles de formato, por medio de los cuales cada uno o más de los controles contenidos en la galería de opciones de formato se asocial con uno o más atributos de formato que se le pueden aplicar a un objeto;

el despliegue en la interfase de usuario de una representación visual de un objeto del mismo tipo que el objeto para cada uno o más de los controles de formato ilustrando cómo el objeto será formateado si los atributos de formato asociados con cada uno o más de los controles de formato se le aplican al objeto;

la recepción de una indicación de la selección de uno o más controles de formato, y

la aplicación automática de uno o más atributos asociados con el control de formato seleccionado al objeto.

2. El método de la Reivindicación 1, en el cual el suministro de una galería de controles de formato incluye el suministro de una galería de controles de formato dentro de la interfase del usuario.

3. El método de la Reivindicación 1. en el cual el suministro de una galería de controles de formato incluye el suministro de una galería de controles de formato en un menú que se expande hacia abajo (*drop down*) que se despliega debajo de la interfase de usuario.

4. El método de la Reivindicación 3, que además comprende expandir el menú hacia abajo, conteniendo la galería de controles de formato para desplegar, en el menú expandido hacia abajo, controles de formato adicionales asociados con atributos de formato adicionales que pueden aplicársele al objeto seleccionado.

5. El método de la Reivindicación 1, en el cual el suministro de una galería de controles de formato incluye el suministro de una galería de controles de formato en un diálogo desplegado en un espacio de trabajo de una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*).

6. El método de la Reivindicación 5, que además comprende una galería adicional de controles de formato en un menú que se expande hacia abajo (*drop-down*) que se despliega en respuesta a una selección de un control de formato dado desde el diálogo.

7. El método de la Reivindicación 1, en el cual el suministro de una galería de controles de formato incluye, en la interfase del usuario, el

suministro de una pluralidad de controles de la galería para seleccionar una de una pluralidad de galerías de controles de formato, en la cual cada una de las galerías de controles de formato contiene uno o más controles de formato asociados con uno o más atributos de formato que pueden aplicársele al objeto seleccionado.

8. El método de la Reivindicación 7, que además comprende la recepción de una selección de uno de los controles de la pluralidad de controles de la galería; y

el despliegue de uno o más controles de formato contenidos en una galería de controles de formato asociados con la galería de control seleccionada.

9. El método de la Reivindicación 8, que además comprende el despliegue de uno o más controles de formato contenidos en una galería de controles de formato asociados con el control seleccionado de la galería en un menú de controles de formato que se expande hacia abajo.

10. El método de la Reivindicación 1, que además comprende:

la recepción de una indicación de que el usuario se está enfocando en uno o más de los controles de formato; y

en respuesta a la recepción de la indicación del enfoque sobre uno o más de los controles de formato, la aplicación dinámica de los atributos de

formato asociados con el enfoque del control de formato, sobre el objeto seleccionado, para mostrar cómo el objeto seleccionado será formateado si uno o más de los atributos de formato asociados con el enfoque del control de formato se aplican sobre el objeto seleccionado.

11. El método de la Reivindicación 10, después de recibir la indicación del cese del enfoque en uno o más controles de formato dados, se realiza la reversión de la aplicación dinámica de uno o más de los atributos de formato asociados con el control de formato que fue enfocado, sobre el objeto seleccionado, en forma tal que el objeto seleccionado es formateado de acuerdo con los atributos de formato que se le aplicaron al objeto seleccionado antes de aplicarle dinámicamente los atributos de formato asociados con control de formato que fue enfocado.

12. Una interfase de usuario mejorada para suministrar una galería de opciones de formato en una interfase de usuario mejorada que comprende:

uno o más botones dispuestos en una fila superior de la interfase del usuario, cada uno de dichos botones identificando una tarea que puede ser llevada a cabo sobre un objeto seleccionado, por medio de la cual uno o más de dichos botones son operativos al ser seleccionados para [illegible] un despliegue de una galería de controles de formato, por medio de lo cual cada uno o más controles de formato contenidos en la galería de controles de

05/378

2 OCT

2

formato está asociado con uno o más atributos de formato que se le pueden aplicar al objeto seleccionado; y

cada uno o más de los controles de formato incluyendo una representación visual del objeto seleccionado ilustrando cómo el objeto será formateado, en caso de que los atributos de formato asociados con cada uno o más de los controles de formato sean aplicados al objeto seleccionado.

13. La interfase de usuario de la Reivindicación 12, donde dicha galería de controles de formato está dispuesta dentro de la interfase de usuario.

14. La interfase de usuario de la Reivindicación 12, donde dicha galería de controles de formato está dispuesta en un menú que se expande hacia abajo (*drop down*) que se despliega debajo de la interfase de usuario.

15. La interfase de usuario de la Reivindicación 12, donde dicha galería de controles de formato está dispuesta en un menú que se expande hacia abajo (*drop down*) que contiene controles de formato adicionales asociados con atributos de formato adicionales que pueden aplicársele al objeto seleccionado..

16. La interfase de usuario de la Reivindicación 12, donde dicha

28 OCT 2008
05/373

galería de controles de formato está dispuesta dentro de un diálogo desplegado en un espacio de trabajo de una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*).

17. Un medio legible por computador que contiene instrucciones ejecutables de computador, las cuales, cuando son ejecutadas por un computador, llevan a cabo un método para suministrar una galería de opciones de formato dentro de una interfase de usuario mejorada, que comprende:

la recepción de una indicación de selección de un objeto al cual se le aplicará un formato a través de una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*);

el suministro de una galería de controles de formato, por medio de la cual cada uno o más de los controles de formato contenidos en la galería de controles de formato está asociado con uno o más atributos de formato que se le pueden aplicar al objeto seleccionado;

el despliegue, en la interfase de usuario, de una representación visual de un objeto del mismo tipo de aquel objeto que se seleccionó para cada uno o más de los controles de formato ilustrando cómo el objeto seleccionado será formateado si los atributos de formato asociados con cada uno de los más de los controles de formato se le aplican al objeto seleccionado;

la recepción de una indicación de una selección de [illegible] los controles de formato; y

05/373
JUAN [illegible] ULLOA
[illegible]
DEL MIN. INTERIOR Y DE RELACIONES

la aplicación automática de uno o más atributos de formato asociados con el control de formato seleccionado, al objeto seleccionado.

18. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 17, por medio del cual el suministro de una galería de controles de formato incluye el suministro de una galería de controles de formato dentro de la interfase de usuario.

19. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 17, por medio del cual el suministro de una galería de controles de formato incluye el suministro de una galería de controles de formato en un menú que se expande hacia abajo (*drop down*) que se despliega debajo de la interfase del usuario.

20. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 19, que además comprende la expansión del menú que se expande que contiene la galería de controles de formato para desplegar en el menú que se expande hacia abajo controles de formato adicionales asociados con atributos adicionales de formato que se le pueden aplicar al objeto seleccionado.

21. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación [illegible] por medio del cual el suministro de una galería de controles de [illegible] el suministro de una galería de controles de formato en un [illegible] desplegado

05373
JUAN [illegible] SUAREZA

en un espacio de trabajo de una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*).

22. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 21, que además comprende el suministro de una galería adicional de controles de formato en un menú que se expande hacia abajo (*Drop-down*) desplegado como respuesta a una selección de un control de formato dado desde el diálogo.

23. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 17, por medio del cual el suministro de una galería de controles de formato incluye, en la interfase de usuario, el suministro de una pluralidad de controles de galería para seleccionar un control de formato de una pluralidad de galerías de controles de formato, por medio del cual cada una de las pluralidades de galerías de controles de formato contiene uno o más controles de formato asociados a uno o más atributos de formato que se le pueden aplicar a un objeto seleccionado.

24. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 23, que además comprende la recepción de una selección de un control de la pluralidad de controles de galerías; y

el despliegue de uno o más controles de formato contenidos en

05/373

una galería de controles de formato asociados al control seleccionado de la galería.

25. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 24, que además comprende el despliegue de uno o más controles de formato contenidos en una galería de controles de formato asociados al control seleccionado de la galería en un menú que se expande hacia abajo (*drop down*) de controles de formato.

26. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 17, que además comprende:

la recepción de una indicación de que el usuario se está enfocando en uno o más de los controles de formato; y

en respuesta a la recepción de la indicación del enfoque sobre uno o más de los controles de formato, la aplicación dinámica de los atributos de formato asociados con el enfoque del control de formato, sobre el objeto seleccionado, para mostrar cómo el objeto seleccionado será formateado si uno o más de los atributos de formato asociados con el enfoque sobre control de formato se aplican sobre el objeto seleccionado.

27. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 26, después de recibir la indicación del cese del enfoque en uno o más controles de formato dados, se realiza la reversión de la aplicación dinámica de uno o

Copia fiel del original que reposa en el Archivo General de la Nación. Bogotá, D.C. - República de Colombia
28 OCT 2015
TRADUCTORA OFICIAL
JUAN [illegible] BOLEDA
373

más de los atributos de formato asociados con el control de formato que fue enfocado, sobre el objeto seleccionado, en forma tal que el objeto *seleccionado es formateado de acuerdo con los atributos de formato* que se le aplicarán al objeto seleccionado antes de aplicarle dinamicamente los atributos de formato asociados con control de formato que fue enfocado.

28. Un método para suministrar una galería de opciones de formato en una interfase de usuario mejorada que comprende:

el suministro de uno o más botones en la interfase de usuario, por medio de los cuales uno o más de dichos botones identifica una tarea de formato que se puede llevar a cabo sobre un objeto seleccionado;

suministro de una galería de controles de formato asociados a una tarea de formato seleccionada y al botón asociado, por medio de lo cual cada uno o más de los controles de formato contenidos en la galería de controles de formato está asociado con uno o más atributos de formato que se le pueden aplicar a un objeto seleccionado; y

el despliegue, en cada uno de los controles de formato, una representación visual del objeto seleccionado ilustrando cómo el objeto será formateado, en caso de que los atributos de formato asociados con cada uno o más de los controles de formato sean aplicados al objeto seleccionado.

29. El método de la Reivindicación 28, que además comprende:

la recepción de una indicación de selección de uno o más de los

controles de formato; y

la aplicación automática de uno o más atributos de formato asociados con el control de formato seleccionado, al objeto seleccionado.

30. El método de la Reivindicación 28, por medio del cual el suministro de una galería de controles de formato incluye el suministro de una galería de controles de formato dentro de la interfase de usuario.

31. El método de la Reivindicación 28, por medio del cual el suministro de una galería de controles de formato incluye el suministro de una galería de controles de formato en un menú que se expande hacia abajo (drop down) que se despliega debajo de la interfase del usuario.

32. El método de la Reivindicación 31, que además comprende la expansión del menú que se expande que contiene la galería de controles de formato para desplegar en el menú que se expande hacia abajo controles de formato adicionales asociados con atributos adicionales de formato que se le pueden aplicar al objeto seleccionado



33. El método de la Reivindicación 28, por medio del cual el suministro de una galería de controles de formato incluye el suministro de una galería de controles de formato en un diálogo desplegado en un espacio de trabajo de una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*).

05373

IRA[illegible]
JUAN[illegible]GUILERA
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] DE MINAS

34. El método de la Reivindicación 28. por medio del cual el suministro de una galería de controles de formato incluye, en la interfase de usuario, el suministro de una pluralidad de controles de galería para seleccionar un control de formato de una pluralidad de galerías de controles de formato, por medio del cual cada una de las pluralidades de galerías de controles de formato contiene uno o más controles de formato asociados a uno o más atributos de formato que se le pueden aplicar a un objeto seleccionado.

35. El método de la Reivindicación 34, que además comprende:

la recepción de una selección de un control de la pluralidad de controles de galerías; y

el despliegue de uno o más controles de formato contenidos en una galería de controles de formato asociados al control seleccionado de la galería..

36. El método de la Reivindicación 35, que además comprende el despliegue de uno o más controles de formato contenidos en una galería de controles de formato asociados al control seleccionado de la galería en un menú que se expande hacia abajo (*drop down*) de controles de formato.

37. Un medio legible por computador que contiene instrucciones

28 OCT 2005
JUAN ... GUILERA

ejecutables de computador, las cuales, cuando son ejecutadas por un computador, llevan a cabo un método para suministrar una galería de opciones de formato dentro de una interfase de usuario mejorada, que comprende:

el suministro de uno o más botones en la interfase del usuario, por medio de los cuales uno o más de dichos botones identifica una tarea de formato que se puede llevar a cabo sobre un objeto;

suministro de una galería de controles de formato asociados a una tarea de formato seleccionada y al botón asociado, por medio de lo cual cada uno o más de los controles de formato contenidos en la galería de controles de formato está asociado con uno o más atributos de formato que se le pueden aplicar a un objeto seleccionado; y

el despliegue, en cada uno de los controles de formato, una representación visual del objeto seleccionado ilustrando cómo el objeto será formateado, en caso de que los atributos de formato asociados con cada uno o más de los controles de formato sean aplicados al objeto seleccionado..

38. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 37, que además comprende:

la recepción de una indicación de la selección de uno o más controles de formato, y

la aplicación automática de uno o más atributos asociados con el control de formato seleccionado al objeto.

39. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 37, por medio de la cual el suministro de una galería de controles de formato incluye el suministro de una galería de controles de formato dentro de la interfase del usuario.

40. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 37, por medio de la cual el suministro de una galería de controles de formato incluye el suministro de una galería de controles de formato en un menú que se expande hacia abajo (*drop down*) que se despliega debajo de la interfase de usuario.

41. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 40, que además comprende expandir el menú hacia abajo, conteniendo la galería de controles de formato para desplegar, en el menú expandido hacia abajo, controles de formato adicionales asociados con atributos de formato adicionales que pueden aplicársele al objeto seleccionado.

42. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 37, por medio del cual el suministro de una galería de controles de formato incluye el suministro de una galería de controles de formato en un diálogo desplegado en un espacio de trabajo de una aplicación de programa por computador (*software*).

JHON JADO MARTINEZ GONZALEZ
NOTARIO 18 E...
...GUILERA
...MIN. INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

334

43. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 37, por medio del cual el suministro de una galería de controles de formato incluye, en la interfase del usuario, el suministro de una pluralidad de controles de la galería para seleccionar una de una pluralidad de galerías de controles de formato, en la cual cada una de las galerías de controles de formato contiene uno o más controles de formato asociados con uno o más atributos de formato que pueden aplicársele al objeto seleccionado.

44. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 43, que además comprende:

la recepción de una selección de uno de los controles de la pluralidad de controles de la galería; y

el despliegue de uno o más controles de formato contenidos en una galería de controles de formato asociados con la galería de control seleccionada.

45. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 44, que además comprende el despliegue de uno o más controles de formato contenidos en una galería de controles de formato asociados con el control seleccionado de la galería en un menú de controles de formato que se expande hacia abajo (*drop-down*).

INTERFASE DE USUARIO MEJORADA PARA DESPLEGAR UNA GALERÍA DE OPCIONES DE FORMATO APLICABLES A UN OBJETO SELECCIONADO

Resumen

Se proporciona una interfase de usuario mejorada para desplegar una galería de imagines que muestran diferentes combinaciones de opciones de formato que puede aplicársele a un objeto seleccionado. Cuando se selecciona una imagen en particular, una combinación de opciones de formato se le aplica automáticamente al objeto seleccionado.

(A continuación, siguen las Figuras 1-8)

ES TRADUCCIÓN FIEL Y COMPLETA de la cual se deja copia en los archivos de esta oficina para su confrontación y a la cual me remito

Bogotá, Julio 26, 2005.

05

JUAN A. GUILERA

DEL MIN. INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

Cesa Notaría 18 (E) del Círculo de Bogotá, hace constar que esta fotocopia, corresponde a la misma, de copia que ha tenido a la vista. Bogotá, D.C. - República de Colombia

28 OCT 2005

JHON JAIRO MARTINEZ GONZALEZ

NOTARIO 18

123

PÁGINA TRES:

SOLICITUD DE PATENTE

DECLARACIÓN Y PODER

EXPEDIENTE DEL ABOGADO NO. 60001.041USU1 EXPEDIENTE MS N0. 309412.1

Como inventor que aparezco abajo, certifico por el presente, que:

La dirección de mi residencia/apartado postal y ciudadanía están indicados junto a mi nombre;

Creo que soy el inventor original, primero y único (si solo aparece un nombre abajo), o inventores originales, primeros y colectivos (si aparecen otros nombres abajo) del asunto en mención por el cual se solicita y se busca la patente para el invento denominado: **INTERFASE DE USUARIO MEJORADA PARA DESPLEGAR UNA GALERIA DE OPCIONES DE FORMATO APLICABLES A UN OBJETO SELECCIONADO**

cuya especificación se encuentra registrada aquí, salvo que la siguiente casilla esté marcada:

( ) registrada en como N° de Serie de Solicitud de los E.U. o N° de Solicitud Internacional PCT y fue modificada en (si aplica).

Por el presente declaro que he revisado y comprendido el contenido de la especificación arriba citada, incluyendo las solicitudes, tal como han sido modificadas por cualquier modificación (es) referidas arriba. Reconozco mi deber de revelar toda la información que sea pertinente a la patentabilidad, tal como lo define 37 CFR 1.56.

Solicitud (es) Extranjera(s) y/o Demanda de Prioridad Extranjera

Por la presente solicito los beneficios prioritarios para extranjeros bajo el Título 35 de las Sección 119 del Código de los Estados Unidos para cualquier solicitud (es) de certificado de patentes o como inventor (es) relacionada más adelante y he

identificado abajo asimismo cualquier solicitud extranjera para certificado de patente o como inventor(es) que tienen una fecha de registro anterior a aquella de la solicitud por la que se reclama prioridad:

PAIS	N° SOLICITUD	FECHA DE REGISTRO	SOLICITUD DE PRIORIDAD BAJO 35 U.S.C. 119
			Si:____ NO:
			Si: ____ NO:

PODER

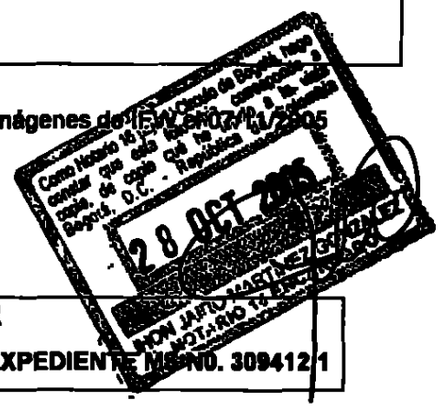
Como inventor, por el presente nombro al (a los) siguiente (s) abogado (s) y/o agente (s) asociados con el

Cliente N° 27488

Para que procese esta solicitud y lleve a cabo todos los negocios en conexión con la Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Registradas.

Enviar Correspondencia a:	**Llamadas Telefónicas Directas a :**
Christopher J. Leonard	**Christopher J. Leonard**
Merchant & Gould P.C.	**404.954.5100**
P.O.Box 2903	
Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903	

Copia suministrada por la USPTO desde la Base de datos de Imágenes de EFW en 07/11/2005



PÁGINA CUATRO:

DECLARACIÓN Y PODER

EXPEDIENTE DEL ABOGADO NO. 60001.0411USU1 **EXPEDIENTE MSINO. 309412.1**

Por el presente manifiesto que, a mi saber, todas las declaraciones que aparecen en este documento son verdaderas y todas las declaraciones hechas sobre información y creencia se consideran verdaderas; además que estas

declaraciones fueron hechas a sabiendas de que las declaraciones falsas intencionales y otras semejantes que se hagan, son punibles con multas o encarcelamiento, o ambos, bajo la Sección 1001 del Título 18 del Código de los Estados Unidos y que dichas declaraciones falsas intencionales pueden poner en peligro la validez de la solicitud o de cualquier patente que se otorgue de aquí en adelante.

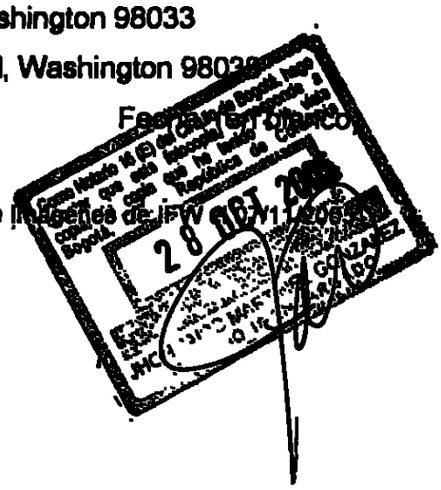
Nombre Completo del Inventor: Andrew M. Himberger Nacionalidad: EUA
Residencia: 19113 244th. Avenue NE, Woodinville, Washington 98077
Dirección Postal: 19113 244th. Avenue NE Woodinville, Washington, 98077
Firma del Inventor (en blanco) Fecha (en blanco)

Nombre Completo del Inventor: Tracey M. Gauthier Nacionalidad: EUA
Residencia: 12808 NE 100th. Street, Kirkland, Washington 98033
Dirección Postal: 12808 NE 100th. Street, Kirkland, Washington 98033
Firma del Inventor (en blanco) Fecha: (en blanco)

Nombre Completo del Inventor: Aaron M. Butcher Nacionalidad: EUA
Residencia: 15818 Manion Way NE, Duvall, Washington 98019
Dirección Postal: 15818 Manion Way NE, Duvall, Washington 98019
Firma del Inventor (en blanco) Fecha: (en blanco)

Nombre Completo del Inventor: Jensen M. Harris Nacionalidad: EUA
Residencia: 6016 108th. Avenue NE, Kirkland, Washington 98033
Dirección Postal: 6016 108th. Avenue NE, Kirkland, Washington 98033
Firma del Inventor (en blanco) Fecha (en blanco)

Copia suministrada por la USPTO desde la Base de datos de Imagenes de IFW



PÁGINA CINCO:

DECLARACIÓN Y PODER

EXPEDIENTE DEL ABOGADO NO. 60001.0411USU1 **EXPEDIENTE MS NO. 309412.1**

Nombre Completo del Inventor: Jesse Clay Satterfield Nacionalidad: EUA

Residencia: 845 Bellevue Place East, Apt. 203, Seattle, Washington 98102

Dirección Postal: 845 Bellevue Place East, Apt. 203, Seattle, Washington 98102

Firma del Inventor (en blanco) Fecha: (en blanco)

Copia suministrada por la USPTO desde la Base de datos de Imágenes de IFW el 07/11/2005

PÁGINA SEIS:

FICHA TÉCNICA DE LA SOLICITUD

Información de la solicitud

No. de solicitud:	En blanco
Fecha de Solicitud:	09/30/04
Tipo de solicitud:	Regular
Asunto:	Utilidad
Clasificación Propuesta:	En blanco
Unidad de Grupo de Arte Propuesta:	En blanco
CD-ROm o CD-R:	Ninguno
No. de CDs:	En blanco
No. de copias de CD:	En blanco
Presentación de secuencia:	En blanco
¿Formato Legible por el Comp (CRF)?:	En blanco
No. de Copias de CFR:	En blanco
Título:	INTERFASE DE USUARIO MEJORADA PARA DESPLEGAR UNA GALERIA DE OPCIONES DE FORMATO APLICABLES A UN OBJETO SELECCIONADO



Expediente del Abogado:	60001.0411USU1/MS309412.1
¿Solicitud de Publicación Anticipada?:	NO
¿Solicitud de No publicación?:	NO
Figura Gráfica Propuesta:	En blanco
Total Hojas de Gráficas:	12
¿Pequeña Entidad?	NO
Nombre en Latín:	En blanco
Nombre de denominación de variedad:	En blanco
¿Petición incluida?:	NO
Tipo de Petición:	En blanco
Agencia Gubernamental Lic.:	En blanco
No. de Contrato o Adjudicación:	En blanco
1	Inicial 09/29/04

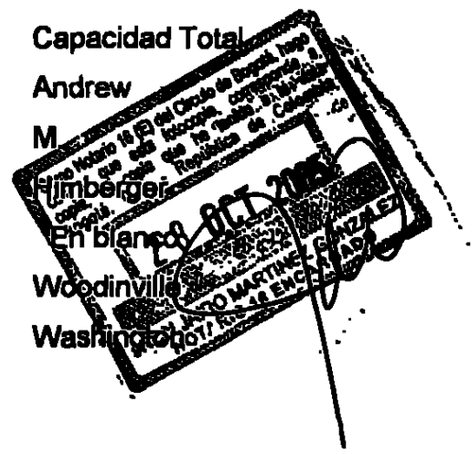
Copia suministrada por USPTO de la Base de Datos de Imágenes IFW el 07/11/2005

PÁGINA SIETE

¿Orden de Confid. en Sol. Principal?:	NO

INFORMACIÓN DEL SOLICITANTE

Tipo de Autoridad del Solicitante:	Inventor
País de Ciudadanía Principal:	EUA
Condición:	Capacidad Total
Primer Nombre:	Andrew
Segundo Nombre:	M
Apellido:	Hjimbergei
Sufijo del Nombre:	En blanco
Ciudad de Residencia:	Woodinville
Estado o Provincia de residencia:	Washington



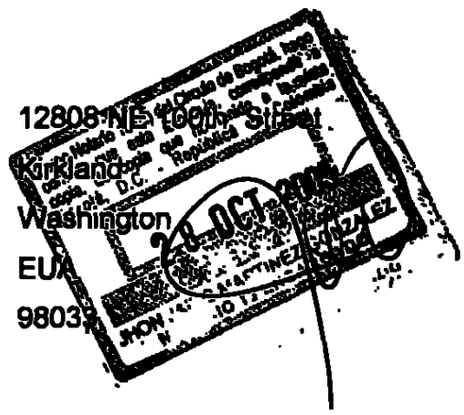
País de Residencia:	EUA
Calle de la Dirección Postal:	19113 244th. Avenue NE
Ciudad de la Dirección Postal:	Woodinville
Estado o Provincia de la Dirección Postal:	Washington
País de la Dirección Postal:	EUA
Código Postal de la Dirección Postal:	98077

Tipo de Autoridad del Solicitante:	Inventor
País de Ciudadanía Principal:	EUA
Condición:	Capacidad total
Primer Nombre:	Tracey
Segundo Nombre:	M.
Apellido:	Gauthier
Sufijo del Nombre:	En blanco
Ciudad de Residencia:	Kirkland
Estado o Provincia de residencia:	Washington
País de Residencia:	EUA

Copia suministrada por USPTO de la Base de Datos de Imágenes IFW el 07/11/2005

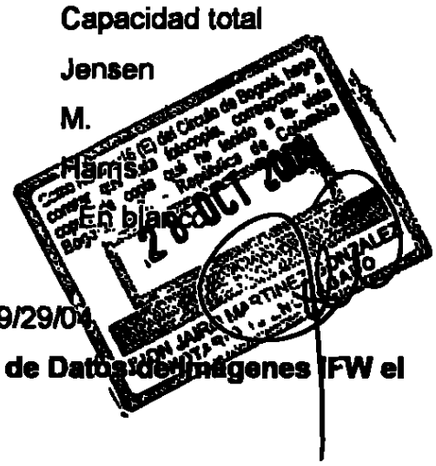
PÁGINA OCHO:

Calle de la Dirección Postal:	12808 NE 100th Street
Ciudad de la Dirección Postal:	Kirkland
Estado o Provincia de la Dirección Postal:	Washington
País de la Dirección Postal:	EUA
Código Postal de la Dirección Postal:	98033



Tipo de Autoridad del Solicitante:	Inventor
País de Ciudadanía Principal:	EUA
Condición:	Capacidad total
Primer Nombre:	Aaron
Segundo Nombre:	M.
Apellido:	Butcher
Sufijo del Nombre:	En blanco
Ciudad de Residencia:	Duvall
Estado o Provincia de residencia:	Washington
País de Residencia:	EUA
Calle de la Dirección Postal:	15818 Manion Way NE
Ciudad de la Dirección Postal:	Duvall
Estado o Provincia de la Dirección Postal:	Washington
País de la Dirección Postal:	EUA
Código Postal de la Dirección Postal:	98019

Tipo de Autoridad del Solicitante:	Inventor
País de Ciudadanía Principal:	EUA
Condición:	Capacidad total
Primer Nombre:	Jensen
Segundo Nombre:	M.
Apellido:	Flamsa
Sufijo del Nombre:	En blanco



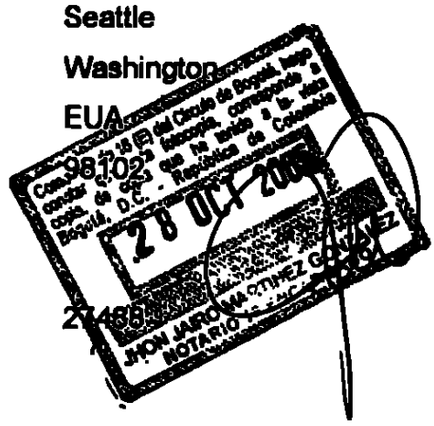
Copia suministrada por USPTO de la Base de Datos de Imágenes IFW el 07/11/2005

PÁGINA NUEVE:

Ciudad de Residencia:	kirkland
Estado o Provincia de residencia:	Washington
País de Residencia:	EUA
Calle de la Dirección Postal:	6016 108th. Avenue NE
Ciudad de la Dirección Postal:	Kirkland
Estado o Provincia de la Dirección Postal:	Washington
País de la Dirección Postal:	EUA
Código Postal de la Dirección Postal:	98033
Tipo de Autoridad del Solicitante:	Inventor
País de Ciudadanía Principal:	EUA
Condición:	Capacidad Total
Primer Nombre:	Jesse
Segundo Nombre:	Clay.
Apellido:	Satterfield
Sufijo del Nombre:	En blanco
Ciudad de Residencia:	Seattle
Estado o Provincia de residencia:	Washington
País de Residencia:	EUA
Calle de la Dirección Postal:	845 Bellevue Place East, Apt 203
Ciudad de la Dirección Postal:	Seattle
Estado o Provincia de la Dirección Postal:	Washington
País de la Dirección Postal:	EUA
Código Postal de la Dirección Postal:	98102

Información de Correspondencia

No. de Correspondencia del Cliente:	27488



Copia suministrada por USPTO de la Base de Datos de Imágenes IFW el 07/11/2005

PÁGINA DIEZ:

Información de Representación

No. de Representante del Cliente: 27488

INFORMACIÓN PRIORITARIA DOMÉSTICA

Solicitud:	Tipo de Continuidad	Solicitud Principal	Fecha de Presentación Principal:
Esta solicitud	Una solicitud reivindicando beneficios bajo 35USC119(e)	60/601,815	08/16/04

INFORMACIÓN PRIORITARIA EXTRANJERA

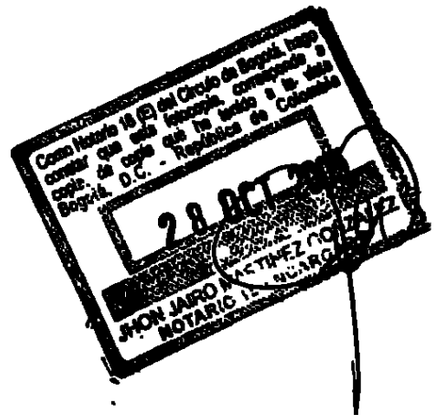
País:	N° de solicitud	Fecha de Presentación	Reivindicación Prioritaria

INFORMACI ´ N DEL BENEFICIARI

Nombre del Beneficiario:	Microsoft Corporation
Calle de la Dirección Postal:	One Microsoft Way
Ciudad de dirección postal:	Redmond
Estado o provincia de la dirección postal:	Washington
País de dirección postal:	EUA
Código postal de la dirección postal:	98052

5 Inicial 09/29/04

Copia suministrada por USPTO de la Base de Datos de Imágenes IFW el 07/11/2005



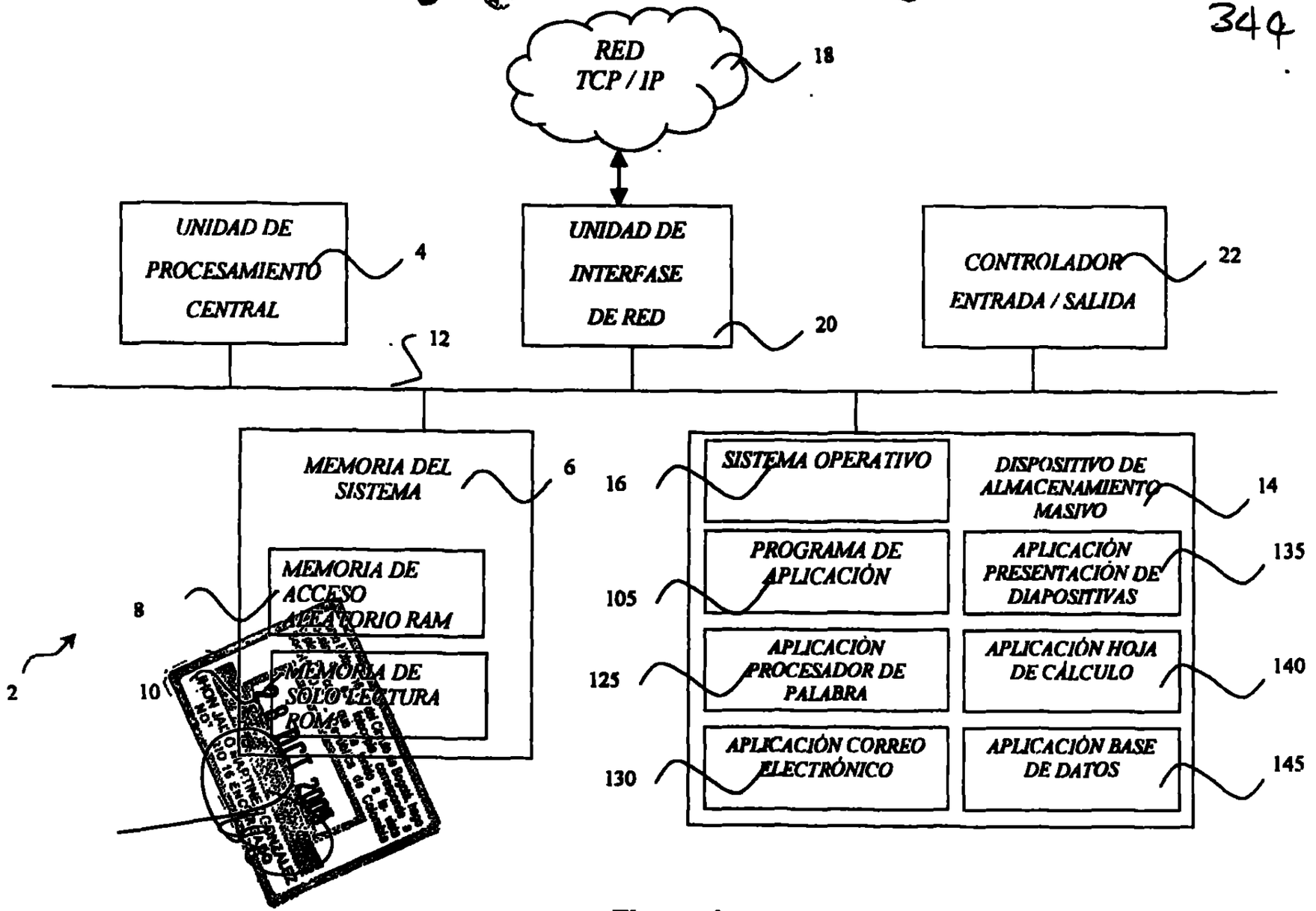

RED
TCP / IP
18
UNIDAD DE
PROCESAMIENTO
CENTRAL
4
UNIDAD DE
INTERFASE
DE RED
20
CONTROLADOR
ENTRADA / SALIDA
22
12
MEMORIA DEL
SISTEMA
6
MEMORIA DE
ACCESO
ALEATORIO RAM
8
MEMORIA DE
SOLO LECTURA
ROM
10
2
SISTEMA OPERATIVO
16
DISPOSITIVO DE
ALMACENAMIENTO
MASIVO
14
PROGRAMA DE
APLICACIÓN
105
APLICACIÓN
PRESENTACIÓN DE
DIAPOSITIVAS
135
APLICACIÓN
PROCESADOR DE
PALABRA
125
APLICACIÓN HOJA
DE CÁLCULO
140
APLICACIÓN CORREO
ELECTRÓNICO
130
APLICACIÓN BASE
DE DATOS
145

Figura 1

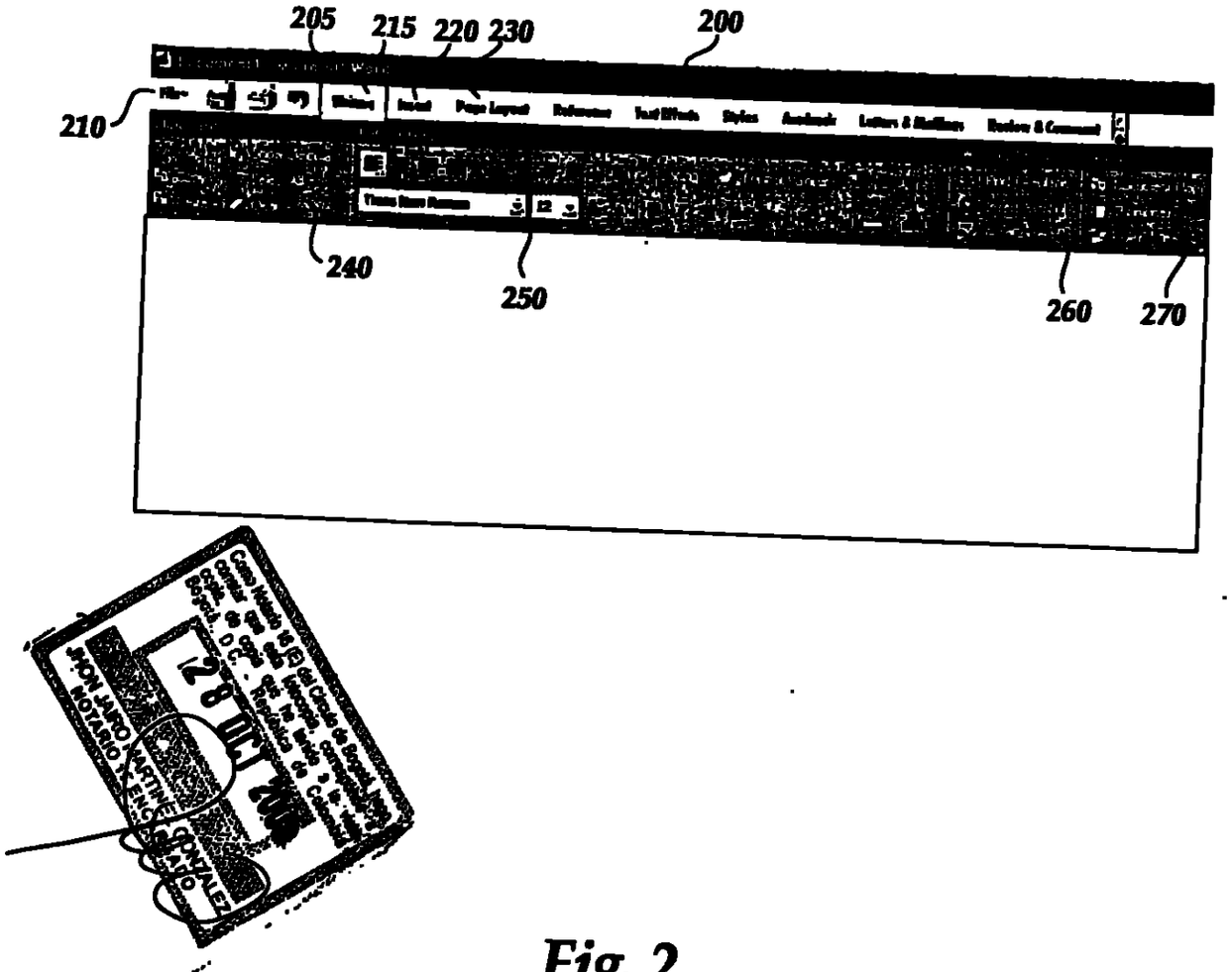
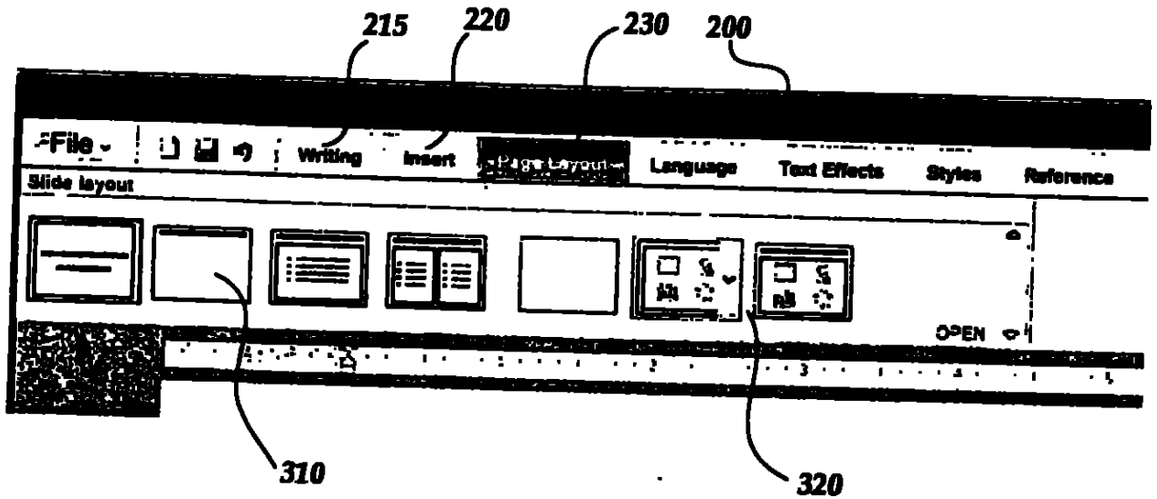


Fig. 2


215
220
230
200
File
Writing
Insert
Page Layout
Language
Text Effects
Styles
Reference
Slide layout
OPEN
310
320

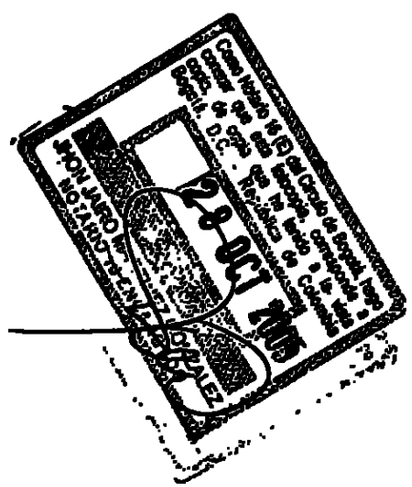
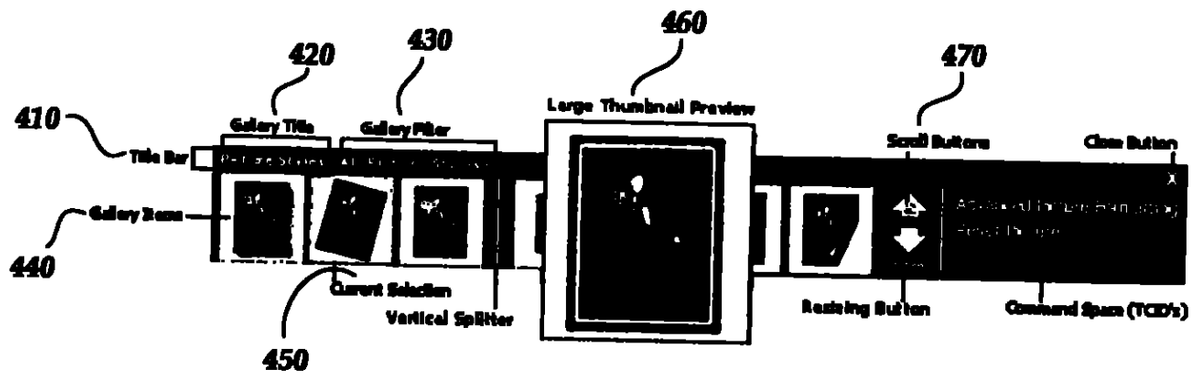


Fig. 3


410
Title Bar
420
Gallery Title
430
Gallery Filter
460
Large Thumbnail Preview
470
Scroll Buttons
Close Button
Gallery Items
440
Current Selection
Vertical Splitter
450
Resizing Button
Command Space (TCID's)

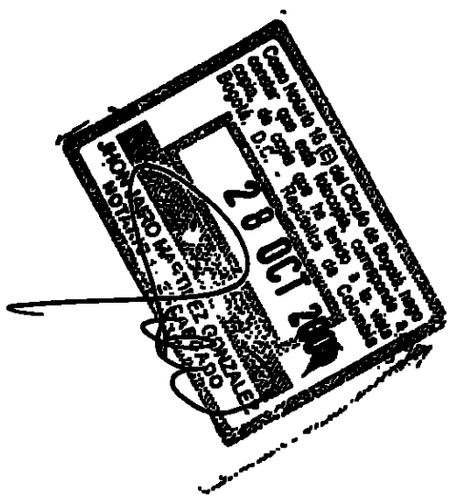


Fig. 4

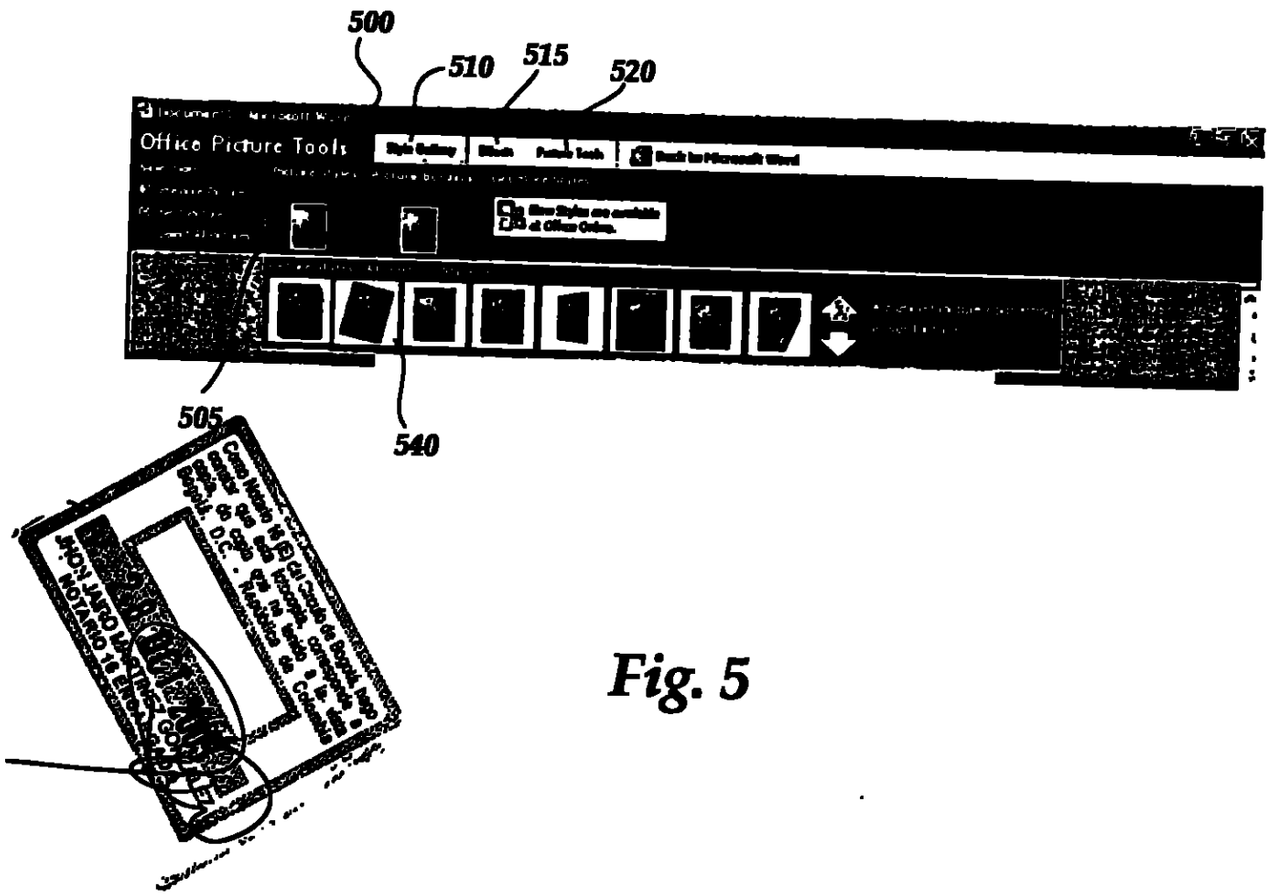


Fig. 5

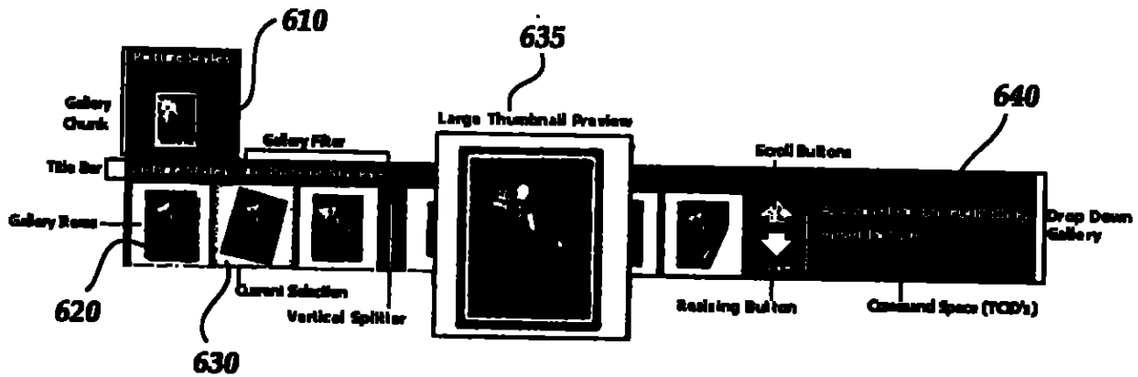
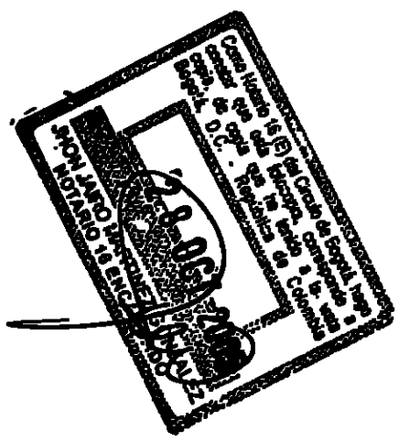
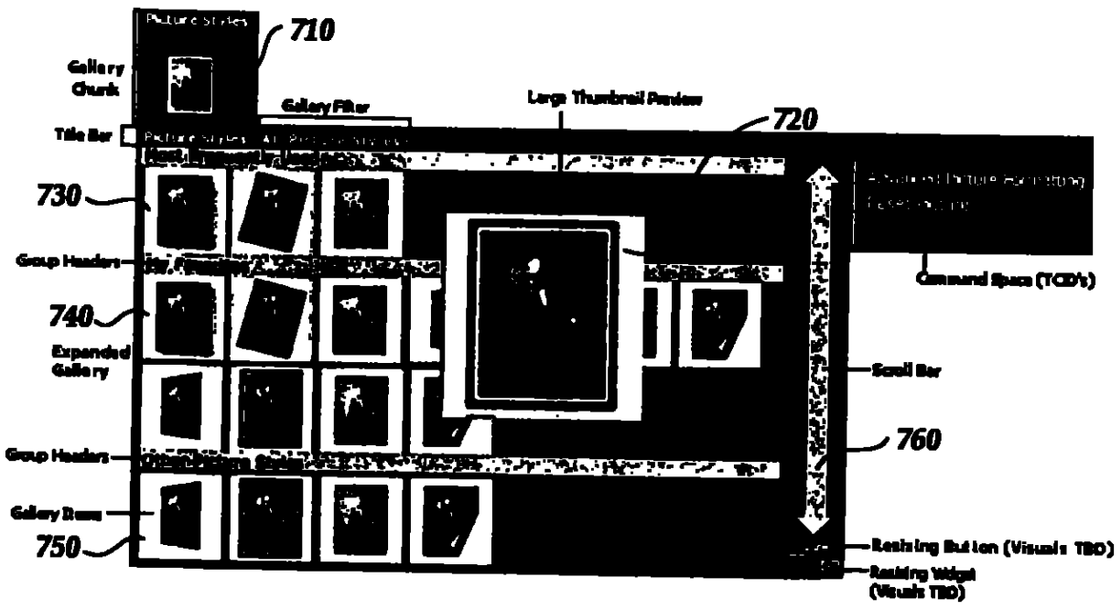

610
635
640
Gallery Chunk
Gallery Filter
Large Thumbnail Preview
Scroll Buttons
Title Bar
Gallery Items
Drop Down Gallery
620
630
Current Selection
Vertical Splitter
Resizing Button
Command Space (TCD's)

Fig. 6


JHON JAIRO MARTINEZ
NOTARIO 16 ENC


Picture Styles
710
Gallery Chunk
Gallery Filter
Large Thumbnail Preview
720
Title Bar
730
Group Header
740
Expanded Gallery
Group Header
Gallery Items
750
Command Space (TCD's)
Scroll Bar
760
Resizing Button (Visuals TBD)
Resizing Widget (Visuals TBD)

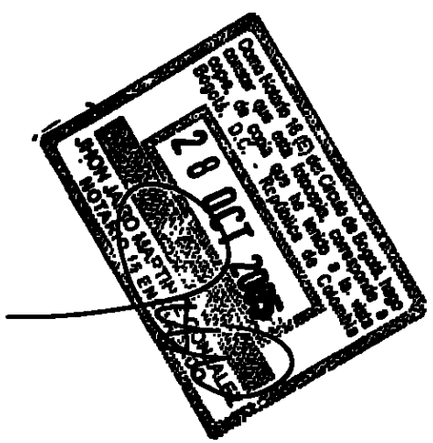


Fig. 7

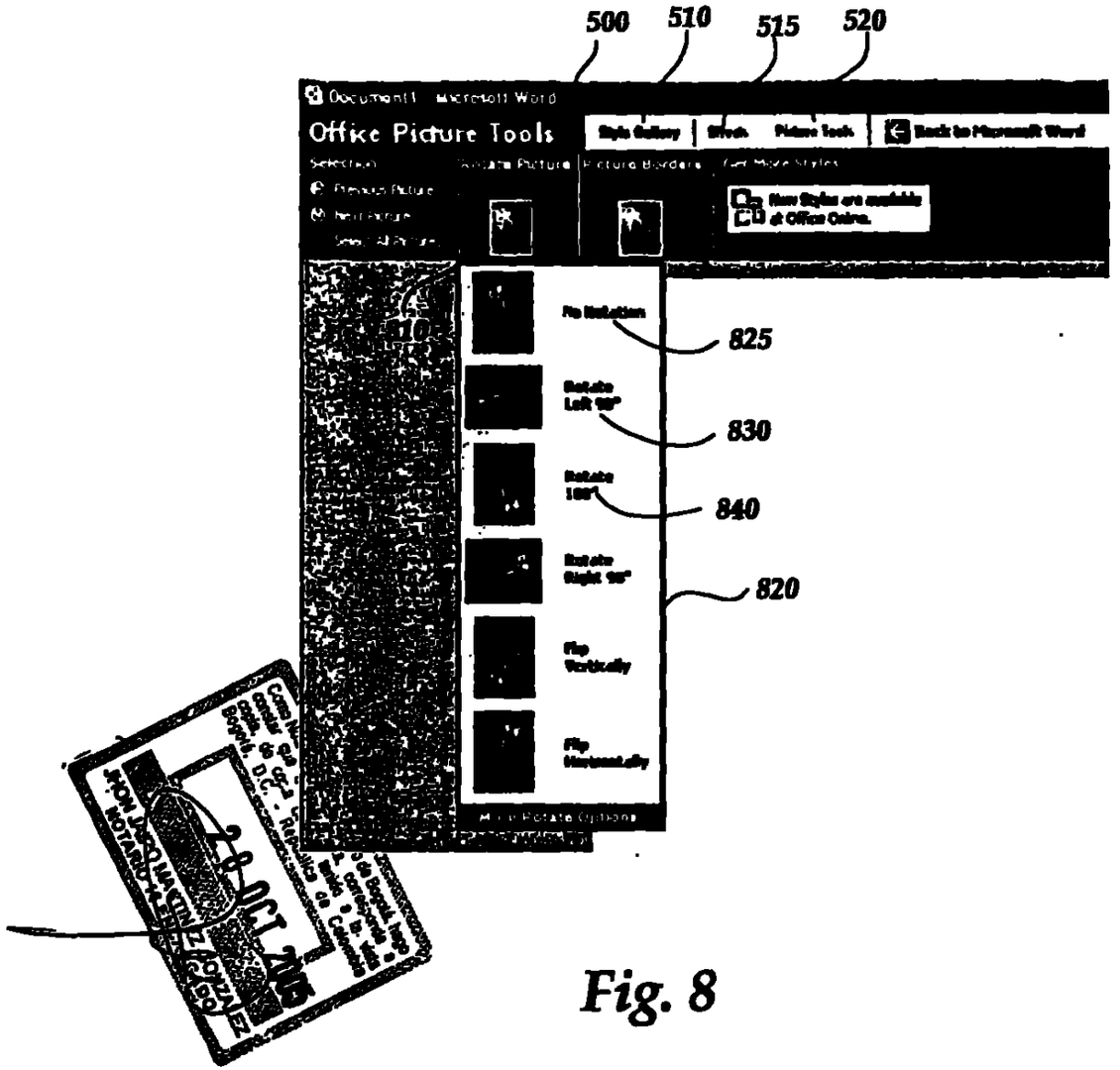
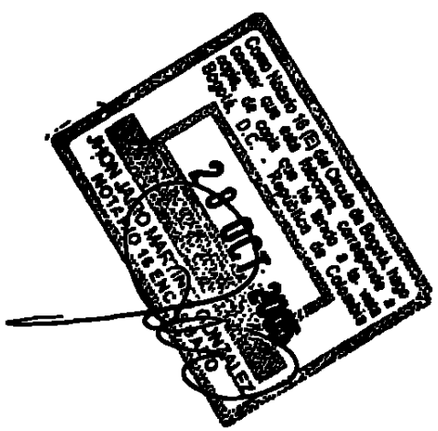


Fig. 8



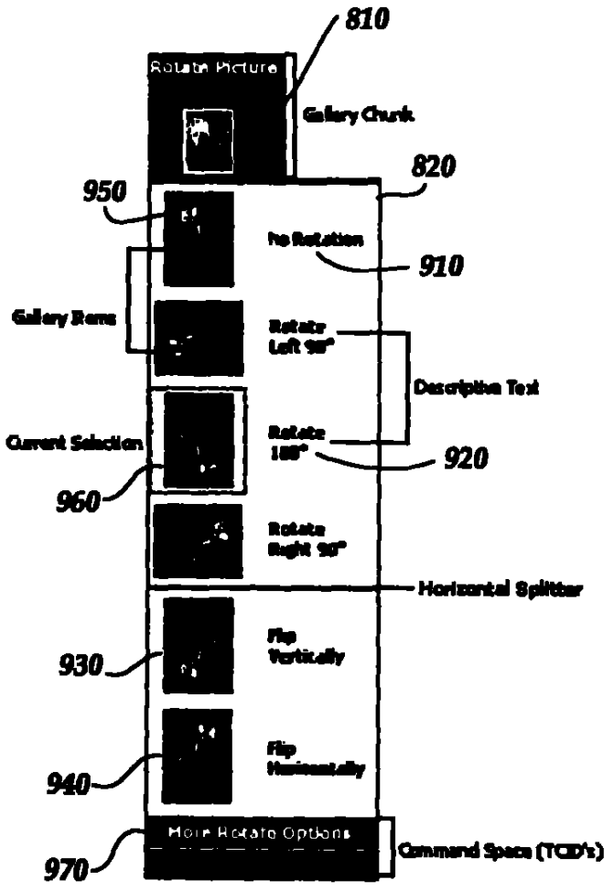
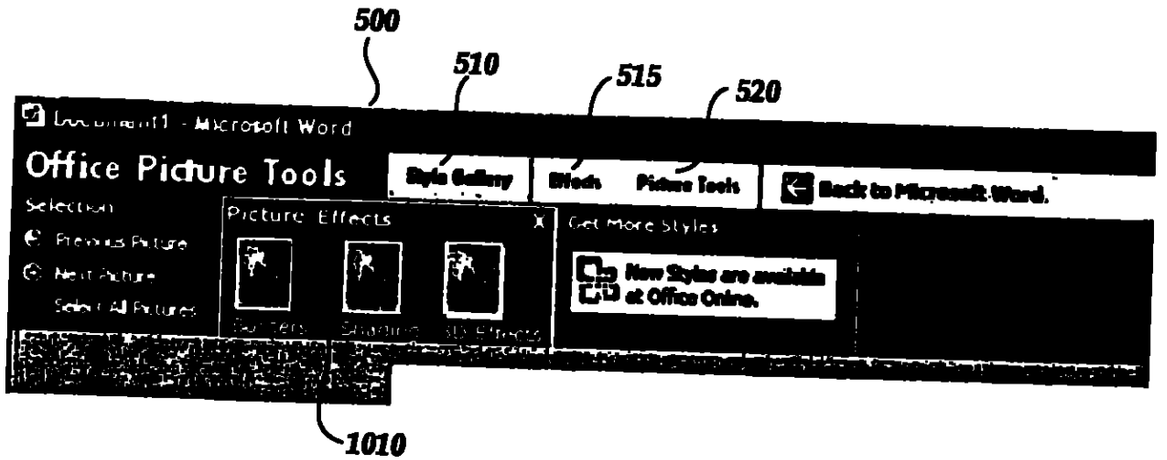

810
Rotate Picture
Gallery Chunk
820
950
No Rotation
910
Gallery Items
Rotate Left 90°
Description Text
Current Selection
Rotate 180°
920
960
Rotate Right 90°
Horizontal Splitter
930
Flip Vertically
940
Flip Horizontally
970
More Rotate Options
Command Space (TCID's)

Fig. 9


500
510
515
520
Office Picture Tools
Picture Effects
Get More Styles
1010

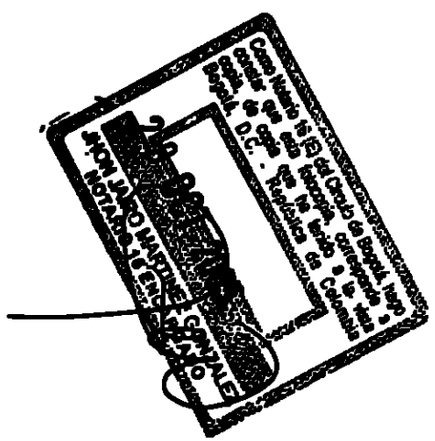


Fig. 10

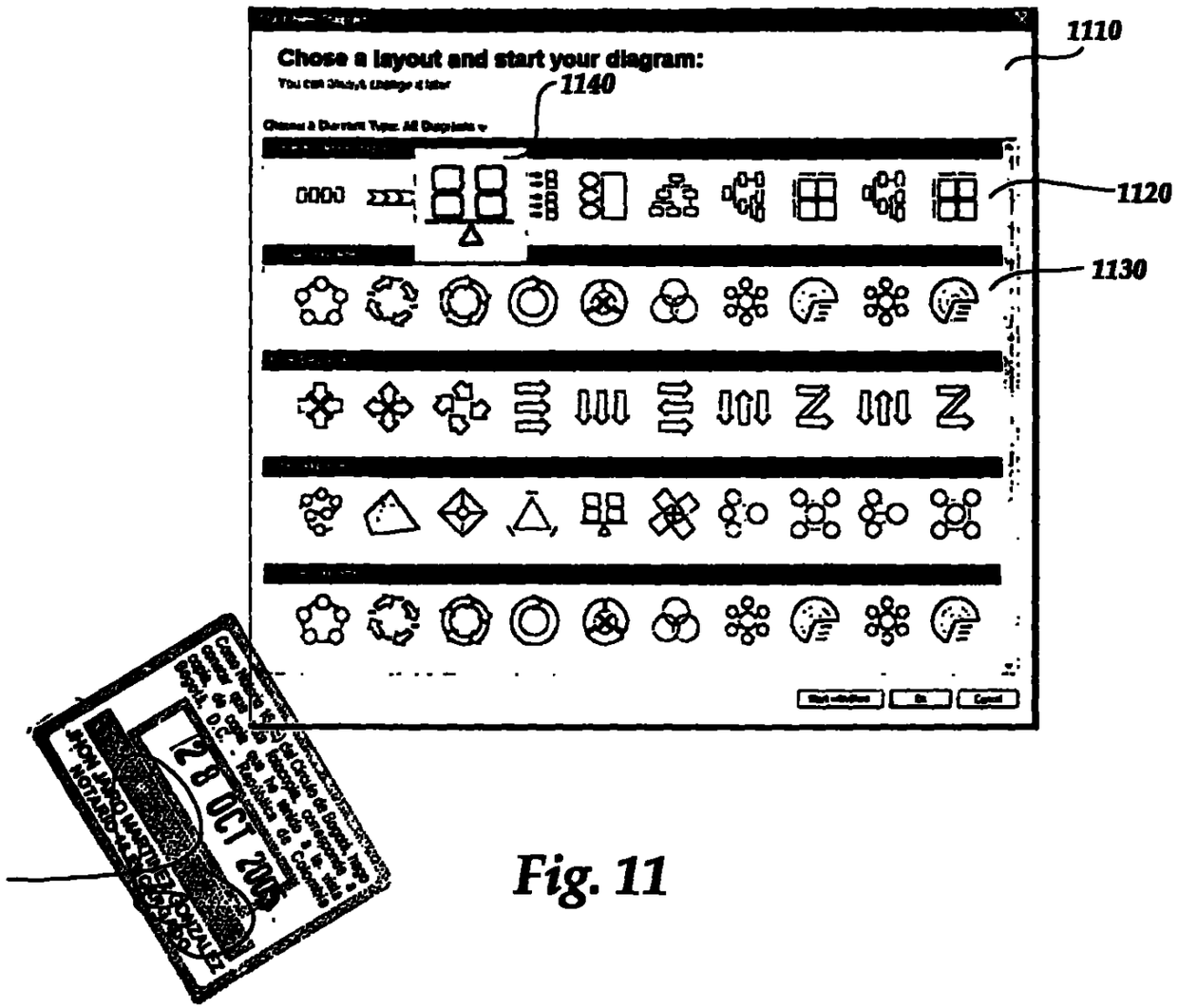


Fig. 11

[redacted]

FORMATO DE DIGITALIZACION
RELACION DE ANEXOS

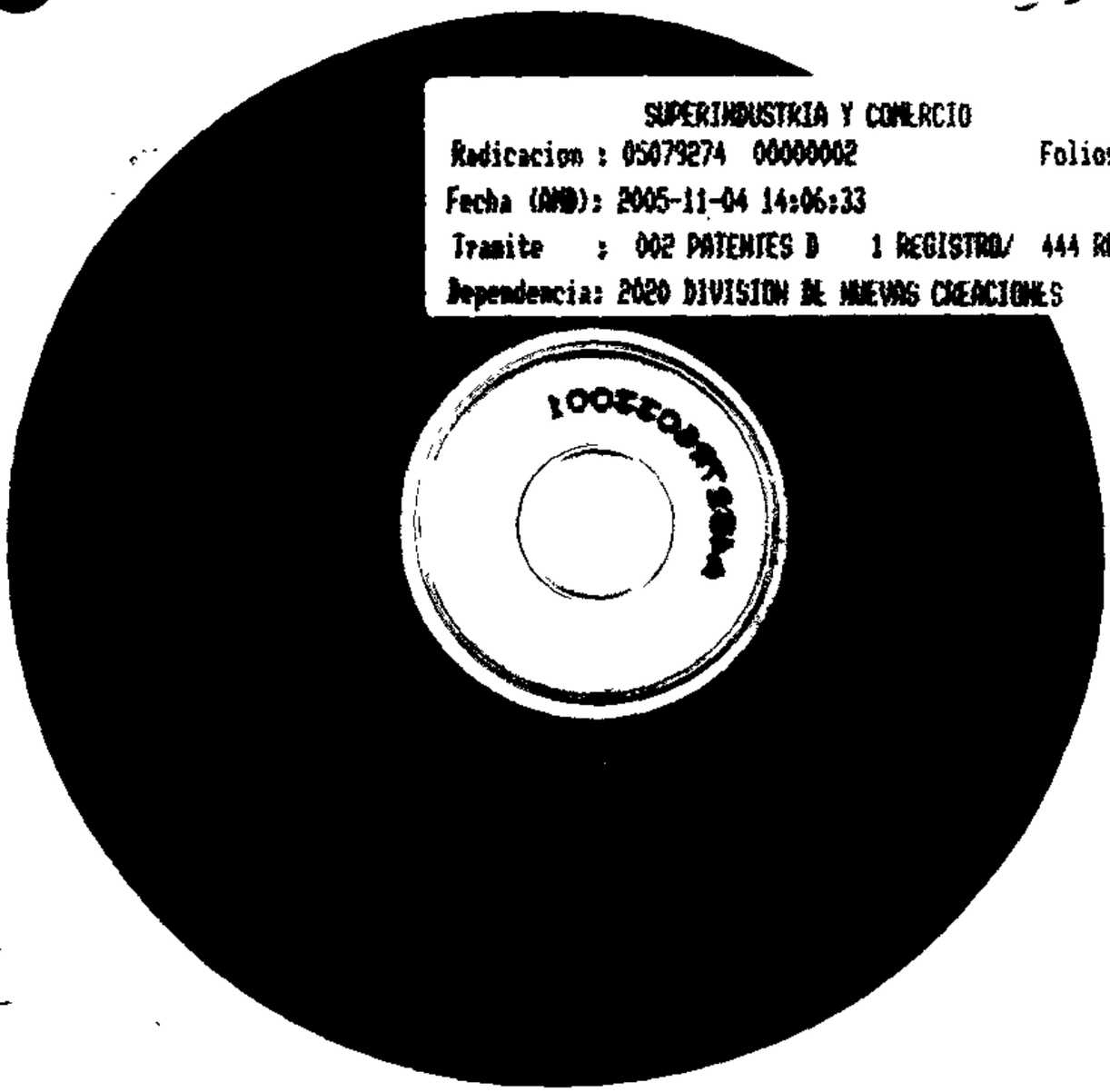
Royal Technologies S.A.

356

Item	Expediente No	No de unidades	No de Folio
1	CD		
2	DVD	1	✓
3	REVISTA		
4	LIBRO		
5	PERIODICO		
6	DISQUETES		
7	SOBRE DE MANILA		
8	SOBRE BLANCO TAMAÑO CARTA		
9	SOBRE BLANCO TAMAÑO OFICIO		
10	OTROS:		

Observaciones:

356


SUPERINDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
Radicacion : 05079274 00000002 Folios: 697
Fecha (AMD): 2005-11-04 14:06:33
Tramite : 002 PATENTES D 1 REGISTRO/ 444 RESPUESTA
Dependencia: 2020 DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

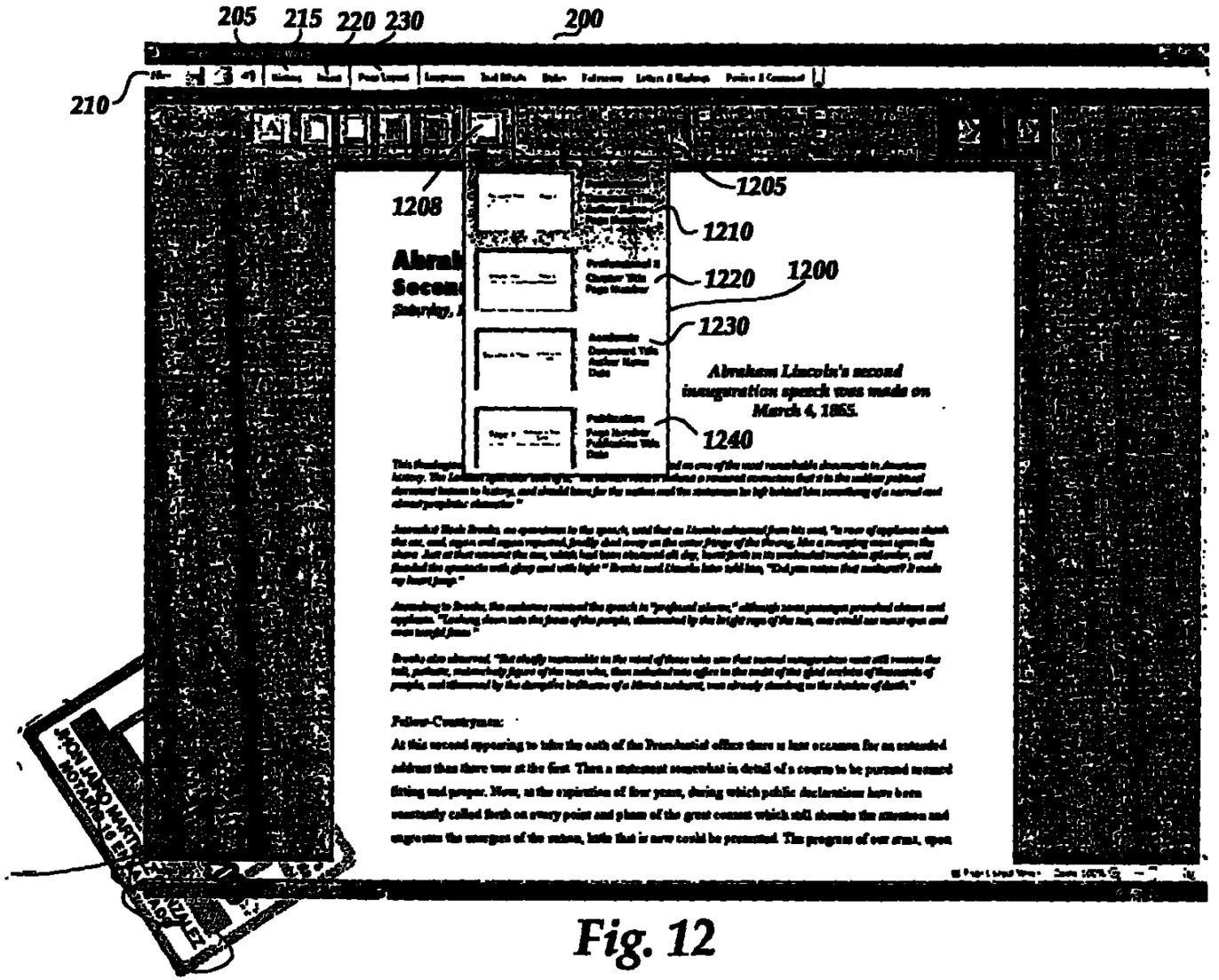

205
215
220
230
200
210
1208
1205
1210
1220
1200
1230
1240
Abraham Lincoln's second inauguration speech was made on March 4, 1865.

Fig. 12

357

PR 1346923

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

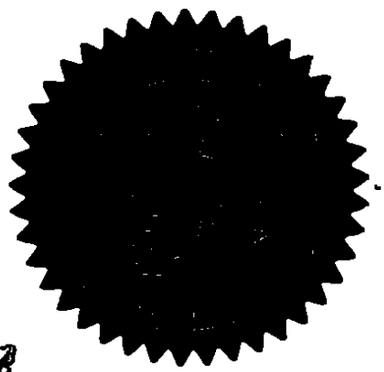
July 27, 2005

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT ANNEXED HERETO IS A TRUE COPY FROM THE RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE OF THOSE PAPERS OF THE BELOW IDENTIFIED PATENT APPLICATION THAT MET THE REQUIREMENTS TO BE GRANTED A FILING DATE UNDER 35 USC 111.

APPLICATION NUMBER: *60/601,815*
FILING DATE: *August 16, 2004*

By Authority of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property
and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

VIELKA BROWN
Certifying Officer



36

TRADUCCIÓN DEL INGLÉS AL ESPAÑOL DE UN DOCUMENTO QUE CONSTA DE CUATRO PÁGINAS, REALIZADA NORA JIMÉNEZ DE ADAM, TRADUCTORA E INTÉRPRETE OFICIAL. TEL: 571-2572804; 13 DE OCTUBRE DE 2005

PRIMERA PÁGINA:

Emitido con el número PA 1346923 en la parte superior izquierda del documento: **"ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA - A TODOS LOS BENEFICIARIOS DE ESTE DOCUMENTO: EL DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS** Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Registradas de los Estados Unidos

Julio 27 de 2005

ESTE DOCUMENTO CERTIFICA QUE LOS ANEXOS SON COPIA FIEL DE LOS DOCUMENTOS REGISTRADOS EN LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS CORRESPONDIENTES A LA SOLICITUD DE PATENTE IDENTIFICADA A CONTINUACIÓN, QUE CUMPLEN CON LOS REQUISITOS PARA QUE LES SEA OTORGADA UNA FECHA DE REGISTRO DE ACUERDO CON 35 USC 111.

NÚMERO DE SOLICITUD: *60/601,815*

FECHA DE REGISTRO: *16 de agosto de 2004*

Estampilla del Departamento de Comercio - Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Registradas de los Estados Unidos

Bajo la potestad del SUBSECRETARIO DE COMERCIO PARA LA PROPIEDAD INTELECTUAL Y DIRECTOR DE LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS

(Firma)
VIELKA BROWN
Funcionario de Certificaciones

SEGUNDA Y TERCERA PÁGINAS:

EN LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

SELLADO A LA IZQUIERDA CON LOS NÚMEROS 22783 DEL U.S. PTO, CÓDIGO DE BARRAS 081604. A LA DERECHA: SELLO CON EL NÚMERO 22264 U.S. PTO 60/601815 – CÓDIGO DE BARRAS – 081604.

Número de Expediente – 60001.0407USP1/MS309417.1

CERTIFICADO BAJO 37 CFR 1.10

"Express Mail" número de etiqueta de correo: EV509655812US

Fecha de Depósito: 30 de septiembre de 2004

Por el presente certifico que este documento o derechos se están depositando con el Servicio Postal de los Estados Unidos al servicio de "Express Mail Post Office To Addressee" bajo 37 CFR 1.10 y está dirigido al Comisionado de Patentes, P.O.Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

(Firma) Nombre: Leonard J. Hope

PETICIÓN PARA SOLICITUD PROVISIONAL BAJO 37 C.F.R. § 1.53 (c)

Comisionado de Patentes
P.O.Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Estimado señor:

Esta es una petición para la presentación de una solicitud Provisional para patente bajo el 37 CFR § 1.53 (c) intitulado **Interfases de usuario mejoradas para aplicaciones de programas de computador (software)**, por los siguientes inventores:

Nombre Completo del Inventor	Apellido Butcher	Primer Nombre Aaron	Segundo Nombre
Residencia & Ciudadanía	Ciudad Redmond	Estado o País Extranjero Washington	País de Ciudadanía EUA
Dirección Postal	Dirección postal One Microsoft Way	Ciudad Redmond	Estado &Código Postal/País Washington 98052 EUA
Nombre Completo del Inventor	Apellido Harris	Primer Nombre Jensen	Segundo Nombre M.
Residencia & Ciudadanía	Ciudad Kirkland	Estado o País Extranjero Washington	País de Ciudadanía EUA
Dirección Postal	Dirección postal 6016 108th. Avenue NE	Ciudad Kirkland	Estado &Código Postal/País Washington 98033 EUA
Nombre Completo del Inventor	Apellido Himberger	Primer Nombre Andrew	Segundo Nombre M.
Residencia & Ciudadanía	Ciudad Woodinville	Estado o País Extranjero Washington	País de Ciudadanía EUA
Dirección Postal	Dirección postal 19113 244th Avenue NE	Ciudad Woodinville	Estado &Código Postal/País Washington 98077 EUA
Nombre Completo del Inventor	Apellido Morrow	Primer Nombre Catherine	Segundo Nombre R.
Residencia & Ciudadanía	Ciudad Seattle	Estado o País Extranjero	País de Ciudadanía

		Washington	EUA
Dirección Postal	**Dirección postal** 3656 42nd. Avenue NE	**Ciudad** Seattle	**Estado &Código Postal/País** Washington 98105 EUA
Nombre Completo del Inventor	**Apellido** Morton	**Primer Nombre** David	**Segundo Nombre** A.
Residencia & Ciudadanía	**Ciudad** Redmond	**Estado o País Extranjero** Washington	**País de Ciudadanía** Canadá
Dirección Postal	**Dirección postal** 7523 143rd Avenue NE	**Ciudad** Redmond	**Estado &Código Postal/País** Washington 98052 EUA
Nombre Completo del Inventor	**Apellido** Satterfield	**Primer Nombre** Jesse	**Segundo Nombre** Clay
Residencia & Ciudadanía	**Ciudad** Seattle	**Estado o País Extranjero** Washington	**País de Ciudadanía** EUA
Dirección Postal	**Dirección postal** 845 Bellview Place East, Apt. 203	**Ciudad** Seattle	**Estado &Código Postal/País** Washington 98108 EUA
Nombre Completo del Inventor	**Apellido** Radtke	**Primer Nombre** Roland	**Segundo Nombre**
Residencia & Ciudadanía	**Ciudad** Seattle	**Estado o País Extranjero** Washington	**País de Ciudadanía** EUA
Dirección Postal	**Dirección postal** 4320 Winslow Place North	**Ciudad** Seattle	**Estado &Código Postal/País** Washington 98103 EUA
Nombre Completo del Inventor	**Apellido** Gauthier	**Primer Nombre** Tracey	**Segundo Nombre**

			M.
Residencia & Ciudadanía	**Ciudad** Kirkland	**Estado o País Extranjero** Washington	**País de Ciudadanía** EUA
Dirección Postal	**Dirección postal** 12808 NE 100th. Street	**Ciudad** Kirkland	**Estado &Código Postal/País** Washington 98033 EUA

1. **X** Anexo se encuentra la solicitud Provisional para patente así: 504 páginas de especificaciones y una hoja de dibujos
2. Se reivindica estado como pequeña entidad de acuerdo con 37 CFR 1.27
3. **X** Pago de los derechos de presentación Provisional bajo 37 C.F.R.§ 1.16 (k)

   Se anexa un cheque por la suma de $

   X Favor cargar a la cuenta de Depósito N° 13-2725 ($160)

   EL PAGO DE LOS DERECHOS DE PRESENTACIÓN SE HA APLAZADO.
4. **X** El Comisionad queda debidamente autorizado para cargar cualquier derecho adicional según 37 CFR §§ 1.16 a 1.18 que pueda requerirse por este documento o acreditar cualquier sobrepago a la Cuenta n° 13-2725.
5. Se anexa una Cesión del invento a , Cubierta de Formato de Registro y un cheque por $ para cubrir los derechos de registro.
6. También se anexa:
7. El invento fue realizado por la siguiente Agencia del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos o bajo un contrato con la siguiente agencia del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos:
8. **X** Dirigir toda comunicación futura a la **Atención de Christopher J. Leonard** (puede completaría solo el abogado o agente registrado) en la dirección a continuación.

CUARTA PÁGINA:

9. **X** se anexa tarjeta postal de retorno

Atentamente,

MERCHANT & GOULD

P.O. Box 2903, Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903

(612) 332-5300

(firmado por) Nombre: Leonard J. Hope

Reg. N°: 44,774

Iniciales: CJLeonard

Fecha: 16 de agosto de 2004

27488

Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Registradas

364

TRADUCCIÓN OFICIAL No. 05/388 de un documento escrito en inglés, el cual para su identificación se sella con el sello del traductor al tiempo con la presente. Esta traducción ha sido preparada por Juan Pablo Piedrahita Aguilera, Traductor e Intérprete Oficial debidamente reconocido por el Ministerio del Interior y de Justicia, por resolución número 718 de 2003 y autorizado por el Ministerio de relaciones Exteriores de Colombia.

(Se traduce un documento de solicitud provisional de patente, escrito en inglés.)

Solicitud de patente provisional

INTERFASES DE USUARIO MEJORADAS PARA APLICACIONES DE PROGRAMAS DE COMPUTADOR (SOFTWARE)

Inventores:

Aaron Butcher

Jensen M. Harris

Catherine R. Morrow

David a. Morton

Jesse Clay Satterfield

Roland Radtke

Tracey M. Gauthier

Expediente No. 60001.0407USP1/ms309417.1

05 : 388

TRADUCCION OFICIAL No._____
JUAN PABLO PIEDRAHITA AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
DEL MIN. INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

107

Antecedentes y descripción del invento

El menú está dispuesto de manera que lo que tratamos de hacer aquí es facilitarle a las personas a encontrar y a usar la funcionalidad de Office. Como en la actualidad tenemos bastantes tipos de mecanismos, contamos con menús relacionados con Word, con los cuales no sé si ustedes están familiarizados; los menús superiores y emergentes se muestran rápidamente, se usan para seleccionar lo necesario y luego desaparecen. También tenemos paneles de tareas que se presentan lateralmente donde ustedes usualmente usan una barra de herramientas o un menú para seleccionar y activar (hacer "clic") en un botón y terminar la tarea. Existe este conjunto de comandos interconectados que se despliegan y desaparecen en diferentes lugares y, poder encontrar una característica nueva, que ustedes esperan que exista, es muy complicado. Con frecuencia, resulta difícil encontrar algo que ustedes saben que existe, porque lo usaron dos días antes. Tenemos una gran dificultad para navegar a través del sistema de comandos.

Nos basamos en un administrador de nivel superior, porque en el pasado la coherencia a través de diferentes aplicaciones era de gran importancia, así que tener todo bajo las opciones genéricas de: "archivo", "editar", "ver", "insertar", "herramientas" y "ayuda" constituía el modelo a seguir, y en la industria, una gran cantidad de aplicaciones adoptaron dicho modelo.

05 / ... P
... OFICIAL No. _____
... ANITA AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
... DE MAYO 2003
... RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y DE JUSTICIA

La jerarquía se construye entre los comandos, de modo que todo se presente en el mismo nivel, así la tarea sea compleja o represente un comando discreto, y estén en el mismo nivel y se tenga acceso a todas las acciones a la vez; entonces, el modelo que usamos que incluye el modelo genérico de nivel superior de "archivo", "editar", "ver" era excelente cuando se refería sólo a la aplicación que se ofrecía. Así, tenía sentido cuando se trataba de crear un documento en Word, una hoja de cálculo o una presentación; y se puede decir que tenía sentido, sin embargo, dado que en los últimos años hemos agregado más características que no se están necesariamente aportando funcionalidad al documento y más características que supuestamente son funcionales, parte de lo que hacemos con la cinta (narra de herramientas funcional), que afirmamos es para darle funcionalidad al documento, es para presentar la funcionalidad para documento y luego incluimos comandos que no sirven para manipular el documento en otro lugar, que llamamos el "lugar del sistema". Así al hacer "cinta" el lugar donde ustedes desean ir para encontrar todos los comandos que les ayuden a presentar su documento mejor y aprovechar las ventajas que hemos encontrado en la manera en que hemos cambiado algunas de las características a lo largo y ancho de la interfase, posibilitando el hecho interfase de que no tengan que buscar el comando que desean, no obsta que aún puedan seguir viendo el documento debajo del comando y puedan ver el cambio inmediatamente, sin tener que accionar el botón "OK" o algo similar, como lo que queremos en esta clase de modelo, con el fin de presentar r una

TRADUCCION OFICIAL No. 05 / 7 [illegible]
JUAN PABLO PIZO ANITA AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
[illegible] MAYO 2003
[illegible] CIA

ista normal y más organizada respecto de lo que ustedes está tratando de hacer en cada aplicación.

Con el fin de distinguir entre lo que es el diseño visual y la funcionalidad, aquí hablamos realmente del diseño: la funcionalidad es lo que ustedes seleccionan sobre el diseño y lo que obtienen como resultado de esa selección. Es similar a lo que se ha hecho hasta ahora, excepto que hay una nueva característica.

Al mismo tiempo encuentra un área bidimensional sobre la pantalla. Cuando oprimo el botón del ratón (*mouse*), se activa un comando. Activo el botón sobre "cortar" y la acción de "cortar" se ejecuta., pero los cambios comprenden una gran cantidad de mecanismos antes de lograr desplegar esa porción a la vista, correctamente sobre la pantalla. En la actualidad tenemos menús más o menos realizan acciones sobre las barras de herramientas, y que se pueden desplazar por la pantalla; las tareas terminan en el lado donde están, dentro del área bidimensional sobre la cual puedo ejecutar una acción de selección de comando al accionar el botón del ratón. Lo que la cinta hace es ilustrar que hemos tomado todos esos mecanismos y los hemos "organizado" más en forma de un solo mecanismo para su presentación visual, en un espacio de tamaño consistente que no interfiera con el documento, que involucra un número menor de mecanismos y que claramente está mejor etiquetado que antes, en forma tal que facilita la navegación.

JUAN PABLO PIEDRAHITA AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL

La cinta es un conjunto de botones, secciones (*chunks*) y tamaños, y de nuevo hay un par de piezas que van juntas para conformar la "cinta", pero podemos usar los mismos repetidamente.

Hemos mencionado algunos de los componentes básicos de la cinta; ahora, hablaremos brevemente del mecanismo, en comparación con los mecanismos anteriores para lanzar esta nueva opción de presentación visual...

Una diferencia con la cinta y las opciones que hemos presentado antes, es que hemos introducido esta idea de modos ágiles, básicamente mediante la organización de los comandos en estas celdas (*buckets*) o modos que son específicos para la aplicación con la cual ustedes estén trabajando. Hacemos posible más visualizaciones sobre la pantalla; de una mejor manera, usando rótulos, agrupamientos y cosas para lograr tener más espacio de visualización, porque no estamos tratando de mostrar todo en la pantalla a la vez; esto constituye una parte fundamental del mecanismo.

Los componentes básicos serían la parte que hemos estado llamando unidad de conmutación de botones, esto es, la fila de botones que se usan para cambiar entre modos de funcionalidad, de manera que pulsar estos botones cambia la mitad inferior de la cinta cambia para mostrar los comandos que se relacionan con esa celda en una fila inferior. Estoy hablando de lo que constituye lo que denominamos celdas –aunque podremos conseguir un nombre mejor que ese– pero la idea es tener grupos más pequeños dentro de

TRADUCCIÓN OFICIAL No. 05
JUAN PABLO PIO ANILLA AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
REPUBLICA

las celdas más grandes, de nuevo, de comandos relacionados. La idea es que mediante el agrupamiento y rotulado de los elementos que las constituyen podemos hacer un trabajo mucho mejor para comunicar lo que son las características y cómo se usan en conjunto, algo que en realidad no hemos hecho nunca antes.

Así, por ejemplo, si selecciono "Insertar" en la cinta de la parte superior, ¿qué "celdas" consigo en la inferior?

Podría obtener un conjunto de "celdas". Serían algo como ilustraciones, diferentes clases de dibujos o elementos similares a dibujos que se pueden insertar. Podría ser un conjunto de elementos de texto como hipervínculos, números de acceso y otras cosa. Podría ser una sección de tablas, de las cuales hay una gran cantidad que ustedes pueden insertar.

¿Qué pasa con los aspectos funcionales de insertar la clase de elementos en que estoy pensando ahora, en un sentido de "inserción" tradicional, no sólo lo que estoy insertando sino cómo se podrían insertar los elementos? ¿Existen tipos de botones funcionales?

Vamos a iniciar la inmersión y a experimentar, lo novedoso.

Bien, al igual que tenemos secciones, dentro de ellas hay un conjunto de controles, como botones, botones de opción – diales- (*radio button*), casillas comunes y controles similares que serían, además de cosas nuevas, como

TRADUCCIÓN OFICIAL No. 15
JUAN PABLO DEL ARTA AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL

galerías de las cuales hablaremos muy pronto en forma extensa. Entonces, la otra parte adicional que tienen las secciones es esta idea de que queríamos formalizar la relación entre una sección y los comandos que hay en ella, con la frecuencia de un diálogo que existe en algún otro lugar que incluye versiones más detalladas de esos comandos y más distribuciones sobre ellos; en la actualidad contamos con el botón de "negrita" en la barra de herramientas y contamos con el cuadro de diálogo de formato de la fuente (tipo de texto), al cual ustedes pueden acceder mediante el menú de "formato", pero esos elementos no están conectados de manera alguna. Por eso, una de las cosas que queremos hacer en este modelo es plasmar la idea que llamamos "observadores de diálogo" y es que cuando localizamos el cursor sobre una sección que es un conjunto de comandos relacionados, este se convierta en un botón estandarizado o en un botón pequeño sobre el cual oprimo con el cursor del ratón, el cual me lleva al diálogo que me da más información sobre el particular.

Lo que estamos haciendo aquí en estas dos horas es básicamente encontrar la base de cada uno de los conceptos nuevos, muy rápidamente, sobre lo que son y sobre cómo funcionan; para hablar sobre lo que vamos a reivindicar; más adelante vamos a realizar reuniones amplias sobre cada uno de los componentes individuales. así, en el momento, nos concentramos en los conceptos de la barra de la "cinta". Si estuviéramos pensando en esto desde un punto de vista de las reivindicaciones, y nosotros y ustedes hemos pasado

TRADUCCION OFICIAL No. [illegible]
JUAN PABLO PIEDRAHITA AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
[illegible] DEL 2003
DEL MIN. INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

por esto antes, una y otra vez, pensando en las reivindicaciones, si existen un miles de componentes diferentes en la "cinta", pensamos en una reivindicación como el subconjunto más amplio de los componentes que definen el invento, lo que se conoce pero no se lee en el estado de la técnica anterior, o lo que se ha reivindicado anteriormente. ¿Qué pensarían ustedes podría ser lo novedoso del subconjunto más amplio respecto a la cinta para presentar como reivindicación en esta invención? No quiero ponerlos en ese dilema señalándolos, pero es un buen ejercicio.

Es sobre la manera de encontrar lo que están buscando y las diferentes formas que tenemos para presentar las cosas, para hacerlos "navegables" y facilitar la búsqueda y el encuentro de elementos relacionados que realmente son realmente el cuerpo y alma de lo que lo hace único. Creo que eso es en lo que queremos concentramos, contrario a lo que ustedes opinas, sobre oprimir un botón y algo novedoso sucede cuando lo hace, y consigue lo mismo que puede obtener ahora si pudiera encontrar ese mismo botón.

Una de las otras acerca de la "cinta" sobre la que podemos hablar es la idea de que existe sobre el cual puedo accionar, que hace que la parte inferior de la cinta se colapase (oculte) de modo que tenemos los botones horizontales de la parte superior que le permiten acceder a las diferentes celdas pero porque hemos combinado barras de herramientas, menús, tareas, porque tenemos un área que es el espacio donde está la interfase de usuario y los

TRADUCCION OFICIAL No. 05
JUAN PABLO PIEDRAHITA AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
DE MAYO 2003

comandos, dado que solamente es un área que podemos ocultar con facilidad y recuperar de nuevo. Ahí puede haber algo interesante.

Ustedes pueden desconectar las pequeñas partes individuales correctas, ya que tenemos la opción para que puedan reubicarlas, pero esto es porque es un área que pueden ocultar por completo... No hablo realmente de secciones cerradas y abiertas. No sé cuánto vamos a...

Tenemos esta idea porque contamos con estos modos, conmutación entre modos, y ocasionalmente existen elementos que son tan importantes que es deseable tener a disposición, sin importar en qué o dónde están ustedes (trabajando), como por ejemplo podemos tener un área de la interfase de usuario que básicamente es un área pequeña para elementos como "guardar","imprimir" y "deshacer", sin importar qué estoy haciendo, ni la tarea que esté realizando; simplemente necesito que ese botón esté en la pantalla todo el tiempo.

La idea detrás de las experiencias de inmersión es que hay gran cantidad de elementos que podemos llamar objetos enriquecidos que usualmente se pueden insertar en un documento de "Office", como un dibujo o una tabla o algún otro objeto "enriquecido" y por "enriquecido" quiero expresar que hay un objeto dentro de un documento y un gran grupo de comandos relacionados para trabajar con ese objeto, que no son relevantes, salvo que usted tenga uno de esos objetos. Herramientas como "recortar" o "aplicar

TRADUCCION OFICIAL No. C 5
[illegible] JUANITA AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
[illegible] CIA

blanco y negro" al dibujo no tienen sentido si no se tiene un dibujo. De ese modo, lo que las experiencias de inmersión nos permiten hacer es decir que no queremos mostrar todas ellas, hay docenas, cientos de ellas, para todos los objetos aleatorios....

No son necesarias salvo que estén asociadas con el objeto que se vaya a insertar.

De modo que la idea es que no pongamos eso en lo que llamamos "cinta núcleo" para la aplicación, pero lo que decimos es que en la cinta núcleo para la aplicación esté el comando "insertar" que me da uno de esos objetos y una vez que lo he hecho, puedo usarlo para acceder a todas las herramientas que estén relacionadas o asociadas con ese objeto.

Para nosotros es como un ancla que nos permite dar textura al gran espacio; contrario a tener que mostrar a la vez las 50,000 cosas que Word puede hacer, mostrará sólo los elementos que sean relevantes para la parte pequeña del documento en que ustedes estén trabajando y así, hay una manera en que ha funcionado y en realidad la cambiamos. Avanzaré rápidamente para que puedan entenderlo. Si estando en Word, inserté un dibujo de Abraham Lincoln, el mismo se mueve en esta experiencia de inmersión y comparado a botones normales de Word, ustedes pueden ver que trajimos las herramientas especiales para ayudarles a trabajar con el dibujo, al igual que diferentes estilos de formato que puedo aplicar, estilo visual, puedo

05/388
JUAN PABLO PEDRAZZINI ACUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL

aplicarle tonalidades de grises simplemente presionando un botón y puedo seguir y usar las herramientas de Word en caso de que quiera comparar el diseño completo y las herramientas de dibujo sigan disponibles porque el dibujo está seleccionado, puedo usar las herramientas de Word pero si no selecciono el dibujo, y voy al texto, las herramientas de dibujo desaparecen: de esta forma, lo que hace que dichas herramientas se muestren o estén disponibles es la acción de seleccionar el dibujo.

Es cuestión de presionar el botón de aceptar cuando vamos a insertar algo, hacerlo y decir que ahora queremos un código asociado con la funcionalidad relacionada con este proceso. En este caso, insertar un dibujo y obtener la funcionalidad que se puede usar con respecto al mismo; y si fuera, por ejemplo una plantilla de documento, sería algo diferente.

Así que una mejor manera de pensar en ello es que muchos objetos, que van desde un dibujo hasta una tabla, desde una página de cubierta hasta los encabezados y pies de página, elementos que se consideren partes del documento, tienen diferentes comandos asociados con él, y en el momento que ese objeto se encuentre en la opción de ser insertado, estará en primer plano porque usted lo acaba de insertar; sin embargo, pero si en otro momento posterior se seleccionan las mismas herramientas, se mostrará un conjunto secundario de herramientas que usted puede usar como su juego de herramientas definido. A esto se le llamará la experiencia de inmersión.

TRADUCCION OFICIAL No. 05/388
JUAN PABLO [illegible] VILLA AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
[illegible] DE MAYO 2003
SRIA. DE GOBERNACION Y DE JUSTICIA

Hemos tenido este juego de herramientas secundario cuando usted seleccionaba algo de una barra de herramientas; la diferencia está en que ahora es el mismo mecanismo que se encuentra en el espacio donde está el resto de comandos, de manera que es el mismo modo de interacción.

Ahora, al oprimir el botón del ratón con el cursor sobre el dibujo, , aparecen las herramientas de dibujo y cuando hago esto mismo sobre el texto se puede ver que estoy usando mi móvil, o que al presionar sobre el dibujo y quedar disponibles la herramientas de dibujo puedo presionar con el ratón para mostrar y usar esas herramientas y que ellas tienen sus propios botones. En este punto se encuentran tres y siete botones, según el caso.

Si ustedes se encuentran en el modo de editar texto, el usuario tiene que saber que si selecciona el dibujo, contará con la funcionalidad adicional.

Así, si las herramientas de dibujo estuvieran disponibles en una lista separada, estarían ocultas porque son comandos como "recortar este dibujo" y "hacerlo girar". Pero usted no puede hacerlo girar si no es un dibujo real lo que está seleccionado.

La cuestión es que hay muchos elementos; no sólo los dibujos sino todos los demás objetos que usted ha insertado, que han saturado el resto de la unidad de comandos.

¿Está usted diciendo que si no he insertado un dibujo, aún puedo ir y ver

TRADUCCIÓN OFICIAL No. 05/388
[illegible] AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTÉRPRETE OFICIAL
[illegible] DE MAYO 2003
[illegible] INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

cuál es la funcionalidad asociada con hacerlo aún si todo estuviera en grises (comandos inactivos)?

Ustedes pueden ver la funcionalidad de "insertar".

Sin embargo, no pueden ver las herramientas de dibujo hasta no tener el dibujo.

De manera que existe este botón "insertar", que en realidad no se ha borrado. Hablamos de él como lo activara, lo que no está en este demo, habría un lugar donde se leyera "insertar dibujo", de modo que yo pudiera ver que está disponible, puedo ver algo así como "la punta del iceberg" para todos los objetos diferentes que puede colocar en el documento de Word, pero solamente cuando selecciono un objeto, puedo ver las demás opciones funcionales con las que cuento para mejorar mi dibujo, y pueda rotarlo y recortarlo; lo mismo sucede que con las tablas, con los pies de página y encabezados.

Hoy vimos un gran ejemplo de la aplicación, de cómo depende el lugar de dónde hayan ustedes seleccionado muchos de los comandos para que aparezcan como "no disponibles" para el usuario, sólo aparecen en grises, y que el agrupamiento hace difícil encontrar las características que pueden usar , si no saben cómo activar esos elementos.

¿Qué otras experiencias de inmersión hay diferentes a insertar un

05/388
TRADUCTOR E INTÉRPRETE OFICIAL
Min. INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

dibujo, pueden indicarme?

Tablas, cuadros, encabezados, pies de página, listados en Excel, cuadros, páginas de cubierta, diagramas, diseños, formas.

Diagramas, organigramas, tablas "pivote" en Excel, hay muchos de ellos, aunque ésta no es una lista completa, pero probablemente son quince.

Otra de las otras partes de las experiencias de inmersión nos permite decir que son las herramientas de dibujo que están disponibles en Office, son las mismas a las cuales usted tiene acceso Word, Excel y PowerPoint y nosotros podemos traer esas experiencias de inmersión y organizarlas para la aplicación principal.

Así, algunas de las experiencias de inmersión son especializadas para la aplicación, pero la mayoría están cruzadas como componentes comunes, con los cuales probablemente haremos algo para marcarlos como componentes de Office.

La experiencia de inmersión es algo que reivindicamos como propio en oposición a ser parte de la manera como funciona la "cinta". En parte de la reivindicación de la cinta están todas las cosas que se refieren a la manera como facilita encontrar elementos que usted está buscando, las experiencias de inmersión ayudan a ello porque solamente le dicen las cosas que le permitirán obtener los resultados esperados, como la promesa de que cada vez

TRADUCCION OFICIAL NO. 05/388
JUAN PABLO [illegible]
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
[illegible]
DEL MIN. INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

que usted tiene algo, cualquier contacto que seleccione una vez que lo acabe de insertar, las herramientas que le ayudarían a lograr lo que desea están justo ahí, en su bolsillo y no se presentará nada que no funcione o no sea aplicable, en un sentido amplio. De manera que creo que la promesa se mantiene alrededor de considerar que el dominio del producto es que las herramientas son parte del objeto y están ahí mismo, y no es necesario divagar entre las cosas que no forman parte del mismo. Así, falta que me ayuden a ubicar el conjunto correcto de herramientas sobre el cual debo trabajar.. Sólo es una forma adicional de hacerlo además de todo lo que hay que hacer con la cinta.

Las galerías son la idea de un control sinusoidal (*SINEW*) o de un componente sinusoidal que se pondrá en la cinta y la idea de poder desplazar hacia arriba el conjunto de comandos de formato que son fáciles de aplicar por parte del el usuario porque en realidad pueden apreciarse visualmente en los elementos que forman la galería y ver los distintos tipos de formato y simplemente activar el botón en lo que quieran aplicar a su objeto y a su documento, de modo que en el mundo actual tenemos que ir a algún cuadro de diálogo donde usted consigue una lista completa de botones de opción, listados de despliegue hacia abajo y campos de edición y tenemos que digitar números para conseguir el formato que se desea, y eso es realmente difícil, la gente no entiende por qué tiene que pasar por todo esto y oprimir el botón para aplicar la selección, para poder ver lo que quieren ver.

05/308

TRADUCCION OFICIAL No. ...
JUAN PABLO RIOS ARIZA AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
... /18 DE MAYO 2003
... INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

Hoy en día, ustedes pueden hacer bastante pero tienen que ir a varios lugares de la interfase de usuario y establecer diversas configuraciones dentro de los diálogos; ahora queremos suministrar una forma clara y fácil de navegar a través de esta imagen visual de lo que se podría aplicar, oprimir un botón y aplicarlo al objeto que usted desea.

Piensen en ello como un diseño orientado por el resultado. Esto quiere decir que nosotros les mostramos el resultado final, usted no tiene que conocer todos los comandos, o el orden de secuencia de los comandos que tiene que aplicar para obtener el resultado deseado.

¿Eran miniaturas o eran vistas preliminares dinámicas de lo que sucederá si selecciono eso? ¿No fueron miniaturas estáticas sino dinámicas?

Nosotros ensayamos todos los tipos de galerías a través de la interfase de usuario y algunas que tendrían sentido para proporcionarles a ustedes una miniatura real que esté activa y les muestre el objeto y su aspecto visual; existen otros casos en el área de las miniaturas (*thumbnails*) que no son bastante grandes, de modo que usamos miniaturas estáticas pero en el mismo documento les mostraremos el aspecto que tendría.

Es la misma cantidad de propiedades que la cinta suministra, pero tenemos diferentes diseños para la galería, dependiendo de cuánto desean colocar realmente en la cinta, de manera que en algunos casos, como en las

TRADUCCION ORIGINAL No. C 5 / 1 8 8
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL

herramientas de dibujo, podemos tener una experiencia de inmersión y trata solamente e dibujos para así dedicar más interfase de usuario en mostrar realmente estos objetos de dibujo. Sin embargo en los casos donde exista una galería dentro de una aplicación regular, los botones pueden ser sobre un diseño cambiante o algo así; existen muchos comandos que podemos poner allí y solamente tenemos un botón, de modo que hemos conseguido diferentes tipos de diseños de galerías y hemos puesto algunos que se muestran en la cinta, algunos se muestran debajo de ella, otros que son más similares a menús que hemos desplegado hacia abajo y muestran el icono del comando, de modo que hemos obtenido diferentes diseños, dependiendo de dónde necesitemos colocarlos en la interfase de usuario.

Cuando están en la cinta, tomamos ventaja del hecho de que la cinta es un diseño en dos dimensiones y este conjunto más grande es un lugar mayor para poner la interfase de usuario, de modo que ese es uno de los beneficios por los cuales la galería y la cinta fueran diseñadas en conjunto.

Las galerías no son sólo elementos visuales que se considerarían clásicamente como una opción de formato visual similar a aplicar un efecto a un dibujo; también vamos a encontrar elementos que tradicionalmente no fueron presentados en el pasado como márgenes, de modo que en lugar de ir a una casilla de edición donde usted tiene que ponerse sobre el margen para cambiar su ancho y digitar la nueva medida de modo que pueda ir realmente a

TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
1ro. de Mayo 2003
del Min. INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

una ventana desplegable que muestre diseños de márgenes diferentes para su página, así podrá acceder visualmente con rapidez y decir "Quiero actualizar el margen izquierdo" y oprimir con el cursor del ratón un icono que les dará una idea del aspecto que tendrá su documento.

Si usted selecciona una imagen de la galería, ¿automáticamente la obtiene?

De modo que ese es el porqué las vistas preliminares son estupendas dado que permiten ver previamente cuando se accede a la galería; en ocasiones, la vista preliminar se presenta con iconos pequeños pero a veces ocurre en los documentos más grandes, pero siempre se refiere a diversos métodos de vista preliminar que se seleccionan para aplicarlos de manera que se puedan hacer varios cambios en su documento para darle el efecto deseado.

Filtrado por categorías: quizá desde cualquier galería dada usted quiera filtrar diseños que ha creado, su compañía lo está considerando, de modo que hemos conseguido un mecanismo para poder filtrar una parte específica de la galería.

De manera que la idea es una, consultar lo que usamos a través de la interfase de usuario no sólo en la cinta, sino que esperamos que reemplace los diálogos actuales donde tenemos galería como controles. Queremos intentar y

TRANSCRIPCIÓN INTERNET OFICIAL

usar un control consistente para ello, de modo que se utilice a través de toda la interfase de usuario. Esto cubre bastante. Otra característica interesante que tenemos es la clase de formato de aproximación a partir de un proceso de pocos pasos. La galería realmente es buena para soportar el nivel superior y aplicar el estilo general, y el conjunto de comandos de formato general a un objeto o a mi documento y también es buena para un segundo nivel si quiero para cambiar un componente de formato de sombreado en particular, si quiero cambiar la línea alrededor de esta galería, también puedo darle un conjunto de estilos de línea que puedo aplicar, de modo que hay un segundo y un tercer nivel con una gran cantidad de profesionales que quieren ir a la casilla de edición y cambiar realmente ese número de manera que una gran cantidad de galerías que incluyan un iniciador en la parte inferior que permita la conexión con opciones de formato avanzadas, y no vamos a tener todas las opciones de formato posibles desplazadas hacia arriba en un elemento de galería. Podemos darle un enlace hacia ese cuadro de diálogo donde usted puede ir y cambiar algunas configuraciones realmente complicadas, si lo desea.

El cuadro de diálogo está en la cinta realmente como una parte de lotes de piezas diferentes de la interfase de usuario, está en la mayoría o en muchas de las galerías de los menús que se despliegan hacia abajo, como en nuestro menú de contacto, que es una pieza formal que dondequiera que haya una parte de la interfase de usuario con un diálogo que sea más avanzado, siempre es la misma en la parte inferior que lo lleva a ese enlace, de modo que el

TRADUCCIÓN OFICIAL No. [illegible]
JUAN [illegible] GARCÍA AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
[illegible] de MAYO 2003
DEL MIN. INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

usuario puede buscar y conseguir lo que desearía. Sin embargo, desde un punto de vista del usuario general, la galería va a estar donde usted trate y obtenga la mayoría...

La manera tradicional como haríamos esto es que manipularíamos una caja de herramientas y diríamos que son herramientas estupendas para hacer algo bueno, pero lo que estamos haciendo ahora es más como darles un catálogo de materiales que puedan comprar si lo desean, Yo quiero algo como eso.

Si ustedes piensan en la caja de herramientas de su garaje, la forma antigua sería una lista de lo que hay en el interior mientras que ahora, hay un dibujo de cada herramienta. Esto es lo que yo necesito.

Nuevos menús de contexto:

En la actualidad, la idea que tenemos es que nuestros menús de contexto, los menús y las barras de herramientas son unidimensionales, es simplemente una lista de comandos y la única manera como pueden elegir cual es más importante o menos importante es poniéndolo en la parte superior de la lista o en la parte inferior de ella. A partir de nuestros datos sabemos que algunos de los comandos son más importantes, sabemos que hay comandos que la gente quiera tener siempre y un diseño de dos dimensiones que dice que puede tener algunos botones grandes y otros pequeños, y organizarlos en

TRADUCCION OFICIAL No. 05
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
MIN. INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

formas más interesantes.

Así, el primero de todos los menús de contexto es el que estoy viendo ahora con algunos...

Tengo una demostración real y rápida. Aquí está Ab. Lincoln y en este momento voy a oprimir el botón derecho del ratón... y eso me lleva al menú de contexto, el cual tiene algunos aspectos que son similares a los menús actuales, cuenta con un diseño de dos dimensiones aunque puedo aplicarlo de manera realmente simple ... que puede hacer cosas grandes como con la cinta. También puede presentar galerías emergentes de modo que al mostrar un menú de contexto también se muestra el mismo contenido que presenta la cinta. Esta es una galería de las diferentes formas como mi dibujo podría terminar incorporado en el documento y el cuadro de diálogo en la parte inferior para llegar a ese mismo diálogo con los mismos efectos tridimensionales que puedo obtener en una cinta con el diálogo de iniciación y después lo que usted puede ver donde dice dibujo seleccionado. Una de las cosas difíciles de hacer hoy en día es si en realidad no quiero traer estos dibujos con la tabla, mientras tengo la celda seleccionada tengo que saber dónde pulsar el botón del ratón para conseguirla. En realidad desde el menú puedo cambiar el elemento que está seleccionado de modo que puedo decir que quiero una fila seleccionada y que seleccionaría la fila y traería las herramientas correctas, o podría decir que quiero el texto seleccionado y entonces conseguir las herramientas que son

TRADUCCION OFICIAL No. 05 [illegible] 8
JUAN PABLO PIO ARIAS AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
RES. 718 DE MAYO 2003
DEL MIN. INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

aplicables para texto.

En la actualidad, lo que ustedes conseguirían es algo como lo que aparece de aquí hasta aquí, como una lista de comandos, de manera que la parte interesante es ésta que en realidad cuenta con diseño de dos dimensiones con la que puede contar con algunos elementos con texto, el hecho que puede mostrar es que usted conoce galerías, de modo que yo puedo tener esa galería de efectos y mostrar todas las clases de vistas preliminares activas y la selección que me permite ejecutar el comando y de seleccionar un elemento diferente que está cerca y mostrar los comandos asociados con ello.

El diálogo de inicio de las herramientas de tabla es el mismo que lo lleva a la experiencia de inmersión. Piense en este menú como en la manera real de tener la experiencia de inmersión. Comparte una gran cantidad de comandos sobre elementos que están en la experiencia de inmersión.

Con el pequeño menú que se obtiene al oprimir el botón derecho del ratón también se obtiene el diálogo de inicio que se obtendría al oprimir el botón aquí para tener la experiencia de inmersión en la tabla. De modo que es solamente en las superficies, es la misma idea que la experiencia de inmersión en una forma muy eficiente.

Esta sección superior se basa en la frecuencia de uso, de modo que

TRADUCCIÓN OFICIAL No. 05/388
JUANA [illegible] ACUÑA AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
[illegible] DE MARZO 2013
[illegible] HACIENDA Y DE JUSTICIA

sabemos, por ejemplo, que pegar es, de lejos, la acción más común al presionar el botón derecho, de modo que nosotros lo ponemos más cerca del cursor, es un botón grande de manera que pegar es como la acción más fácil posible. Los demás elementos también tienen un uso muy alto.

Sabemos esto a partir de la recopilación de datos alrededor del mundo, no es algo que estemos haciendo por usuario; no es lo que estamos reivindicando, es un cambio inteligente en la interfase de usuario (IU)

De nuevo, estas cosas se basan en lo que consideramos que son los conjuntos de comandos de alta frecuencia con una experiencia de dibujo, de tabla o de texto, de manera que realmente es suministrar los elementos principales para un acceso realmente eficiente a la mayor cantidad de elementos probables que deseen. El texto podría ser la manera más fácil de entender que estos son los comandos que virtualmente todas las personas en el mundo podrían usar al contar con rótulos, porque de ese modo son más claros.

Un aspecto importante es el selector que podemos tomar de un menú de contexto a otro porque de algún modo estaban relacionados o en estrecha proximidad, lo que es realmente la parte nueva.

Creo que otro aspecto es la capacidad para mostrar otra vez diferentes tipos de elementos como una cantidad de reivindicaciones que podemos hacer

TRADUCCIÓN OFICIAL No. 05/388
... A AGUILERA
... INTÉRPRETE OFICIAL
... MAYO 2003
... CIÓN Y DE JUSTICIA

con respecto a la cinta y por qué la cinta está en las galerías y por qué las galerías están haciendo sus reivindicaciones, y es justo una manera muy eficiente de lograr que la interfase de usuario hable el mismo lenguaje de diseño para poder llevar a la superficie los elementos que se usan con más frecuencia. No obstante, todavía hay cosas importantes que son grandes y cosas menos importantes pequeñas. Los resultados orientados como diseños cuando se consulta en galerías; la relación que se señaló entre la selección de la pequeña versión de la experiencia de inmersión o del dibujo, por ejemplo, comparte probablemente las mismas galerías exactamente de la misma manera como fue la experiencia de inmersión es la parte que hace la diferencia que ... aún le muestra las cosas que usted puede lograr en oposición a apenas un conjunto de comandos.

Usted se encuentra sobre algo que tiene una o dos palabras. Hoy en día, Office es el nombre del comando. Qué pasa si ponemos más que el nombre del comando y en realidad permitimos que alguien entienda que la característica está antes de tener que oprimir el botón del ratón y ver cuál es el diálogo. Hoy en día verdaderamente es difícil intentar algo nuevo porque ustedes han conseguido hacerlo en un documento y después deshacerlo si no les gusta como quedó. Con la meta de ayudar a la gente a encontrar gente que ayude a explorar y descifrar qué es el producto, esto es una parte de eso. De muchas maneras es apenas uno o dos pero pensamos que podemos ponerlo...

TRADUCCIÓN 05/388
JUAN [illegible] AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
[illegible] DE MAYO 2003
SEC. DEL INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

Hay algo que parece obvio pero que yo no creo que se haya hecho: existe un túnel entre la interfase de usuario en el producto y conseguir ayuda para ello. En la actualidad, lo mejor que ustedes pueden hacer sería observar algo, ver los elementos definidos, ir a ayudar y oprimir el botón del ratón sobre dichos elementos y obtener varios artículos de información. En realidad estamos construyendo una forma automática para que en cualquier momento que ustedes pasen sobre algo que quieran saber, simplemente presionen F1y obtengan el artículo completo sobre la manera en que funciona ese elemento y cómo usarlo.

Construir un puente entre comandos estáticos y comandos dinámicos y actualizados en forma dinámica, ayuda al contenido que usted pueda escribir realmente después del hecho; incluso, si más adelante encuentran que las personas tienen problemas para entender la descripción y buscar algo, realmente pueden actualizarlo desde la web y bajarlo al computador de cualquier persona.

Cuando usted observa el elemento, éste le muestra el mapa del documento y dice que dicho mapa es una característica que le permite acceder a través de los encabezados de su ... una versión; esta es la característica en caso de que usted se pregunte al respecto. Le permitirá saber si es algo que le interesa o no. Si usted está interesado o necesita más información, entonces dondequiera que se encuentre uno de estos elementos y usted presione la

05138
JUAN [illegible] AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
[illegible] DE MAYO 2003
DEL MIN. INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

tecla F1, le indicará que lo llevará al tema completo que le dirá todo lo que existe sobre el mapa del documento.

Si utiliza la opción buscar y reemplazar, verá la información sobre estas acciones e incluiría una imagen y el texto activo actualizable que podemos actualizar después del hecho y también puedo presionar la tecla F1 para obtener toda la información sobre cómo usar la opción buscar y reemplazar. Tres partes son los bits de herramientas para un formato enriquecido, el contenido que hay en ellos es dinámicamente actualizable y se construye un túnel para el tema de ayuda donde no se requiere que usted haga ningún otro esfuerzo. Simplemente presione ese botón dondequiera que se encuentre y obtendrá la información correcta.

Por ejemplo, hay un par de cosas buenas. Así, cuando despachamos producto, bien podemos haber tenido tiempo para escribir solamente 10% de toda la información del mismo. Podemos continuar escribiendo temas de ayuda después de la entrada del producto al mercado, hasta por dos años, quizá hasta llegar a cubrir 50% de ellos. Éste es uno de los beneficios. Encontramos que las personas todavía se sienten muy confundidas con respecto a esta característica, de modo que podemos retroceder, escribir al respecto y la siguiente vez que alguien lo utilice puede encontrar una descripción mejorada o si decimos algo, podemos hacer una nueva descripción o volver a escribirla mejor, lo que se demuestra realmente en la interfase de usuario del cliente sin

05/388
INSPECTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
MAYO 2003

tener que descargar nada.

No supe si usted se refirió a lo siguiente, digamos cuando observo una plantilla, abro una galería con diferentes vistas de ella y como parte del juego de herramientas que puede haber pasa en ciclos en forma dinámica a través de diferentes vistas para mostrar que no es la clase de dinámica que usted tiene en mente.

No. Dinámico significa el contenido real descargado que nuestros escritores ayudan a escribir. Hoy en día, tenemos la idea del contenido dinámico pero es sólo para descargar artículos que podemos mostrarles ..... en ayuda disponible en forma dinámica.

Ustedes saben cuáles son los menús de contexto y yo puedo traer algo que incluye los botones. La idea es que hemos conseguido diferentes modos en la cinta; el primero es que tenemos el botón de negrilla que la gente utiliza todo el tiempo y tan pronto como salgo de ese tercer botón, el botón de negrilla ya no está en la pantalla; además, sabemos que realmente existe un pequeño conjunto de comandos que la gente utiliza mucho más que cualquier otro. Es el caso de negrilla, cursiva, centrado. Una manera da abordar esto sería guardar estos botones en la barra de herramientas de acceso rápido en la parte superior, y simplemente decir que el botón de negrilla es uno de los que se encuentran en la pantalla todo el tiempo. En realidad, esto no es útil a menos que tenga algún texto seleccionado; usted no puede marcar negrilla hasta que

TRADUCCIÓN E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
05/506

no haya seleccionado algún texto; así, una vez que usted va allí y marca todo el texto que va a poner en negrilla, entonces ¿por qué tiene que ir hasta la parte superior de la pantalla para accionar el botón de negrilla? ¿Por qué simplemente usted no puede poner el botón de negrilla allí ya que existe la idea de que cuando estoy sobre una palabra puedo avanzar sobre ella y seleccionar un texto? Luego, al final de esos cuatro o cinco botones emergentes, los cuales son un supercomando que flota alrededor de la página.

Estos botones no desaparecen hasta que usted haya hecho la selección. Si estoy escribiendo no hay nada flotando hasta que selecciono la oración. Cuando lo hago, lo único que tengo que hacer es borrarla o marcarla en negrilla o de alguna otra manera, y es con uno de estos comandos. Decimos que hacemos esa selección. Bajamos el ratón, lo arrastramos sobre la palabra y cuando soltamos el botón del ratón usted tiene que ir a la barra de herramientas, una diminuta barra de herramientas con los botones de negrilla, cursiva, subrayado, centrado y sólo tiene que presionar el botón del ratón sobre la acción que elija, y tan pronto como lo haga, o avance o mueva el ratón o haga algo, casi todo desaparece de la pantalla porque no queremos que esté, en la forma de algún material donde la opacidad esta relacionada con la cercanía del ratón al elemento de modo que si yo simplemente alejo el ratón, los botones se desvanecerían de manera que puede ver lo que está debajo.

De modo que lo que necesitamos es asegurar el botón que presenta el

...TO OFICIAL No. 05...3
...A AGUILAR
...INTÉRPRETE OFICIAL

menú de etiquetas inteligentes y los botones de negrilla, cursiva, subrayado que no queremos operar entre sí pero no hay nada que no los deje funcionar diferente a que no queremos que se vean mal si quedan sobrepuestos. Es como cualquier otra barra de herramientas donde el botón que oprimo es la acción que va a suceder en tanto estén ambos en la pantalla y pueda presionarlos ambos. No hay momento más complicado para llegar allí.

La parte flotante es contextual por naturaleza, la idea de seleccionar el texto de modo que pueda obtener las opciones de negrilla o cursiva o similares, que si es algún otro objeto que seleccioné de alguna manera u obtuve una parte flotante.

Probablemente existirá una muy pequeña cantidad de objetos que usaríamos, pero siempre van a estar los comandos superiores que todos conocemos que se utilizan en relación con ese objeto y texto.

No es la clase de elemento que seleccionó la que le daría uno que realmente esté etiquetado, solamente puede funcionar para texto pero también existen algunos elementos interesantes reales alrededor de algunas formas y algunos bordes de elementos que también podemos mirar.

Esto se dirige a que si estoy en un botón diferente usted puede decir si estoy en el botón correcto que no se nos muestra pero usted piensa que el elemento en realidad es eficiente y fácil de usar porque está bien en el lugar y

TRADUCCIÓN OFICIAL No. 05...
JUAN ... A ...
TRADUCTOR E INTÉRPRETE OFICIAL
... DE MAYO 2003
DEL MIN. INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

que le molestaría si en ocasiones no estuviera allí cuando quisiera marcar negrilla.

Piense en los tipos de comandos que estarán allí, lo cual es algo que arruinaría la experiencia del usuario si usted usara negrilla, itálica y subrayado todo el tiempo y cada vez que lo quisiera usar tuviera que salir del botón orientado por la tarea donde usted está trabajando y regresar a ese otro botón para conseguir la opción que necesita. Esto es extremadamente ineficiente, de modo que esto es todo lo que se refiere a estos comandos superiores que siempre tienen que estar disponibles, que siempre son relevantes para esta pequeña tarea que usted está haciendo.

De manera que aquí estoy escribiendo un comentario en Word y existe esta característica con la que cuenta y voy a resaltar la palabra exacta y cuando lo haga obtendré la parte flotante que es como puedo marcar negrilla; puedo desplegarla hacia abajo y cambiarla a rojo, etc. y desaparece. Si selecciono lo que voy a hacer aquí, puedo subrayar, escribir una nueva oración aquí, seleccionar aquí otra vez, marcar itálica, etc.

Básicamente, algo que hace esto menos incómodo es que cuando usted aleja el cursor, los botones se desvanecen gradualmente, de modo que lo más cerca que está de ellos es como si usted se encontrara arriba al 100%; ni siquiera tengo que descartarlo porque ya está desvanecido, de modo que cuando otra vez me acerca a mi selección, la encuentro allí y cuando me alejo,

TRADUCCIÓN OFICIAL No. 05.3.8
JUAN [illegible] ANA AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
[illegible] DE MAYO 2003
[illegible] INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

se desvanece.

Si retrocedemos hasta los dibujos de la cinta, las trayectorias a través de la parte superior... si ustedes observan este dibujo con los botones de la parte superior, como los de escribir, insertar página; fuera de esos botones, las secciones son los elementos como los portapapeles y las herramientas de formato y escritura que se ven. Estas son las secciones que organizan los subgrupos dentro de un tabulado. Así, en la actualidad la manera como funcionan las barras de herramientas cuando usted reduce el tamaño de la pantalla, de manera que parece nosotros sacamos aleatoriamente botones de la barra de herramientas. Algunos de ellos desaparecen y usted no sabe por qué, las personas no entienden cuando se enteran que algo desaparece. Queremos ser más explícitos que eso, de modo que la gente pueda entender qué está pasando, por qué estos botones salen, por qué la suma automática que siempre ha estado aquí, desaparece. En la actualidad, una vez que tenemos estas secciones discretas, estos grupos, lo que podemos decir es que en lugar de tener partes de comandos aleatorios que desaparecen, podemos tomar secciones completas y colapsarlas como un todo a la vez. Cuando colapsamos lo que hacemos no es sólo ocultar o retirar lo que hicimos hoy sino que en realidad lo representamos en una forma pequeña de modo que aún está cerca y entonces el usuario simplemente oprime un botón y aparece todo el contenido de la sección. En esencia, lo que sucede es que estos elementos cambian de estas barras de herramientas a algo más similar a un menú donde

TRADUCTOR INTERPRETE OFICIAL
... Min. INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

784

no hay espacio para mostrar todas las herramientas de escritura en la pantalla todo el tiempo, de modo que aparece solamente un botón llamado herramientas de escritura que usted puede oprimir con el botón del ratón para que le muestre todas las herramientas de escritura que contiene. De ese modo, los rótulos de las secciones son importantes porque son todo lo que queda una vez que la sección se cierra. Al comienzo teníamos algo de material que usted verá en la información que tiene donde permitimos que los usuarios abran y cierren las secciones según lo deseen. Ellos pueden decir que no me preocupe por este conjunto de herramientas intermedio que voy a cerrar para dejar más espacio para otro material. El uso principal del cierre de secciones es manejar los diferentes tamaños de los monitores cuando ajusto mi pantalla. Comenzamos a cerrar elementos desde el lado derecho, uno a la vez para dar espacio. Si su pantalla es muy pequeña, todas las secciones se cerrarán. Puedo acceder a todos los comandos si oprimo una vez más el botón del ratón a medida que el elemento se convierte en un menú.

La sección nunca desaparece sino que cambia para poder ver todos los comandos individuales; buscando simplemente el botón que representa la sección de manera que usted puede tener acceso a ellos y siempre sabrá donde están si los necesita.

Piense en esto a medida que reduce su pantalla. Lo volveremos a hacer para mostrar su aspecto en diferentes monitores, aquí puede ver que hay

TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
DEL MIN. INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

cuatro secciones, configuración de página, encabezado y parte flotante, posición y cuadro de texto. Ahora, si arrastro la pantalla más pequeña ya no habrá más espacio para la sección del cuadro de texto que estaba allí, de modo que colapsa en esta sección aquí donde dice cuadro de texto y presumiblemente puedo oprimir el botón del ratón aquí y obtener una versión emergente de lo que hay en esa sección, si en verdad necesito algo que hay en ella, se oprime aquí con el cursor del ratón para abrir la misma sección que estaba aquí, con el mismo conjunto de comandos que quedan, desplegándose hacia abajo si ve algo y retrocediendo.

Si el usuario cambia el tamaño de la fuente del texto real para las funciones de su desplazamiento, ahora necesita ajustar el tamaño de fuente para los números de página y eso hace que quede más espacio en la parte colapsada.

En la parte superior, usted puede imaginar que le damos a los usuarios una manera de reordenar las secciones porque si hay una, tienen mucho cuidado con ponerlo al final porque muy pocas personas lo usan de modo que puedan reordenarlo para obtener lo que necesiten y, adicionalmente, pueden elegir una sección específica y descartar la que nunca necesitan porque requieren el espacio para algo más. Esencialmente es reordenarlas.

05
INTÉRPRETE OFICIAL No.
INTÉRPRETE OFICIAL

En la siguiente descripción detallada se hace referencia a los dibujos adjuntas que forman parte del presente, y en los cuales se muestran, mediante ilustraciones, ejemplos o modalidades específicas. Estas modalidades pueden ser combinadas, se pueden utilizar otras modalidades y se pueden hacer cambios estructurales sin alejarse del espíritu o alcance de la presente invención. Por consiguiente, la siguiente descripción detallada no debe tomarse en un sentido limitante y el alcance de la presente invención está definido mediante las reivindicaciones anexas y sus equivalentes.

Ahora en referencia a los dibujos, en los cuales los numerales representan elementos similares a través de las diferentes figuras, se describirán aspectos de la presente invención y el ejemplo del entorno de operación. En la Fig. 1 y la siguiente discusión se busca suministrar una descripción general breve de un entorno de computación apropiado en el cual la invención puede implementarse. Aunque la invención se describirá dentro del contexto general de los módulos del programa que se ejecutan junto con un programa de aplicación que funciona en un sistema operativo de un computador personal, quienes son expertos en la técnica reconocerán que la invención también puede implementarse en combinación con otros módulos de programa

Generalmente, los módulos de programa incluyen rutinas, programas, componentes, estructuras de datos y otros tipos de estructuras que realizan

05 / 3
TRADUCCION OFICIAL No.
JUAN PABLO [illegible] AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
[illegible] DE MAYO 2003
DEL MIN. INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

tareas particulares o implementan tipos de datos abstractos particulares. Más aún, quienes son expertos en la técnica apreciarán que la invención puede practicarse con otras configuraciones de un sistema de computador, incluidos dispositivos manuales, sistemas de multiprocesador, aparatos electrónicos para el consumidor programables o basados en microprocesadores, minicomputadores, computadoras tipo "mainframe", y similares. La invención también puede ponerse en práctica practicarse en ambientes de computación distribuidos, donde las tareas se realizan mediante sistemas de procesamiento remoto que están conectados a través de una red de comunicaciones. En un ambiente de computación distribuido, los módulos de programa se pueden localizar en dispositivos de almacenamiento de memoria remotos y locales.

De regreso ahora a la Fig. 1, se describirá una arquitectura de computador ilustrativa para un computador personal (2), para poner en práctica las diferentes modalidades de la invención. La arquitectura de computador que se muestra en la Fig. 1 ilustra un computador personal convencional, que incluye una unidad central de procesamiento (4) ("CPU"), una memoria del sistema (6), que incluye una memoria de acceso aleatorio (8) ("RAM") y una memoria de sólo lectura ("ROM") (10) y un *bus* del sistema (12) que conecta la memoria a la CPU (4). Un sistema básico de entrada/salida que contiene las rutinas básicas que ayudan a transferir información entre elementos dentro del computador, tales como durante el arranque, se almacena en la ROM (10). El computador personal (2) además incluye un dispositivo de almacenamiento

TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
MIN. INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

masivo (14) para almacenar un sistema operativo (16), programas de aplicación, tales como el programa de aplicación (205) y datos.

El dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo (14) está conectado a la CPU (4) a través de un controlador de almacenamiento masivo (no se muestra) conectado al bus (12). El dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo (14) y su medio asociado legible por computador, suministra un almacenamiento no-volátil para el computador personal (2). Aunque la descripción del medio legible por computador contenido en el presente se refiere a un dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo, tal como un disco duro o una unidad de CD-ROM, aquellos versados en la técnica deben apreciar que el medio legible por computador puede ser cualquier medio disponible al cual se puede acceder por medio del computador personal (2).

A manera de ejemplo, y sin limitación, el medio legible por computador puede comprender medios de almacenamiento de computador y medios de comunicación. El medio de almacenamiento de computador incluye medios volátiles y no volátiles, removibles y no removibles, implementados con cualquier método o tecnología para almacenar información, tales como instrucciones legibles por computador, estructuras de datos, módulos de programa u otros datos. El medio de almacenamiento de computador incluye, pero no está limitado a, RAM, ROM, EPROM, EEPROM, memoria flash u otra tecnología de memoria de estado sólido, CD-ROM, DVD, u otro

TRADUCCION OFICIAL No. 3 5 / 3
...IA AGUILERA
... INTERPRETE OFICIAL
... DE ASUNTOS
... DE JUSTICIA

almacenamiento óptico, casetes magnéticos, cinta magnética, almacenamiento en disco magnético u otros dispositivos de almacenamiento magnético, o cualquier otro medio que se pueda usar para almacenar la información deseada y al cual se pueda tener acceso por medio del computador.

De acuerdo con diferentes modalidades de la invención, el computador personal (2) puede operar en un ambiente de red usando conexiones lógicas hacia computadores remotos, a través de una red TCP/IP (18), como Internet. El computador personal (2) puede conectarse a la red TCP/IP (18) mediante una unidad de interfase de red (20) conectada al bus (12). Debe apreciarse que la unidad de interfase de red (20) también se puede utilizar para conectarse a otros tipos de redes y sistemas de computador remotos. El computador personal (2) también puede incluir un controlador de entrada/salida (22) para recibir y procesar la entrada de varios dispositivos, incluido un teclado o un ratón (no se muestran). De manera similar, un controlador de entrada/salida (22) puede suministrar salida hacia una pantalla de visualización, una impresora u otro tipo de dispositivo de salida.

Como se mencionó brevemente antes, varios módulos de programa y archivos de datos se pueden almacenar en el dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo (14) y en la memoria RAM (8) del computador personal (2), que incluye un sistema operativo (16) apropiado para controlar la operación de un computador personal conectado en red, como los sistemas operativos

TRADUCCION OFICIAL No. _____
JUAN [illegible]
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
DEL MIN. INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

WINDOWS de Microsoft Corporation de Redmond, Washington. El dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo (14) y la memoria RAM (18) también pueden almacenar uno o más programas de aplicación. En particular, el dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo (14) y la RAM (8) pueden almacenar un programa de aplicación (105) para brindar una variedad de funcionalidades a un usuario. Otros programas de aplicación para uso de conformidad con las modalidades de la presente invención pueden incluir una aplicación de procesamiento de palabra (125) (por ejemplo, WORD, fabricada pro Microsoft Corporation) una aplicación de hoja de cálculo (140) (por ejemplo, EXCEL, fabricada por Microsoft Corporation), una aplicación de correo electrónico (130) (por ejemplo, OUTLOOK, fabricada por Microsoft Corporation), una aplicación de bases de datos (145) (por ejemplo, ACCESS, fabricada por Microsoft Corporation), una aplicación de presentación de diapositivas (135) (por ejemplo, POWERPOINT, fabricada por Microsoft Corporation) y similares.

ES TRADUCCIÓN FIEL Y COMPLETA de la cual se deja copia en los archivos de esta oficina para su confrontación y a ... cual me remito.

Bogotá. Julio 26. 2005

TRADUCCIÓN Oficial No. 85338

JUAN ... AGUILERA

TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL

... 713 de Mayo 2003

... Min. INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

MENÚES DE CONTEXTO.

MENÚ DE CONTEXTO DE IMAGEN

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

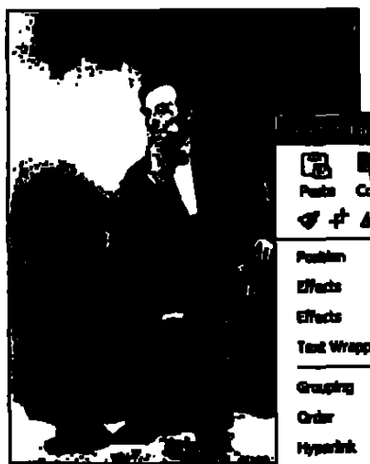
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

404

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



t weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Penny[illegible]ne a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud[illegible] to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



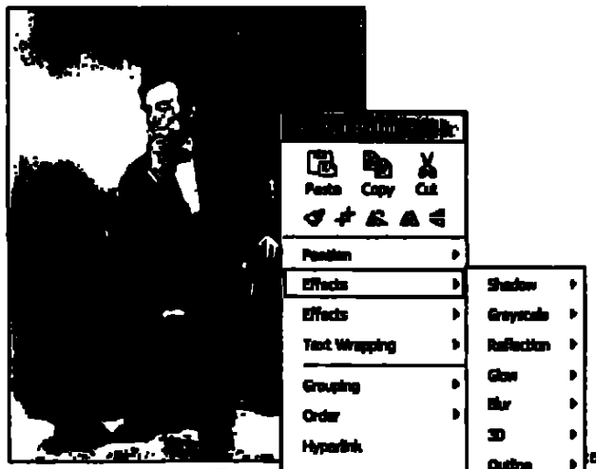
inauguration had caused Pennsy… standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud… As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capit… dent's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration through… War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant a… use. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more th… ent would be assassinated.

This theologically tinged speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



eding Lincoln's second
d and standing water. Thousands
esident. As he stood on the East
Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping storm upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



inauguration had caused Pennsy
of spectators stood in thick mud
Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over
reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years o
E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomatox
Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Abe in a chair

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Abe in a chair

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear [illegible] he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, [illegible]apitol dome over the President's head was a physical [illegible]resolve of his Administration throughout the years of [illegible]e Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to [illegible]t at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon [illegible]red the oath of office. In little more than a month, the [illegible] be assassinated.

Change Selection
Picture
Text
Cell
Row
Column
Table
Page
Select All

[illegible]ivuous speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most [illegible]nts in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We [illegible]ut a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Abe in a chair

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear [illegible] he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, [illegible]apitol dome over the President's head was a physical [illegible]resolve of his Administration throughout the years of [illegible]is Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to [illegible] at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon [illegible]red the oath of office. In little more than a month, the [illegible] be assassinated.

[illegible]ress speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most [illegible]ts in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We [illegible]ust a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document [illegible]ld should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him [illegible]al and almost prophetic character."

[illegible]ooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced [illegible]or of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally [illegible]outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just [illegible] sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

Paste Copy Cut
Position
Effects
Effects
Text Wrapping
Grouping
Order
Hyperlink
Reset Picture

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear [illegible] he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, [illegible]pitol dome over the President's head was a physical [illegible]solve of his Administration throughout the years of [illegible] Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to [illegible]t Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon [illegible]ed the oath of office. In little more than a month, the [illegible]e assassinated.

[illegible] speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most [illegible]ts in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "It [illegible] a reverend conviction that it is the noblest political document [illegible] should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him [illegible] and almost prophetic character."

[illegible]ks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced [illegible] of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally [illegible] died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

Paste
Copy
Cut
Verdana
12
Font...
Paragraph...
Bullets and Numbering...
Hyperlink
Look Up...
Synonyms
Translate

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Abe in a chair

Paste Copy Cut

Insert Rows

Delete Rows

Merge Cells

Distribute Rows Evenly

Distribute Columns Evenly

Borders and Shading...

Text Direction...

Cell Alignment

AutoFit

Show Table Tools

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had

...speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most ... in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We ... renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document ... should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him ... and almost prophetic character."

..., an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced ... of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

Page: 1/1

Page Layout View Zoom: 100%

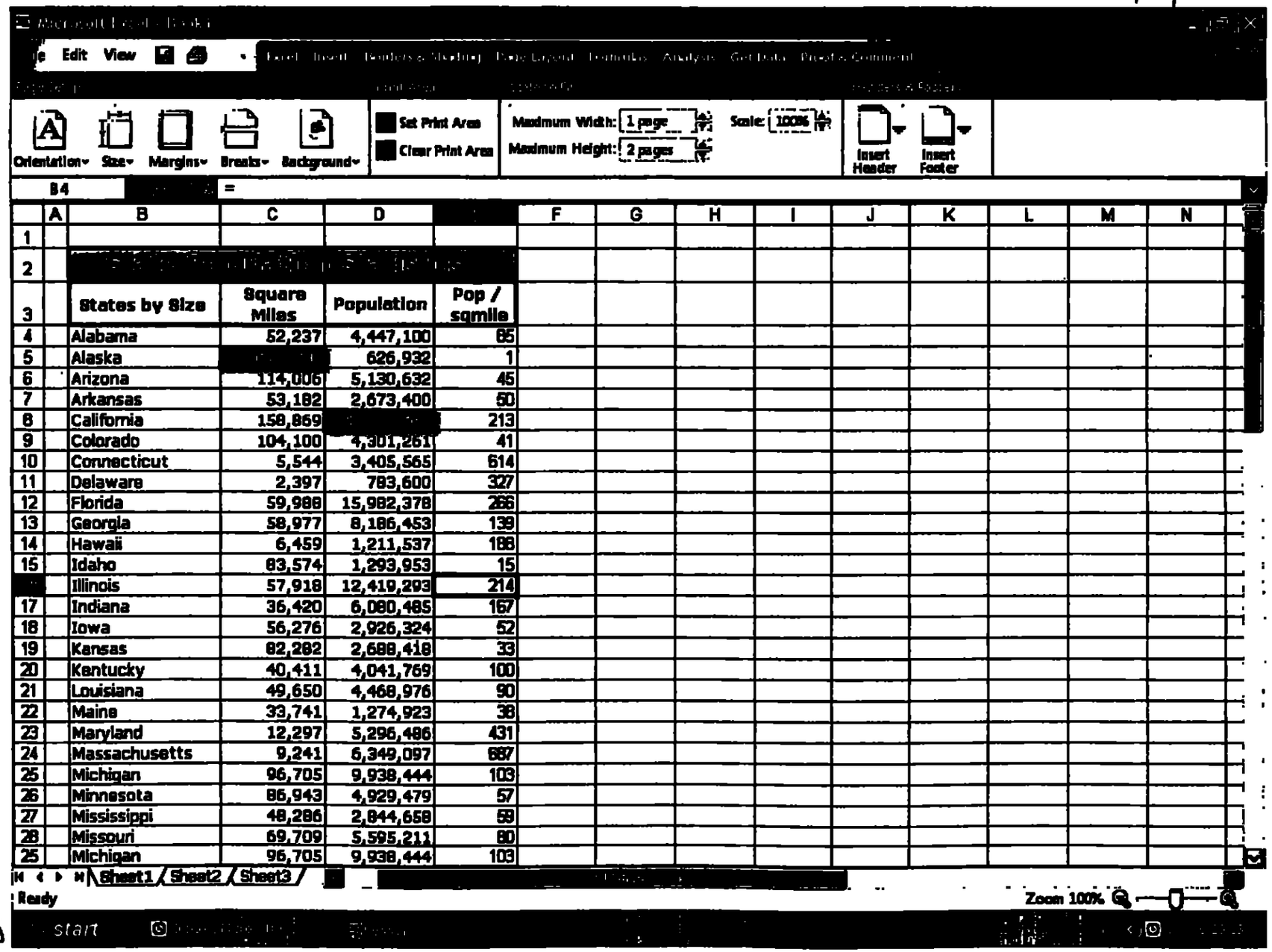
start

Inbox - Microsoft Out... Document1 - Microsoft...

FLOATIE (FLOTADOR)

FLOATIE DE EXCEL

N.T.: Floatie es una mini barra de herramienta de formateo que "flota" y muestra las características más comunes de texto sobre el texto elegido.



Edit View

Orientation Size Margins Breaks Background

Set Print Area
Clear Print Area

Maximum Width: 1 page
Maximum Height: 2 pages
Scale: 100%

Insert Header
Insert Footer

B4 =

	A	B	C	D	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1													
2													
3		States by Size	Square Miles	Population	Pop / sqmile								
4		Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85								
5		Alaska	[redacted]	626,932	1								
6		Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45								
7		Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50								
8		California	158,869	[redacted]	213								
9		Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41								
10		Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614								
11		Delaware	2,397	783,600	327								
12		Florida	59,988	15,982,378	266								
13		Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139								
14		Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188								
15		Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15								
[redacted]		Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214								
17		Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167								
18		Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52								
19		Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33								
20		Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100								
21		Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90								
22		Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38								
23		Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431								
24		Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687								
25		Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103								
26		Minnesota	86,943	4,929,479	57								
27		Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59								
28		Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80								
25		Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103								

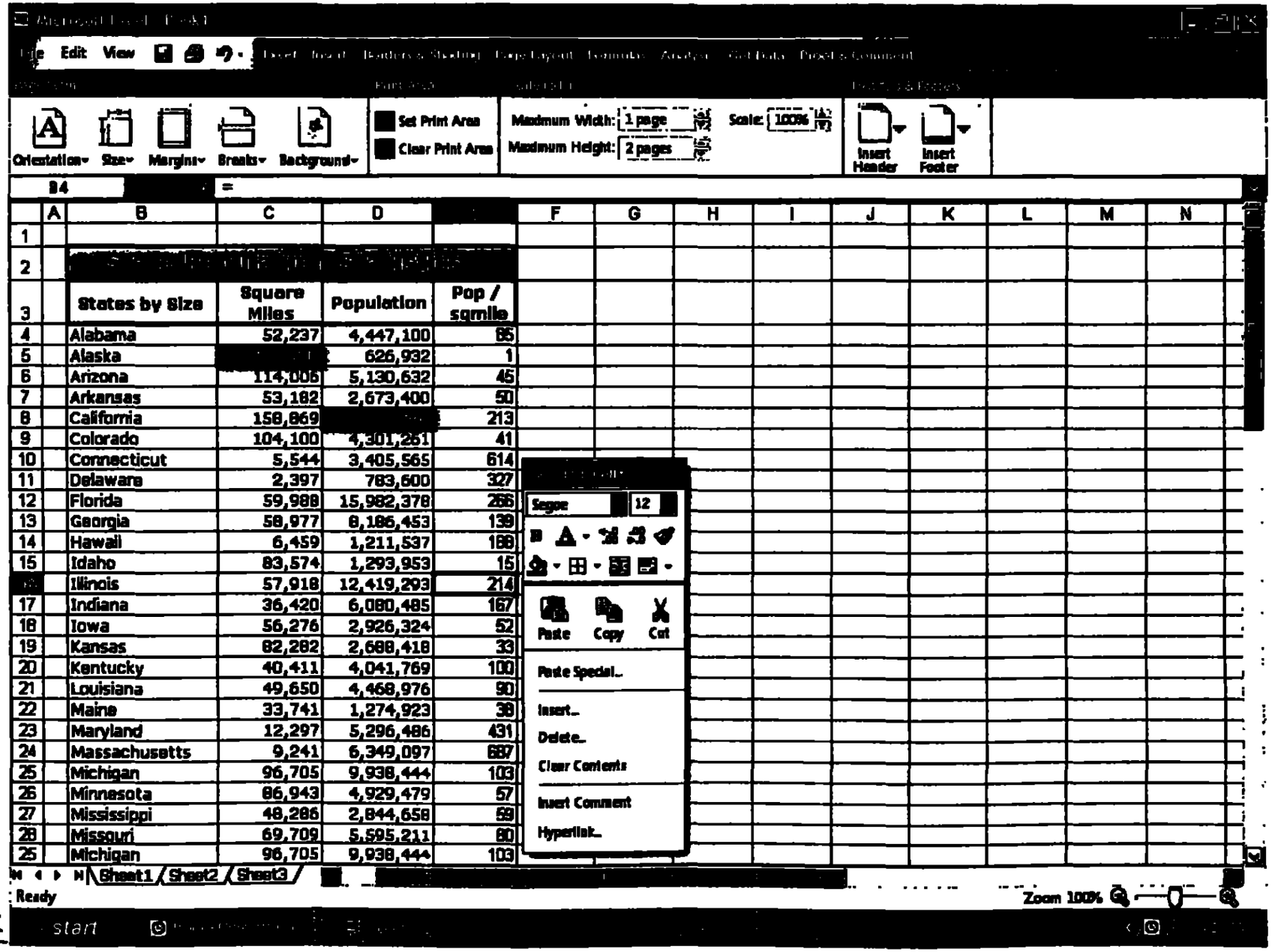
Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3

Ready

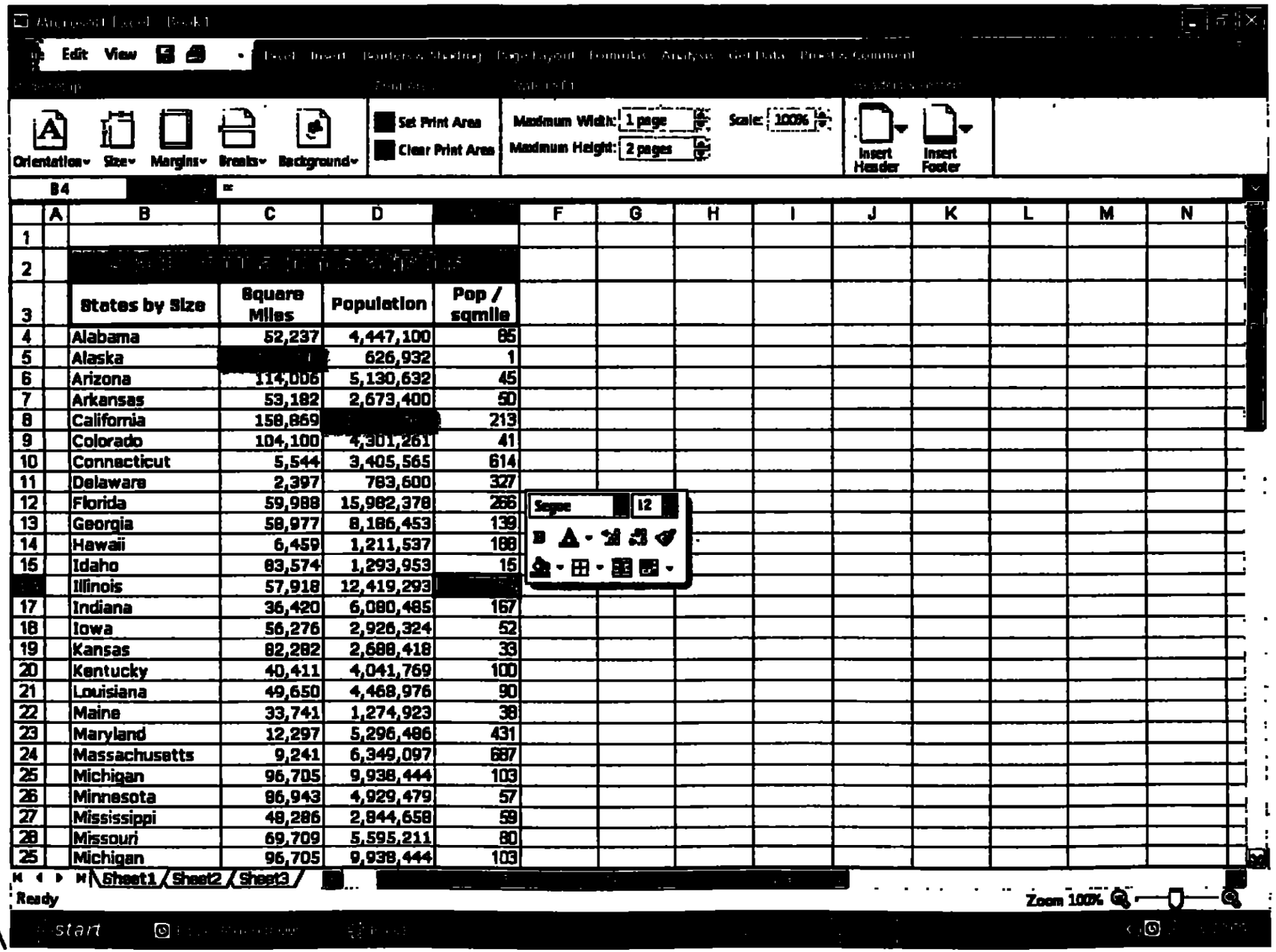
Zoom 100%

start

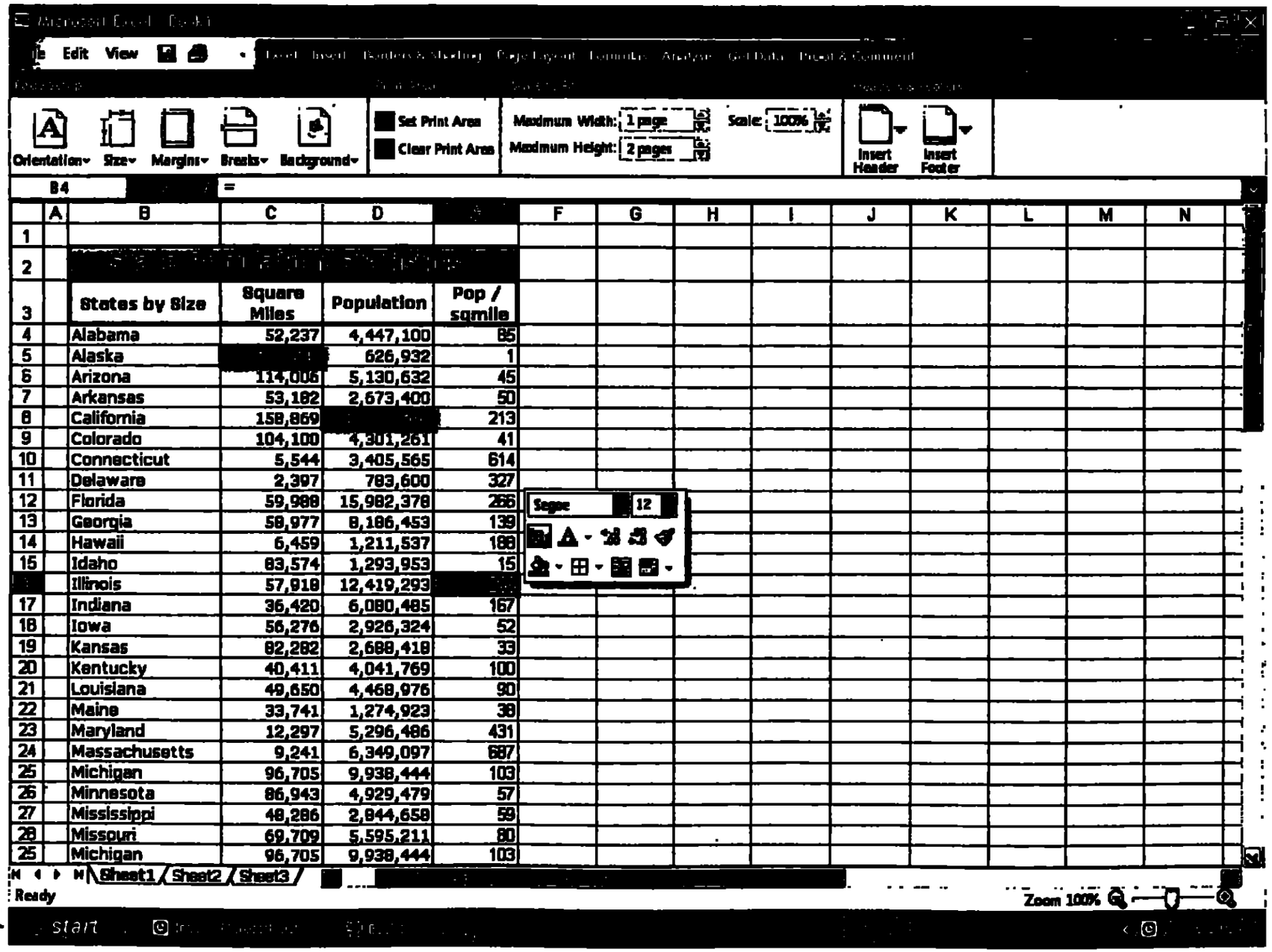
13/21



States by Size	Square Miles	Population	Pop / sqmile
Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85
Alaska	[redacted]	626,932	1
Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45
Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50
California	158,869	[redacted]	213
Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41
Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614
Delaware	2,397	783,600	327
Florida	59,988	15,982,378	266
Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139
Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188
Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15
Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214
Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167
Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52
Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33
Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100
Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90
Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38
Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431
Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687
Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103
Minnesota	86,943	4,929,479	57
Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59
Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80
Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103



States by Size	Square Miles	Population	Pop / sqmile
Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85
Alaska	[illegible]	626,932	1
Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45
Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50
California	158,869	[illegible]	213
Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41
Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614
Delaware	2,397	783,600	327
Florida	59,988	15,982,378	266
Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139
Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188
Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15
Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	[illegible]
Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167
Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52
Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33
Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100
Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90
Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38
Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431
Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687
Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103
Minnesota	86,943	4,929,479	57
Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59
Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80
Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103



Edit View

Orientation Size Margins Breaks Background

Set Print Area
Clear Print Area

Maximum Width: 1 page
Maximum Height: 2 pages
Scale: 100%

Insert Header
Insert Footer

B4 =

	A	B	C	D	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1													
2													
3		States by Size	Square Miles	Population	Pop / sqmile								
4		Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85								
5		Alaska	[redacted]	626,932	1								
6		Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45								
7		Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50								
8		California	158,869	[redacted]	213								
9		Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41								
10		Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614								
11		Delaware	2,397	783,600	327								
12		Florida	59,988	15,982,378	266								
13		Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139								
14		Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188								
15		Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15								
[redacted]		Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	[redacted]								
17		Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167								
18		Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52								
19		Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33								
20		Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100								
21		Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90								
22		Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38								
23		Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431								
24		Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687								
25		Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103								
26		Minnesota	86,943	4,929,479	57								
27		Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59								
28		Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80								
25		Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103								

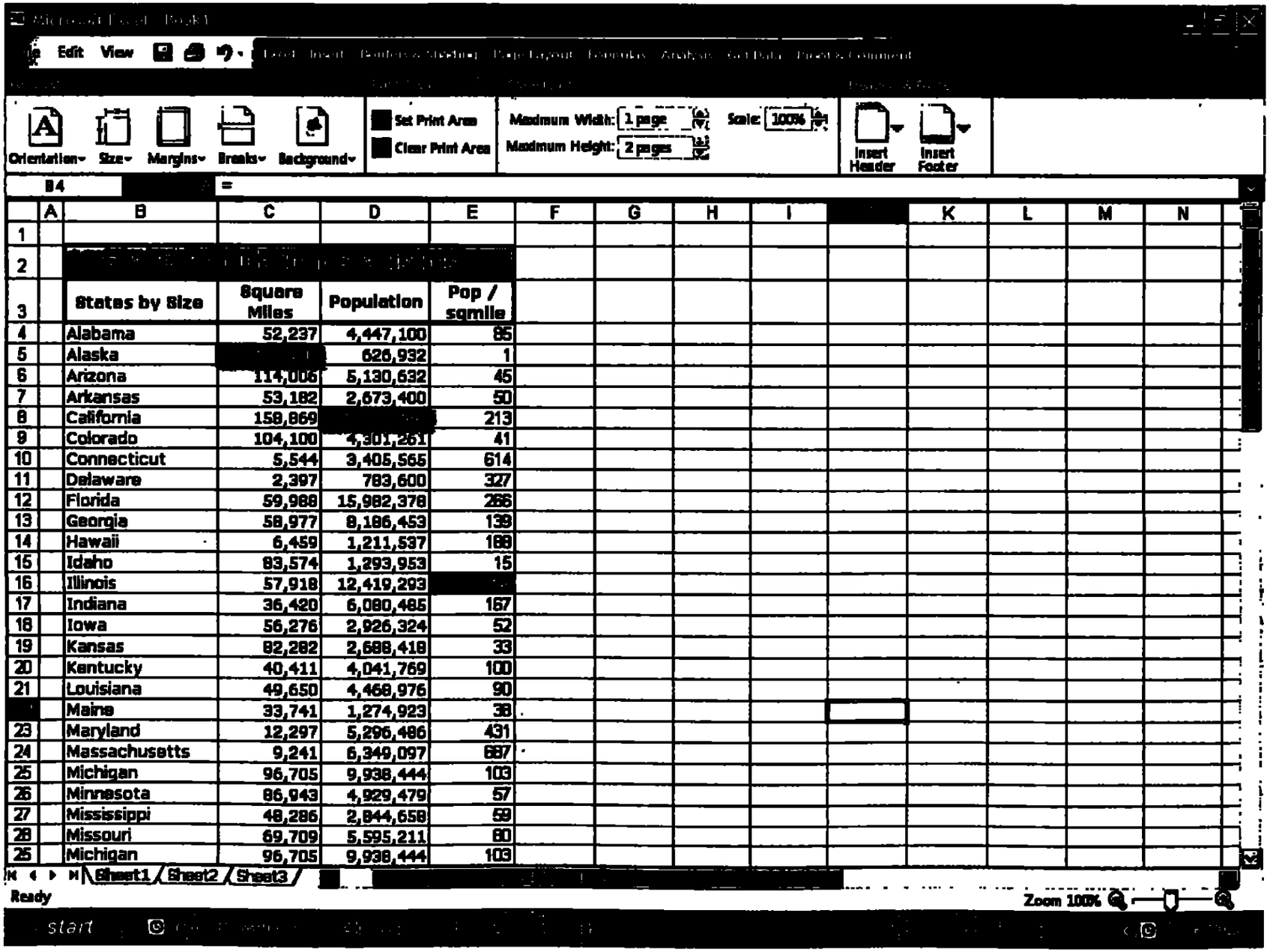
Segoe 12

Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3

Ready

Zoom 100%

start



Edit View

Orientation Size Margins Breaks Background | Set Print Area | Clear Print Area | Maximum Width: 1 page | Maximum Height: 2 pages | Scale: 100% | Insert Header | Insert Footer

B4 =

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	N
1													
2													
3		States by Size	Square Miles	Population	Pop / sqmile								
4		Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85								
5		Alaska		626,932	1								
6		Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45								
7		Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50								
8		California	158,869		213								
9		Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41								
10		Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614								
11		Delaware	2,397	783,600	327								
12		Florida	59,988	15,982,378	266								
13		Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139								
14		Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188								
15		Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15								
16		Illinois	57,918	12,419,293									
17		Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167								
18		Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52								
19		Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33								
20		Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100								
21		Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90								
		Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38								
23		Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431								
24		Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687								
25		Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103								
26		Minnesota	86,943	4,919,479	57								
27		Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59								
28		Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80								
25		Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103								

Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3

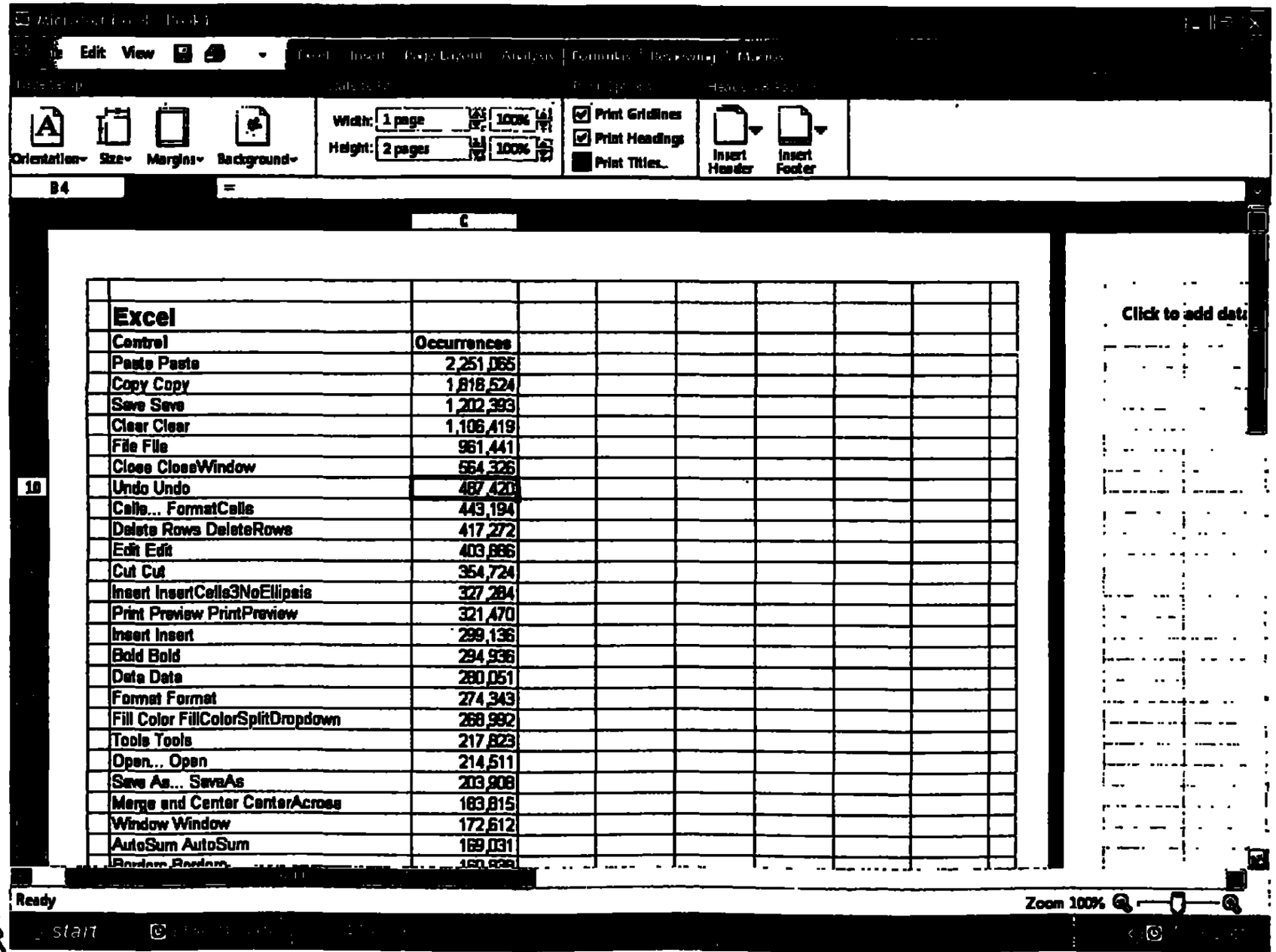
Ready

Zoom 100%

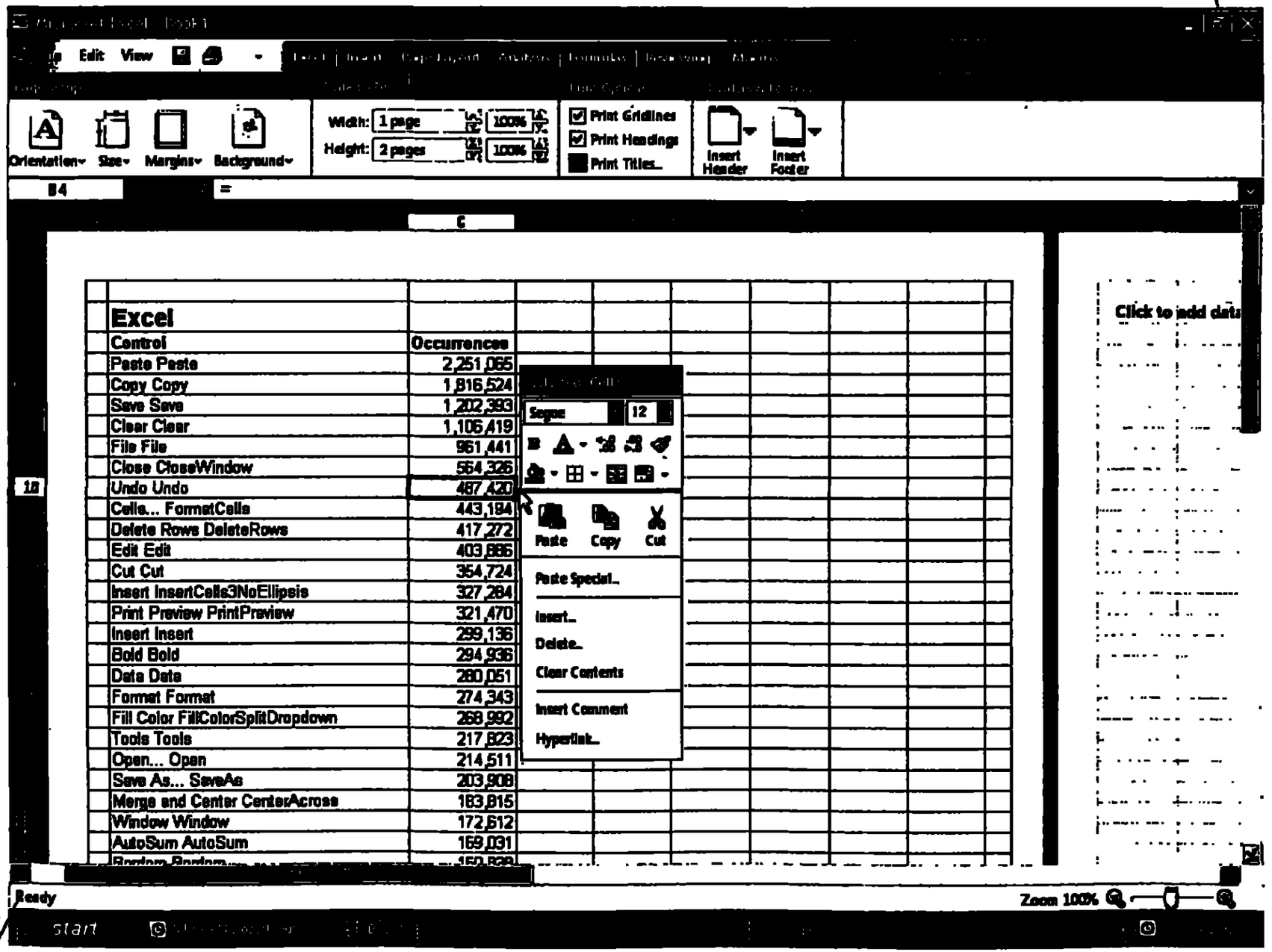
start

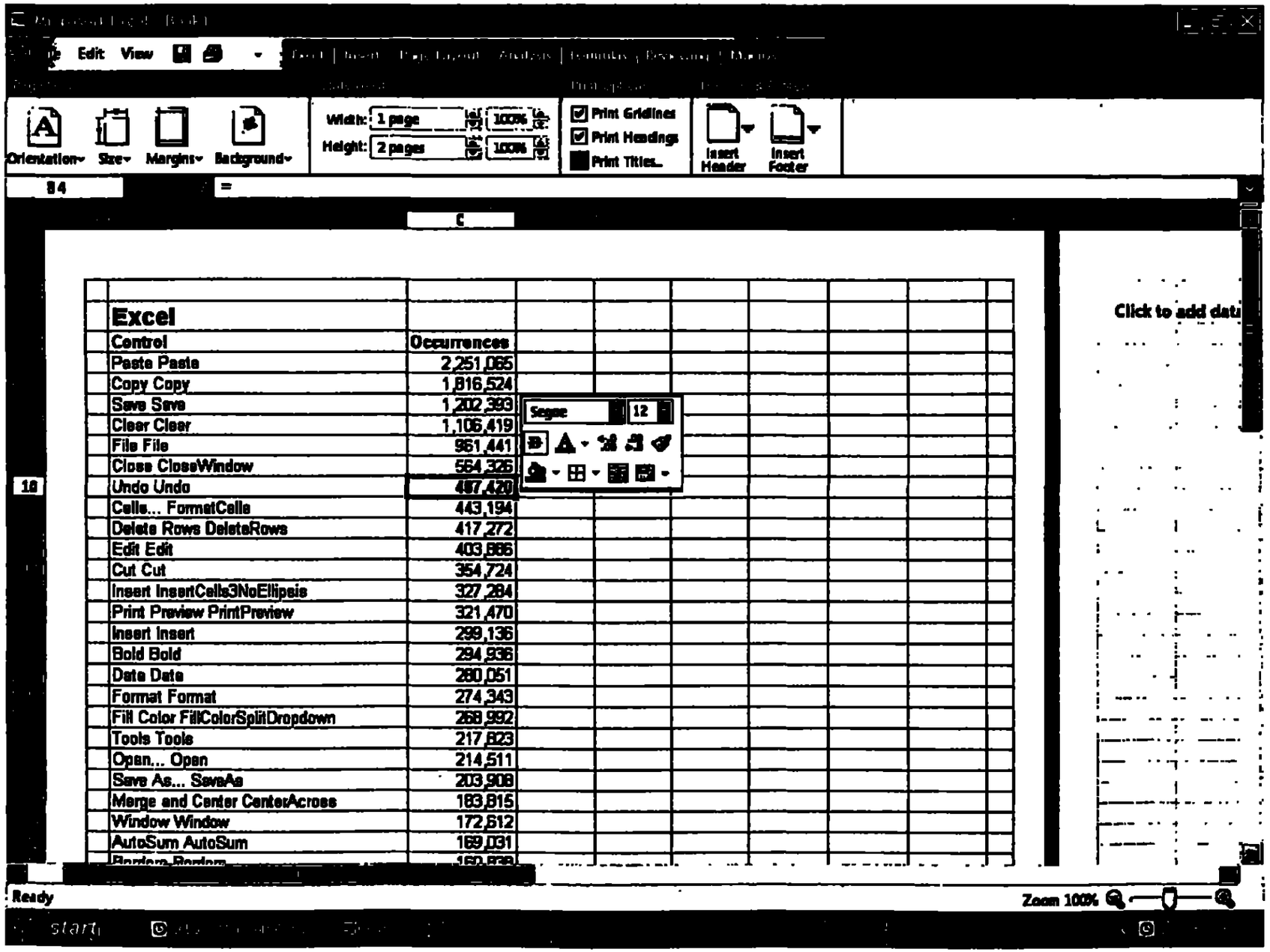
FLOATIE

FLOATIE DE EXCEL 2

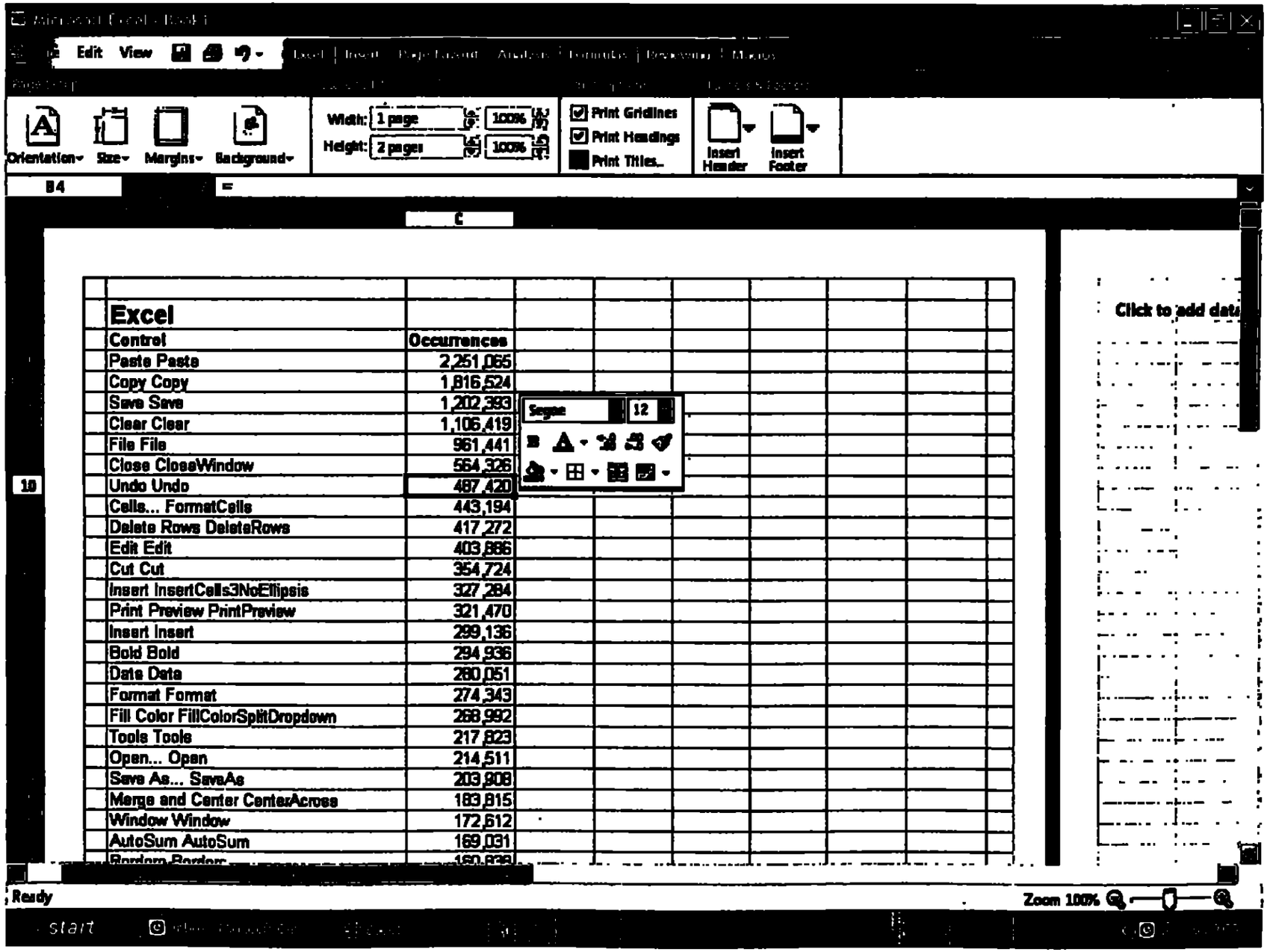


Excel	
Control	Occurrences
Paste Paste	2,251,065
Copy Copy	1,818,524
Save Save	1,202,393
Clear Clear	1,106,419
File File	961,441
Close CloseWindow	564,326
Undo Undo	487,420
Cells... FormatCells	443,194
Delete Rows DeleteRows	417,272
Edit Edit	403,886
Cut Cut	354,724
Insert InsertCells3NoEllipsis	327,284
Print Preview PrintPreview	321,470
Insert Insert	299,136
Bold Bold	294,936
Date Date	280,051
Format Format	274,343
Fill Color FillColorSplitDropdown	268,992
Tools Tools	217,823
Open... Open	214,511
Save As... SaveAs	203,908
Merge and Center CenterAcross	183,815
Window Window	172,612
AutoSum AutoSum	169,031
Borders Borders	160,939


Edit View
Orientation
Size
Margins
Background
Width: 1 page
Height: 2 pages
100%
Print Gridlines
Print Headings
Print Titles...
Insert Header
Insert Footer
B4
=
C
Excel
Control
Occurrences
Paste Paste 2,251,065
Copy Copy 1,816,524
Save Save 1,202,393
Clear Clear 1,106,419
File File 961,441
Close CloseWindow 564,326
Undo Undo 487,420
Cells... FormatCells 443,184
Delete Rows DeleteRows 417,272
Edit Edit 403,886
Cut Cut 354,724
Insert InsertCells3NoEllipsis 327,284
Print Preview PrintPreview 321,470
Insert Insert 299,136
Bold Bold 294,936
Data Data 280,051
Format Format 274,343
Fill Color FillColorSplitDropdown 268,992
Tools Tools 217,823
Open... Open 214,511
Save As... SaveAs 203,908
Merge and Center CenterAcross 183,815
Window Window 172,612
AutoSum AutoSum 169,031
Segoe
12
Paste
Copy
Cut
Paste Special...
Insert...
Delete...
Clear Contents
Insert Comment
Hyperlink...
Click to add data
Ready
Zoom 100%
start



Excel	
Control	Occurrences
Paste Paste	2,251,065
Copy Copy	1,816,524
Save Save	1,202,393
Clear Clear	1,106,419
File File	961,441
Close CloseWindow	564,326
Undo Undo	497,420
Cells... FormatCells	443,194
Delete Rows DeleteRows	417,272
Edit Edit	403,986
Cut Cut	354,724
Insert InsertCells3NoEllipsis	327,284
Print Preview PrintPreview	321,470
Insert Insert	299,136
Bold Bold	294,936
Date Date	280,051
Format Format	274,343
Fill Color FillColorSplitDropdown	268,992
Tools Tools	217,823
Open... Open	214,511
Save As... SaveAs	203,908
Merge and Center CenterAcross	183,815
Window Window	172,512
AutoSum AutoSum	169,031
Borders Borders	160,838



Excel

Control	Occurrences
Paste Paste	2,251,065
Copy Copy	1,816,524
Save Save	1,202,393
Clear Clear	1,106,419
File File	961,441
Close CloseWindow	564,326
Undo Undo	487,420
Cells... FormatCells	443,194
Delete Rows DeleteRows	417,272
Edit Edit	403,886
Cut Cut	354,724
Insert InsertCells3NoEllipsis	327,284
Print Preview PrintPreview	321,470
Insert Insert	299,136
Bold Bold	294,936
Date Date	280,051
Format Format	274,343
Fill Color FillColorSplitDropdown	268,992
Tools Tools	217,823
Open... Open	214,511
Save As... SaveAs	209,908
Merge and Center CenterAcross	189,815
Window Window	172,612
AutoSum AutoSum	169,031
Borders Borders	160,838

924

FLOATIE

FLOATIE DE IMAGEN

February 21, 2004

Larry Viterna
NASA Glenn Research Center
21000 Brookpark Rd. Cleveland, OH 44135

Larry,

No doubt that you already know what I'm writing to you about. The evil deity Zanthar has once again taken up residence in our place of business. This time, thankfully, he has shunned the kitchen coffee maker (*thanks again for the new KRUPPS PRO-AROMA II*). Instead, he's chosen to posses the laser printer that sits next to Celie's cubicle on the second floor.

Circuit City is having a clearance sale this month. Something like the following would be sufficient.



Things have come to a head in recent days. The current printer often refuses to print anything other than the Damning Eye of Zanthar. Status reports are getting very difficult to produce. We're almost out of sacrificial interns.

Respectfully yours,
Bob Kistemaker
Assistant Researcher
NASA

cc: Dean Bitler, Zanthar

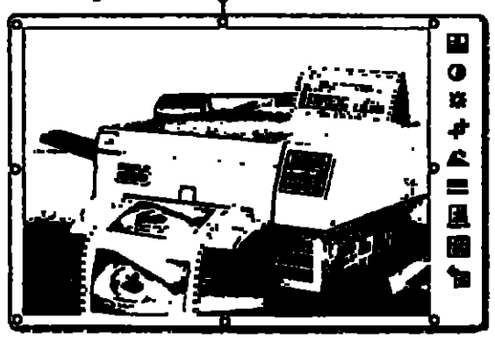
February 21, 2004

Larry Viterna
NASA Glenn Research Center
21000 Brookpark Rd. Cleveland, OH 44136

Larry,

No doubt that you already know what I'm writing to you about. The evil deity Zanther has once again taken up residence in our place of business. This time, thankfully, he has shunned the kitchen coffee maker (*thanks again for the new KRUPPS PRO-AROMA II*). Instead, he's chosen to posses the laser printer that sits next to Celia's cubicle on the second floor.

Circuit City is having a clearance sale this month. Something like the following would be sufficient.



Things have come to a head in recent days. The current printer often refuses to print anything other than the Damning Eye of Zanther. Status reports are getting very difficult to produce. We're almost out of sacrificial interns.

Respectfully yours,
Bob Kistemaker
Assistant Researcher
NASA

cc: Dean Bitler, Zanther

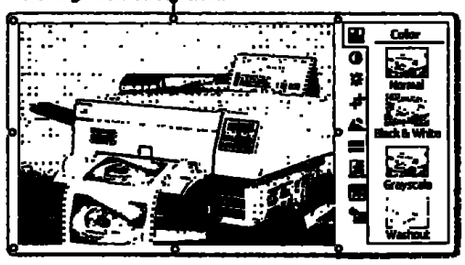
February 21, 2004

Larry Viterna
NASA Glenn Research Center
21000 Brookpark Rd. Cleveland, OH 44135

Larry,

No doubt that you already know what I'm writing to you about. The evil deity Zanther has once again taken up residence in our place of business. This time, thankfully, he has shunned the kitchen coffee maker (*thanks again for the new KRUPPS PRO-AROMA II*). Instead, he's chosen to posses the laser printer that sits next to Celie's cubicle on the second floor.

Circuit City is having a clearance sale this month. Something like the following would be sufficient.



Things have come to a head in recent days. The current printer often refuses to print anything other then the Damning Eye of Zanther. Status reports are getting very difficult to produce. We're almost out of sacrificial interns.

Respectfully yours,
Bob Kistemaker
Assistant Researcher
NASA

cc: Dean Bitler, Zanther

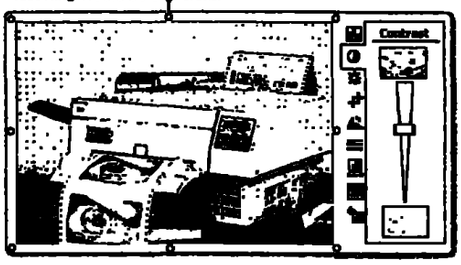
February 21, 2004

Larry Viterna
NASA Glenn Research Center
21000 Brookpark Rd. Cleveland, OH 44135

Larry,

No doubt that you already know what I'm writing to you about. The evil deity Zanther has once again taken up residence in our place of business. This time, thankfully, he has shunned the kitchen coffee maker (*thanks again for the new KRUPPS PRO-AROMA II*). Instead, he's chosen to posses the laser printer that sits next to Celie's cubicle on the second floor.

Circuit City is having a clearance sale this month. Something like the following would be sufficient.



Things have come to a head in recent days. The current printer often refuses to print anything other than the Damning Eye of Zanther. Status reports are getting very difficult to produce. We're almost out of sacrificial interns.

Respectfully yours,
Bob Klstemaker
Assistant Researcher
NASA

cc: Dean Bitler, Zanther

FLOATIE

FLOATIE DE WORD

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. [redacted], Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tenuous speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illumined by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second i... tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of t... people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stand...

...Permission on the current tab.
...Comment

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

Comment [CSI]:

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasi[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to [illegible]

Page: 1/1 | Word Count: 0 | Page Layout View | Zoom 100%

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

Comment [CS1]: What is the exact date of the assassination? I'm sure in answering need to know ASAP!

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed

[redacted]exact."

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

Comment [CH1]: What is the [redacted] date of the assassination? You guys is accurate and in time ASAP

This theologically tinctured speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed

327

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

Verdana 12

Comment: [CS1]: What is the [redacted] date of the assassination? The guys in accounting need to know ASAP

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reasoned conviction that it is the noblest political document known to History, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed

[redacted]

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

Verdana 12

Comment [CH]: What is the date of the assassination? The guys in accounting need to know ASAP

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

Comment [CS1]: What is the [redacted] date of the assassination? The guys in accounting need to know ASAP

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see many eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed

[redacted] ASAP."

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

Verdana 12

Comment [CS1]: What is the exact date of the assassination? The gaps in succeeding word in lower

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically incisive speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

Verdana 12

Comment [CH1]: What is the exact date of the assassination? The guys is assuming need to know EXACT

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for a [redacted] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed

[redacted] ASAP."

Pages: 1/1 | Word Count: 0 | Page Layout View | Zoom 100%

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

Comment [CS1]: What is the exact date of the assassination? I'm gon to researching and to know ASAP

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed

[redacted] lines.

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

Comment [CS1]: What is the exact date of the assassination? The gaps in accounting need to know ASAP

This theologically heavy speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reserved conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

Comment [USER]: What is the exact date of the assassination? The gaps in accounting need to know ASAP

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reasoned conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed

[redacted] end of [redacted] paragraph.

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

Comment [CS1]: What is the exact date of the assassination? The guys in accounting need to know ASAP

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed

Click to start a new sentence

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated. One thing is undeniable though – he had a gnarly mole right on his face.

Comment [CS1]: What is the exact date of the assassination? The guys in accounting need to know ASAP

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverend conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed

had a..."

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox C
Salmon Chase administered the o
than a month, the President would
undeniable though –

Comment [CS]: What is the exact date of the assassination? The guys in accounting asked me below ASAP.

This theologically tinctured speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasi
address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to

only valid quotation from the selection.
eventually come back and click Italics.

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated. One thing is undeniable though –

Comment [CH1]: What is Gannett date of the assassination? The guys in committing mind to know ASAP

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the dazzling brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasi

address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to

Move the mouse far from the selection.
Eventually come back and click Italics.

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated. One thing is undeniable though –

Comment [CS1]: What is the exact date of the assassination? The gaps in accounting need to know ASAP

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable to the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasi[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to

[illegible] ion.
[illegible] click italics.

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox C[illegible] Salmon Chase administered the o[illegible] than a month, the President would[illegible] is undeniable though –

Comment: [CH]: What is the exact date of the assassination? The guys in accounting need to know ASAP

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illumined by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed

[illegible] face."

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated. One thing is undeniable though – *he had a gnarly mole right on his face*

Comment [CS1]: What is the exact date of the assassination? The guys in accounting need to know ASAP

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unforgettably figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed

GALERÍA

ANATOMÍA DE UNA GALERÍA DESPLEGABLE

GALERÍA

GALERÍA EN PÁGINA COMPLETA

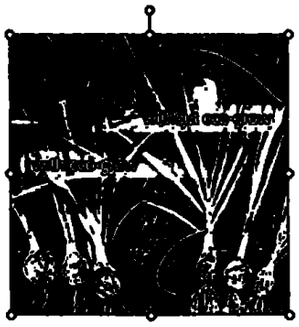
Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

File View | Create Slides | Insert | Format | Drawing | Transitions | Effects | Review | Slide Show

Picture Tools | SIZZLE | Tools that Make Your Pictures Sizzle: Brightness & Contrast | Rotate & Flip | Picture Coloring | Transparency | Picture Border | Shadow Effects | 3-D Effects

Green Onions Chopped from Menus on Health Scare

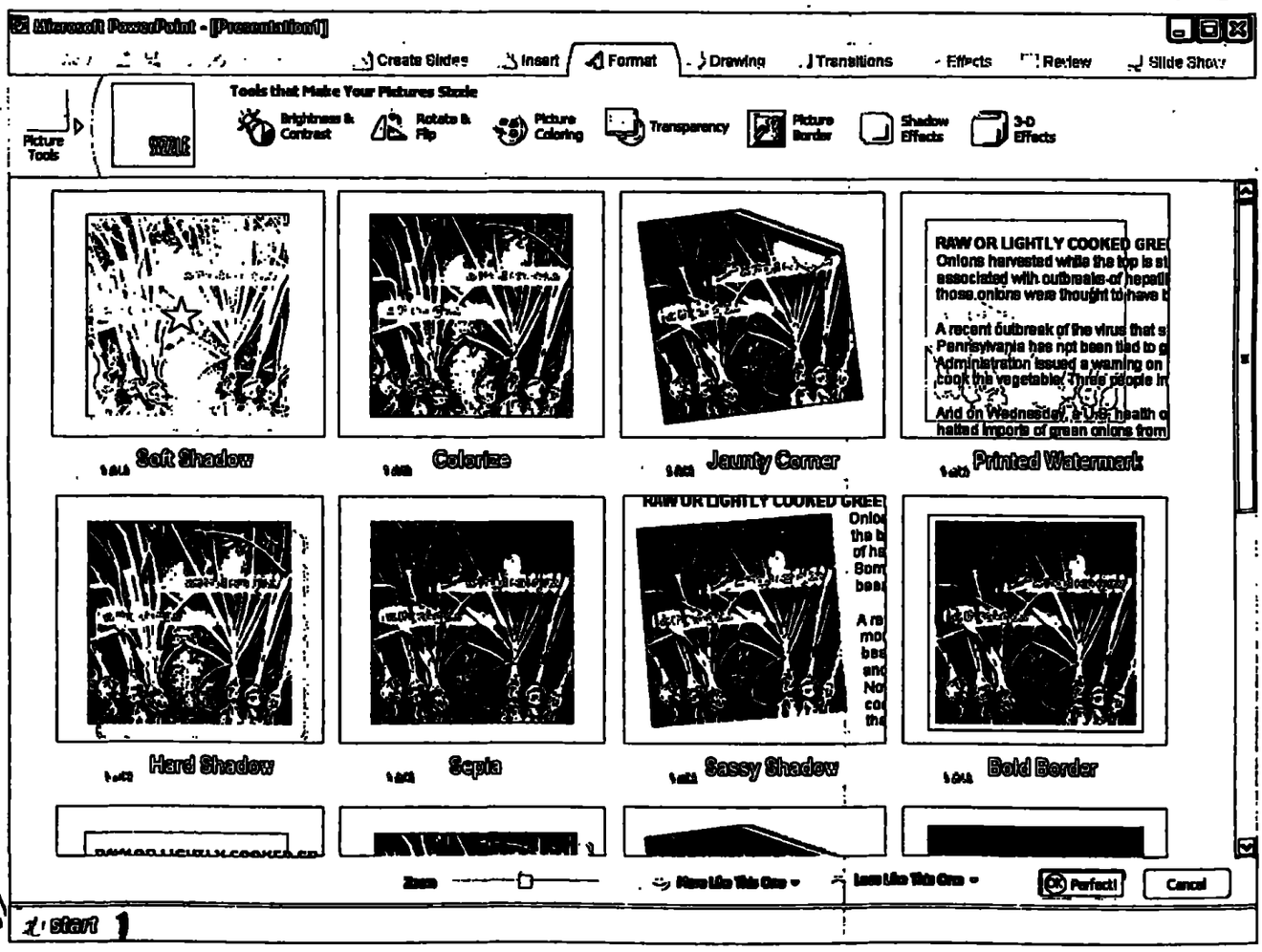
NEW YORK (Reuters) - Until recently, green onions added a dash of flavor and color to soups, salads and other dishes. But now major U.S. restaurant chains are banning the common garnish after it was linked to outbreaks of the hepatitis A virus.



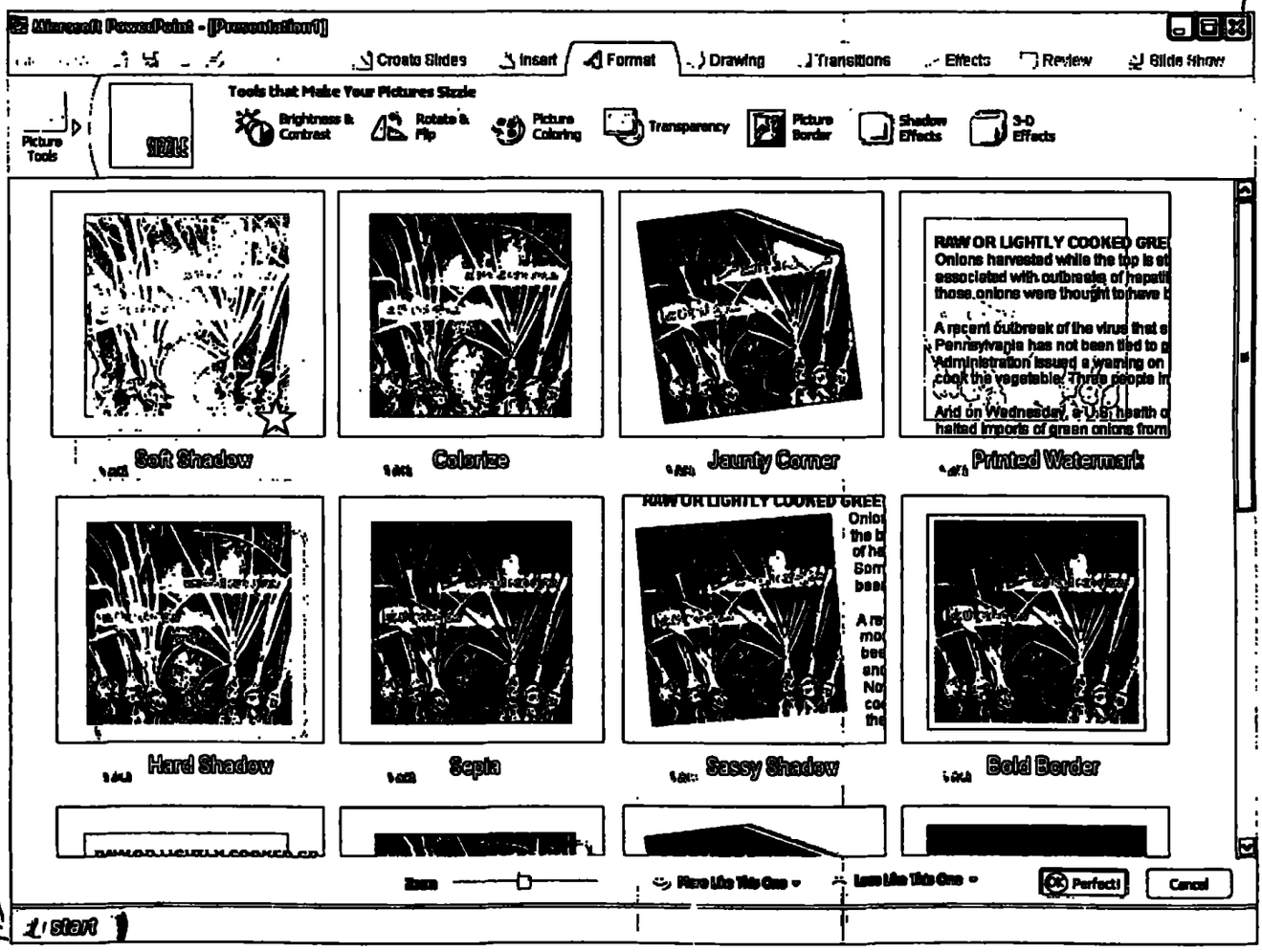
RAW OR LIGHTLY COOKED GREEN ONIONS
Onions harvested while the top is still green and the bulb small – were associated with outbreaks of hepatitis A in three states in September. Some of those onions were thought to have been imported from Mexico.

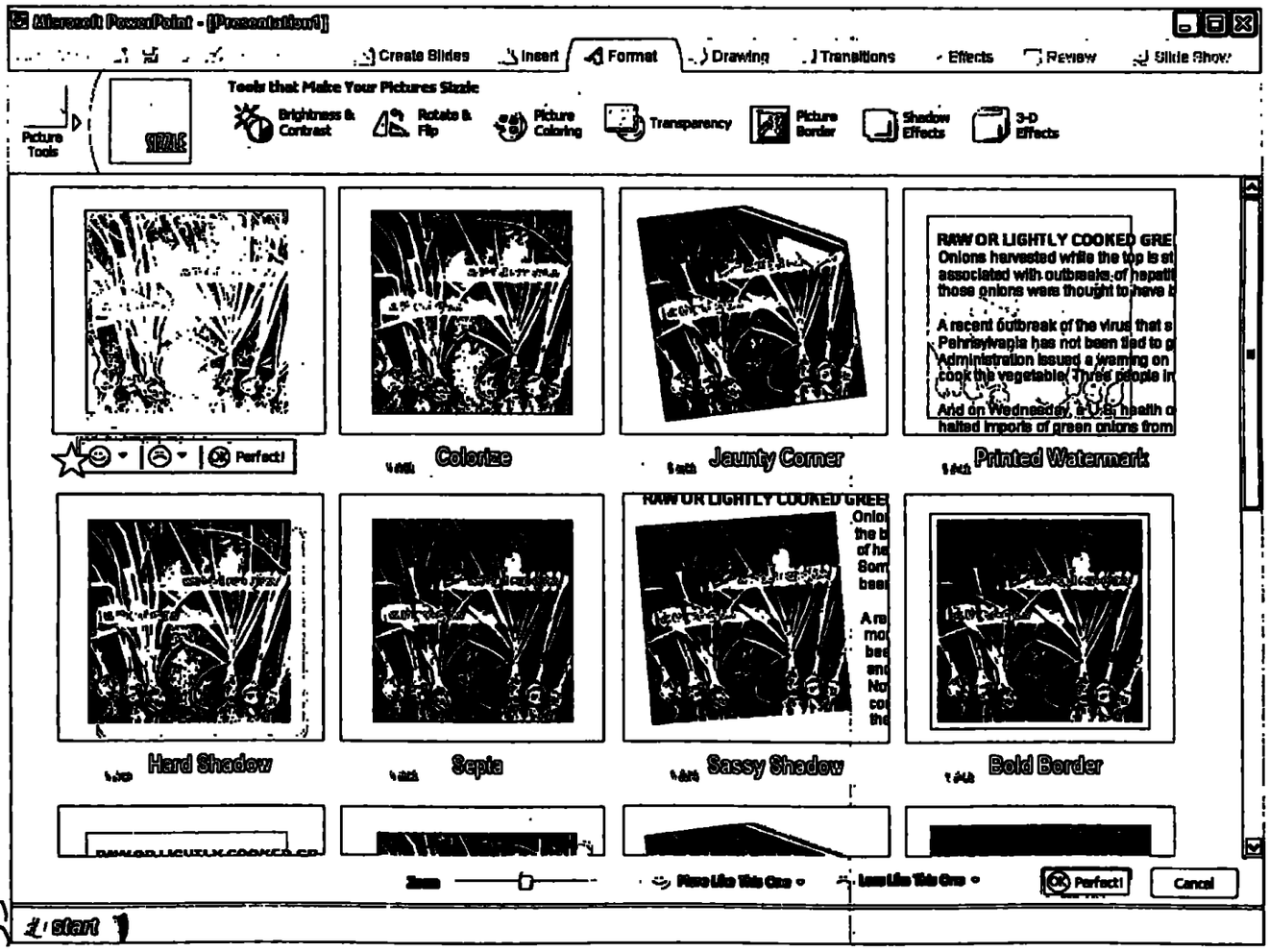
A recent outbreak of the virus that sickened more than 500 people in Pennsylvania has not been tied to green onions, but the U.S. Food and Drug

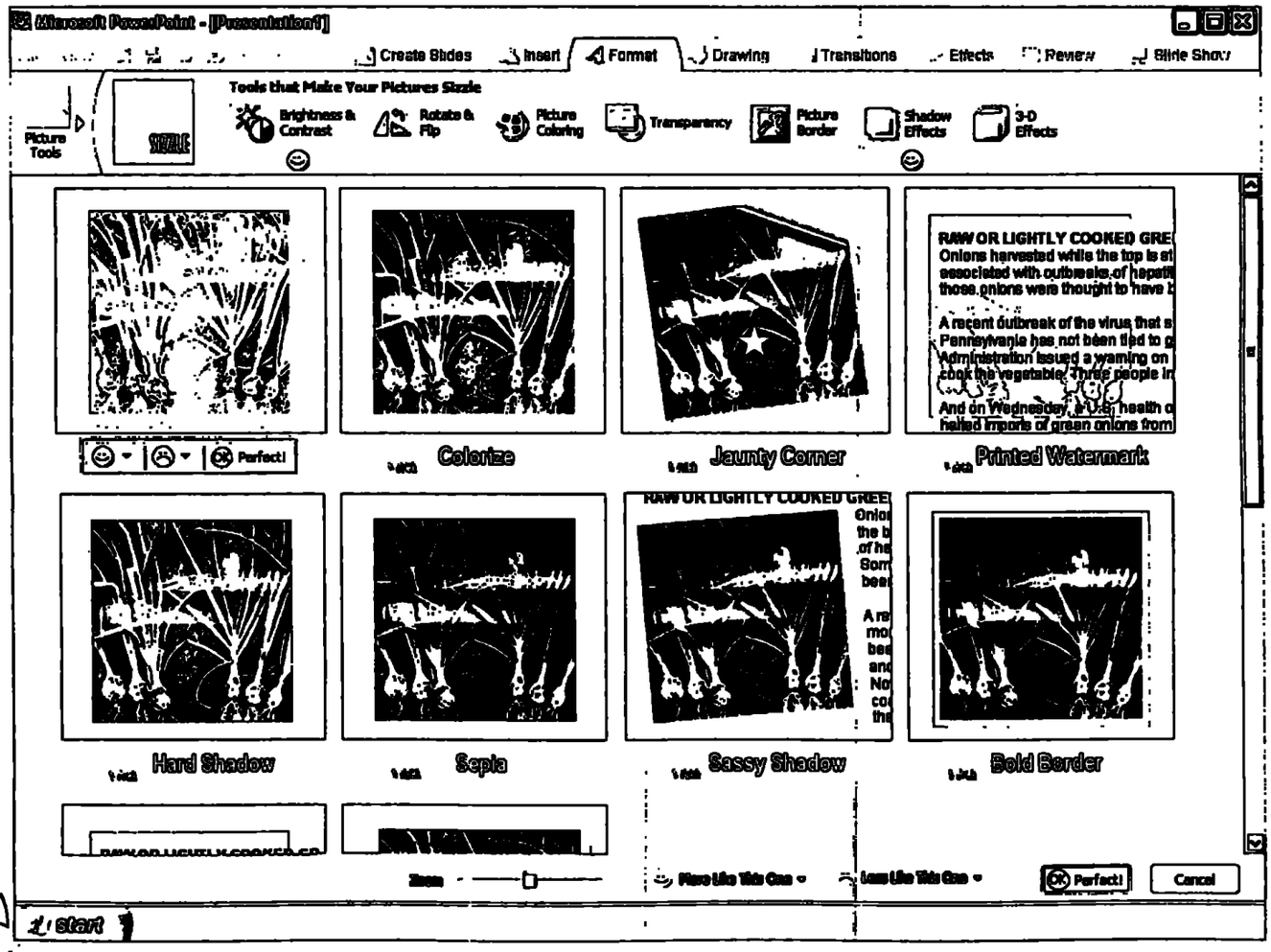
start

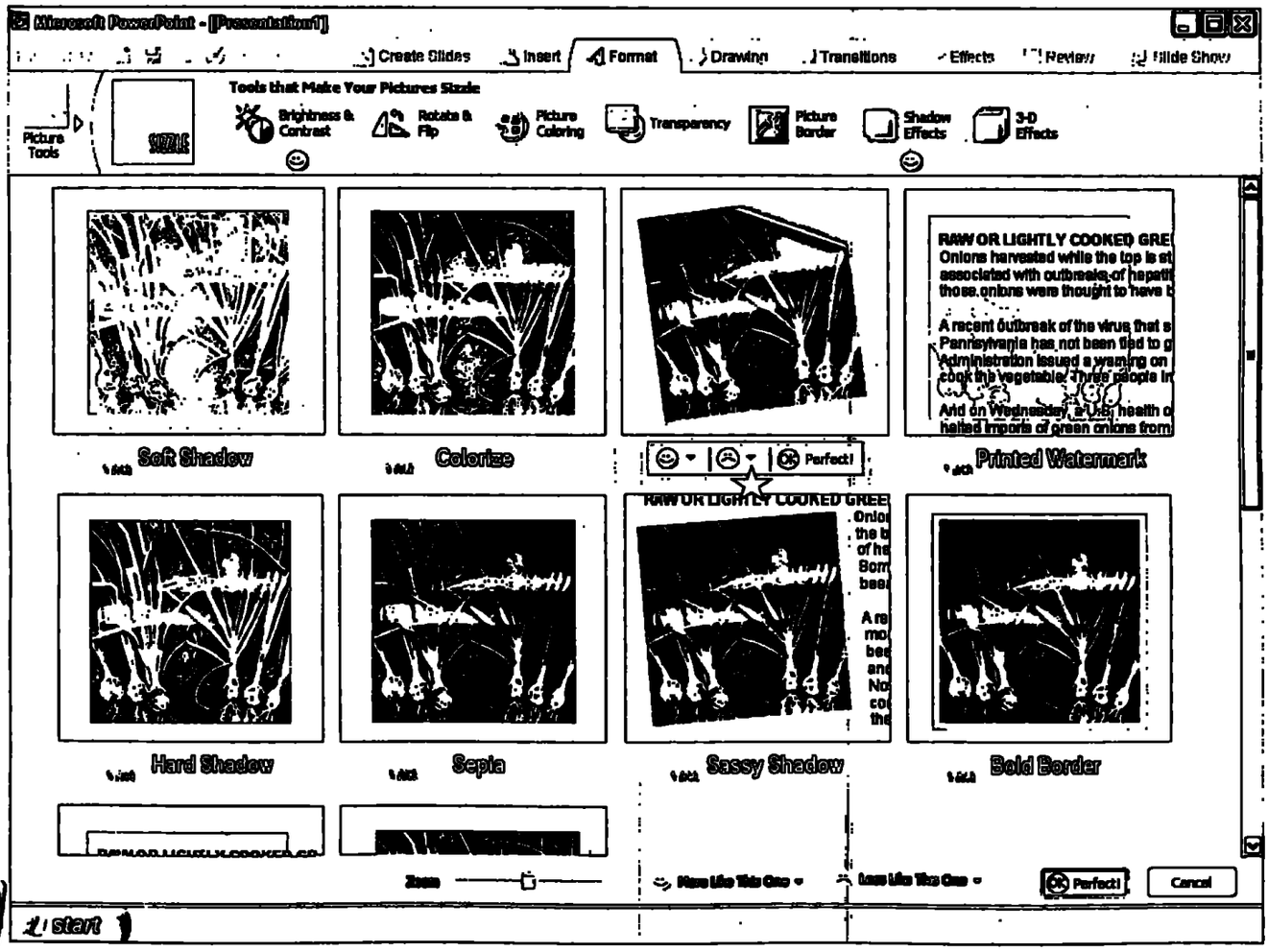

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
Create Slides
Insert
Format
Drawing
Transitions
Effects
Review
Slide Show
Picture Tools
Tools that Make Your Pictures Sizzle
Brightness & Contrast
Rotate & Flip
Picture Coloring
Transparency
Picture Border
Shadow Effects
3-D Effects
Soft Shadow
Colorize
Jaunty Corner
Printed Watermark
Hard Shadow
Sepia
Sassy Shadow
Bold Border
Zoom
More Like This One
Less Like This One
Perfect!
Cancel
Start

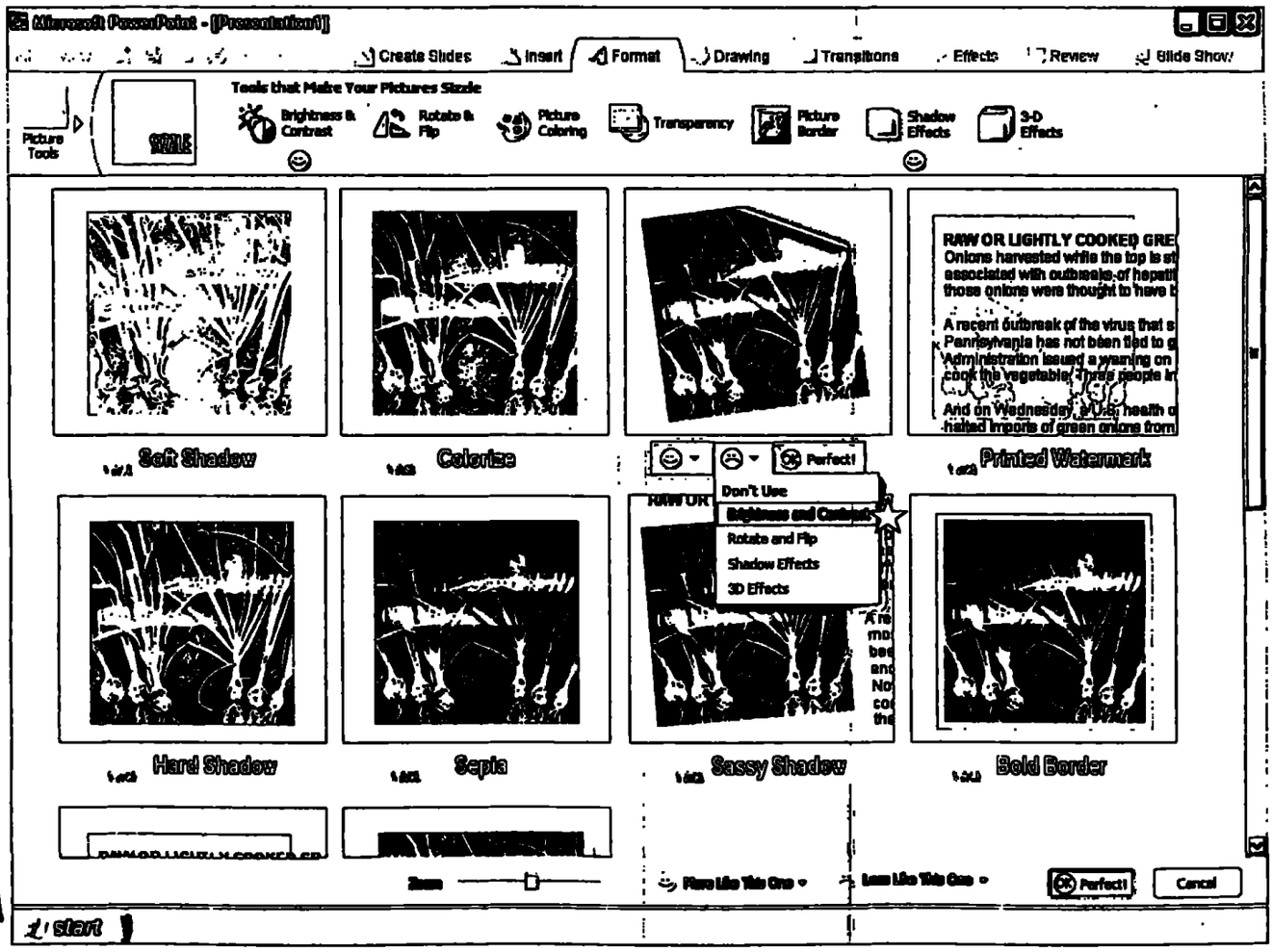
53
36

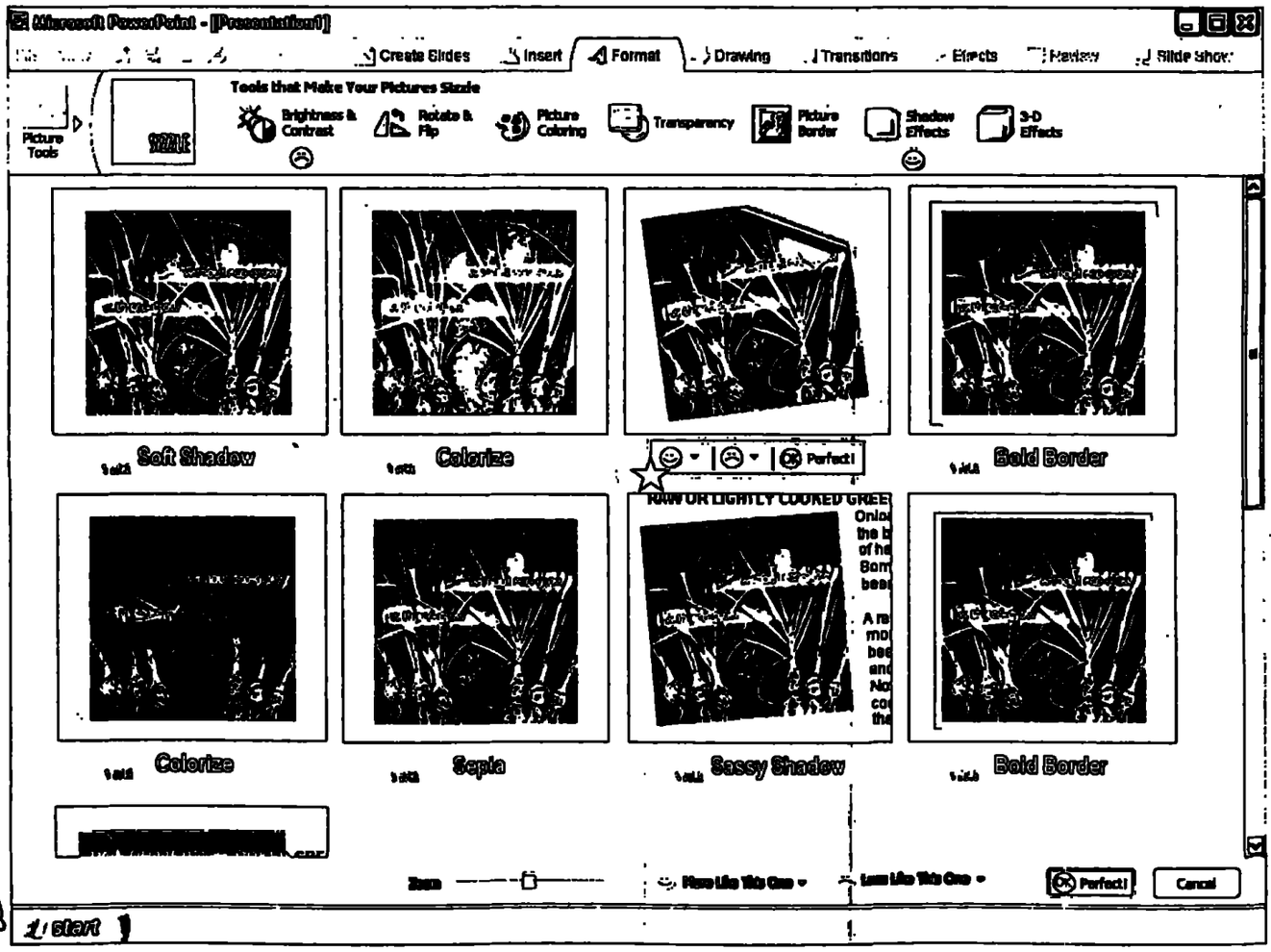

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
Create Slides
Insert
Format
Drawing
Transitions
Effects
Review
Slide Show
Picture Tools
Tools that Make Your Pictures Sizzle
Brightness & Contrast
Rotate & Flip
Picture Coloring
Transparency
Picture Border
Shadow Effects
3-D Effects
Soft Shadow
Colorize
Jaunty Corner
Printed Watermark
Hard Shadow
Sepia
Sassy Shadow
Bold Border
Zoom
More Like This One
Less Like This One
Perfect!
Cancel
start

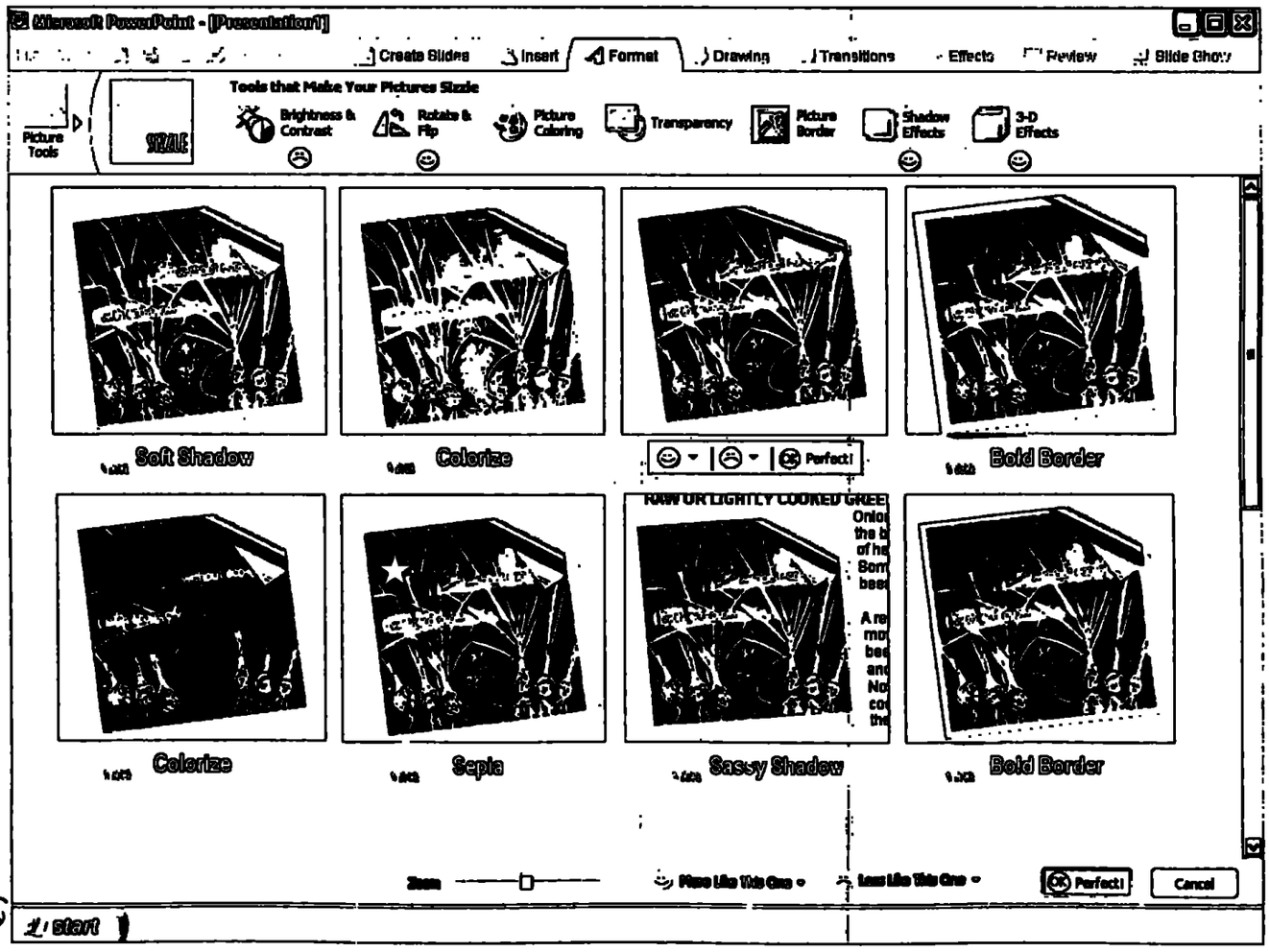

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
Create Slides
Insert
Format
Drawing
Transitions
Effects
Review
Slide Show
Picture Tools
Tools that Make Your Pictures Sizzle
Brightness & Contrast
Rotate & Flip
Picture Coloring
Transparency
Picture Border
Shadow Effects
3-D Effects
Perfect!
Colorize
Jaunty Corner
Printed Watermark
Hard Shadow
Sepia
Sassy Shadow
Bold Border
Perfect!
Cancel
start

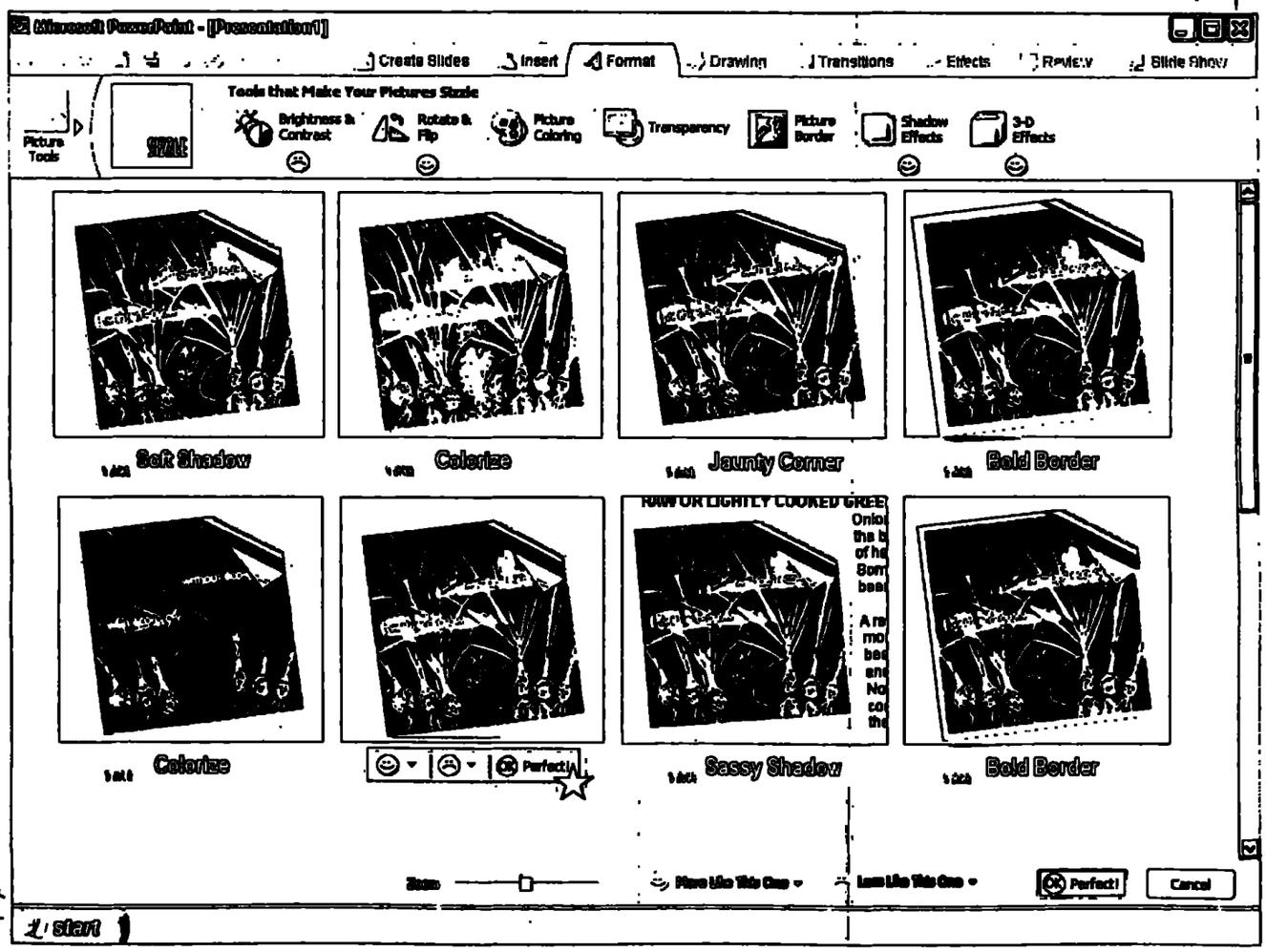

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
Create Slides
Insert
Format
Drawing
Transitions
Effects
Review
Slide Show
Tools that Make Your Pictures Sizzle
Picture Tools
Brightness & Contrast
Rotate & Flip
Picture Coloring
Transparency
Picture Border
Shadow Effects
3-D Effects
Perfect!
Colorize
Jaunty Corner
Printed Watermark
Hard Shadow
Sepia
Sassy Shadow
Bold Border
Zoom
Perfect!
Cancel
start


Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
Create Slides
Insert
Format
Drawing
Transitions
Effects
Review
Slide Show
Picture Tools
Tools that Make Your Pictures Sizzle
Brightness & Contrast
Rotate & Flip
Picture Coloring
Transparency
Picture Border
Shadow Effects
3-D Effects
Soft Shadow
Colorize
Perfect!
Printed Watermark
Hard Shadow
Sepia
Sassy Shadow
Bold Border
Zoom
More Like This One
Less Like This One
Perfect!
Cancel
start


Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
Create Slides
Insert
Format
Drawing
Transitions
Effects
Review
Slide Show
Picture Tools
Tools that Make Your Pictures Sizzle
Brightness & Contrast
Rotate & Flip
Picture Coloring
Transparency
Picture Border
Shadow Effects
3-D Effects
Soft Shadow
Colorize
Printed Watermark
Perfect!
Don't Use
Brightness and Contrast
Rotate and Flip
Shadow Effects
3D Effects
Hard Shadow
Sepia
Sassy Shadow
Bold Border
Perfect!
Cancel
start


Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
Create Slides
Insert
Format
Drawing
Transitions
Effects
Review
Slide Show
Picture Tools
Tools that Make Your Pictures Sizzle
Brightness & Contrast
Rotate & Flip
Picture Coloring
Transparency
Picture Border
Shadow Effects
3-D Effects
Soft Shadow
Colorize
Perfect!
Bold Border
Colorize
Sepia
Sassy Shadow
Bold Border
Zoom
More Like This One
Less Like This One
Perfect!
Cancel
start


Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
Create Slides
Insert
Format
Drawing
Transitions
Effects
Review
Slide Show
Picture Tools
SIZE
Tools that Make Your Pictures Sizzle
Brightness & Contrast
Rotate & Flip
Picture Coloring
Transparency
Picture Border
Shadow Effects
3-D Effects
Soft Shadow
Colorize
Perfect!
Bold Border
Colorize
Sepia
Sassy Shadow
Bold Border
Zoom
More Like This One
Less Like This One
Perfect!
Cancel
start


Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
Create Slides
Insert
Format
Drawing
Transitions
Effects
Review
Slide Show
Picture Tools
Tools that Make Your Pictures Sizzle
Brightness & Contrast
Rotate & Flip
Picture Coloring
Transparency
Picture Border
Shadow Effects
3-D Effects
Soft Shadow
Colorize
Jaunty Corner
Bold Border
Colorize
Sassy Shadow
Bold Border
Perfect!
Cancel
start

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

File View Create Slides Insert Format Drawing Transitions Effects Review Slide Show

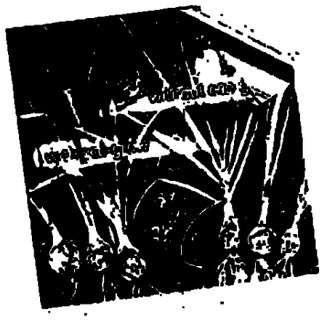
Picture Tools

Tools that Make Your Pictures Sizzle

Brightness & Contrast | Rotate & Flip | Picture Coloring | Transparency | Picture Border | Shadow Effects | 3-D Effects

Green Onions Chopped from Menus on Health Scare

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Until recently, green onions added a dash of flavor and color to soups, salads and other dishes. But now major U.S. restaurant chains are banning the common garnish after it was linked to outbreaks of the hepatitis A virus.



RAW OR LIGHTLY COOKED GREEN ONIONS
Onions harvested while the top is still green and the bulb small -- were associated with outbreaks of hepatitis A in three states in September. Some of those onions were thought to have been imported from Mexico.

A recent outbreak of the virus that sickened more than 500 people in Pennsylvania has not been tied to green onions, but the U.S. Food and Drug

start

1

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

File View Create Slides Insert Format Drawing Transitions Effects Review Slide Show

Picture Tools

Tools that Make Your Pictures Sh... Picture Coloring

Brightness & Contrast Rotate Flip Color: Saturation: Picture Border Shadow Effects 3-D Effects

Green Onions Chopped from Menus on Health Scare

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Until recently, green onions added a dash of flavor and color to soups, salads and other dishes. But now major U.S. restaurant chains are banning the common garnish after it was linked to outbreaks of the hepatitis A virus.



RAW OR LIGHTLY COOKED GREEN ONIONS
Onions harvested while the top is still green and the bulb small -- were associated with outbreaks of hepatitis A in three states in September. Some of those onions were thought to have been imported from Mexico.

A recent outbreak of the virus that sickened more than 500 people in Pennsylvania has not been tied to green onions, but the U.S. Food and Drug

start

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

File View Create Slides Insert Format Drawing Transitions Effects Review Slide Show

Tools that Make Your Pictures Sizzle Picture Recoloring

Picture Tools Brightness & Contrast Rotate Flip Color: Saturation: Picture Border Shadow Effects 3-D Effects

Green Onions Chopped from Menus on Health Scare

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Until recently, green onions added a dash of flavor and color to soups, salads and other dishes. But now major U.S. restaurant chains are banning the common garnish after it was linked to outbreaks of the hepatitis A virus.



RAW OR LIGHTLY COOKED GREEN ONIONS
Onions harvested while the top is still green and the bulb small -- were associated with outbreaks of hepatitis A in three states in September. Some of those onions were thought to have been imported from Mexico.

A recent outbreak of the virus that sickened more than 500 people in Pennsylvania has not been tied to green onions, but the U.S. Food and Drug

start

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

File View | Create Slides | Insert | Format | Drawing | Transitions | Effects | Review | Slide Show

Picture Tools | Tools that Make Your Pictures Sizzle: Brightness & Contrast | Rotate & Flip | Picture Coloring | Transparency | Picture Border | Shadow Effects | 3-D Effects

Green Onions Chopped from Menus on Health Scare

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Until recently, green onions added a dash of flavor and color to soups, salads and other dishes. But now major U.S. restaurant chains are banning the common garnish after it was linked to outbreaks of the hepatitis A virus.



RAW OR LIGHTLY COOKED GREEN ONIONS
Onions harvested while the top is still green and the bulb small – were associated with outbreaks of hepatitis A in three states in September. Some of those onions were thought to have been imported from Mexico.

A recent outbreak of the virus that sickened more than 500 people in Pennsylvania has not been tied to green onions, but the U.S. Food and Drug

1 slide

GALERÍA

ESPECIFICACIÓN DE LA GALERÍA

467

O12 UI COMANDOS- GALERÍAS – Lista para codificar

1 Generalidades y Alcance 2
2 Definiciones 2
3 Prototipos 4
4 Metas 4
4.1 Metas para las Galerías 4
4.1.1. Metas enfocadas al usuario 4
4.1.2. Metas Internas y Requisitos 4
4.2 Disposición de las Galerías 5
4.2.1 Galería En-Cinta 5
4.2.2 Galería Colgante 8
4.2.3 Apuntador Visual 9
4.2.4 Galerías con Anfitrión 12
4.3 Partes y Piezas de las Galerías 13
4.3.1 Galería En-Cinta sin Expandir 15
4.3.2 Barra de Títulos de la Galería 16
4.3.3 Control de filtro de la Galería 17
4.3.4 Botón de Cierre de la Galería 19
4.3.5 Texto Descriptivo de la Galería 19
4.3.6 Botones de despliegue/Barra de Despliegue 20
4.3.7 Apuntador visual de Despliegue 21
4.3.8 Espacio de Comando de la Galería 21
4.3.9 Botón para cambio de tamaño de la Galería 22
4.3.10(Grippie) para cambio de tamaño de la Galería..... 22
4.3.11Menú Contextual de la Galería 22
4.4 Propiedades que definen la Disposición y Componentes de la Galería 23
4.4.1 Propiedades para la Galería de Control 23
4.4.2 Propiedades para los objetos individuales de las Galerías 24
4.5 Comportamiento de la Galería 24
4.5.1 Abrir una Galería 24
4.5.2 Cerrar una Galería Abierta 25
4.5.3 Cambiar el Tamaño de una Galería 25

2C2

4.5.4 Cambio de Tamaño Controlado por el usuario 26
4.5.5 Aplicar una Selección 27
4.6 Iconos 27
4.6.1 Iconos Estáticos 28
4.6.2 Iconos Activados 28
4.6.3 Tamaños de Iconos 28
4.6.4 Avance de Grandes Iconos 28
4.6.5 Selección de Íconos 29

1. Generalidades y Alcance

Durante muchos ciclos previos de producto, se han agregado nuevas características y funciones a las aplicaciones de Office para permitir a los usuarios – efectuar su trabajo diario de manera más productiva y eficiente con una mayor colaboración que antes. Sin embargo, al mismo tiempo estas características han tenido poco efecto sobre la calidad del diseño o el aspecto de los documentos creados. Muchos usuarios opinan que el diseño o aspecto actual del documento es "lo suficientemente bueno" y no les llama la atención aprender a formatear sus documentos a un nivel superior – su trabajo ya es equiparable al trabajo de sus colegas. La raíz del problema radica en que es difícil de aplicar una buena disposición y un buen formateo. Las herramientas y propiedades de las herramientas de formateo se encuentran esparcidas en el UI de manera inconsistente entre aplicaciones. Las propiedades de formateo múltiple requieren generalmente ser colocadas en orden para lograr los resultados deseados. Muchos usuarios ni siquiera saben dónde empezar o dónde buscar en la UI para encontrar los comandos que requieren. Así los encuentren, no saben cómo cambiar las propiedades para lograr los resultados que están buscando. Muchos usuarios sienten que no cuentan con la experiencia suficiente en diseño para siquiera imaginar cómo se debe ver un diseño de documento de alta calidad.

Para Office 12, el objetivo primordial es permitir a los usuarios crear documentos con un mejor diseño y de mayor calidad, que sobresalgan de

aquéllos creados con las versiones previas de Office. Muchos de los equipos de Office 12 se encuentran creando nuevas características y funciones que permitan a los usuarios aplicar con mayor facilidad nuevos estilos y formatos contemporáneos a sus documentos. Algunas de estas características simplificarán la experiencia de formateo al agrupar conjuntos de propiedades que el usuario pueda mirar y aplicar a su documento con un solo clic. Otras características nuevas propondrán formatear el objeto basado en la plantilla o estilo de diseño que se está utilizando en el documento. Se está diseñando un nuevo modelo de comando para resaltar las capacidades de formateo en nuevas experiencias de inmersión y contextuales.

Se requiere de una nueva experiencia de formateo consistente para apoyar al usuario en la revisión, vista preliminar y aplicación de resultados de estas nuevas características de formateo a su documento. Esta parte cubrirá el diseño y funcionalidad de un nuevo control de Galería de Office 12 a ser utilizado en el nuevo comando UI. Este control de galería simplificará la experiencia de formateo al permitirle a los usuarios revisar, tener una vista preliminar y aplicar el formato con tan sólo escoger el resultado final. Este nuevo control de galería será un contenedor para soportar, resaltar y estimular la consistencia en muchas de las nuevas características de formateo creadas en Office. El control de Galería debe integrarse al nuevo comando UI, proporcionar representaciones visuales de las opciones de formato disponibles, apoyar íconos y vistas preliminares "activas" cuando se requieran, y ser lo suficientemente flexible para soportar filtros y otras capacidades extensivas que los equipos de aplicación quieran añadir.
Las Galerías se extenderán pero no reemplazarán el estilo tradicional de comandos y propiedades de formato disponibles actualmente en las aplicaciones. Independiente de si el usuario opta por aplicar el formato de una galería o no, éste seguirá teniendo acceso a las herramientas o a comandos más avanzados (generalmente en diálogo modal a nivel bajo) para crear el formato que deseen desde el principio o para crear una apariencia única a un estilo de formato aplicado proveniente de una galería.

2. Definiciones

Galería: este es un nuevo concepto Flex UI creado para Office 12 y el nuevo Comando UI. Una Galería es un nuevo control que está siendo creado por UEX para proporcionar una manera más novedosa, consistente y visual para que los usuarios puedan escoger y aplicar el formato para sus documentos. Los equipos de aplicaciones utilizarán la galería en su UI y serán responsables por el contenido de cada instancia de la Galería. El control/concepto de la Galería tendrá alguna flexibilidad en términos de suposición y funcionalidad para que sea útil para un rango amplio de contenido en las aplicaciones más importantes de Office.

Cinta: El nuevo espacio de Comando UI 12 de Office. Las especificaciones del mecanismo de la cinta se pueden encontrar en la siguiente dirección: http://office/c16/specs/Specs2/UEX/The%20Ribbon.xml

La Sección 7.3 de esta especificación detalla los diseños para todas las partes de la Galería definidas a continuación:

Chunk de Cinta: Los grupos de comandos que aparecen en cada ícono de la cinta. Las Galerías siempre aparecen en los chunks de cinta, pero una galería puede estipular que es el único ítem de un chunk de cinta – le llamamos un chunk de galerías (ver a continuación). De manera alternativa, una galería puede aparecer en un chunk de cinta agrupado con otras galerías u otros comandos relacionados.

Grupo de Galería: Es el nombre dado a un chunk de cinta con sólo una galería. De la misma famita del chunk de cinta normal pero con sus propios estados de cierre/apertura y algunos UI adicionales específicos a las galerías. Este chunk es una sola galería; no se incluyen otras galerías relacionadas o conjuntos de comandos en este chunk.

Galería En-Cinta: es una galería que se expande horizontalmente en un chunk

de galería en la cinta. Una galería en-cinta siempre se expande por defecto; el contenido de la galería se encuentra a la vista cuando el usuario navega en esta ícono en la cinta.

Galería Colgante: es una galería que se expande directamente por debajo de la cinta. La única diferencia importante de diseño entre una galería en-cinta y una colgante horizontal es el sitio donde se expande la galería.

Apuntador Visual: Esta es una galería modelada según un menú que se desprende la cinta. Será utilizado en el nuevo comando UI para agrupar conjuntos parecidos de formatos y comandos y proporcionar una representación visual y fácil de entender de opciones comunes de formato. Los apuntadores visuales se parecen a las galerías en-cinta y colgantes por cuanto cuentan con íconos y vistas preliminares "activas" según se requiere.

Comando de Galería: Una galería que aparece en un chunk de cinta con el fin de agruparlo con galerías adicionales relacionadas o con otros comandos UI. Únicamente se pueden incluir galerías colgantes o Apuntadores Visuales en un chunk de cinta; las galerías en-cinta no se pueden insertar en los chunks de cinta.

Ítem de la Galería: Son los ítems u opciones individuales en una galería que se pueden aplicar a un documento o para formatear objetos en un documento. Cada ítem de la galería se representa con un ícono o ícono con texto.

Menú Contextual del Ítem de la Galería: es posible que a esto se refiera el control de galería del Office 11. Este es el menú que aparece en las barras de tareas de los ítems de galería en la versión actual (ej: ratón sobre las íconos de diseño de diapositivas PPT y ver aparecer la flecha)

3. Prototipos

Se pueden ver ejemplos de los distintos tipos de galería aquí descritos en la explicación sobre diseño colocada en la siguiente dirección: http://office/12/uex/Shared%20Documents/UEX%20Command%20UI%20Update%20(March%2030,%202004).ppt

4. Metas

4.1 Metas para las Galerías

4.1.1. Metas enfocadas al usuario

1. Facilitar la búsqueda y encontrar las opciones de formato que se pueden aplicar a un documento u objetos en el documento.
2. Facilitar la revisión de las opciones de formato según el resultado deseado – en otras palabras, para formatear el objeto, el usuario sólo debe buscar y escoger el formato que desee.
3. Facilitar la visión de la variedad de las opciones de formatos disponibles.
4. Agrupar conjuntos de propiedades de formateo listos para aplicar como conjunto.
5. Mantener acceso a propiedades de formato más detalladas/individuales para ajuste con precisión (tweaking) o escoger opciones únicas de formato.
6. Tener vistas preliminares visuales de opciones de formatos añaden claridad a lo que será aplicado al documento/objeto.
7. Facilitar la exploración y el cambio de estilos de formato.

4.1.2 Metas Internas y Requisitos

1. Enfoque consistente para proporcionar al usuario las opciones visuales de formateo que existen en las aplicaciones más importantes de Office.
2. Integrarse al nuevo diseño de modelo de comando.

3. Flexibilidad para acomodar ítems de la galería que representan una amplia gama de contenido y comandos en las aplicaciones de Office.
4. Habilidad para mostrar encabezados/organizar grupos de contenido en una galería particular.
5. Habilidad para filtrar un grupo particular de contenido de una galería (pivote único).
6. Revisión para ver más en galerías de mayor tamaño o cambiar el tamaño de la galería para comparar más de una al tiempo.
7. Mostrar la variedad de los elementos de galería disponibles, así como también la forma de mostrarlos todos a la vez si así se desea.
8. Mostrar un nombre y una descripción para cada ítem de galería se así se requiere.
9. No impedir el desempeño. En otras palabras, no impedir al usuario revisar y aplicar una selección mientras estamos cargando íconos "activos", por ejemplo.

10. Asegurar que el control de la galería sea lo suficientemente flexible para que los equipos de aplicaciones puedan agregar capacidades extendidas (ej: descargar ítems de galería de la Internet, resaltar los más utilizados recientemente, personalizar los ítems de galería y guardar nuevamente).
11. Habilidad para mostrar vistas preliminares de íconos más grandes cuando se desee o se requiera.
12. Actualizar íconos "activados" cuando las nuevas íconos se pasan desde una característica de aplicación.
13. Resaltar la selección aplicada actualmente (lo que se pasa desde la aplicación).

4.2 Disposición de las Galerías

Existen varias disposiciones básicas del control de galería que se deben utilizar

en función del contenido de la galería, dónde estará ubicado en el comando UI y cuánto espacio está disponible para mostrar los ítems de la galería. Las disposiciones básicas de las galerías se explican en las secciones a continuación.

La disposición básica a ser utilizada se define con una propiedad de disposición puesta en el control de la galería por el equipo de aplicación al construir una galería para una aplicación.

También habrá variaciones en cada disposición básica que serán definidos automáticamente en el tiempo de utilización según algunos factores, incluyendo:

- Espacio disponible UI (ej: en la cinta)
- Tamaño de la ventana de la aplicación
- Resolución de la pantalla
- Tamaño de la Galería (cuántos ítems de la galería deben ser desplegados)
- Si la ventana de aplicación está cambiando de tamaño
- Si el usuario está cerrando o abriendo otro chunk de cinta
- Parámetro de lenguaje (ej: BiDi. Note que los cambios actuales de lenguaje están por definir)

Nótese que las galerías no deben estar una dentro de la otra (anidadas) – el filtro y la agrupación están soportadas y las galerías múltiples se pueden utilizar en un chunk de cinta. Pero el anidamiento de una galería en otra será mencionado en las guías de las galerías como un asunto a evitar – de hecho esto no será posible porque sólo un ítem de galería (botón especial con icono y texto) puede estar de invitado en un control de galería.

4.2.1. Galería En-Cinta

Una galería en-cinta se expande por defecto horizontalmente en el espacio de cinta.

(gráfica)
diagrama de una galería en-cinta (vistas finales a ser determinadas)

(gráfica)
una galería en-cinta en otra cinta UI está resaltada en la casilla naranja.

4.2.1.1. Mejores formas de utilizar una galería en-cinta:

- En una experiencia de formateo de inmersión para proporcionar visibilidad a muchos de los diferentes estilos y efectos que se pueden aplicar a un objeto. Ejemplo: auto formato de tabla (o característica equivalente)
- Aplicar estilo y formato será uno de los chunks más utilizados en un ícono particular.
- Cuando existen menos chunks de comandos en la cinta y más espacio para dedicarle a la galería UI.

4.2.1.2 Variaciones en la disposición de la Galería En-Cinta

Habrá variaciones en la disposición de la galería en-cinta según si todos los componentes de la galería deben ser desplegados (puede ser necesario o no desplegar los filtros, botones de despliegue, comandos). Algunas de estas variaciones serán el resultado de propiedades puestas específicamente para control (ej: control de filtro); otros serán puestos automáticamente en el tiempo de utilización según otros factores (ej: aspecto de los botones de despliegue).

Ejemplo: Galería en-cinta sin botones de despliegue

Ejemplo: Mayor parte de las implementaciones básicas de la Galería en-cinta sin filtro, botones de despliegue o comandos de espacio

Grupos/Categorías de ítems de galerías

En algunos casos será útil mostrar y etiquetar grupos de ítems de galería en una sola galería (ej: utilizado en este documento, utilizado con frecuencia, etc.)

Sin embargo, cuando los ítems de la galería están desplegados en una fila, las etiquetas de grupo/categoría NO se exhiben. El tamaño de las íconos es más importante en este caso. Las etiquetas de grupo sólo se exhiben cuando la galería está expandida para mostrar múltiples filas de ítems de galería.

Cuando la galería está exhibida en una sola fila, los ítems de galería se despliegan una tras otra sin importar los grupos. Los grupos abarcarán fila por fila según se necesite.

Un espacio o apertura u otro elemento visual como un desfasador vertical será utilizado para distinguir los grupos cuando las etiquetas de los mismos no están exhibidas.

Nota: el control de filtro se puede utilizar cuando un usuario necesite pivotear la galería sobre un grupo particular.

Ver múltiples filas de ítems de galerías

El usuario puede expandir la altura de una galería en-cinta o colgante para ver más filas de íconos.

Al desplegar filas múltiples:

- Los botones de despliegue se convierten en barra de despliegue
- Si el espacio del comando de la galería se ve, NO debe cambiar de

tamaño (aumentar) junto con el resto del control.

- Se exhiben grupos/categorías de íconos (si son parte de la galería).

Salvo que la especificación mencione lo contrario, el comportamiento al agrupar ítems en una galería expandida se debe modelar según el control ListView de Windows (ver vista del icono del Explorador de Windows con Mostrar en Grupos habilitados).

4.2.2. Galería Colgante

(gráfica) Galería colgante expandida debajo de la cinta

Una galería colgante se representa en la cinta por un chunk de galería, de la misma familia del chunk cerrado de cinta.

Cuando el usuario hace clic sobre el chunk de galería, ésta no se expande en la cinta, si no que se lleva al documento directamente por debajo de la cinta. Aparte del chunk de galería en la cinta, la única diferencia importante en diseño entre la galería en –cinta y una colgante horizontal es el sitio donde dicha galería se expande y el hecho de que no incluye un botón de cierre.

La galería colgante será una extensión del chunk de galería de la cinta.

4.2.2.1 Mejores formas de utilización de una galería colgante

- Al haber varios chunks de comandos para desplegar en una cinta (no hay suficiente espacio UI para exhibir continuamente una galería en la cinta)
- Cuando la galería no hace parte del chunk de comandos más importantes/utilizados en una ícono en particular.
- Cuando hay varias galerías de la misma importancia que deben ser

exhibidas al tiempo (ver a continuación).

Nótese que varias galerías colgantes se pueden utilizar junto con un chunk de cinta para crear un filtro óptimo de ítems de la galería:
(gráfica) Chunk de cinta que está siendo anfitrión a tres galerías individuales se encuentra resaltado en azul-verde

4.2.2.2 Variaciones en la disposición de las Galerías Colgantes

Una Galería colgante expandida tiene la misma disposición de una galería en-cinta, salvo por el hecho de que la galería se encuentra directamente debajo de la cinta y no en la cinta y no tiene botón de cierre.

Todas las variaciones de la disposición de una galería en-cinta también aplicarán a una galería colgante.

4.2.3. Apuntador Visual

Esta es una galería **modelada según un menú** que se desprende la cinta. Será utilizado en el nuevo comando UI para agrupar conjuntos parecidos de formatos y comandos y proporcionar una representación visual y fácil de entender de opciones comunes de formato. Los apuntadores visuales se parecen a las galerías en-cinta y colgantes por cuanto cuentan con íconos y vistas preliminares "activas" según se requiere.

La totalidad del comportamiento del apuntador visual está modelado según los menús de las aplicaciones actuales, **con excepción del comportamiento de menú navegador**, que no es algo que quisiéramos implementar en la cinta.
Un apuntador visual se diferencia de las otras disposiciones de galerías en que:

- El apuntador visual siempre se expande verticalmente para mostrar

todos los ítems que la pantalla permita. Si no hay suficiente espacio para mostrarlos todos, se requerirá de despliegue para los ítems de la galería y debe ser modelado según el despliegue del menú actual.

- No existen controles de filtro para un apuntador visual.

- No hay grupos enumerados en un Apuntador Visual (y no se muestran las etiquetas de grupo). Sin embargo, una barra divisoria se puede utilizar para ayudar a delinear los ítems en la lista o para facilitar la revisión de los ítems (como se hace con los menús hoy en día).
- El usuario no puede cambiar el tamaño (ej: no hay barra para cambio de tamaño).
- No hay botón de cierre – la eliminación de un apuntador visual está modelado según el comportamiento de la eliminación de un menú.
- El título de la galería no está exhibido – el título es parte del chunk de galería.
- Se pueden exhibir textos descriptivos para ítems individuales de galería en la galería y no en la punta de una herramienta (tooltip) (con excepción de una disposición de grilla del apuntador visual).
- Cualquier TAIS relacionado se exhibe en botones al final del apuntador visual.

Un apuntador visual puede ser representado en la cinta con un chunk de galería, o puede ser anfitrión en un chunk de cinta con otras galerías o comandos.

No existe un requisito por el cual el apuntador visual deba ser representado con un ícono de tamaño del chunk. Hasta un ícono de 16x16 con comando de texto de un chunk de cinta podría iniciar una galería de apuntador visual:

Cuando el usuario hace clic en el chunk o comando de galería del apuntador visual, el mismo se extiende hacia abajo desde el chunk o comando y cubrirá el documento.

Por diseño, se pensó en el apuntador visual para colecciones más pequeñas de ítems de galerías. Las Guías de la Galería describirán que la intención era que los apuntadores visuales agruparan los conjuntos comunes de comandos de formateo, haciéndolos fáciles de distinguir y fáciles de aplicar por parte del usuario.

En los casos en que la ventana de la aplicación sea pequeña, el apuntador visual se extenderá por encima de dicha ventana.

En los casos en que no haya suficiente espacio en la pantalla para exhibir todos los ítems de la galería, se requerirá de despliegue (debe ser modelado según el despliegue de menú actual).

Si la ventana de la aplicación está en la parte inferior de la pantalla del usuario, el apuntador visual deberá ser reposicionado al igual como sucede con los menús hoy en día.

4.2.3.1 Mejores Formas de utilizar en Apuntador Visual

- Para aumentar la visibilidad de los conjuntos de comandos de formato que de otra manera se encontrarían en diálogos modales más complejos,
- Cuando una representación visual del resultado ayudará al usuario a decidir qué quiere aplicar.
- Cuando los conjuntos más comunes de comandos de formato se pueden agrupar, haciendo que sea más eficiente para el usuario buscar y aplicar formatos comunes con un solo click.

4.2.3.2. Variaciones en la disposición del Apuntador Visual

Habrá variaciones en la disposición del Apuntador Visual según los componentes de la galería que requieran ser exhibidos (ej: sólo Imágenes, imágenes y texto, enlace con parámetros avanzados)

Disposición de la grilla

En los casos en que sólo se muestran las íconos, puede ser útil mostrar un apuntador visual en la disposición de la grilla. Habrá una propiedad "columnas" en el control de Galería que especificará cuántas columnas de los ítems de la galería se deben mostrar en una disposición de apuntador visual. Los equipos de aplicación establecerán esta propiedad al construir una galería.

Los ítems de galería serán luego especificados fila por fila al número específico de columnas antes de iniciar la siguiente fila. En caso de existir un número non de ítems, habrá un espacio sin utilizar en la fila inferior de los ítems.

Apuntador Visual con 4 columnas de íconos puestas en la propiedad columnas:

Galerías UI Contextuales

Una disposición de Apuntador Visual también se puede iniciar desde el UI contextual (menú del clic derecho). Una galería en el UI contextual le permitirá al usuario agregar fácil y rápidamente el formato común a un objeto sin necesidad de recurrir a una experiencia de inmersión para el objeto.

La especificación del UI Contextual se encuentra en la siguiente dirección:
http://office/c16/specs/Specs2/UEX/Contextal%20UI.xml

Disposición

Nótese que cualquier galería específica se puede exhibir en el UI contextual de

un objeto. Es responsabilidad de los equipos de aplicación decidir cuáles galerías deben ser desplegadas en este espacio.

Sin importar la disposición original de la galería (en cinta, colgante, etc.), cualquier galería desplegada en el UI Contextual utilizará la disposición de Apuntador Visual.

En Propiedad Contextual UI

Las galerías contextuales UI deben ser maneras eficientes de acceder a los ítems de mayor uso de la galería. En muchos casos sólo un subconjunto de la totalidad de la galería estará exhibido en el UI Contextual. Cada ítem de la galería debe tener una propiedad que decida si debe aparecer en la galería contextual UI.

4.2.4. Galerías Anfitrionas

El nuevo Control de Galería también será anfitrión en otros controles como diálogos y barras de tareas. Algunos de las situaciones más comunes serán:

- Un diálogo de diagrama IGX insertado anfitrión a una galería de tipos de diagrama.
- Un diálogo de diagrama de Excel insertado como anfitrión de la galería de los tipos de diagrama.
- Un gran diálogo modal iniciado desde una galería para mostrar todos los ítems de la galería al mismo tiempo.
- Galerías como anfitrión en pequeños diálogos. Ver la siguiente especificación para más detalles: http://office/c16/specs/Specs2/UEX/Command%20UI%20-%20Dialoguettes.doc

Diseño

- UEX diseñará y construirá una disposición de galería para diálogos. La disposición debe ser la misma utilizada cuando se expande una galería en-cinta para mostrar múltiples filas de contenido.
- La galería entera se debe expandir por defecto. El control de diálogo debe incluir un botón de despliegue en caso de requerirlo.

El siguiente ejemplo es una gráfica de una galería como anfitriona en un diálogo modal:

Será responsabilidad de los equipos de aplicación diseñar cualesquiera diálogos y definir cualquier interacción entre la galería y los otros controles en el diálogo.

4.3 Partes y Piezas de las Galerías

Los elementos visuales y de marcación son M2. Ninguno de los nuevos controles visuales de galería de esta especificación debe ser considerado como definitivo.

Muchos de los elementos visuales de las galerías se derivarán de los elementos visuales para los mecanismos de cinta.

Los colores de la galería deben seguir el estilo del control de cinta madre (ej: si el fondo de la cinta es rojo, el fondo de la galería deberá ser rojo).

Partes y Piezas de las Galerías En-Cinta
Partes y Piezas de las Galerías Colgantes
Partes y Piezas de las Galerías Expandidas

Partes y Piezas del Apuntador Visual

4.3.1 Galería sin Expandir en la Cinta

Sólo las galerías en-cinta se expanden por defecto. Las galerías colgantes y los apuntadores visuales no se expanden por defecto.

Chunk de Galería

Un Chunk de Galería es familiar de un chunk de cinta normal, pero con pequeñas diferencias en los comportamientos de abrir/cerrar, así como los UI adicionales específicos a las galerías (filtro, botones de despliegue, espacio de comando, barra de cambio de tamaño).

Un chunk de galería representa una sola galería; no se incluyen galerías o grupos de comandos relacionados en este chunk.

(gráfica) Chunk de galería en la cinta está resaltado en azul

El tamaño y el diseño visual del Chunk de Galería será similar a otros chunks de comandos cerrados en la cinta.

Al igual que los chunks de cinta, la amplitud del chunk de galería será llevada por la amplitud del título de texto. El título del Chunk de Galería es el Título de Galería.

La Galería en un Chunk de Cinta Normal

Una galería también puede aparecer en un chunk de cinta con el fin de

agruparlo con otras galerías relacionadas o con grupos de comandos UI relacionados.

Únicamente se pueden incluir galerías colgantes o Apuntadores Visuales en un chunk de cinta; las galerías en-cinta no se pueden insertar a un chunk de cinta normal.

4.3.2. Barra de Títulos de la Galería

La barra de Títulos de la Galería se extiende a lo largo de una galería.

Para una galería en-cinta, la barra de título se encuentra en la parte superior de una galería expandida.

Para una galería colgante, la barra de título se encuentra en la parte superior de una galería expandida pero debajo de la cinta.

Un Apuntador Visual y una galería UI Contextual no tienen barra de títulos.

Texto de título

En una galería en-cinta, el título de galería aparecerá en la barra de título.

Cuando una galería está de anfitriona en un chunk de cinta normal, el título aparecerá por debajo del icono de la galería. Habrá un tamaño mínimo del chunk de galería (a ser determinado en los elementos visuales M2). Si el texto es más largo que el tamaño mínimo de chunk, el texto definirá la amplitud del chunk de galería. Habrá variaciones en los tamaños de chunks de galería basados en las distintas longitudes de título de texto.

Alineación

El texto de título de la galería deberá tener una amplitud fija desde el extremo de la galería y se debe alinear con el extremo izquierdo del primer ítem de la

galería.

Cualesquiera ítems de la barra de título de la galería deberán estar centrados verticalmente en el espacio.

4.3.3 Control de filtro de la Galería

Una galería puede aparecer con o sin control de filtro. Una propiedad del filtro de la galería determina si el filtro debe ser exhibido o no. Un equipo de aplicación establecerá esta propiedad durante la creación de la galería.

El filtro permitirá al usuario ver un subconjunto de contenido de galería (favoritos, usados recientemente, etc.). Las opciones de filtro deben estar acordes con cualesquiera categorías o grupos exhibidos en una galería expandida.

El control de galería utilizará una lista de categorías suministradas por la aplicación. Hay un máximo de 32 categorías.

Cada ítem de la galería tendrá una propiedad que indica su grupo. Nótese que será posible que algunos ítems de la galería pertenezcan a más de un grupo.

Al estar desplegado, el control de filtro debe estar posicionado a un pequeña distancia fija del extremo de la secuencia de título de la galería, dando así la impresión que el título de la galería y el filtro son textos relacionados.

El control de filtro incluirá un pequeño adminículo colgante para indicar que existen más opciones.

Al pasar el ratón, el filtro parece más como un botón. Al hacer clic en cualquier

parte del filtro todas las opciones posibles aparecerán.

(elementos visuales finales se encuentran en M2)

Hacer clic sobre cualquier ítem de la ventana colgante seleccionará el grupo, reagrupará la galería para que sólo exhiba los ítems de la galería de ese grupo y cerrará el filtro colgante.

Como con un menú, la amplitud del filtro colgante será guiada por la longitud de la secuencia de texto más larga.

Cuando un ítem de la porción colgante ha sido seleccionado, el título del filtro debe cambiar para igualar el texto seleccionado.

Deberán ser mostrados tanto Enfoque y Selección Aplicada Actualmente.

Las guías para el control de filtro son puestas por defecto, la colección más grande de ítems debe estar exhibida. En otras palabras, el usuarios puede reducir el rango de los ítems exhibidos pero la colección entera debe estar disponible por defecto.

El filtro debe ser persistente, como el cierre de un chunk de cinta. Si el usuario ha puesto un filtro, así debe quedar hasta tanto no sea cambiado.

Navegación en el Teclado para el Control de Filtro.

El filtro es parte de la orden de tabulación para el control de la galería.

Cuando el control de la galería está resaltado, al hacer clic sobre ENTER o la flecha hacia abajo expandirá el menú colgante. La tecla TAB o las teclas de

flechas pueden ser utilizadas para navegar por los ítems del menú.

ENTER o BARRA ESPACIADORA seleccionará el ítem del menú.

ESC saldrá de la ventana colgante.

Pivotes de Color de la Galería

El filtro de la galería también puede ser utilizado para exhibir los pivotes de color del Office Art si así se requiere para una galería individual. Nótese que esto depende de los estilos de trabajo del Office Art.

En este caso, el control de filtro no estaría representado por texto sino por bloques de colores:

Al hacer clic sobre cualquier esquema de color iniciará el motor de estilos del Office Art para generar nuevas íconos para la galería basados en el nuevo esquema de color.

Un control de filtro puede ya sea mostrar texto o pivotes de color pero no ambos.

Nótese que UEX no está construyendo el pivote de color, sólo debemos asegurarnos que el filtro de la galería también pueda ser anfitriona de imágenes (no texto).

Los pivotes de color y posibles muestras/opciones de color que el Office Art está creando son cosas diferentes. Los pivotes de color son una manera sencilla de cambiar el color de los ítems de una galería particular. UEX no lo está construyendo; sólo necesitamos asegurarnos de que el control de filtro de

la galería pueda también ser anfitriona de imágenes sin el texto.

Las muestras de color que el Office Art está creando reemplazarán las opciones de color en todas las aplicaciones actuales y es probable que utilicen la disposición del Apuntador Visual de la Galería.

4.3.4 Botón de Cierre de la Galería

Siguiendo el modelo de los chunks de cinta, cualquier galería en-cinta incluirá un botón de cierre. Esto deberá estar a la derecha justificado en la barra de título de la galería.

Una galería colgante no tendrá un botón de cierre. La percepción es que esto hace que la galería se perciba como una barra de herramientas o cuadro de diálogo.

El diseño visual y la posición seguirán el botón de cierre en un chunk de cinta.

4.3.5. Texto Descriptivo de la Galería

Cada ítem de la galería deberá tener un texto descriptivo.

Para galerías en-cinta y colgantes, el texto descriptivo aparecerá en la punta de la herramienta (tooltip).

Para un Apuntador Visual, el texto descriptivo puede estar exhibido al lado del ítem de la galería.

Punto Activo (Hotspot)
Al hacer clic ya sea sobre el texto o sobre la imagen se aplicará el ítem de la galería.

Texto enriquecido

Éste será utilizado para el texto descriptivo en el control de galería. El mismo añadirá claridad y jerarquía a este texto en una galería.

4.3.6 Botones de despliegue/Barra de despliegue

Para las galerías en-cinta y colgantes, aparecerán un conjunto de botones de despliegue en cualquier momento que haya más contenido del que pueda estar desplegado en una sola fila.

En el caso de que todos los ítems de la galería estén desplegados, los Botones de despliegue no aparecerán.

Los mismos sólo pueden aparecidos como conjunto. Tendrán estados habilitados/inhabilitados, que serán especificados en los diseños visuales.

Hacer clic sobre un Botón de despliegue hará que se despliegue en la galería una fila de contenido a la vez. Nótese que podemos desplegar por un número fijo de píxeles ya que los encabezados de grupo no se despliegan cuando sólo una fila de íconos se exhibe.

Debemos estimar el costo dev de implementar una animación al despliegue de las filas.

Cuando las múltiples filas de íconos se encuentran desplegadas, debe aparecer una barra de despliegue para poder ver rápidamente entre las filas de dichas íconos. Esto se debe hacer por los píxeles y debe ser sin complicaciones. Será posible ver filas parciales de íconos al despliegue de una galería expandida con la barra desplegadora.

4.3.7. Apuntador visual para Despliegue

Si el contenido de un Apuntador Visual no cabe en la pantalla del usuario, deberá aparecer una barra de despliegue estándar para permitir al usuario mirar todos los ítems de la galería.

El espacio de comando siempre estará a la vista en la parte inferior del Apuntador Visual – como parte del marco de la galería. Únicamente deben desplegarse los ítems de la galería.

Un Apuntador Visual con una disposición de grilla se desplegará de la misma manera en que lo hace el Apuntador Visual en una disposición normal. La grilla de los ítems de la galería será el área de despliegue, mientras que el espacio de comando no lo será.

El despliegue se debe hacer por píxeles y debe ser sin complicaciones. Será posible ver filas parciales de íconos al desplegar una galería con Apuntador Visual.

4.3.8. Espacio de Comando de la Galería

- Este es un espacio en el que los equipos de aplicación pueden conectar cualesquiera comandos (TCIDs) necesarios para soportar la funcionalidad asociada con una galería particular.
- Para las galerías expandidas horizontalmente, este espacio debería estar limitado a un máximo de 3 comandos (una columna de comandos). En caso de requerir más de 3 comandos, se debe recurrir a una segunda columna de comandos.
- En caso de no existir comandos, este espacio de comando no debe ser desplegado.
- La amplitud del espacio de comando depende de la amplitud del texto requerido para exhibir el comando. Los nombres de comando no se deben grapinar (wrap).

En una disposición de galería en-cinta o colgante, el espacio de comando aparecerá a la derecha de la galería. Este espacio no debe cambiar de tamaño automáticamente, ni en la medida en que el usuario expanda/cambie de tamaño manualmente la altura de la galería.

En una disposición de Apuntador Visual, el espacio de comando se exhibe como un botón o conjunto de botones en la parte inferior de la galería.

Tipos de Comando:
No todos los tipos de comando estarán soportados en el espacio de comando de la galería.

Para M1, debe estar soportada la siguiente lista de tipos de comando. Nótese que otras podrán ser agregadas en la medida en que las galerías individuales se especializan en cada aplicación:

- Icono pequeño con etiqueta
- Icono grande con etiqueta
- Sólo texto

4.3.9. Botón para cambio de tamaño de la Galería

Este botón expande las galerías en-cinta y colgantes a una tamaño mayor para que queden visibles más filas de los ítems de la galería.

Un control colgante que puede cambiar de tamaño aparecerá una vez el usuario haga clic sobre el botón para cambiar de tamaño. Los elementos no visuales no están completos aún.

4.3.10. Gripple para cambio de tamaño de la Galería

Al expandir una galería en-cinta o colgante, el usuario tendrá la habilidad para

cambiar de tamaño manualmente la galería fila por fila.

La galería no debe nunca tener un tamaño más grande del necesario para exhibir todas las filas de íconos. El tamaño mínimo es una fila de íconos.

Esta herramienta sólo aparece cuando una galería está expandida.

EL cambio de tamaño manual de una galería no es persistente.

4.3.11. Menú Contextual de la Galería

Algunas galerías incluirán un menú contextual que será desplegado para cada ítem de la galería.

En las versiones existentes de Office, a esto se le llama el control de Galería, pero trataremos de hacer que esto sea lo menos confuso posible haciéndolo referencia como el menú contextual de la galería.

- Reutilice este control para Office 12, pero nótese que los elementos visuales pueden cambiar.
- Una propiedad del control de la galería determina si éste aparece o no.
- Es responsabilidad de los equipos de aplicación conectar cualesquiera textos y comandos al menú contextual.
- Algunos comandos ya no serán relevantes. Por ejemplo "Mostrar grandes Vistas Preliminares" en la galería de diseño de diapositivas de PPT ya no será una opción.

Hacer clic sobre la flecha que aparece sobre el ratón abrirá el menú contextual.

Hacer clic con el botón derecho del ratón sobre cualquier ítem de la galería (en una galería con menús contextuales disponibles) también abrirá un menú

contextual.

4.4. Propiedades que definen la Disposición y Componentes de la Galería

El Control de Galería incluirá propiedades que controlen la disposición y cuáles componentes serán utilizados.

Un equipo de aplicación establecerá estoas propiedades al construir una galería para su producto.

Nótese que el conjunto final de propiedades y nombres de los mismos serán establecidos por los desarrolladores durante la implementación del control de la galería y serán actualizados enseguida en esta especificación.

4.4.1 Propiedades para el Control de la Galería

Nombre de la propiedad	Descripción (opciones)
Disposición	Especifica el tipo de disposición de la galería (en-cinta, colgante, apuntador visual, de anfitrión, contextual) Por defecto debe quedar establecido el Apuntador Visual (probablemente el más común)
Título de la Galería	Especifica el título de la galería
Menú Contextual de la Galería	Especifica si el menú contextual de la galería aparecerá sobre el ítem de la galería al pasar el ratón. Por defecto debe quedar establecido que no aparecerá.
Vista Preliminar Grande del Ícono	Especifica si un Ícono más grande aparecerá sobre el ítem de la galería al pasar el ratón. Por defecto debe quedar establecido que aparecerá la vista preliminar más grande.

Icono "Activo"	Indica si una galería tendrá íconos "activos" o estáticos Por defecto debe quedar establecido que los íconos serán estáticos.
Vista Preliminar "Activa"	Indica si una galería soporta una vista preliminar en el documento. Por defecto debe quedar establecido que no habrá vista preliminar "activa".
Número Mínimo de Ítems de la Galería	Especifica cuántos ítems deben aparecer en una galería en-cinta antes de que se minimice a una galería colgante. Por defecto deben quedar establecidos 5 ítems.
Mostrar filtro	Especifica si la galería exhibirá el control de filtro. Por defecto deben no debe haber filtros.
Espacio de comando	Especifica qué comandos (TCIDs) deben estar asociados con la galería. Si no los hay, el espacio de comando no aparecerá. Por defecto no hay TCIDs.
Nombre de grupo	Especifica el título de cada grupo de contenido.
Número de Columnas	Sólo para Disposición de Apuntador Visual. Controla si el Apuntador Visual es estándar o con vista de grilla. Especifica el número de columnas de ítems de la galería antes de desplegar la siguiente fila. Por defecto se debe establecer en una columna.

4.4.2. Propiedades para los objetos Individuales de las Galerías

Nombre de la	Descripción (opciones)

propiedad	
Texto descriptivo	Este es el texto descriptivo requerido para cada ítem de la galería
Grupo	Indica a qué grupo (s) pertenece un ítem de la galería cuando se ha filtrado.
Galería del Clic Derecho	Indica si un ítem de la galería hace parte de una galería subconjunto desplegada en el UI contextual.
Orden	Especifica el orden en que debe aparecer el ítem de la galería en la galería.

4.5. Comportamiento de la Galería

La mayor parte del comportamiento deberá ser modelado/consistente con los comportamientos de otros chunks de comandos en la cinta.

4.5.1 Abrir una Galería

Una galería cerrada puede ser abierta al hacer clic con el botón izquierdo en cualquier parte de un chunk cerrado de la galería o en un comando de la misma en un chunk de cinta.

El chunk de galería y las galerías en chunks de cinta serán accesibles por el teclado. Al ser seleccionados, la tecla Enter o la barra espaciadora abrirán la galería y darán navegación por teclado a los ítems de la galería.

4.5.1.1. Alineación de una Galería Colgante

Si hay suficiente espacio en el UI para desplegar la totalidad de los ítems de la galería, ésta se debe alinear al extremo izquierdo del chunk o comando del cual se expandió.

Si no es el caso, la galería colgante debe estar a la derecha justificada del extremo de la ventana de aplicación y utilizar todo el espacio que esté disponible en la ventana de aplicación (sólo mostrando las íconos enteras):

4.5.2 Cerrar una Galería Abierta

Un usuario puede cerrar manualmente una galería en-cinta haciendo lo siguiente:

- Haciendo clic en el título/barra de título (en cualquier parte menos en el control de filtro si éste está exhibido en la barra de título).
- Haciendo clic sobre el botón de cierre (ver la "x" roja en los diagramas de este documento)

Al igual que con un chunk de cinta, si un usuario cierra una galería en-cinta, ésta debe permanecer cerrada hasta que el usuario la abra nuevamente.

Una galería colgante o galería de apuntador visual se puede cerrar por medio de:

- Haciendo clic sobre el título/barra de título/ítem del menú del cual se inició la galería.
- Haciendo clic en cualquier parte por fuera de la galería en el cuadro o UI. Al igual que con los menús, el clic del ratón no debe ser comido.
- Seleccionando (aplicando) un ítem de la galería.

4.5.3. Cambiar el Tamaño de una Galería

4.5.3.1. Cambiar el tamaño de una galería automáticamente

El Control de Galería deberá automáticamente ajustar su tamaño según el tamaño de la expansión en UI.

La galería también deberá cambiar de tamaño/ajustarse automáticamente para

acomodar los cambios en el tamaño de otros controles en la cinta UI o para dar lugar a cambios globales al tamaño de la ventana.

Galería En-Cinta

Una galería expandida en la cinta aparecerá con otros chunks de comandos abiertos y cerrados. Al abrir una galería, ésta debe utilizar todo el espacio disponible en la cinta.

Una galería nunca deberá cambiar a un tamaño mayor del necesario para visualizar todos los ítems.

Si una galería utiliza todo el espacio UI disponible en la cinta y un usuario abre un chunk de cinta cerrado, la galería debe reducir su tamaño para dar lugar (al mostrar menos ítems de la galería) al chunk que se acaba de abrir.

En el caso de que un chunk de comando abierto esté cerrado, la galería debe aumentar de tamaño para tomar ventaja del espacio UI disponible si así se requiere.

Múltiples Galerías expandidas en una Cinta

Si hay más de una galería expandida en la cinta, las galerías se dividen equitativamente el espacio UI disponible y cualquier espacio sobrante se le asigna a la galería de la izquierda.

A las galerías se les da prioridad en la cinta de izquierda a derecha.

Número Mínimo de Ítems de la Galería

Una propiedad de cada galería indica el número mínimo de ítems de la galería que deben aparecer para que la galería quede expandida.

Tan pronto no hay suficiente espacio UI para desplegar el número mínimo de ítems de la galería, esta se minimizará a una galería colgante.

La propiedad del "número mínimo de ítems de la galería" es irrelevante en una galería colgante.

En el caso de que una galería en-cinta sea reducida automáticamente a un chunk cerrado (galería colgante), también deberá ajustar su tamaño nuevamente a una galería en-cinta expandida en el caso de que haya suficiente espacio UI disponible.

Cambiar de tamaño automáticamente por el cambio de tamaño de una ventana de aplicación
Si hay una galería expandida en una cinta y la ventana de aplicación cambia de tamaño, la galería cambiará de tamaño primero (antes de los chunks de cinta).

Cambiar de tamaño una Galería Colgante & Apuntador Visual
Una galería colgante utilizará todo el espacio horizontal que se requiera para exhibir la totalidad de los ítems de la galería, o tanto espacio esté disponible en la ventana de la aplicación.

Como una galería colgante está temporalmente abierta, ésta puede cubrir una ventana de tareas u otro UI en la ventana de aplicación al lado del cuadro.

Una galería de apuntador visual utilizará el espacio vertical que esté disponible y se requiera en la ventana de aplicación para mostrar todos los ítems de la galería. Se requiere despliegue de los ítems de la galería cuando no hay suficiente pantalla para ver todos los ítems (esto debe ser modelado según el despliegue en los menús actualmente).

Tamaños Mínimos/Máximos de las Galerías
El tamaño mínimo de la galería es el tamaño requerido para desplegar un ítem de la galería con cualquier otro componente (barra de despliegue, espacio de comando). En caso de que la ventana de la aplicación sea demasiado pequeña

para exhibir el tamaño mínimo de la galería, ésta deberá desbordar el marco de la aplicación.

De lo contrario, el tamaño máximo de la galería será la ventana de aplicación.

4.5.4 Cambio de Tamaño Controlado por el usuario

El Botón & Grippie para Cambio de Tamaño de la Galería pueden ser utilizados para controlar el número de filas de íconos exhibidas en una galería en-cinta o colgantes.

No se puede cambiar el tamaño manualmente de una Galería de Apuntador Visual o Contextual UI.

Cuando el usuario hace clic sobre el botón para cambio de tamaño, la galería automáticamente se expandirá para mostrar tantas filas sea necesarias para exhibir la totalidad de la galería, para un máximo de 4 filas de ítems de galería.

Cuando la galería está expandida, aparecerá un grippie para cambio de tamaño. Al pasar el ratón por encima de éste, el cursor deberá cambiar a la flecha de cabeza doble.

Cuando el cursor está en forma de flecha de cabeza doble, el usuario puede hacer clic en el botón izquierdo del ratón y arrastrar hacia arriba o hacia abajo para cambiar el tamaño de la galería por píxeles (cambio de tamaño suave). Al cambiar de tamaño manualmente por píxeles, es posible ver filas parciales de ítems de la galería.

Al hacer clic con el botón derecho del ratón sobre el botón para cambio de tamaño o grippie no tiene ningún efecto.

Sólo esta soportado el cambio de tamaño vertical. No es posible cambiar de tamaño manualmente la amplitud de una galería abierta.

La galería sólo aumentará a la altura máxima requerida para ver todas las filas de los ítems de la galería.

Cuando un usuario arrastra la galería hacia abajo para ver más filas, ésta cubrirá el cuadro de documento. El cuadro no cambiará de tamaño en la medida en que cambie de tamaño la galería.

Cuando se ha cambiado manualmente el tamaño de una galería en-cinta por encima de la cinta, hacer clic sobre cualquier ítem en la galería (para aplicar la selección) cerrará la porción expandida de la galería – cambiando de tamaño nuevamente a una fila de contenido en la cinta.

Una galería expandida o cambiada de tamaño por el usuario no será persistente.

Gripple de cambio de tamaño
Éste es el botón que aparece únicamente cuando la galería está expandida y le permite al usuario ajustar el tamaño vertical de la misma. Esto es útil, por ejemplo, si la galería está cubriendo el objeto que usuario está intentando formatear.

4.5.5. Aplicar una Selección

El usuario puede hacer clic sobre el botón izquierdo del ratón sobre cualquier ítem de la galería para aplicarlo a su documento. Una vez el ítem de la galería ha sido aplicado, el usuario tendrá que hacer uso del botón deshacer para cancelar el formato.

Cualquier galería iniciada por fuera de la cinta será anulada tan pronto el usuario haga clic sobre un ítem para aplicarlo a su documento.

4.6. Íconos

Las vistas preliminares de íconos son los elementos más importantes de una galería. Los íconos proporcionan una representación visual que facilita la comprensión y la aplicación del formato en Office 12.

Se requiere de una imagen de ícono para cada ítem de galería.

4.6.1 Íconos Estáticos

En muchos casos, un ícono estático será suficiente para comunicar de manera eficaz al usuario el resultado del comando.

4.6.2. Íconos Activos

En algunas ocasiones, proporcionar un ícono de galería con el contenido del usuario dará una mejor indicación de la opción de formato.

Íconos Estáticos por Defecto (al cargar ícono "activo")
Siempre que se utilicen íconos "activos", debe haber un ícono único y estático exhibido para cada ítem de la galería mientras que los íconos "activos" se están cargando.

Actualización de Íconos "Activos"
Hay ocasiones en que los equipos de aplicación deben actualizar el conjunto de íconos exhibidos en la galería por medio de la transmisión de un nuevo conjunto de mapas de bits.

La aplicación deberá comunicar al control de galería cuándo estos íconos no

son válidos y así pasar los nuevos para agruparlos.

4.6.3. Tamaños de Ícono

Los íconos de las galerías siempre tendrán forma rectangular.

Un ícono puede incluir un canal alfa (color transparencia).

En una galería todos los íconos deben tener el mismo tamaño de mapa de bits.

- Mayor facilidad para que dev genere la disposición de la galería
- Mayor facilidad para seleccionar y resaltar los ítems de la disposición de la galería
- Mayor facilidad para soportar la auto-disposición.

Las aplicaciones pasarán el tamaño de íconos para cada galería, pero los equipos deberán acatar las restricciones máximas y mínimas que serán determinadas en los documentos guía de la galería.

Los elementos visuales están M2: Los tamaños reales mínimos y máximos de los íconos hacen parte de los elementos visuales de M2 y dependen de los elementos visuales para los mecanismos de cinta.

4.6.4. Vista Preliminar de Grandes Íconos

En algunos casos, los íconos de la galería serán demasiado pequeños para indicar claramente el efecto de formato al usuario.

Cada galería puede soportar ya sea vistas preliminares "activas" o una vista preliminar más grande del ícono, pero no ambas cosas.

Una propiedad de la galería indicará si están habilitados los íconos en vistas preliminares más grandes.

Al pasar el ratón sobre cualquier ítem de la galería, el ícono automáticamente

la ajustará a un tamaño que cubre 2/3 de la amplitud de los ítems de la galería que se encuentran cercanos. Si el ítem es el primero o último ícono en la galería, también deberá aumentar de tamaño y es posible que se desborde por fuera del control de la galería.

Microsoft Confidential

La vista preliminar deberá estar centrada tanto horizontal como verticalmente sobre el ícono de la galería.

Cuando un ítem de la galería se puede navegar con el teclado, la vista preliminar más grande del ícono también debe ser desplegada.
Ver el siguiente prototipo: http://office/12/uex/Galleries/Shared%20Documents/Prototypes_Walkthroughs/Large%20Thumbnail%20Prototype.zip (descomprimir los archivos y arrastrar gal.nui a netview.exe)

Nótese que en el prototipo el ítem de la galería debería desbordarse por encima de los ítems contiguos en vez de hacer que toda la galería cambie de tamaño.

4.6.5. Selección de Íconos

Una vez un usuario aplica un ítem de la galería a su documento, éste será resaltado en la galería como la selección del momento.

La selección resaltada desaparecerá si cualquier formato directo se aplica de manera subsiguiente al objeto en el documento, por lo que ya no sería igual al formato del ítem de la galería.

La selección resaltada deberá persistir entre la apertura y el cierre de la galería siempre y cuando el formato siga siendo igual al ítem de la galería que se aplicó.

505

GALERÍA

GALERÍA PARA INSERTAR EN WORD

506

GALERÍAS DE WORD

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and flushed by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

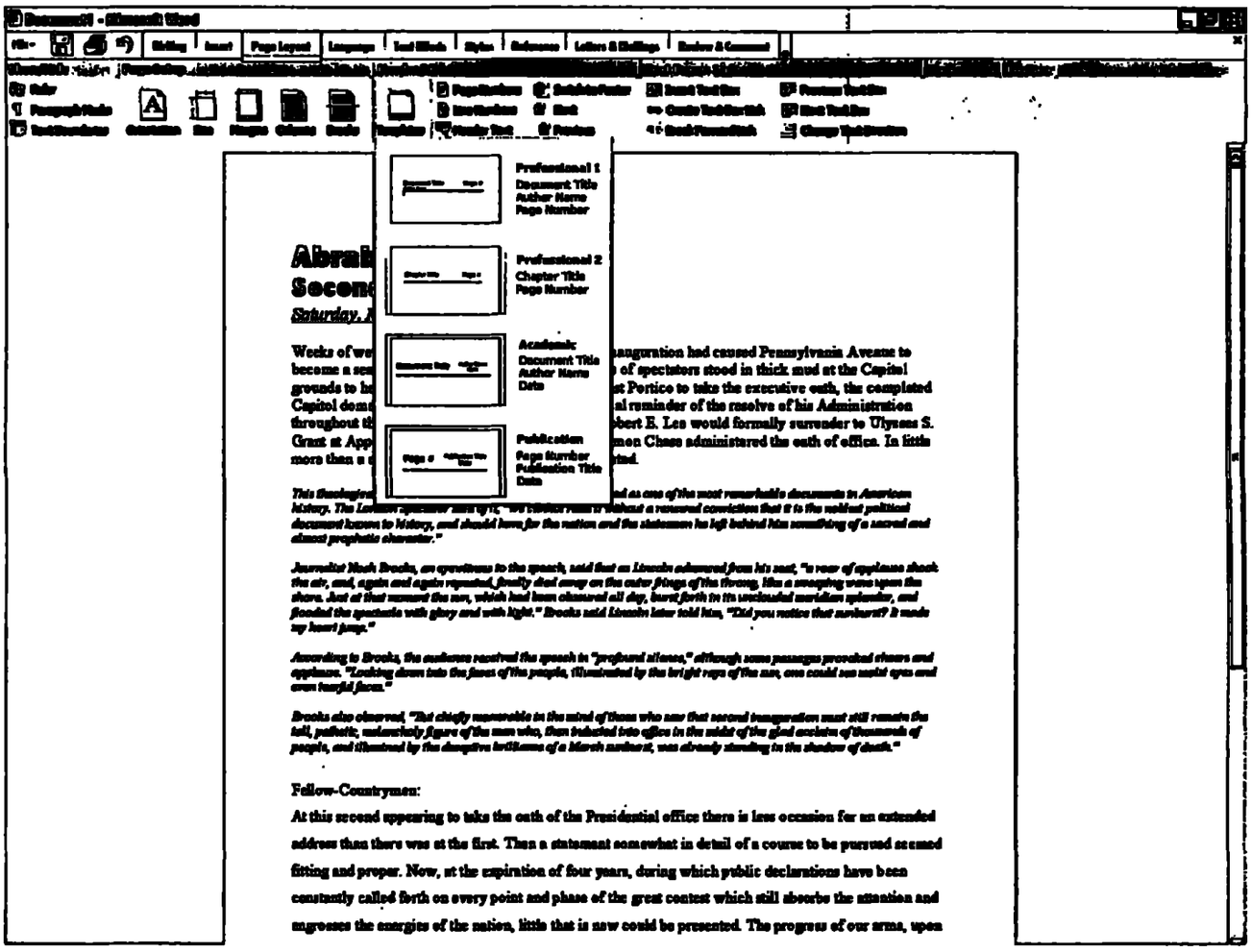
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illustrated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



Abrah
Second
Saturday, M

Weeks of we… …auguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea… …of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to h… …st Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dom… …al reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout th… …obert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at App… …mon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a …pted.

This theologica… …ed as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The Lutheran spectator said of it, "We believe now without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

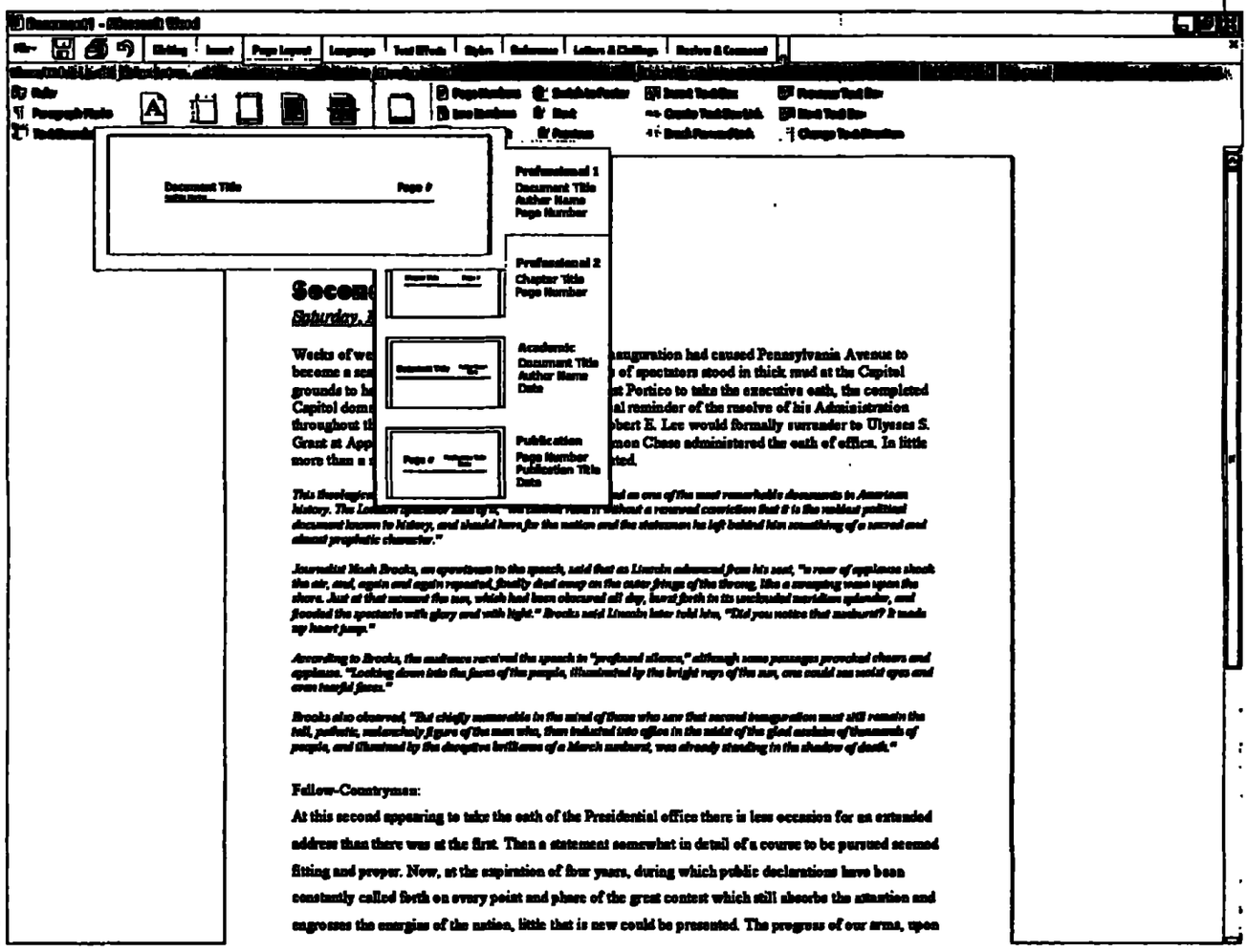
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the dauntless brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



Second

Saturday, M

Weeks of we[illegible]auguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea[illegible] of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to h[illegible]st Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dom[illegible]al reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout t[illegible]obert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at App[illegible]mon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a [illegible]ted.

This theologian[illegible]d as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The Lincoln spokesman went on to, "[illegible] without a reserved conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

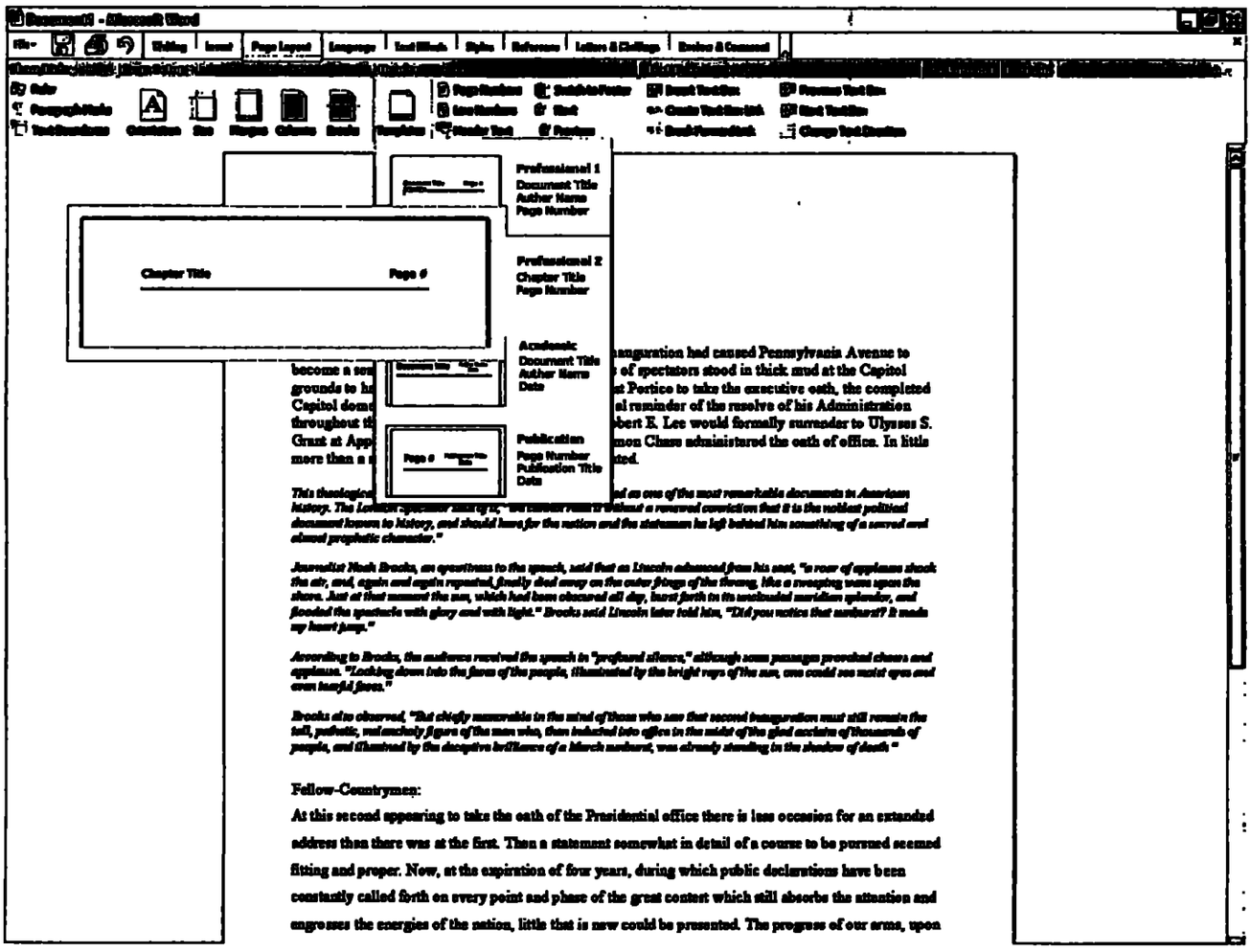
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



...nauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea ... of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to h... ...t Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dom... ...al reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout th... ...obert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at App... ...mon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a ... ...ted.

This theologica... ...d as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The Lo... ...without a reserved conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

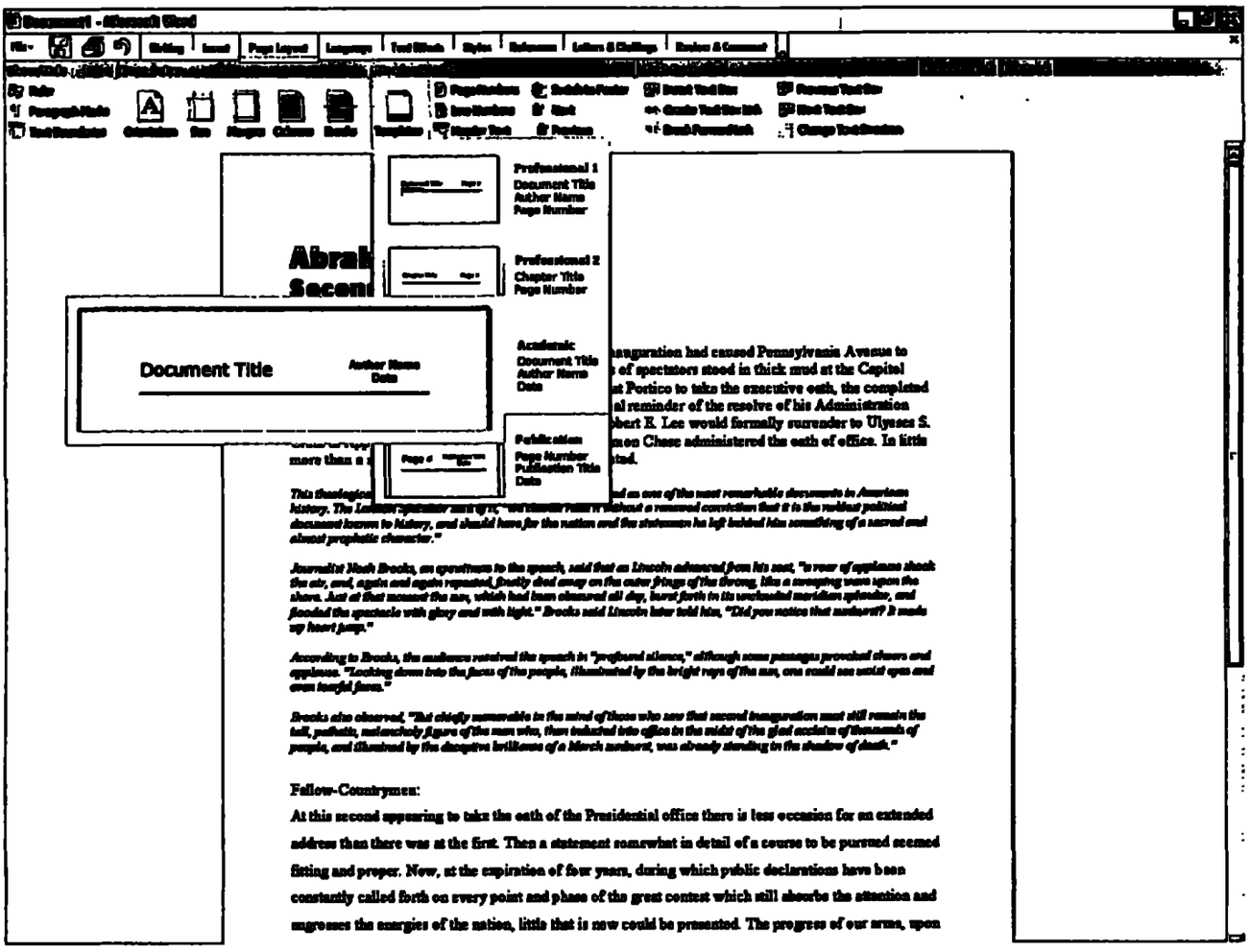
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



Abrah
Secon

...nauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to
... of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol
...st Portico to take the executive oath, the completed
...al reminder of the resolve of his Administration
...bert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S.
...mon Chase administered the oath of office. In little
more than a ... ...ted.

This theologic... ...ed as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The Lincoln ... ... about a reasoned conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have, for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

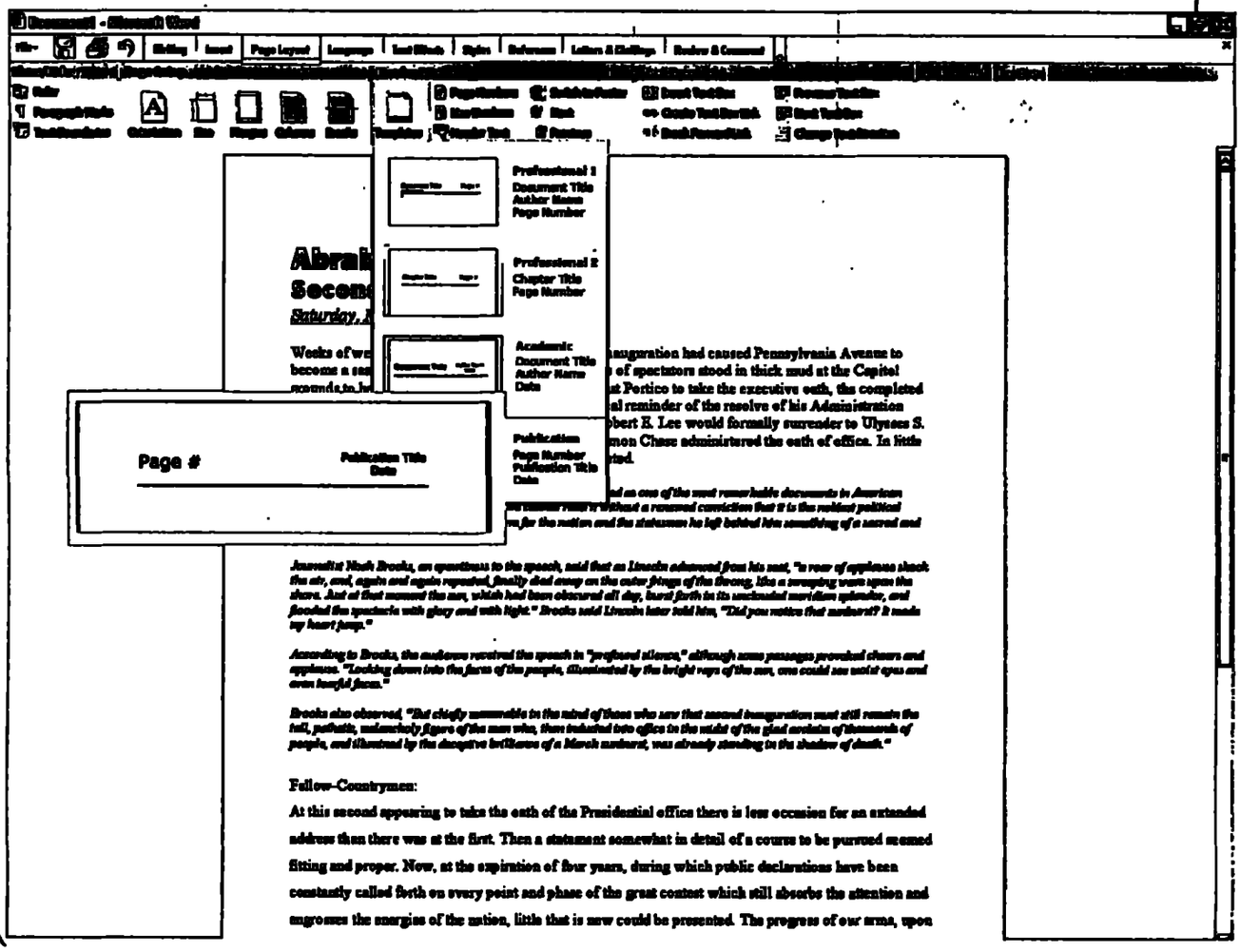
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its westbound meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see until eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



Abrah
Secon
Saturday, M

Weeks of we[ather] [inau]guration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea [of] spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol [P]ortico to take the executive oath, the completed [fi]nal reminder of the resolve of his Administration [R]obert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. [S]imon Chase administered the oath of office. In little [a]rried.

[a]nd as one of the most remarkable documents in American [w]ithout a reasoned conviction that it is the noblest political [w]ords for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the dazzling brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its westmarked meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unkempt figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the dazzling brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see rapid eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

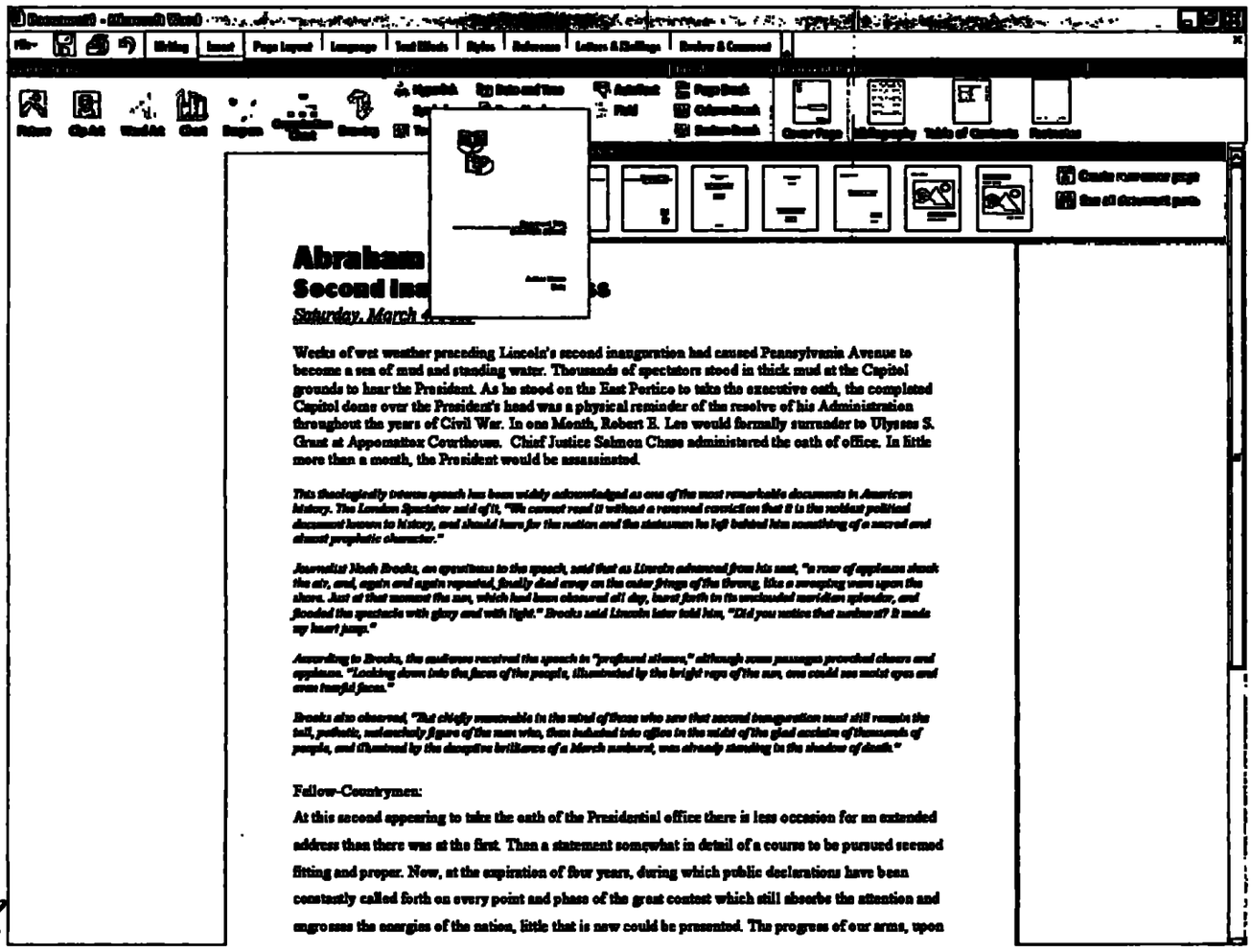
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



Abraham
Second Ina[illegible]s

Saturday, March 4 [illegible]

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

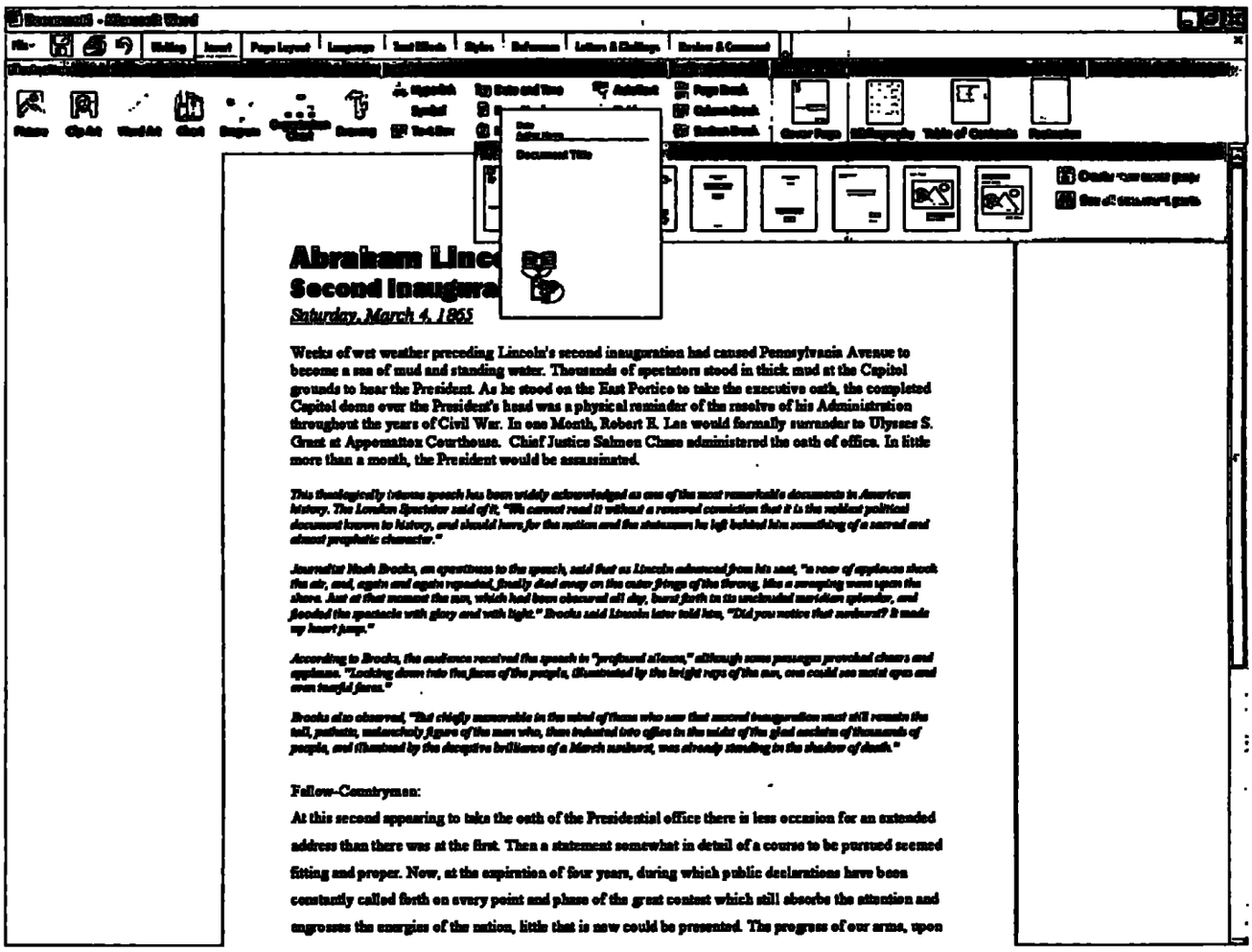
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illumined by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



Abraham Linc
Second Inaugura

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Addr

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reasoned conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

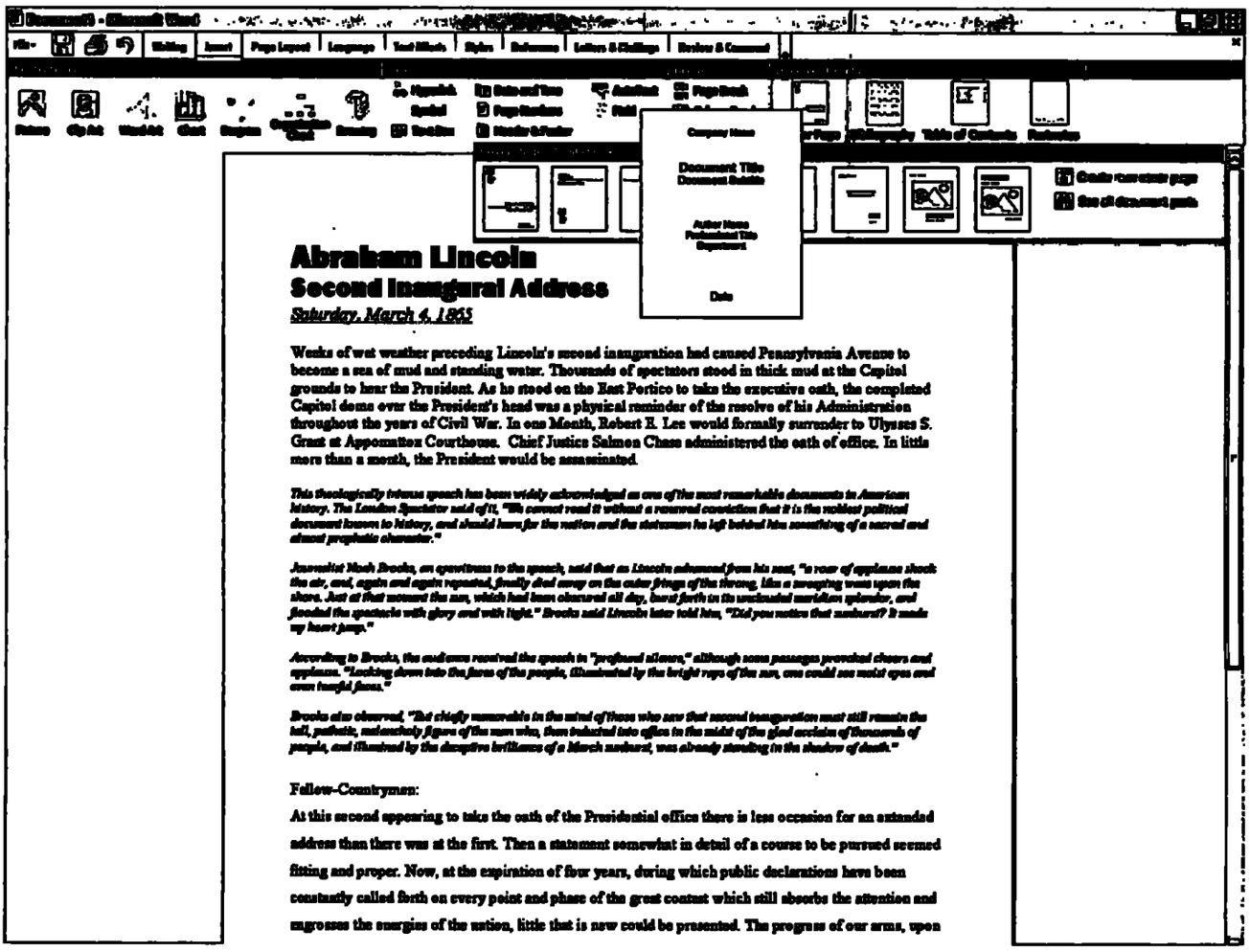
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tinctured speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverend conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

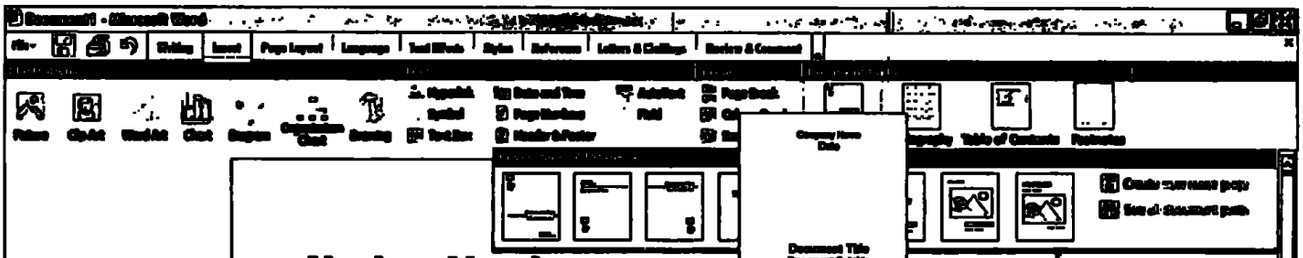
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

FH
E318



Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

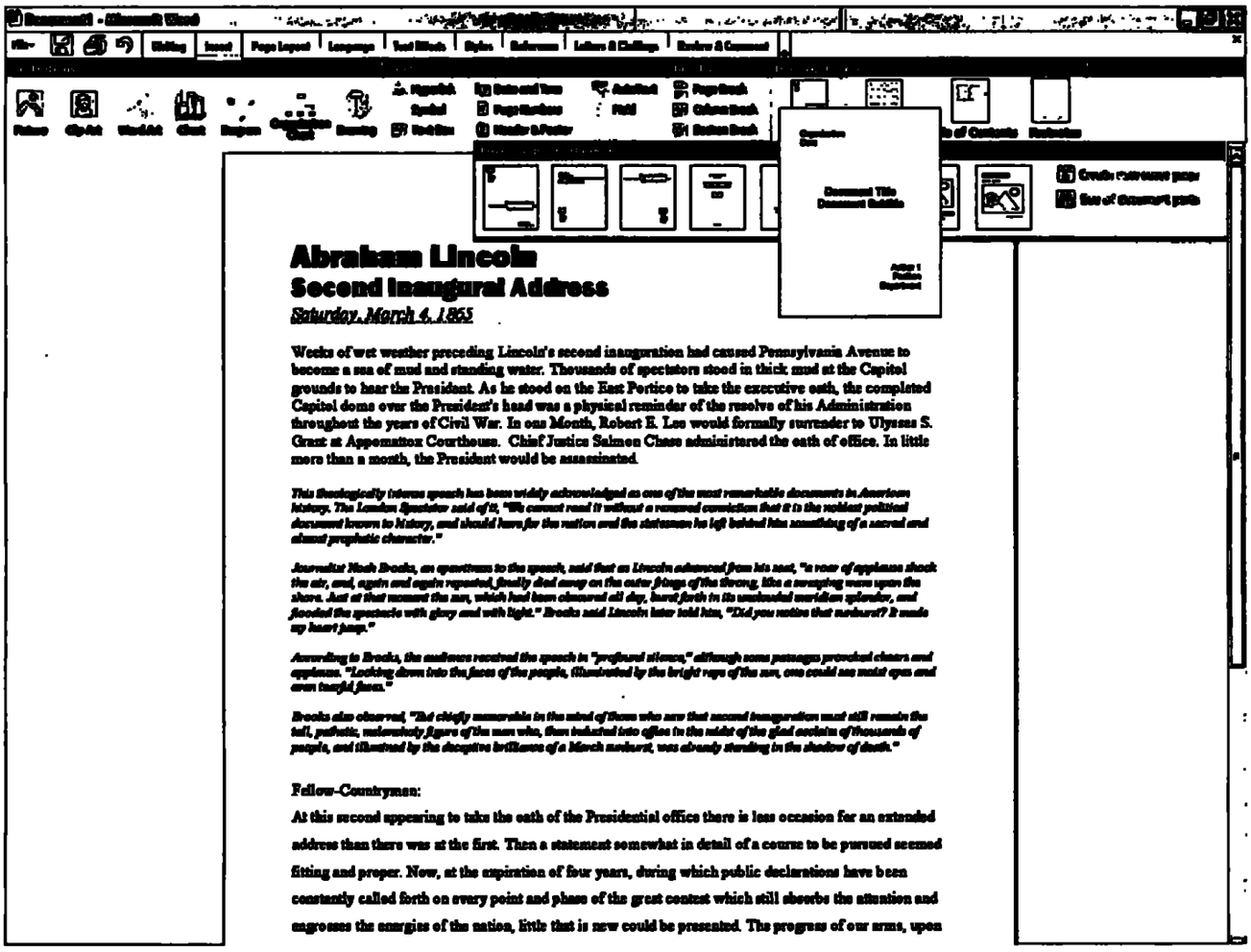
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illumined by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

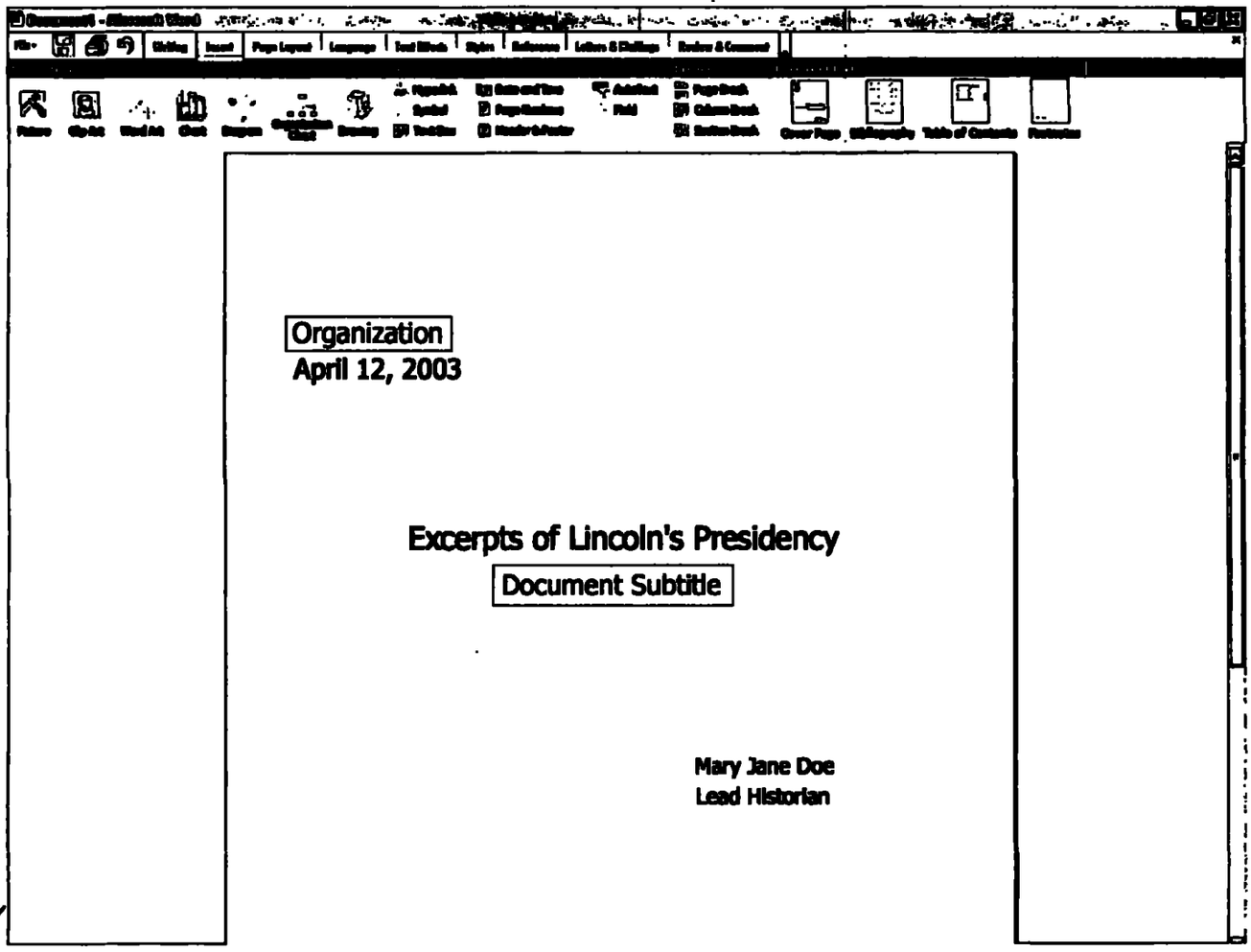
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unbounded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unforgettably figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

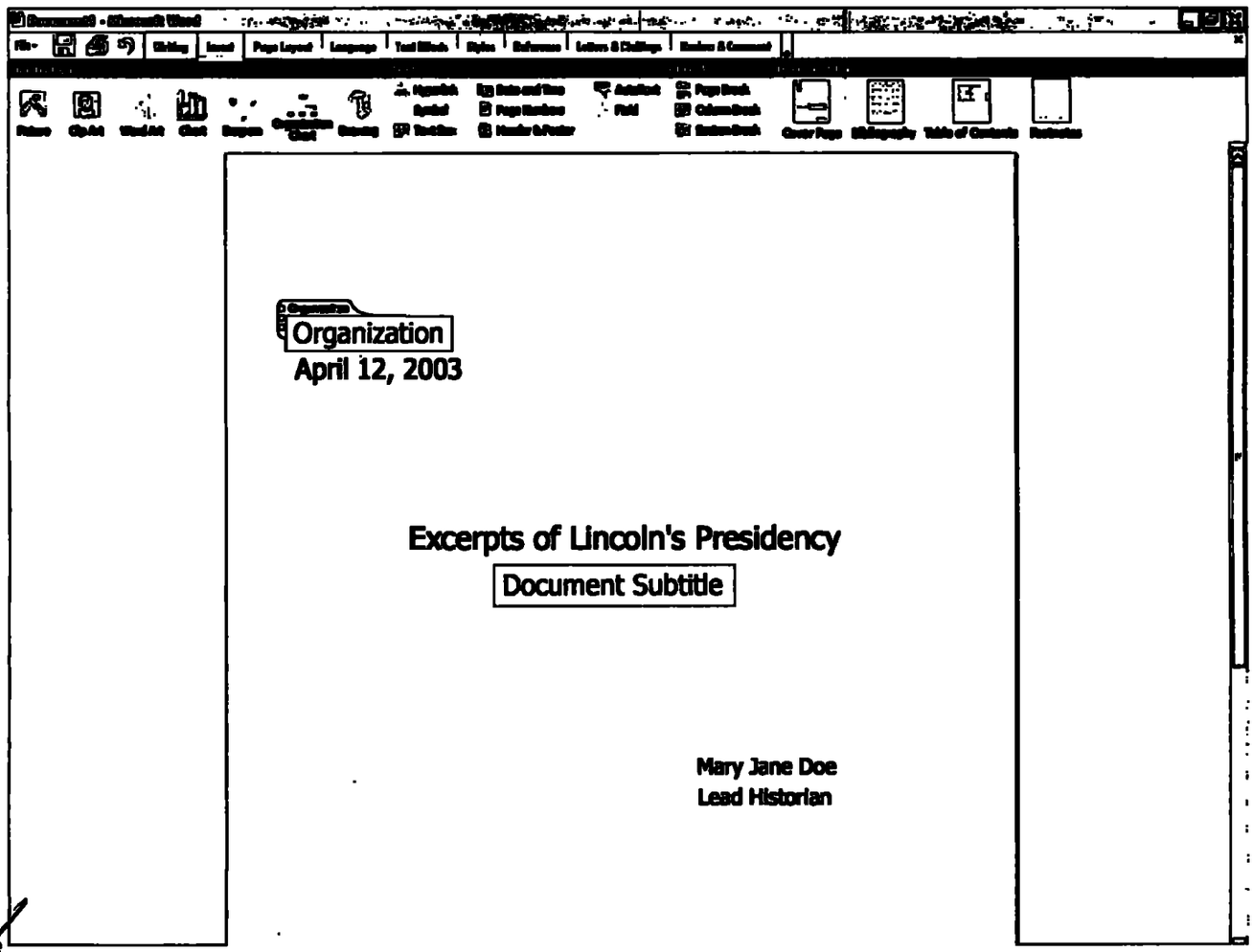


Organization
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

Document Subtitle

Mary Jane Doe
Lead Historian

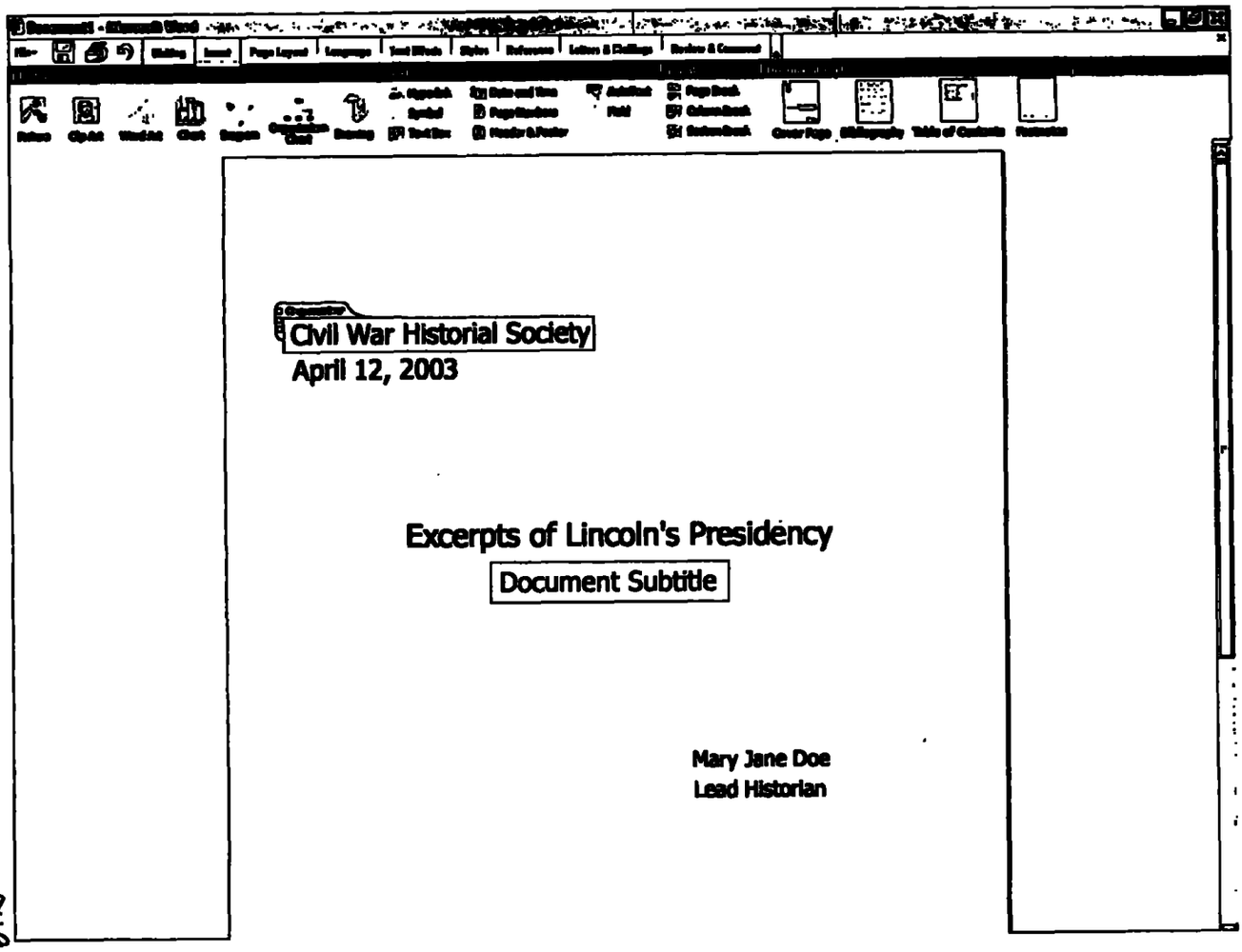


Organization
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

Document Subtitle

Mary Jane Doe
Lead Historian

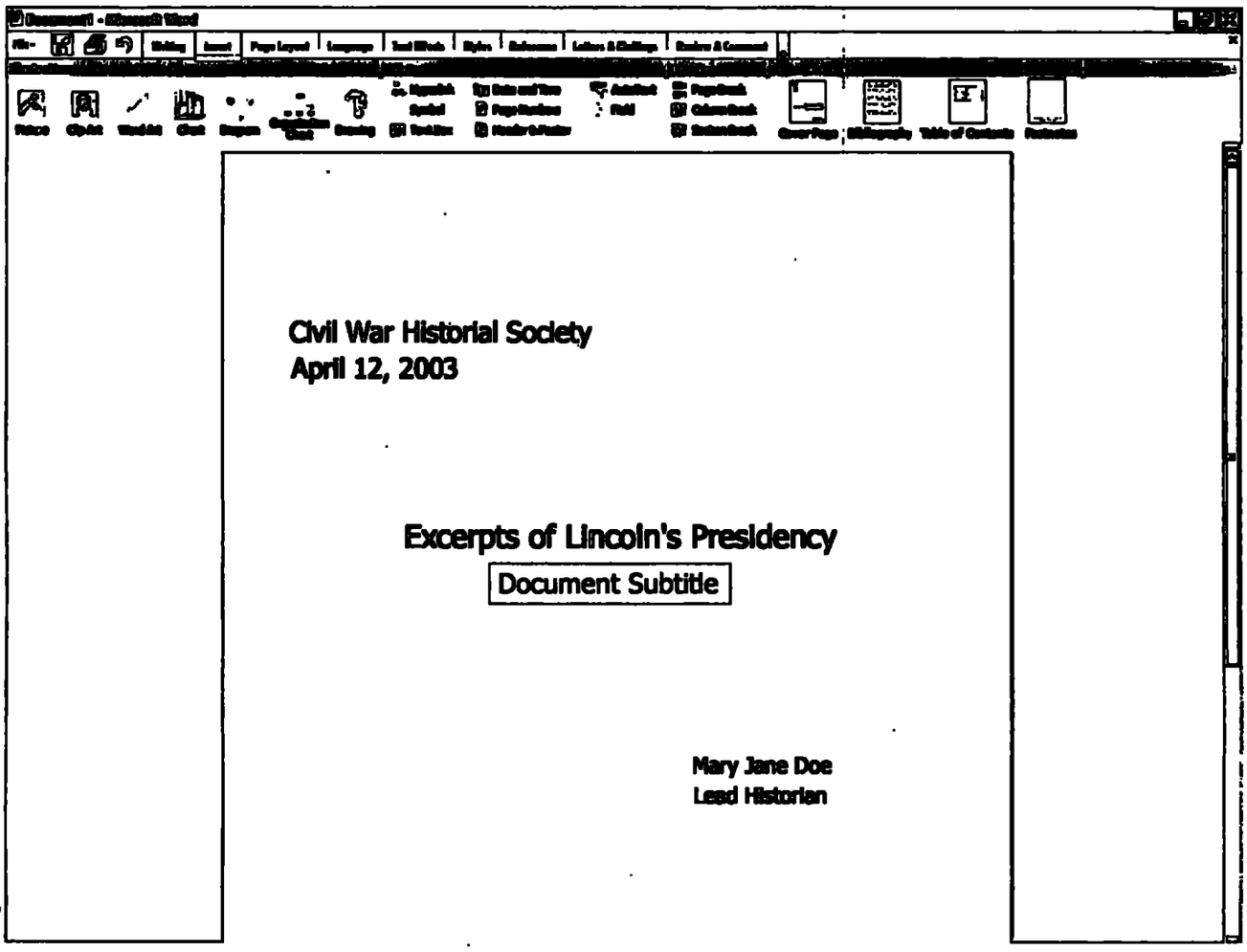


Civil War Historial Society
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

Document Subtitle

Mary Jane Doe
Lead Historian

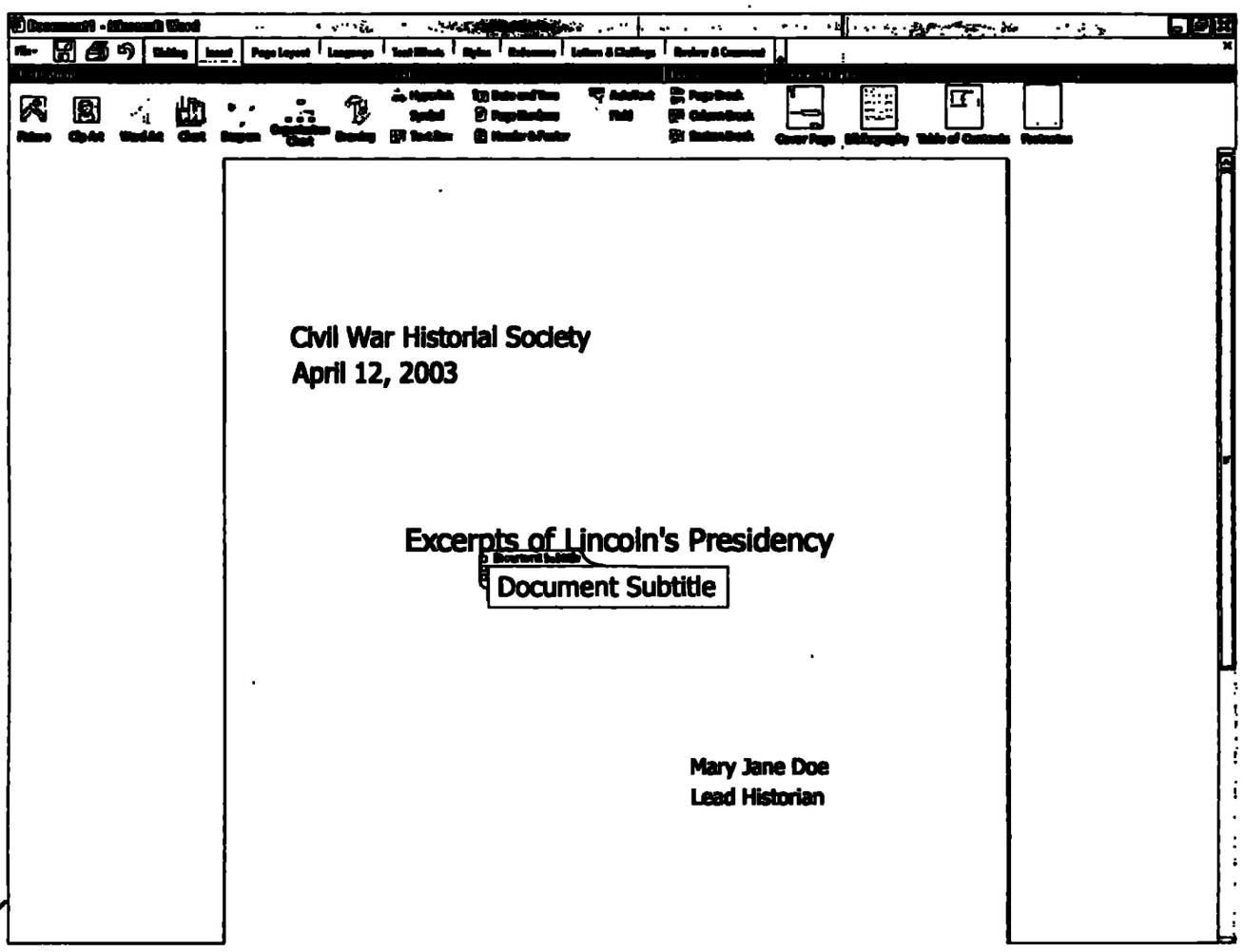


Civil War Historial Society
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

Document Subtitle

Mary Jane Doe
Lead Historian

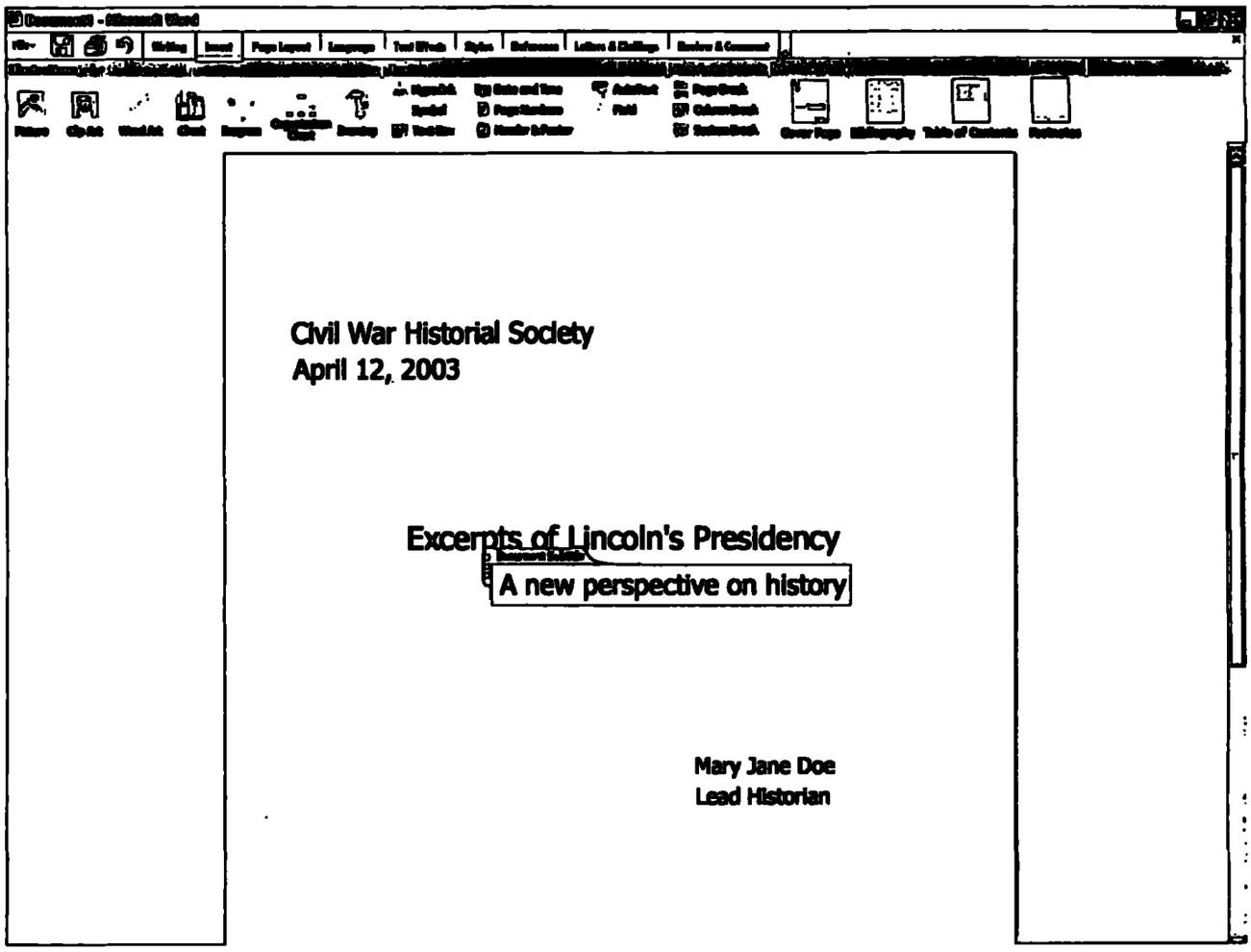


Civil War Historial Society
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

Document Subtitle

Mary Jane Doe
Lead Historian

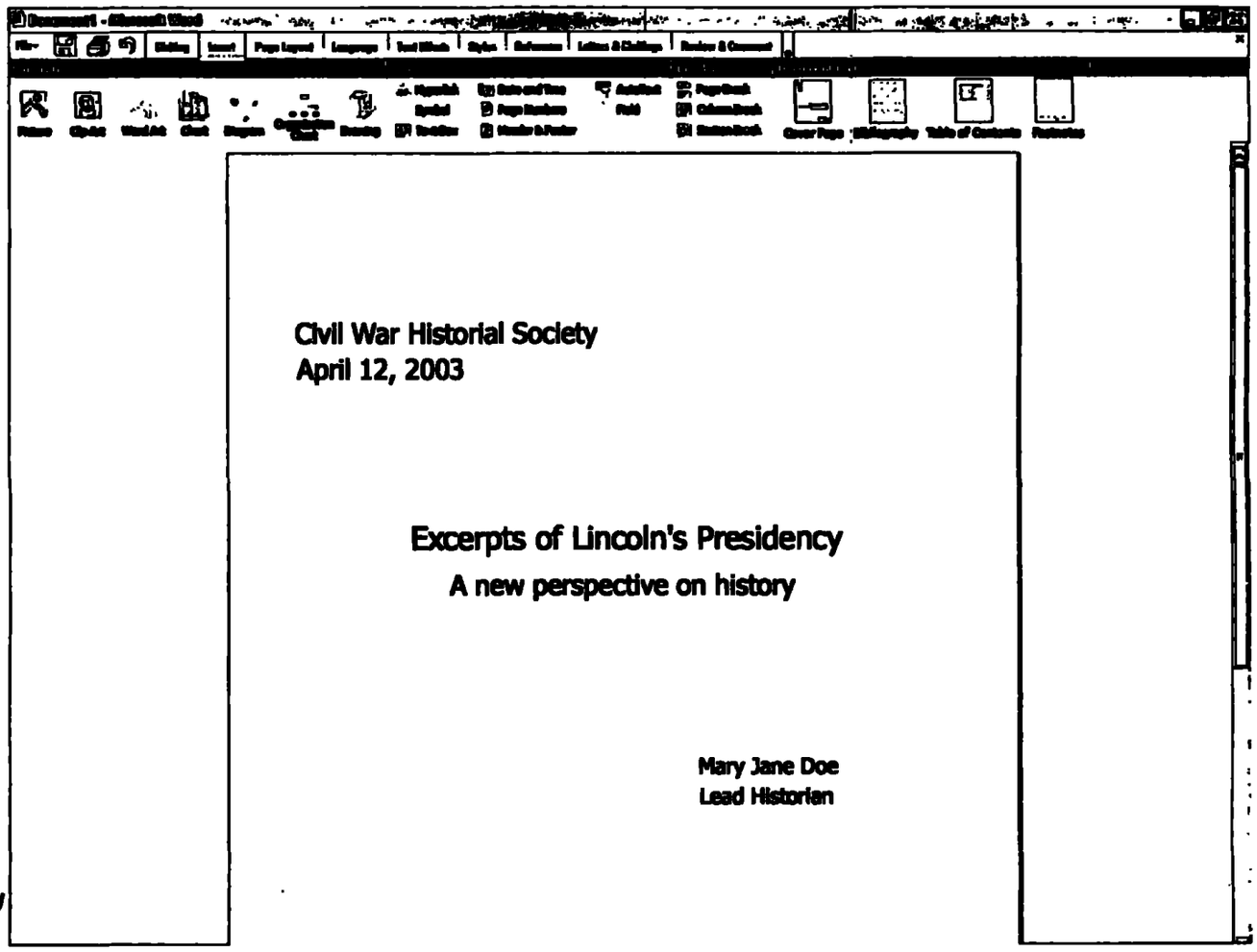


Civil War Historial Society
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

A new perspective on history

Mary Jane Doe
Lead Historian



Civil War Historial Society
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

A new perspective on history

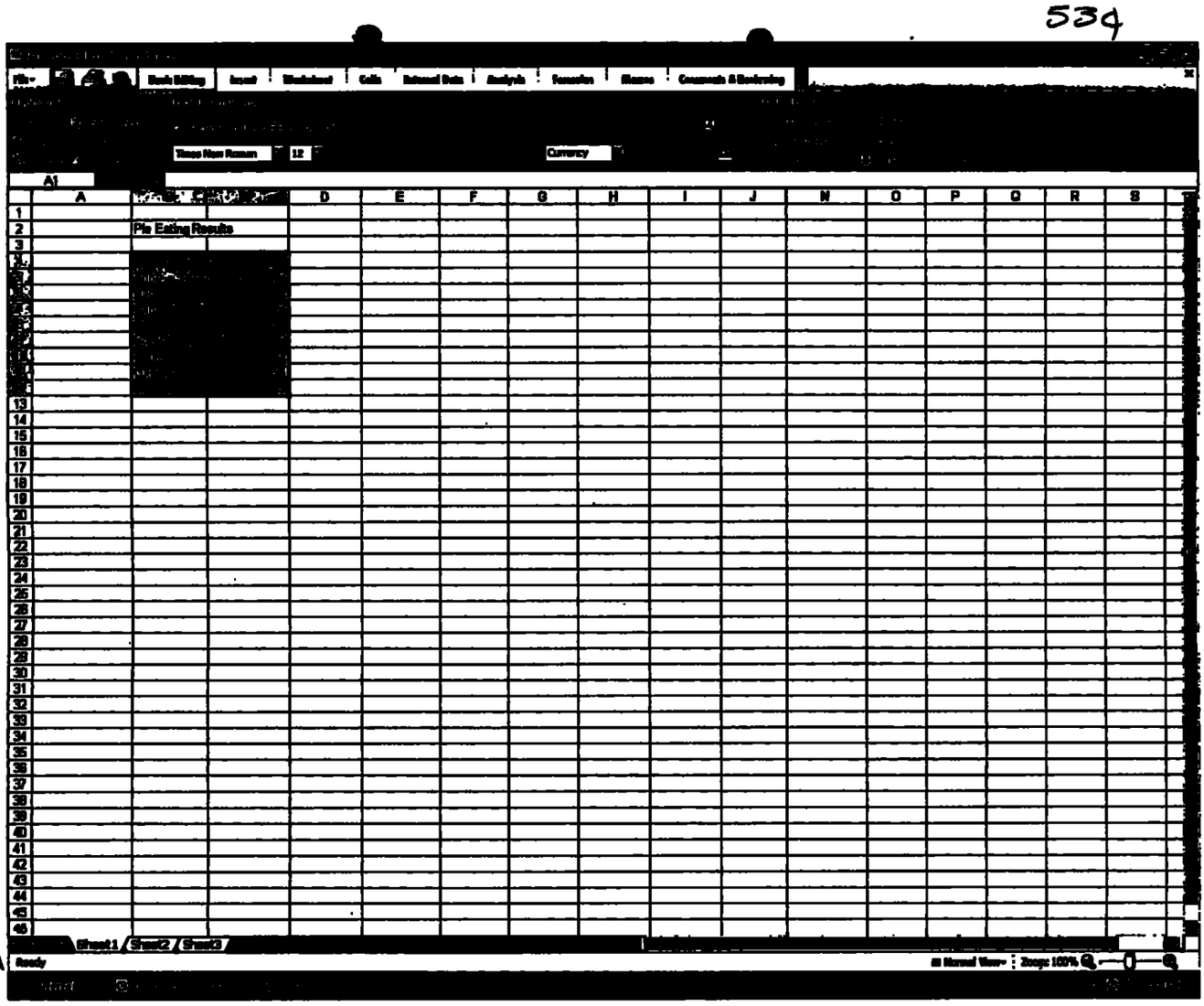
Mary Jane Doe
Lead Historian

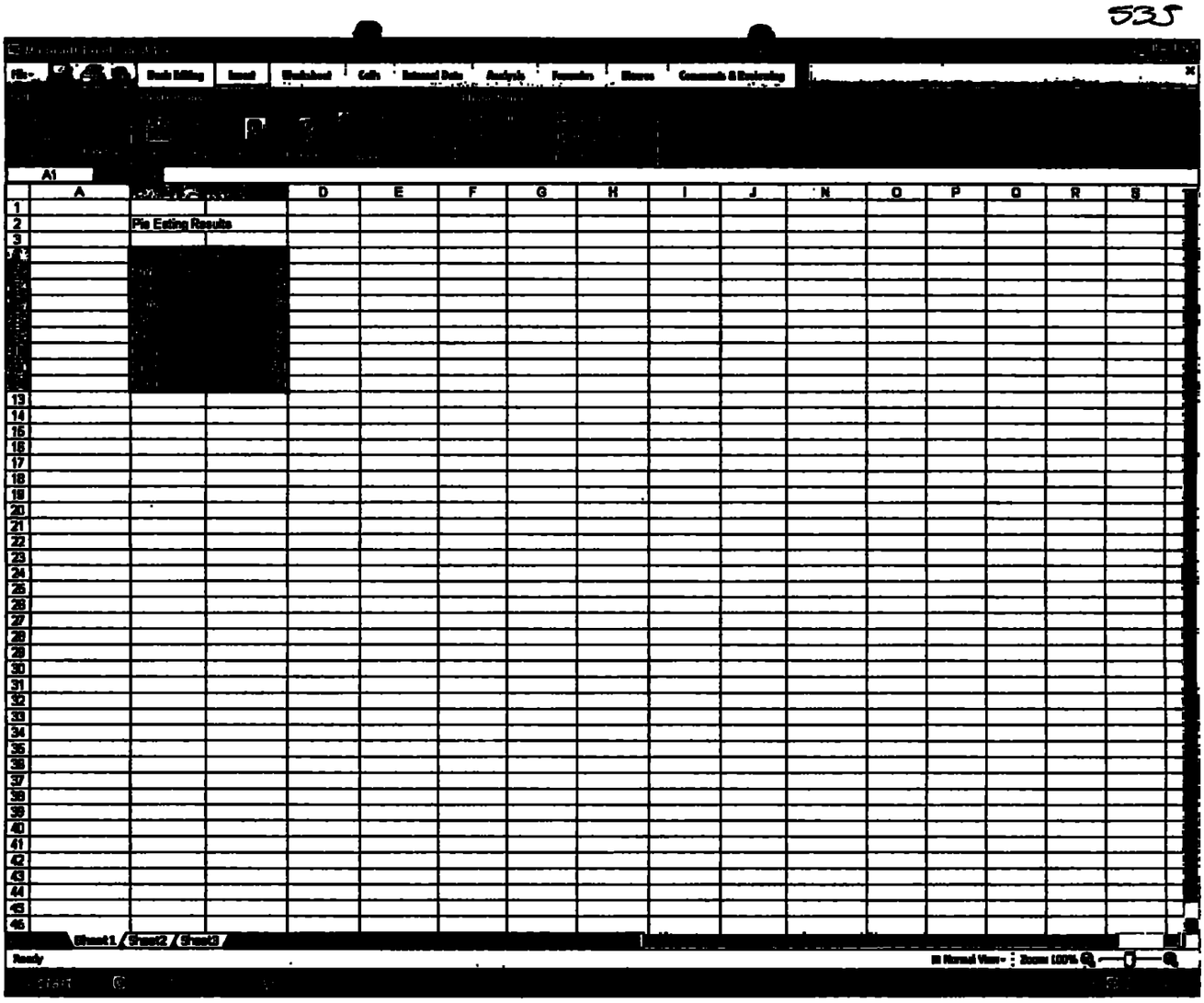
533

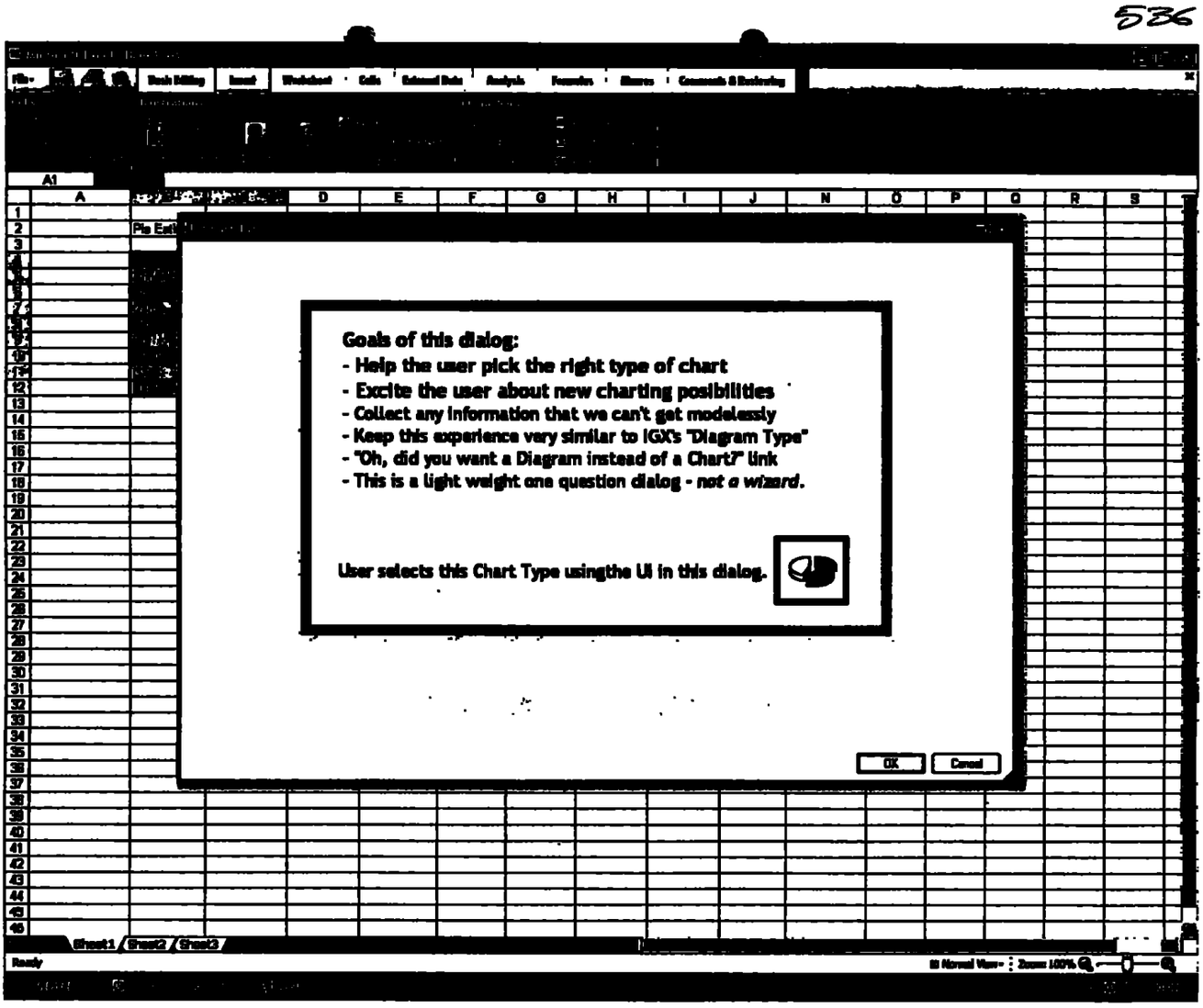
EXPERIENCIAS DE INMERSIÓN

VERSIÓN DE INMERSIÓN A (DIAGRAMA)

308

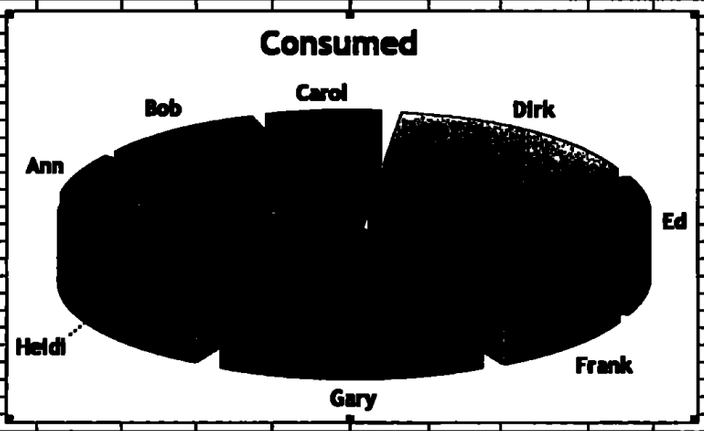

Pie Eating Results
Sheet1
Sheet2
Sheet3
Ready


Pie Eating Results
Sheet1
Sheet2
Sheet3
Ready


Goals of this dialog:
- Help the user pick the right type of chart
- Excite the user about new charting posibilities
- Collect any information that we can't get modelessly
- Keep this experience very similar to IGX's "Diagram Type"
- "Oh, did you want a Diagram instead of a Chart?" link
- This is a light weight one question dialog - *not a wizard*.
User selects this Chart Type usingthe UI in this dialog.
OK
Cancel
Sheet1
Sheet2
Sheet3
Ready

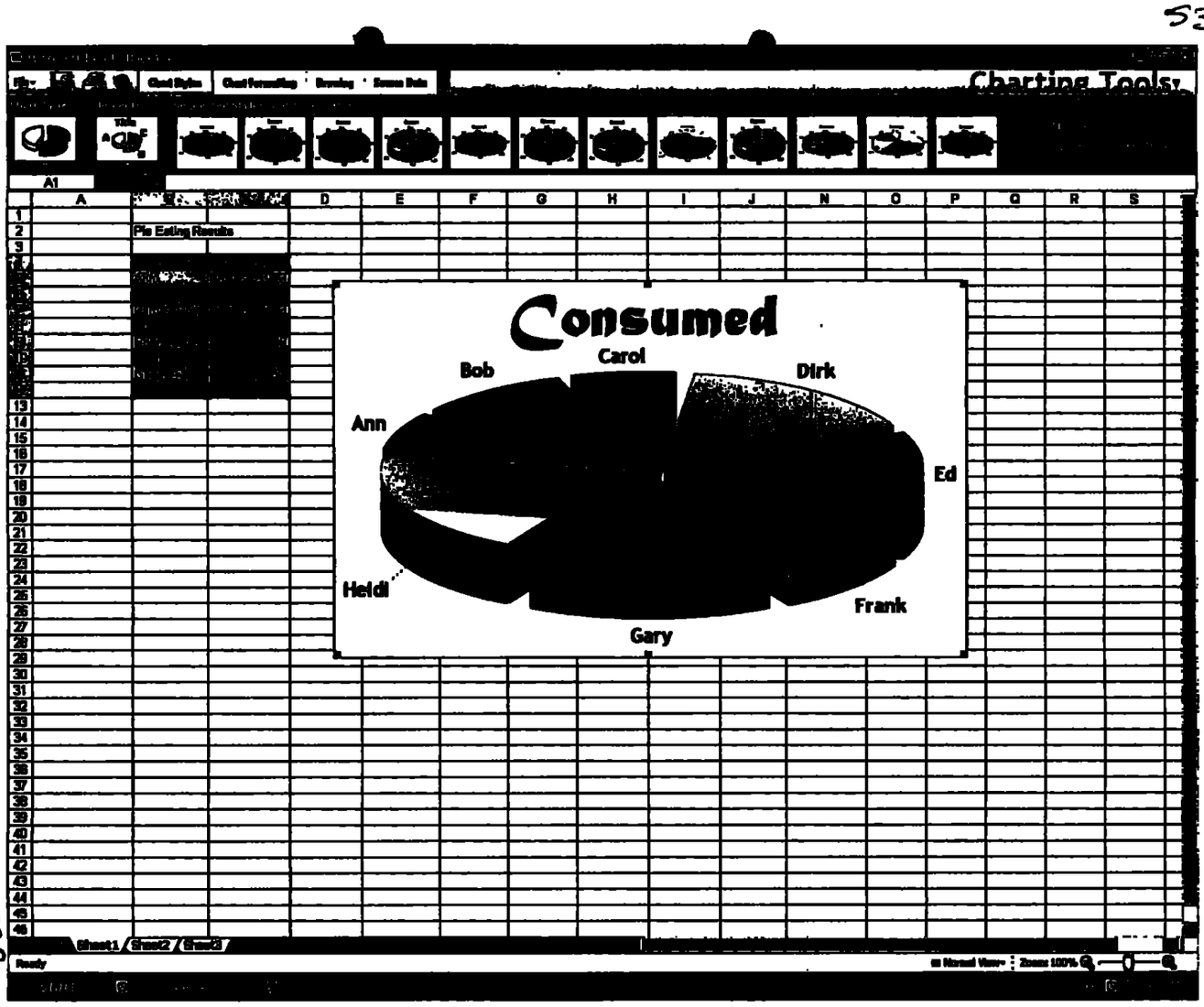
Charting Tools

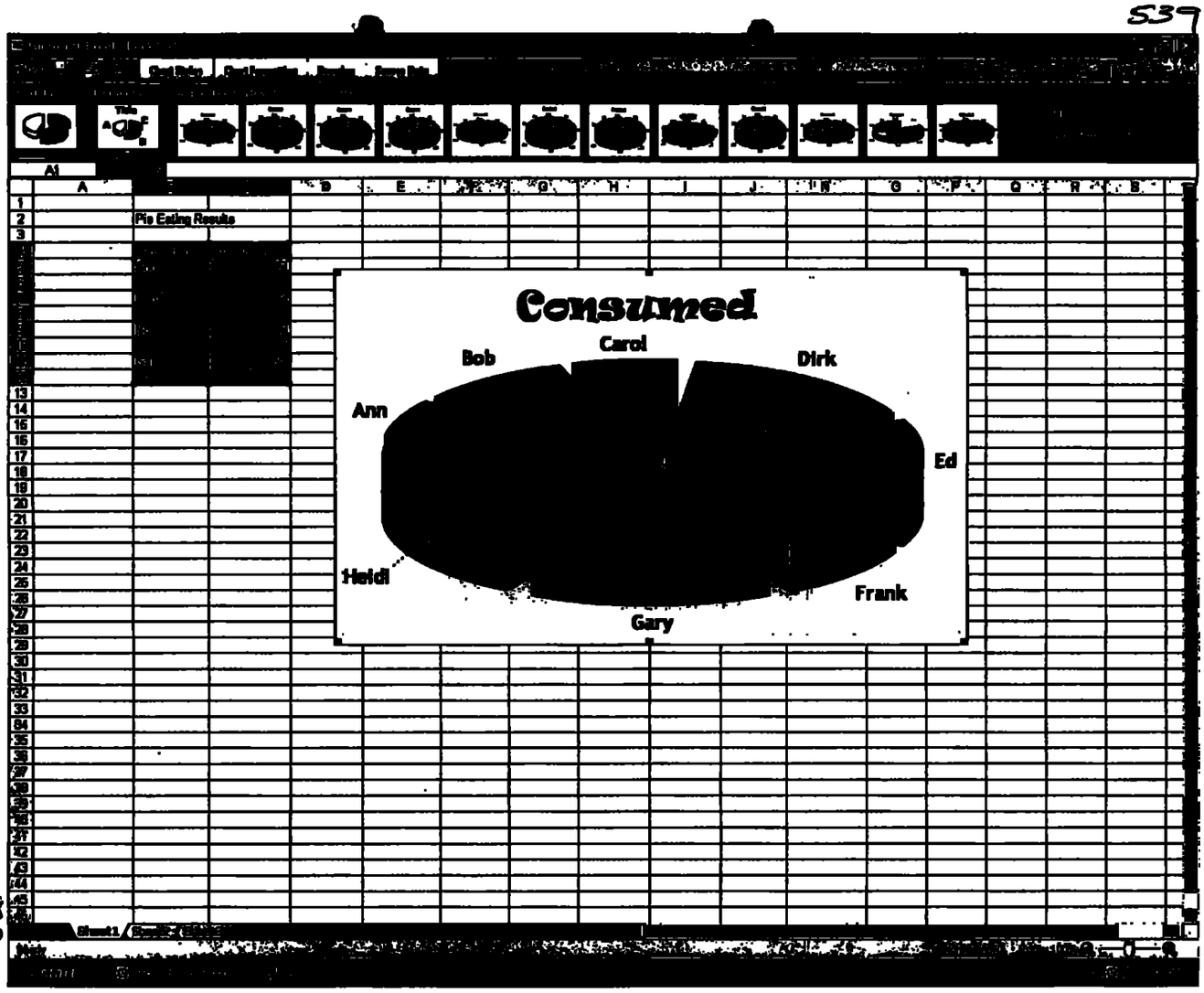
Pie Eating Results



Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3

Ready


Charting Tools
Pie Eating Results
Consumed
Carol
Bob
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary
Sheet1
Sheet2
Sheet3
Ready


Pie Eating Results
Consumed
Carol
Bob
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary

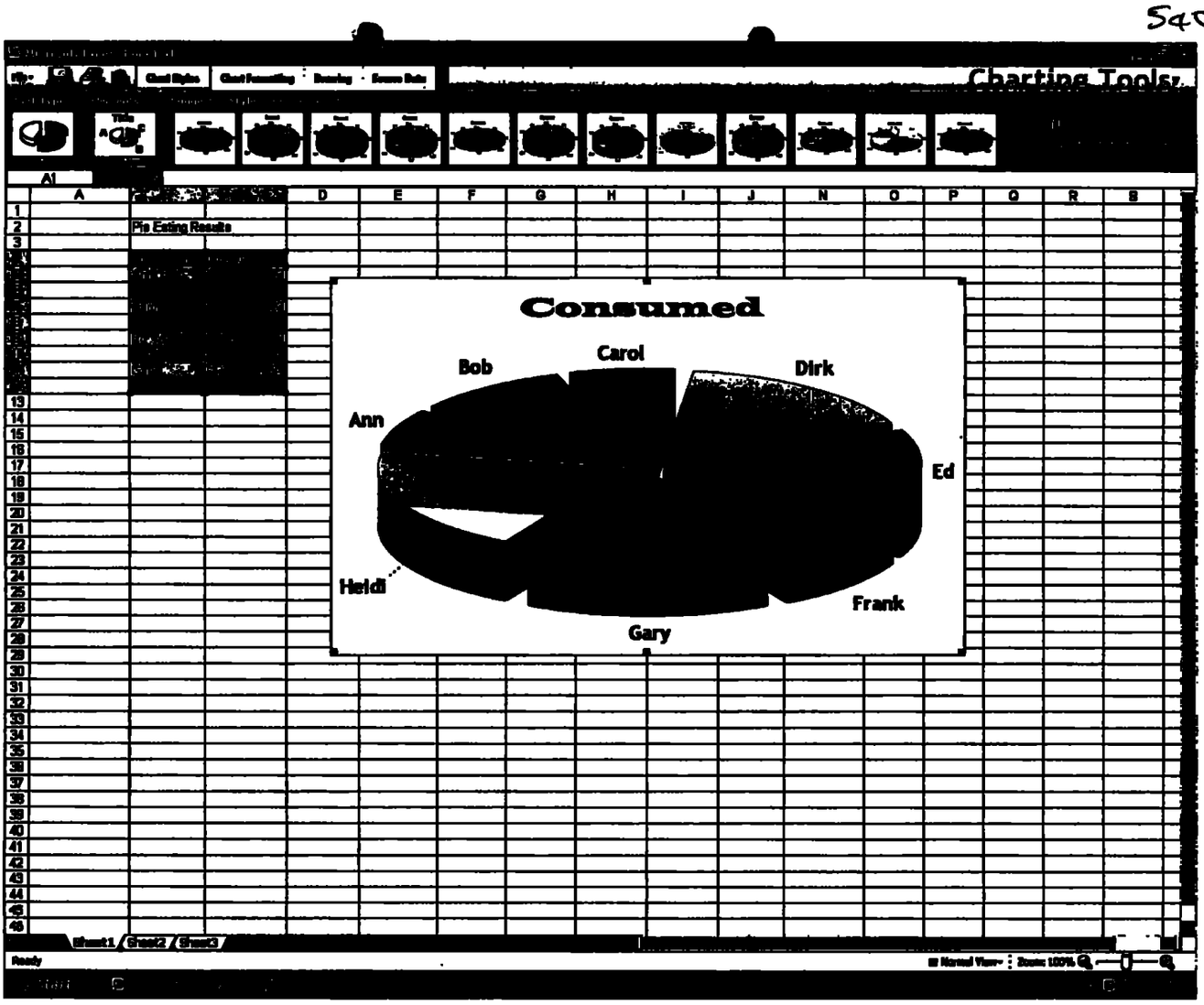

Charting Tools
Pie Eating Results
Consumed
Carol
Bob
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary
Sheet1
Sheet2
Sheet3
Ready

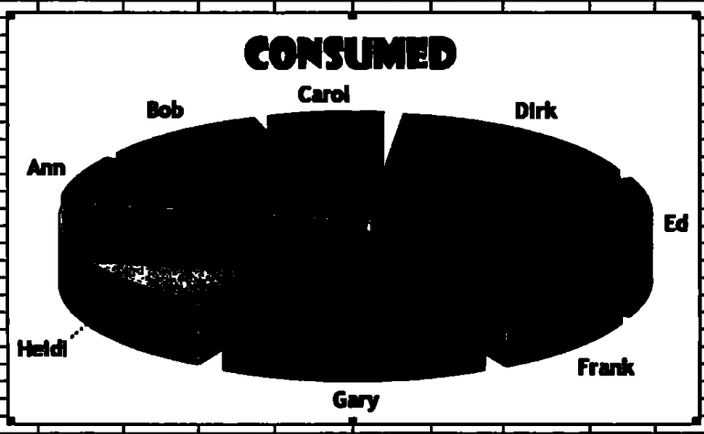
Chart Styles | Chart Formatting | Drawing | Source Data

Charting Tools

Title

A1

Pie Eating Results

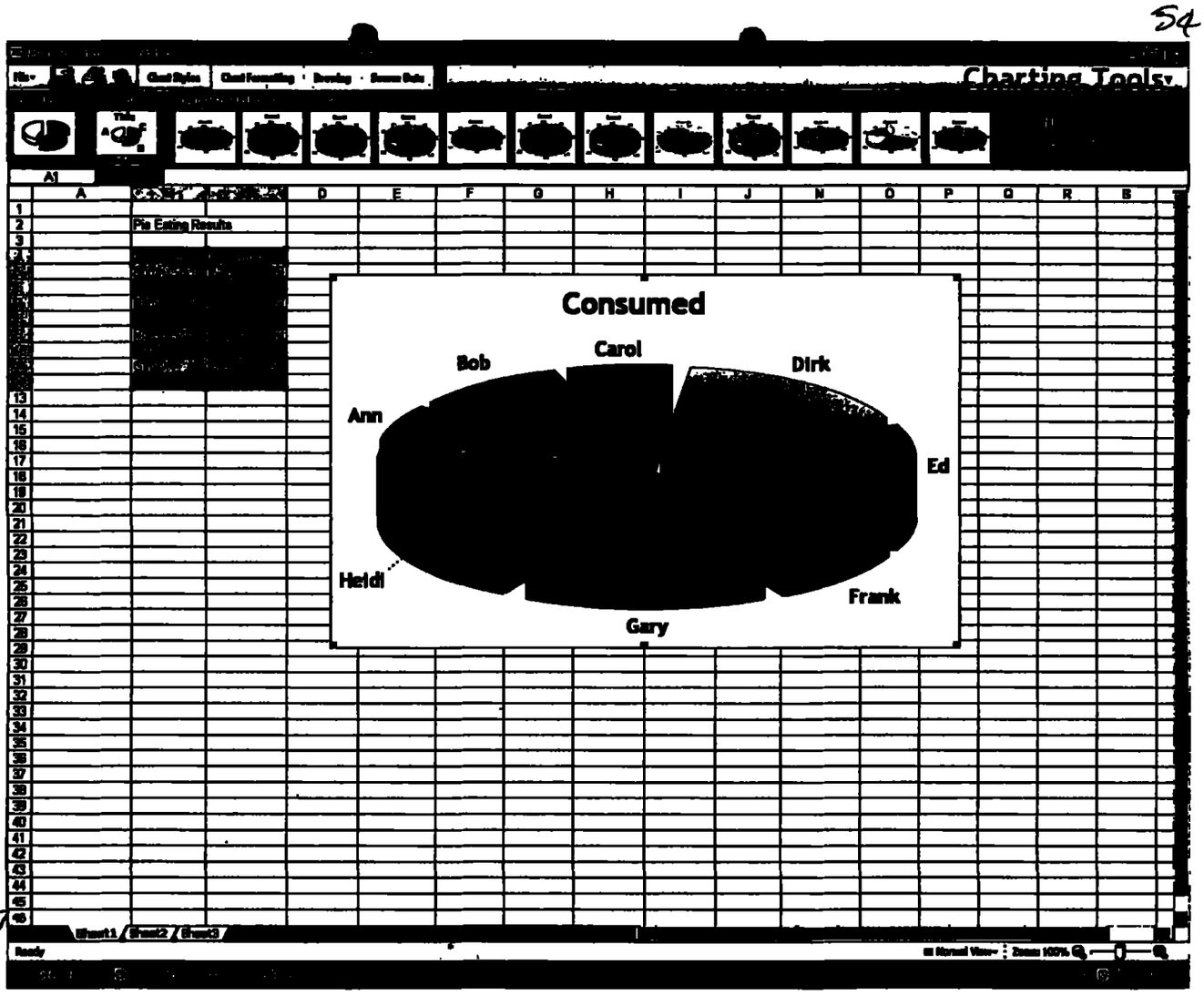


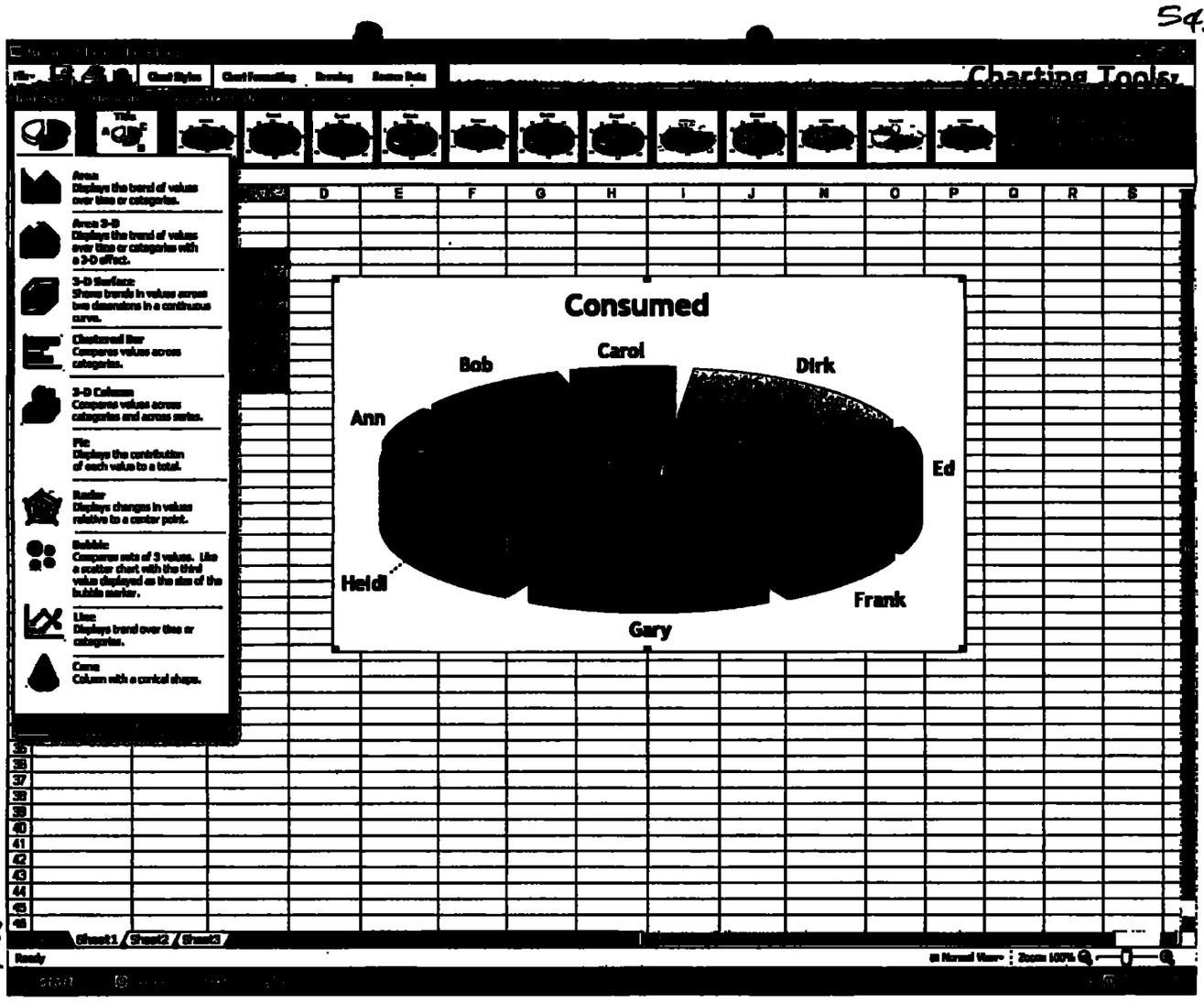
Sheet1 / Sheet2 / Sheet3

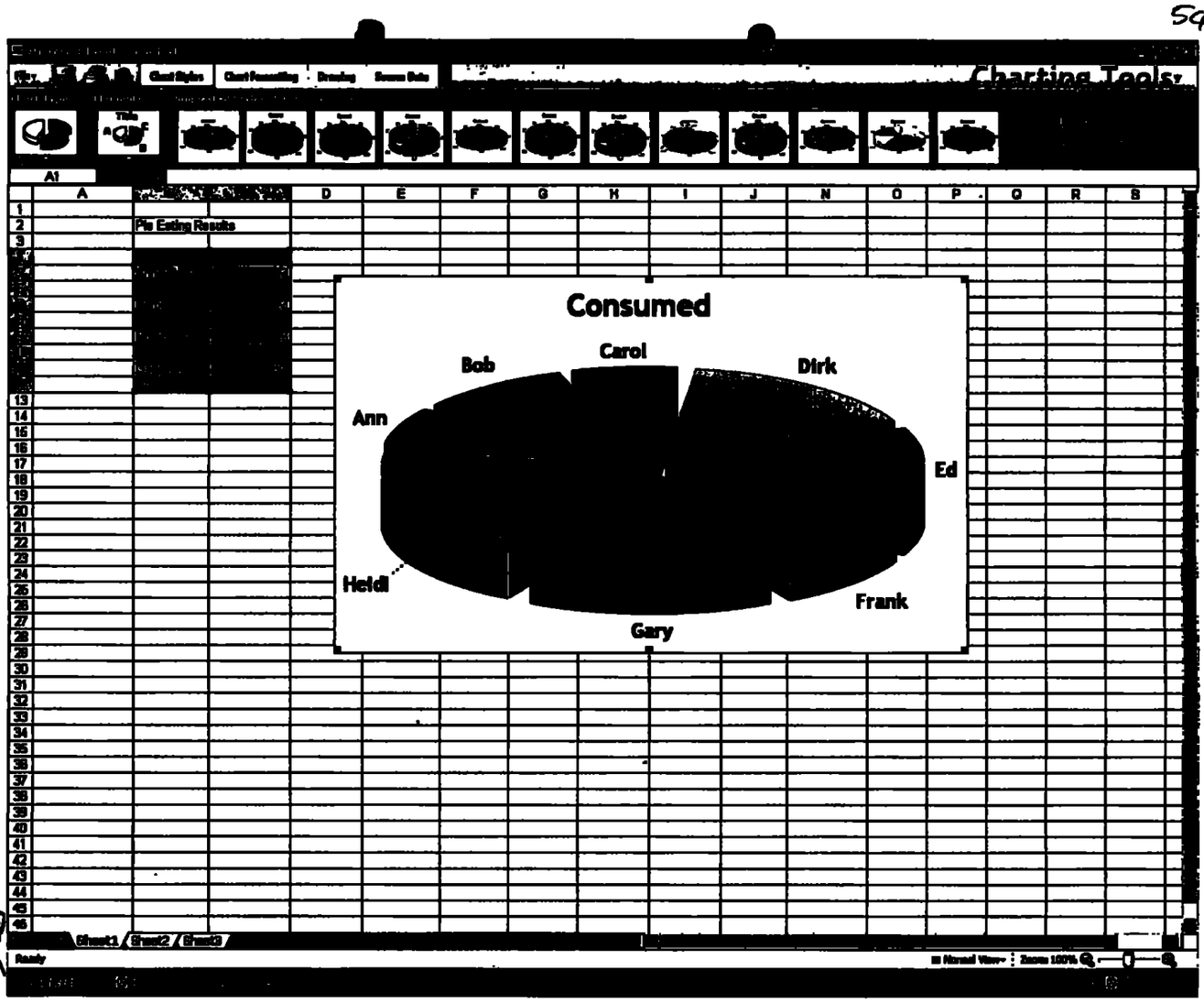
Ready

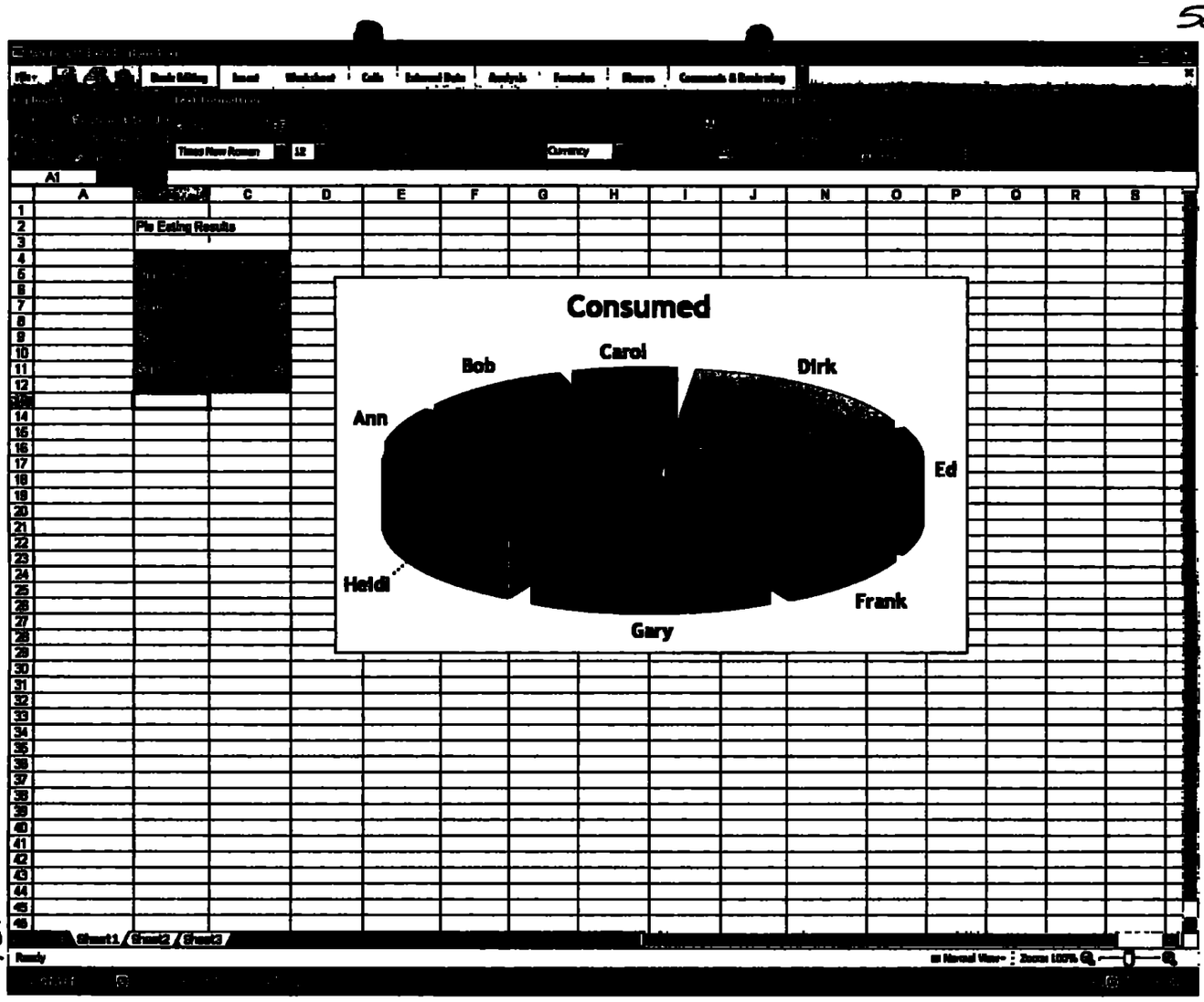
Normal View | Zoom 100%

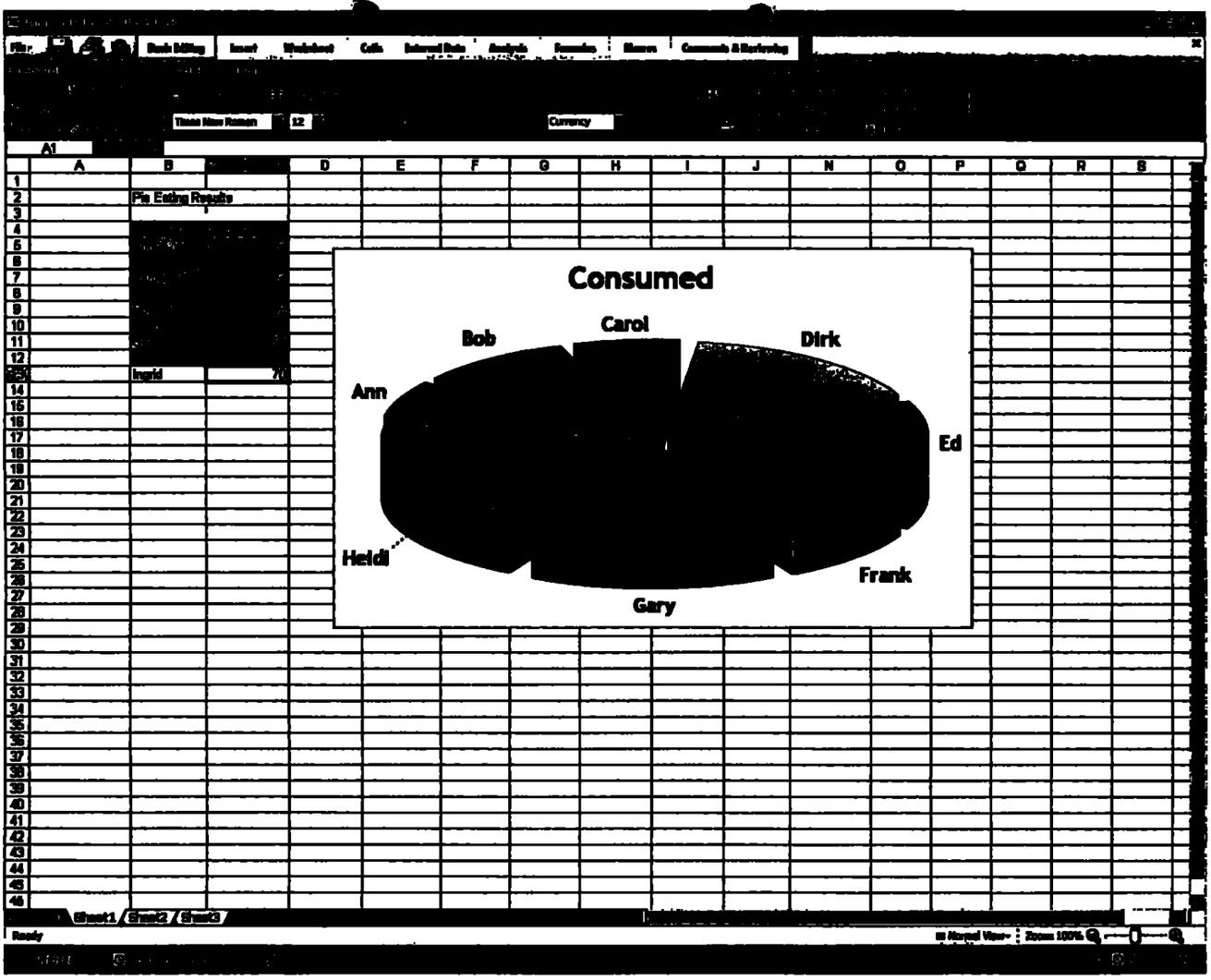
532
S. 36


Charting Tools
Pie Eating Results
Consumed
Carol
Bob
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary
Sheet1
Sheet2
Sheet3
Ready


Charting Tools
Area
Displays the trend of values over time or categories.
Area 3-D
Displays the trend of values over time or categories with a 3-D effect.
3-D Surface
Shows trends in values across two dimensions in a continuous curve.
Cluster
Compares values across categories.
3-D Column
Compares values across categories and across series.
Pie
Displays the contribution of each value to a total.
Radar
Displays changes in values relative to a center point.
Bubble
Compares sets of 3 values. Like a scatter chart with the third value displayed as the size of the bubble marker.
Line
Displays trend over time or categories.
Cone
Column with a conical shape.
Consumed
Carol
Bob
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary
Sheet1
Sheet2
Sheet3
Ready
Zoom 100%


Charting Tools
A1
Pie Eating Results
Consumed
Carol
Bob
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary
Sheet1
Sheet2
Sheet3
Ready

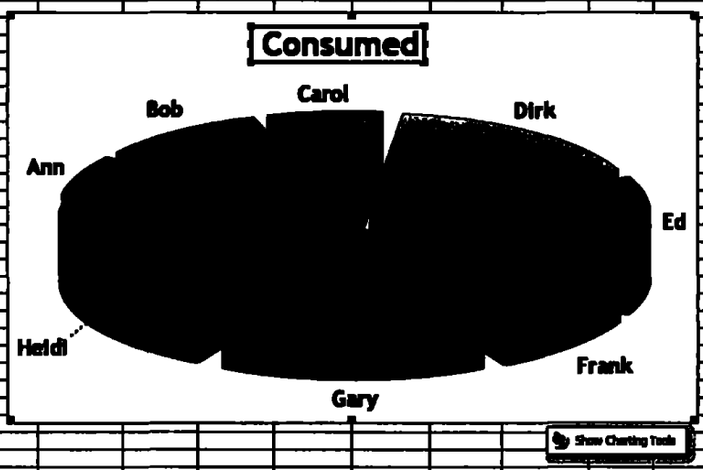

Pie Eating Results
Consumed
Carol
Bob
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary



137

Pie Eating Results

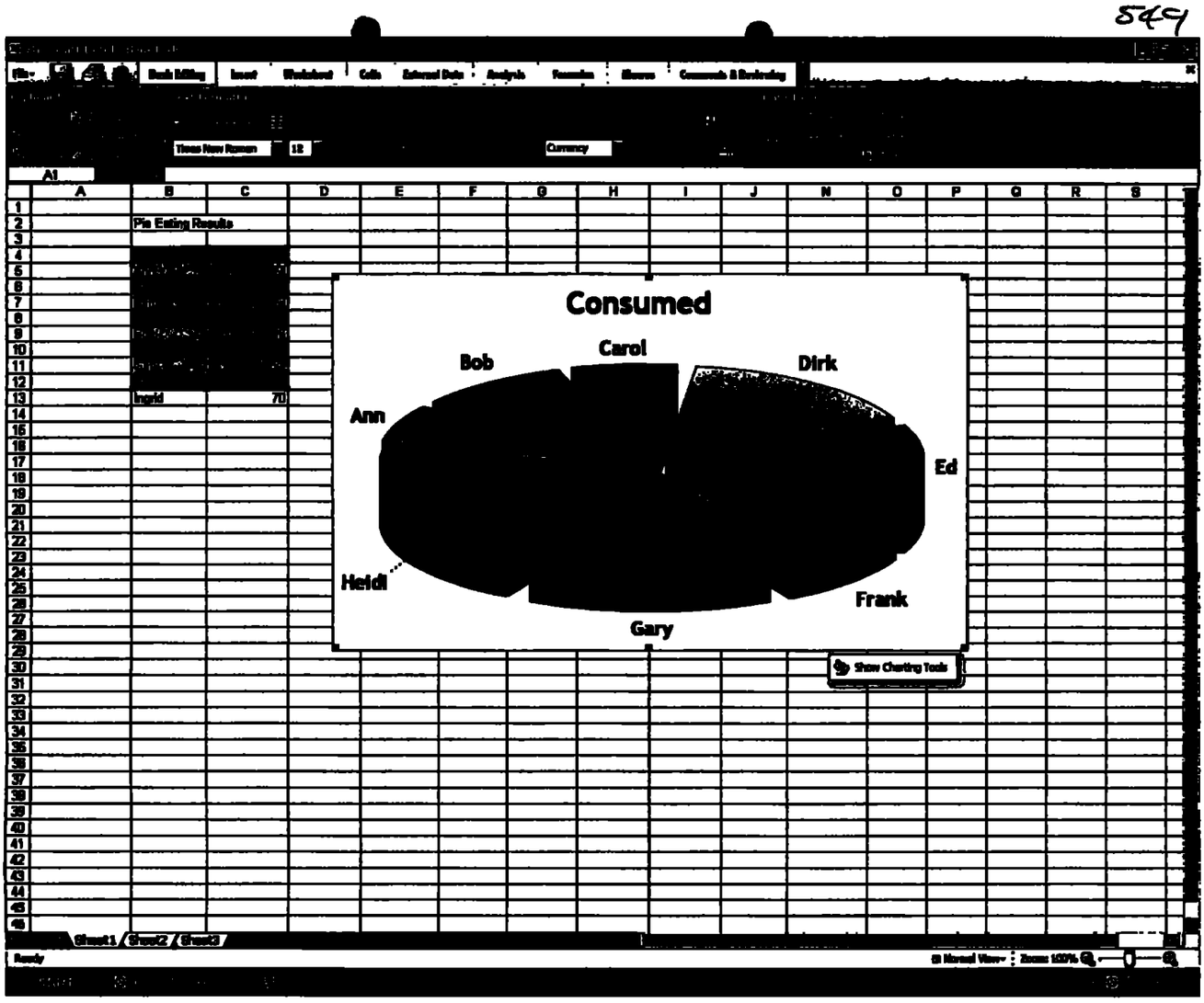
Ingrid	70

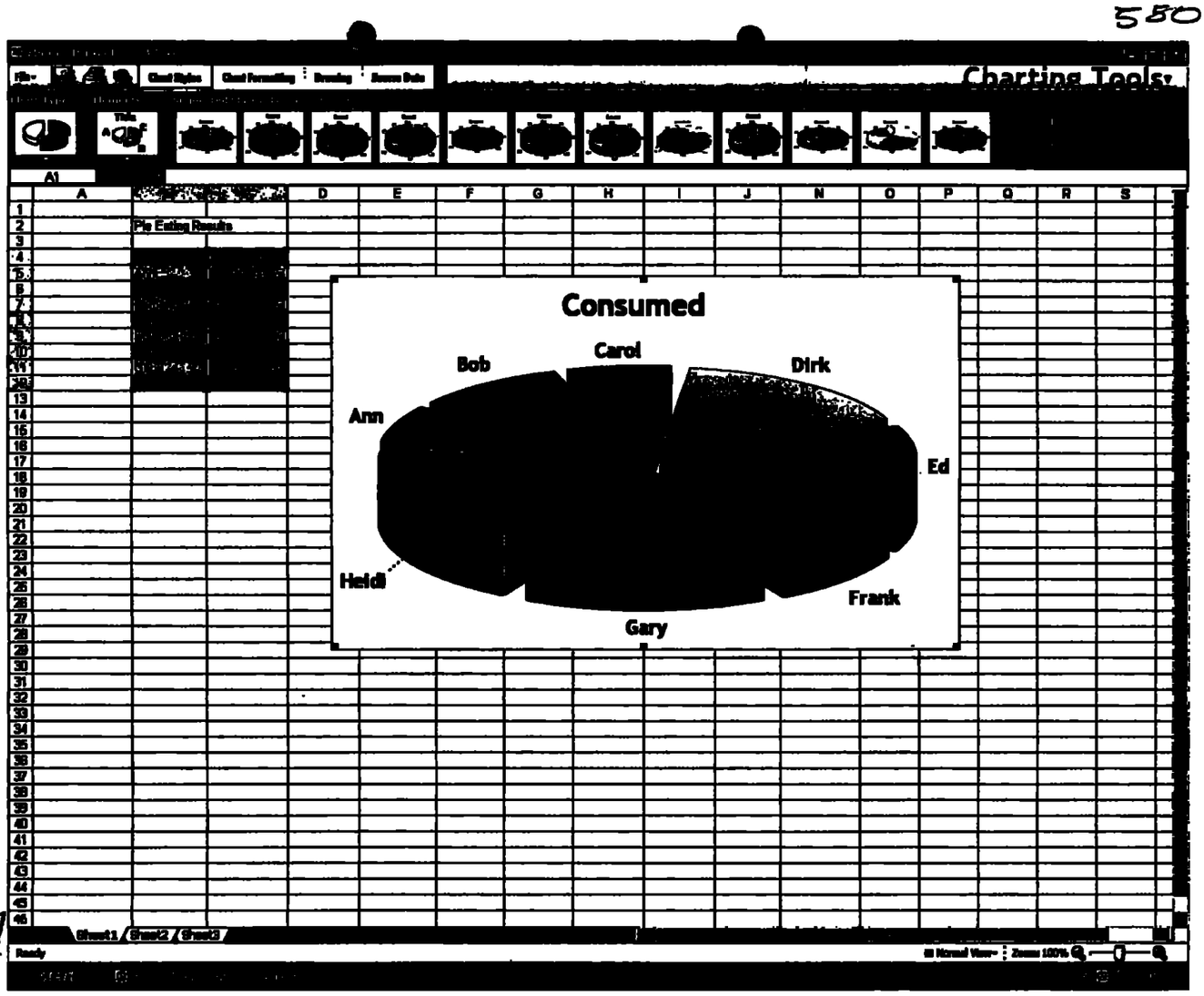


Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3

Ready

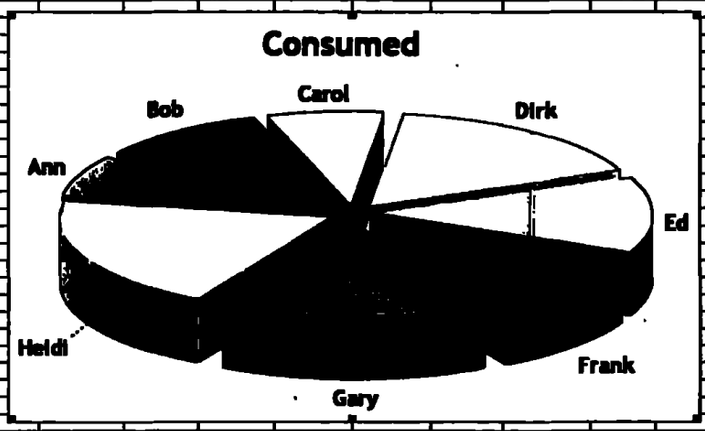
Normal View Zoom: 100%


Pie Eating Results
Consumed
Carol
Bob
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary
Show Charting Tools


Chart Styles
Chart Formatting
Resize Data
Charting Tools
Pie Eating Results
Consumed
Bob
Carol
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary
Sheet1
Sheet2
Sheet3
Ready
Normal View
Zoom 100%

Charting To ls

	B	C
2	Pie Eating Results	
4		
5	Ann	23
6	Bob	34
7	Carol	23
8	Dirk	55
9	Ed	43
10	Frank	34
11	Gary	54
12	Heidi	65



Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3

Ready

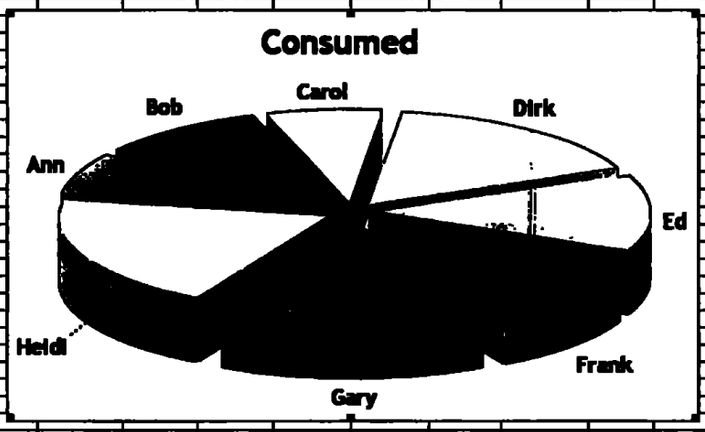
Normal View Zoom 100%

1/42

Charting To ls

Pie Eating Results

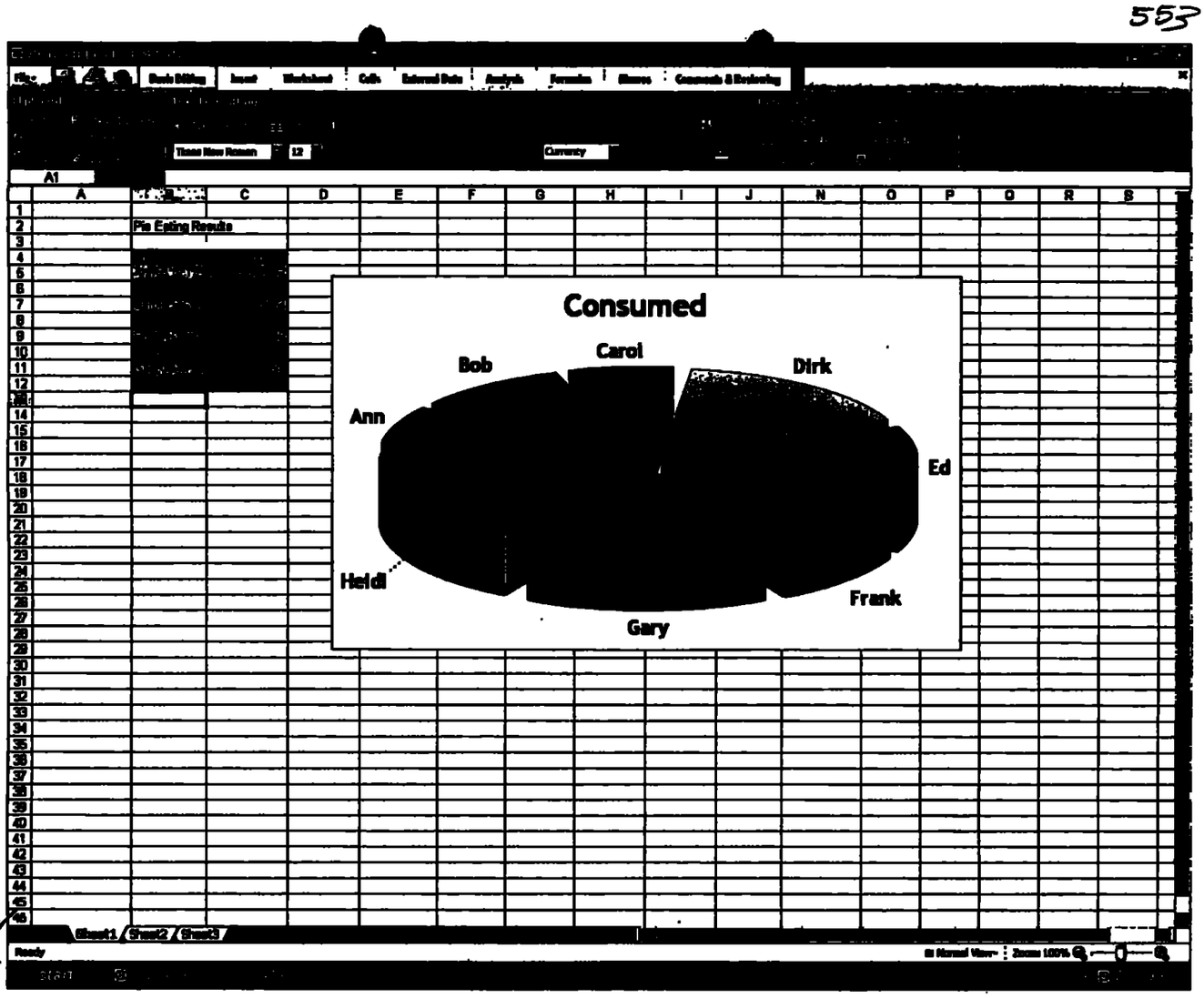
Ann	23
Bob	34
Carol	23
Dirk	56
Ed	49
Frank	34
Gary	54
Heidi	65



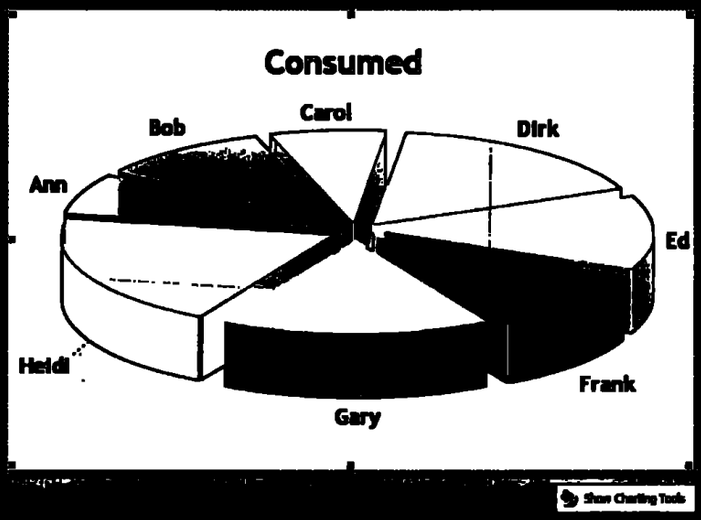
Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3

Ready

43

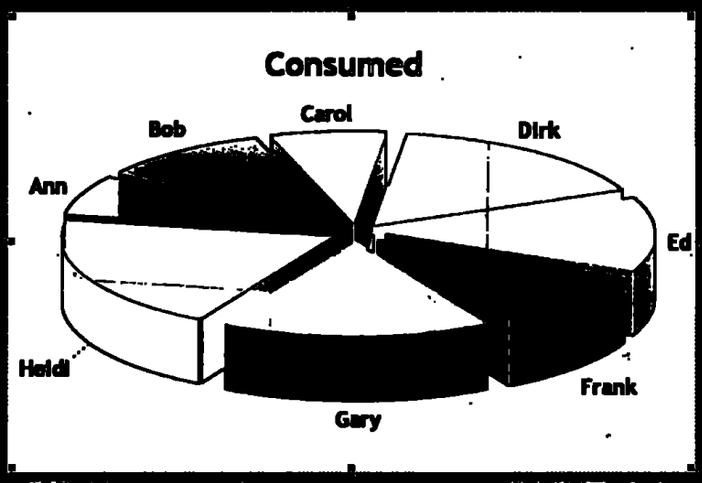

Pie Eating Results
Consumed
Carol
Bob
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary

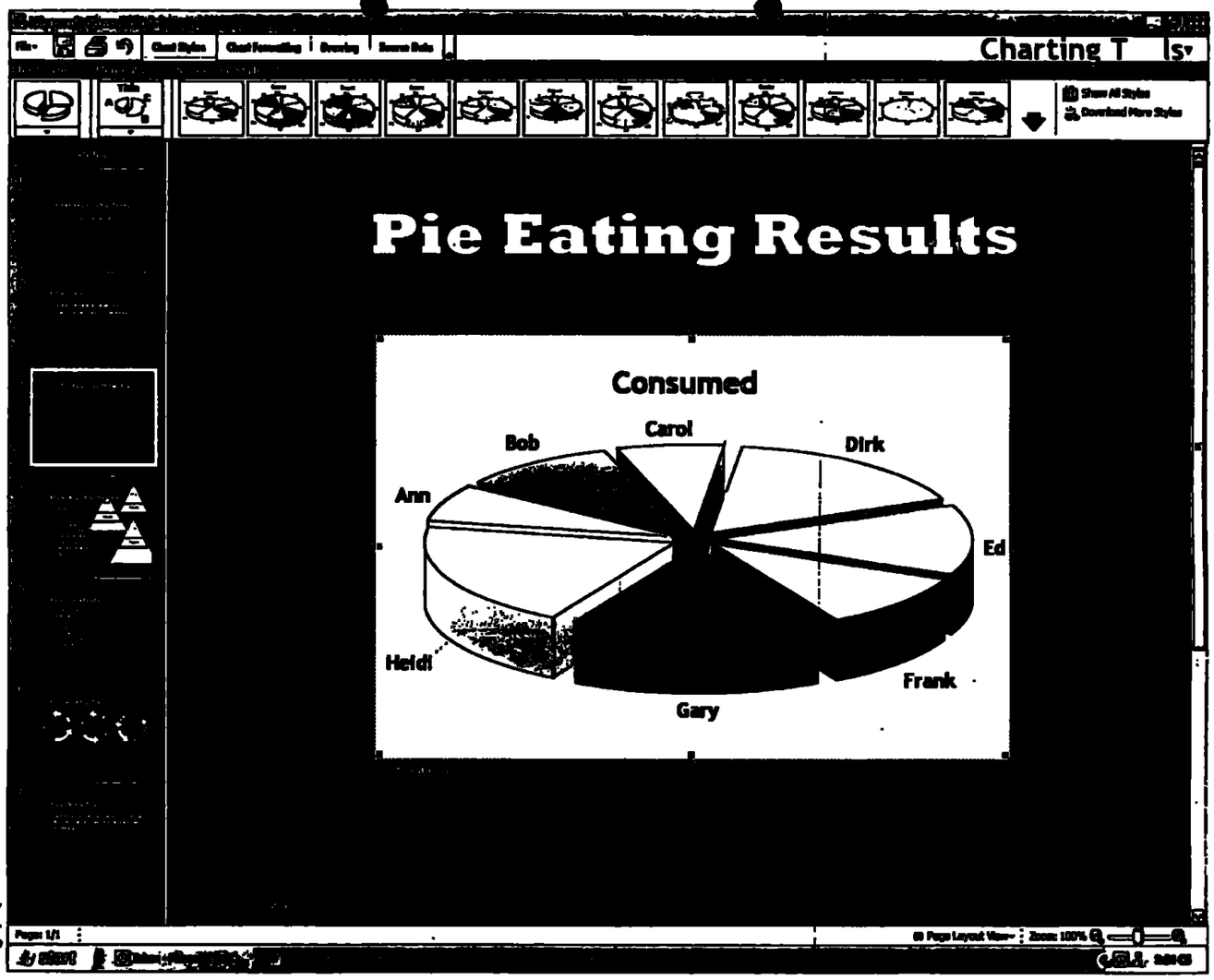
Pie Eating Results



Charting T ols

Pie Eating Results




Charting T
Pie Eating Results
Consumed
Bob
Carol
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary

EXPERIENCIAS DE INMERSIÓN

VERSIÓN DE INMERSIÓN A (IMAGEN)

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remar[redacted] history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverend conviction [redacted] document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behi[redacted] almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from [redacted] the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng. [redacted] shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

[redacted] to select it

Page 1/1 | Page Layout View | Zoom 100%

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Show Picture Tools

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tolerant speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remar[redacted] history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reasonal conviction [redacted] document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behi[redacted] almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from [redacted] the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng [redacted] above. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

[redacted]ure Tools"

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reversed conviction that it is the noblest document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him an almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his chair, "a flash of the sun, as if on signal, broke through the clouds in the west, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

Change the Layout
(in the dropdown)

Page: 1/1 — Page Layout View — Zoom 100%

1865

Office Picture Tools

Format

Selection

Layout

Picture Styles

Contrast Large

Top Left

Top Right

Contrast In Text

Above & Below

Above on Page

Back to Microsoft Word

Edit Picture Styles

New Styles are available at Office Online.

...m Lincoln

...Inaugural Address

...rch 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remar... history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction ... document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behi... almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from ... the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng ... shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

...Right"

Page: 1/1

In Page Layout View

Zoom 100%

563

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stricken [illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

[redacted] e styles
[redacted] ffects" tab

Page: 1/1

Office Picture Tools

Style Gallery | Effects | Picture Tools

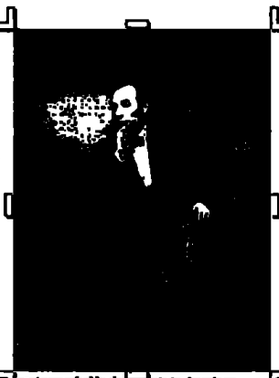
Back to Microsoft Word

New Styles are available at Office Online.

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away as the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standi

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l
address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

Page 1/1

Page Layout View | Zoom 100%

Document1 - Microsoft Word

Office Picture Tools | Style Gallery | Effects | Picture Tools | Back to Microsoft Word

Change Picture | Reset Picture | Select All Pictures | Layout | Picture Styles | Get More Styles | New Styles are available at Office Online.

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stamped [illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

[illegible] styles
[illegible] "Effects" tab

Page 1/1 | Page Layout View | Zoom 100%

Start | Inbox - Microsoft Ou... | Document1 - Microsoft... | 3:04 PM

1st

Document1 - Microsoft Word

Office Picture Tools | Style Gallery | Effects | Picture Tools | Back to Microsoft Word

Selection: Previous Picture / Next Picture / Select All Pictures | Layout | Picture Styles | Quick Picture Styles | More Styles are available at Office Online.

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the dazzling brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing [illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

Hover over the styles [illegible] go to the "Effects" tab

Page: 1/1 | Page Layout View | Zoom: 100%

Start | Inbox - Microsoft Out... | Document1 - Microsoft... | 3:04 PM

Document1 - Microsoft Word
Office Picture Tools
Back to Microsoft Word



Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see many eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing [redacted]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[redacted] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

Office Picture Tools



Abraham Lin
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tinctured speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stand[illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

choices

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lin

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, from isolated into office in the midst of the mad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stamped [redacted]

[redacted] choices

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[redacted] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

Page 1/1 Page Layout View Zoom 100%

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lin
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tenuous speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stamped [illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

Love love the choices

Page 1/1

Page Layout View

Zoom 100%

Office Picture Tools

Back to Microsoft Word

Abraham Lin
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stamped [illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

[illegible] to apply it

Page: 1/1

Page Layout View Zoom 100%

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable to the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stand[illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

ow or
ools tab

Page 1/1 | Page Layout View | Zoom 100%

Office Picture Tools

Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stand[illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

[illegible] Effect Details"

Page: 1/1

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing [redacted] ce!

[redacted] a shadow)

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[redacted] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

Office Picture Tools
Back to Microsoft Word



Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing [illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is [illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

Delete Background
Mark Keep Changes
Cancel
Remove Picture
Reset Picture
Select All Pictures
Crop
Line Color
Line Style
Recolor
Compress Pictures
Change Picture
Alternative Text
Format Picture
Page 1/1
Page Layout View
Zoom 100%

Office Picture Tools

Rotate

No Rotation

Rotate Left 90°

Rotate 180°

Rotate Right 90°

Flip Vertically

Flip Horizontally



n Lincoln
augural Address

4, 1865

her preceding Lincoln's second inauguration
vania Avenue to become a sea of mud and
ousands of spectators stood in thick mud at
to hear the President. As he stood on the
the executive oath, the completed Capitol
ident's hand was a physical reminder of the
inistration throughout the years of Civil
. Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to
Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice
inistered the oath of office. In little more
President would be assassinated.

This Second Inaugural Address has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the plaid acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the disruptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stand

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l
address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

ne menu to
he image.

Page: 1/1

Page Layout View

Zoom: 100%

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tolerant speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inaug[ural] ... tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the g... people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing ...

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less ... address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a co... fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

...cument
...picture) to
...ure tools

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inaug[ural] was the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the g[reat] people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in

Click to show Picture Tools"
to display the tools.

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less
address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a co
fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

EXPERIENCIAS DE INMERSIÓN

VERSIÓN DE INMERSION A (CUADRO)

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that audience? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have b
constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the atte
engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our a

Click Insert
(the table dialog will come up,
I cheated here)

Page 1/1 | Page Layout View | Zoom 100%

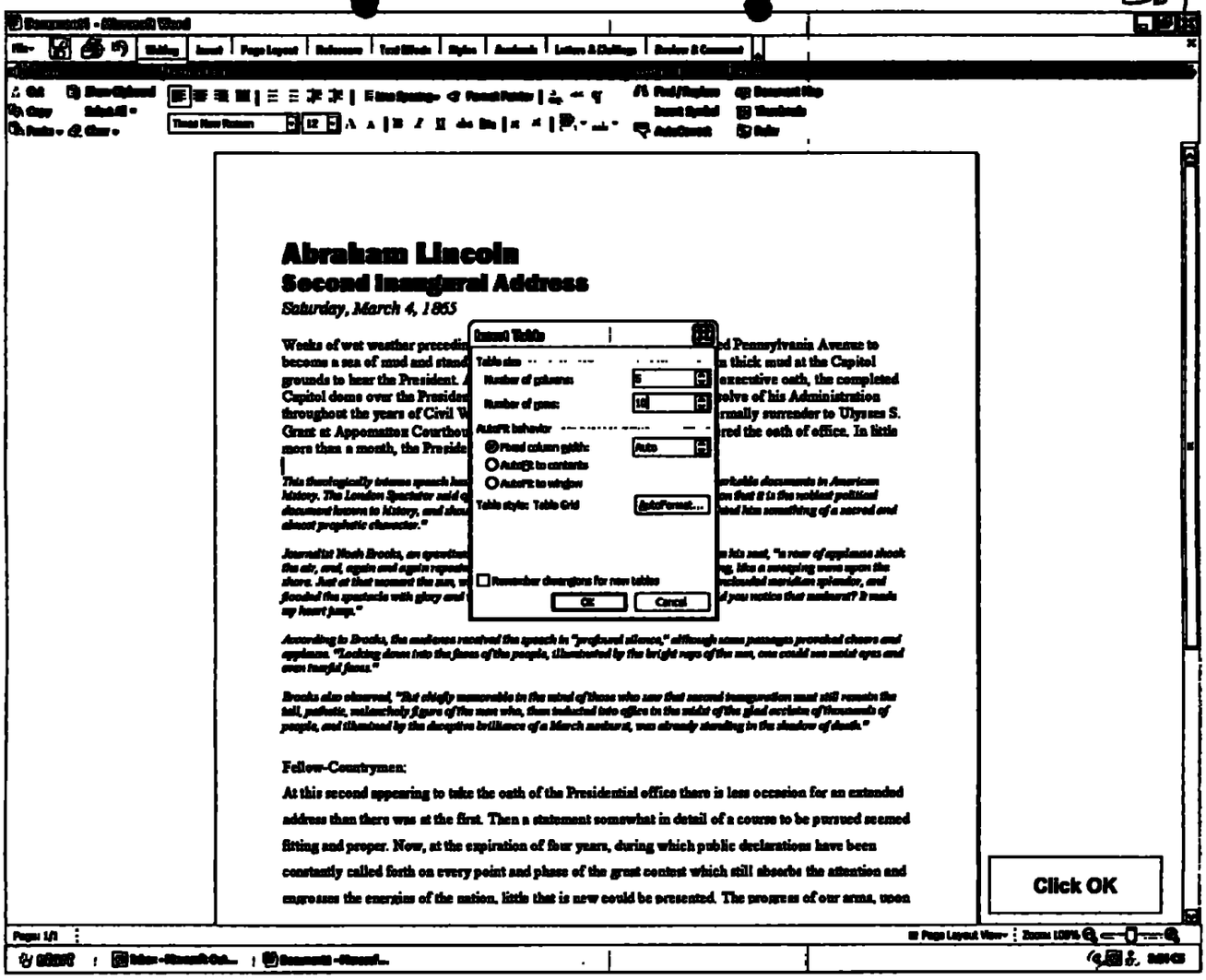

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Insert Table
Number of columns:
5
Number of rows:
10
AutoFit behavior:
Fixed column width:
Auto
AutoFit to contents
AutoFit to window
Table style: Table Grid
AutoFormat...
Remember dimensions for new tables
OK
Cancel
Fellow-Countrymen:
At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon
Click OK

Table Tools

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the

Hover over some styles

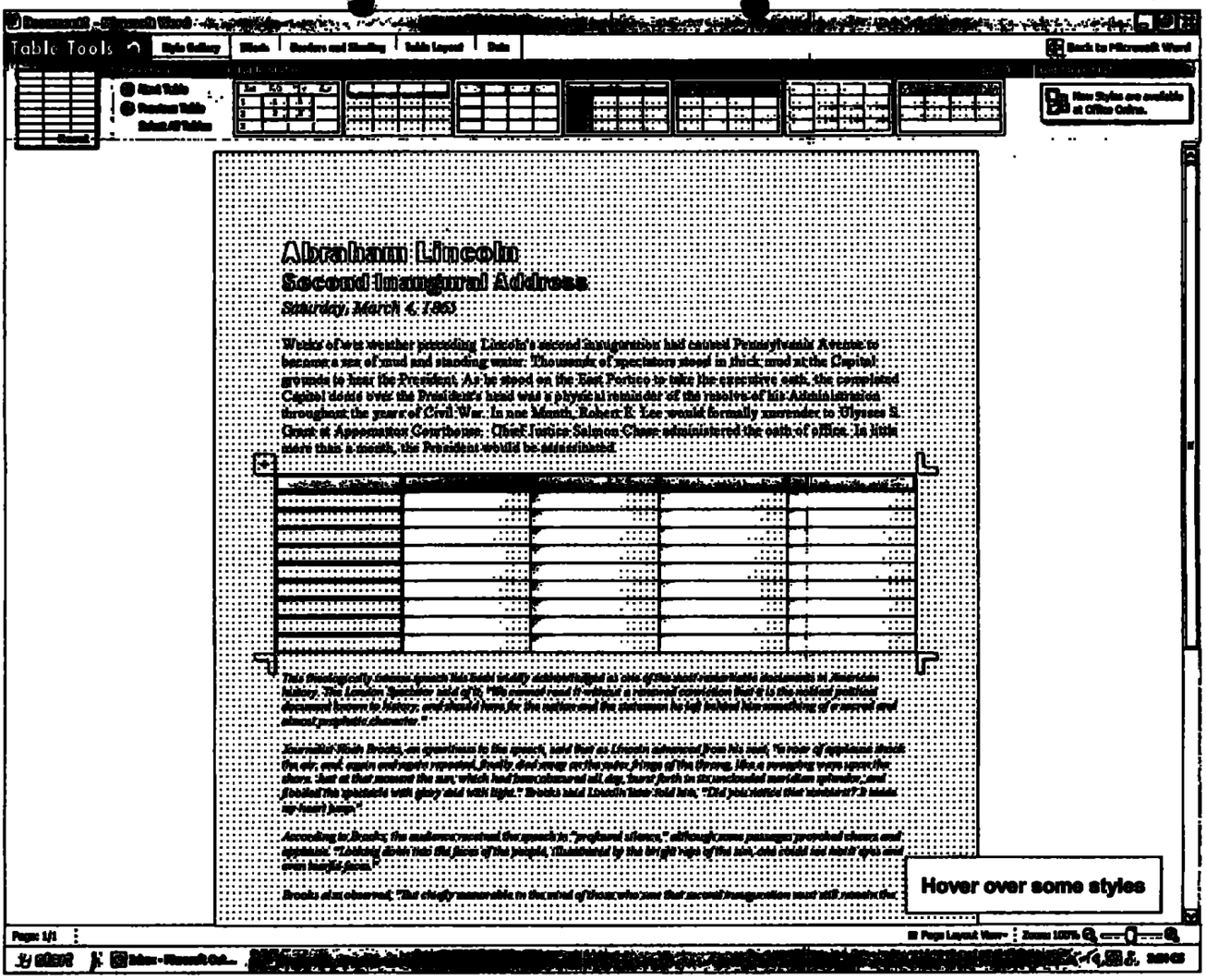

Table Tools
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Hover over some styles

Table Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This short speech became known as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should here for the nation and the statesmen to fall behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

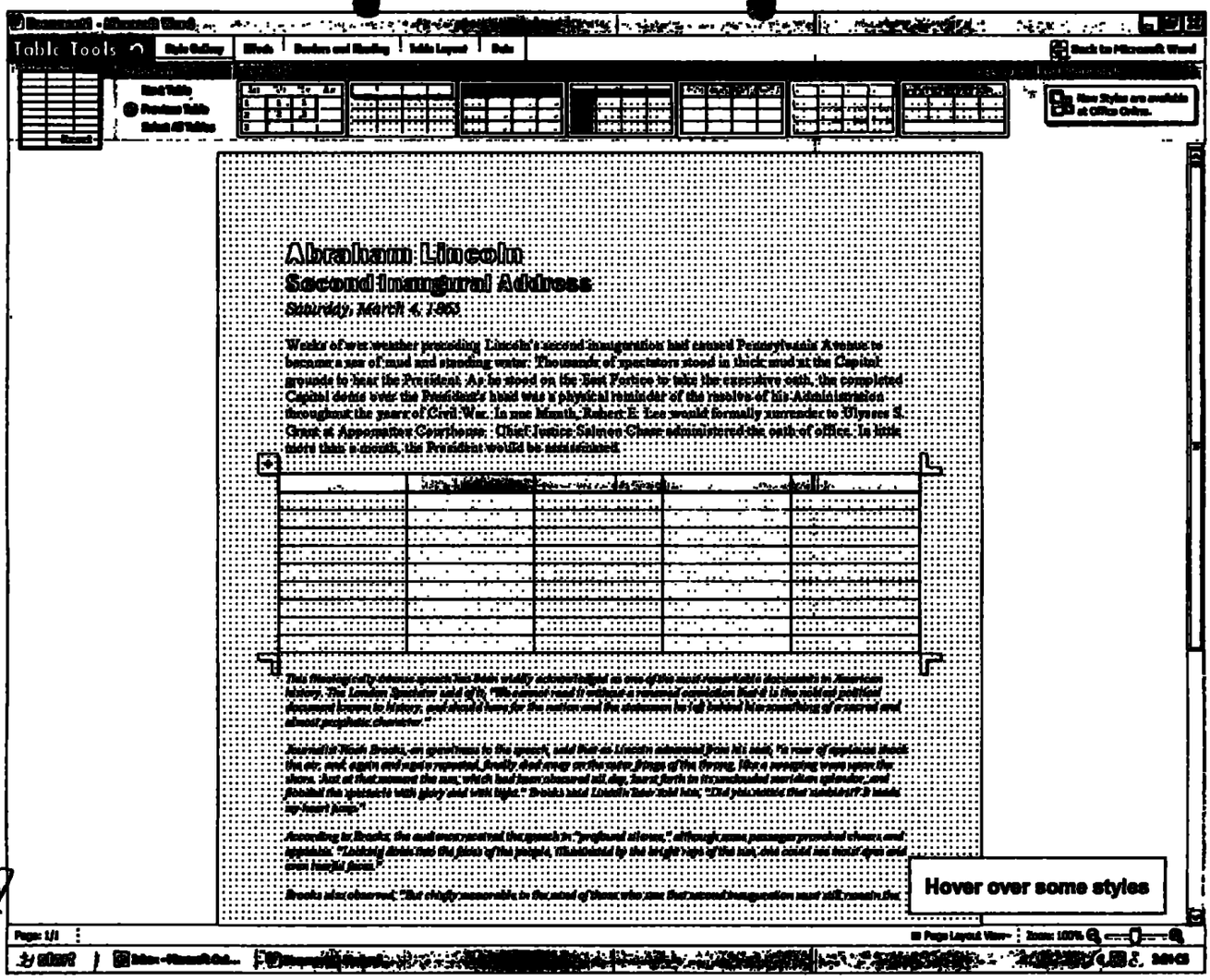
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, rent again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the crowd, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in unobscured meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that 'sunburst'? It made my heart leap."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, and which had again and again been bright faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the

Hover over some styles

Page 1/1 | Page Layout View | Zoom 100%



Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

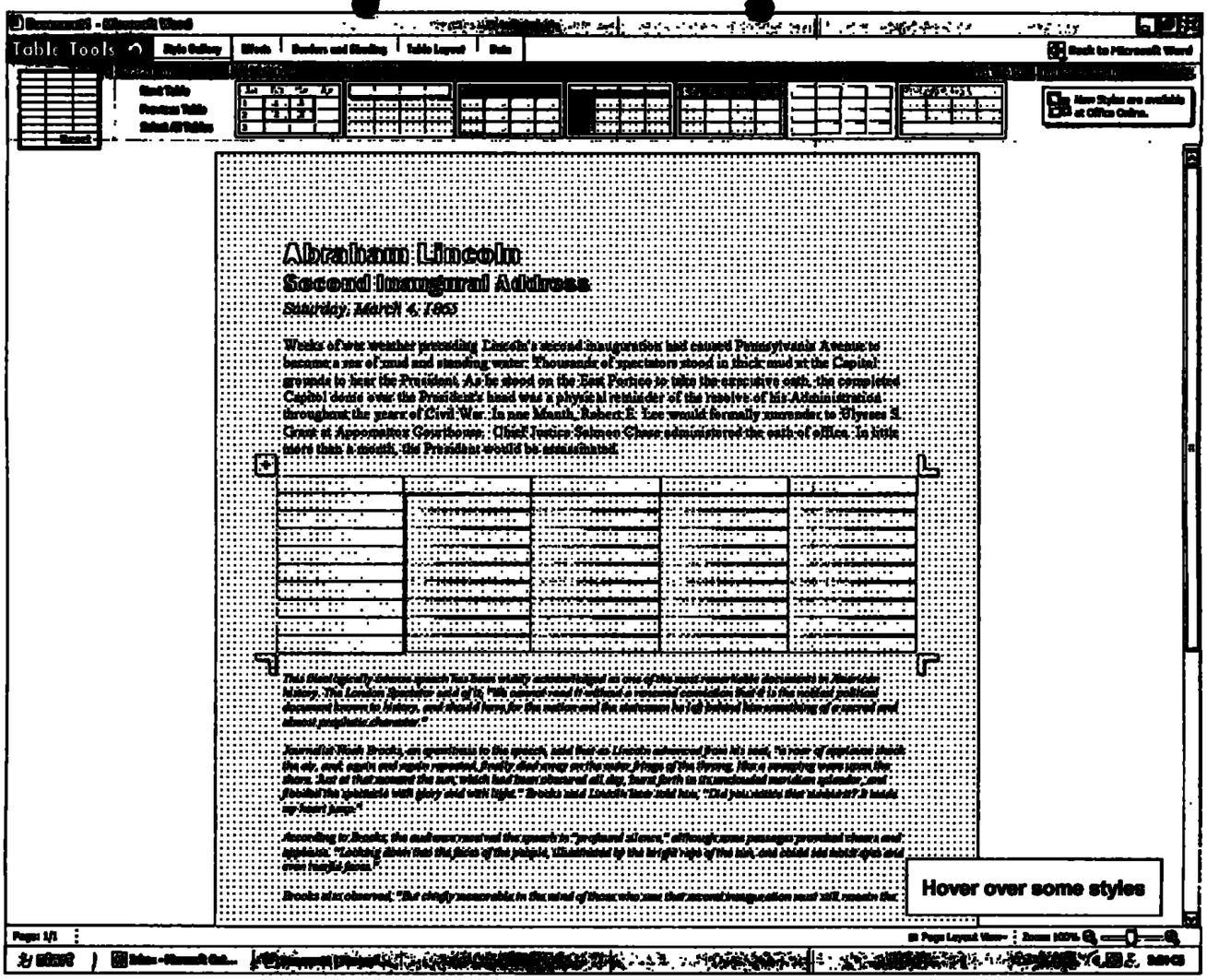
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

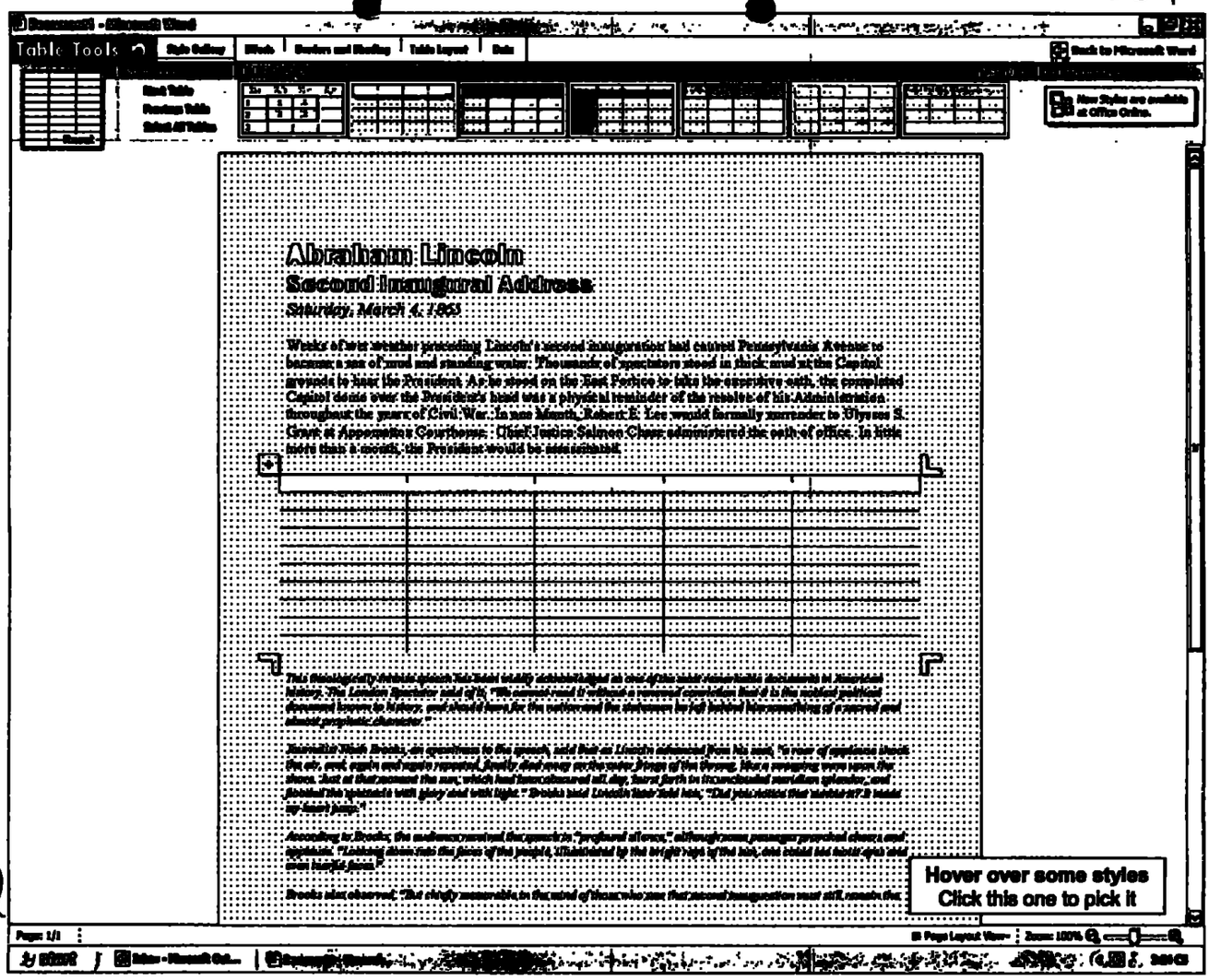
This Washington's second speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it: "No address could be without a historical association that will be more profound. Reverend lovers of history, and should here for the nation and the statesmen to fall behind the soundness of reserve and almost prophetic character."

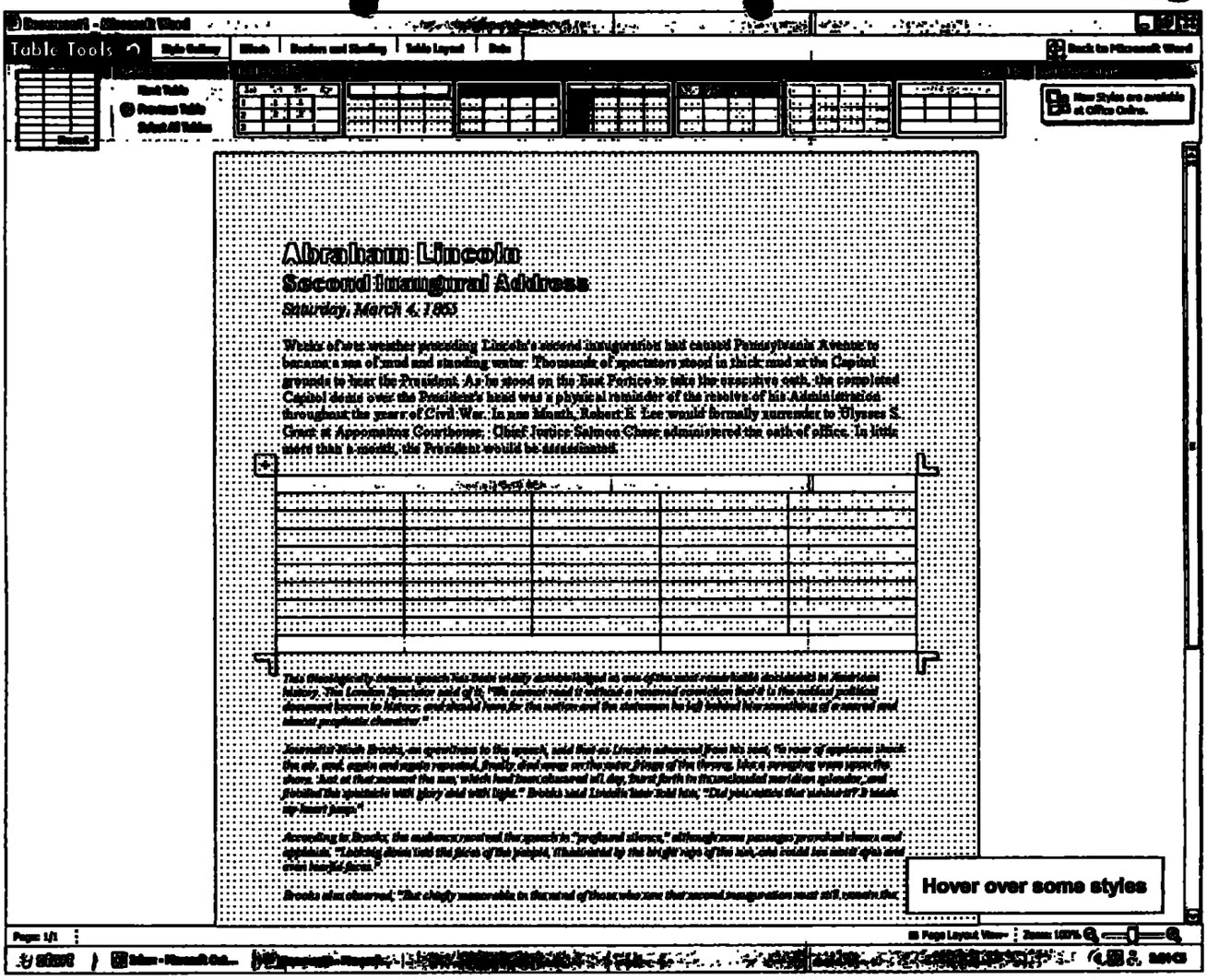
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the assembly with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln then said here, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "I think it does not the favor of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, and could not help and also some tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the


Table Tools
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Hover over some styles


Table Tools
Back to Microsoft Word
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
Hover over some styles
Click this one to pick it



Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

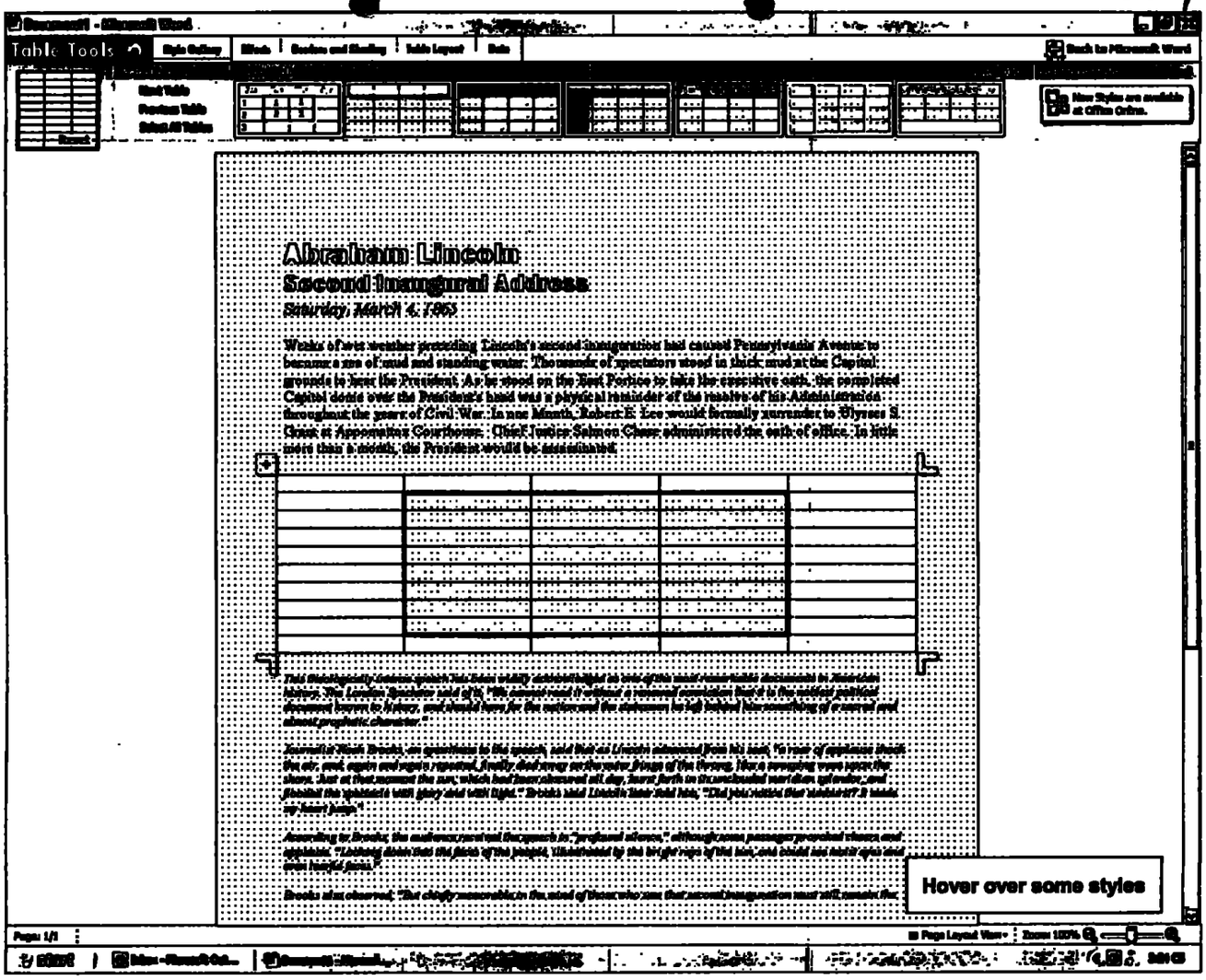
Windy, overcast weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In nine Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically dense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverential consciousness that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should here, for the nation and for statesmen to all future time, be the political text-book, and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away as the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. 'Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light.' Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that salute?" I made up that page."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see grim and even haggard faces."

Brooks also observed, "The chief memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the



Works of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. The crowds of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This masterpiece oration speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a solemn consciousness that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen to the future the authority of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away as the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the assembly with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It came at just the right time."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Nothing down into the depths of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, could see such spots and such hateful forms."

Brooks also observed, "The chief memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the

Table Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration was

Go to Borders and Shading
Hover over the column tops for fun

Page: 1/1 | Page Layout View | Zoom: 100%

Table Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the results of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

A	B	C	D	E

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must

Go to Borders and Shading
Hover over the column tops for fun

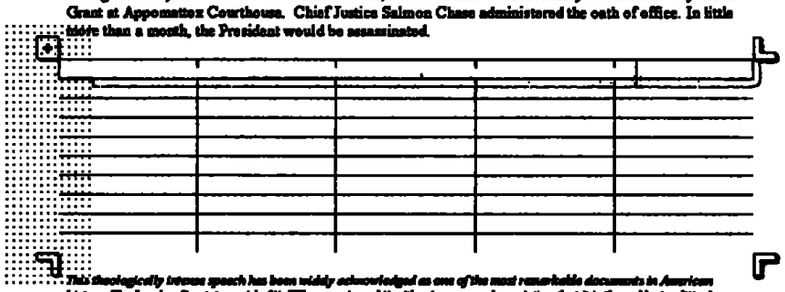
Page: 1/1 Page Layout View Zoom 100%

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.



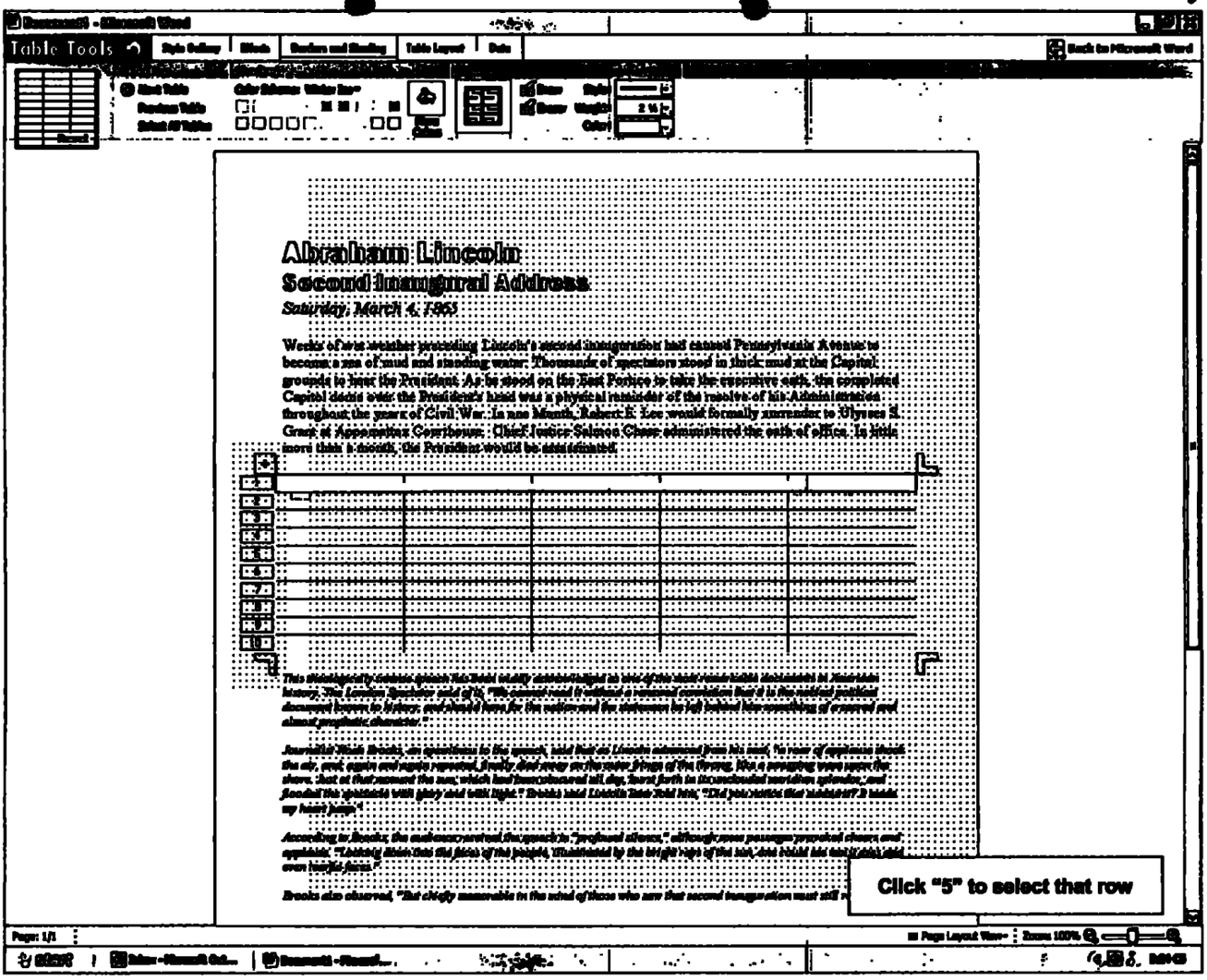
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration

Hover over the left edge of the rows


Table Tools
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Click "5" to select that row

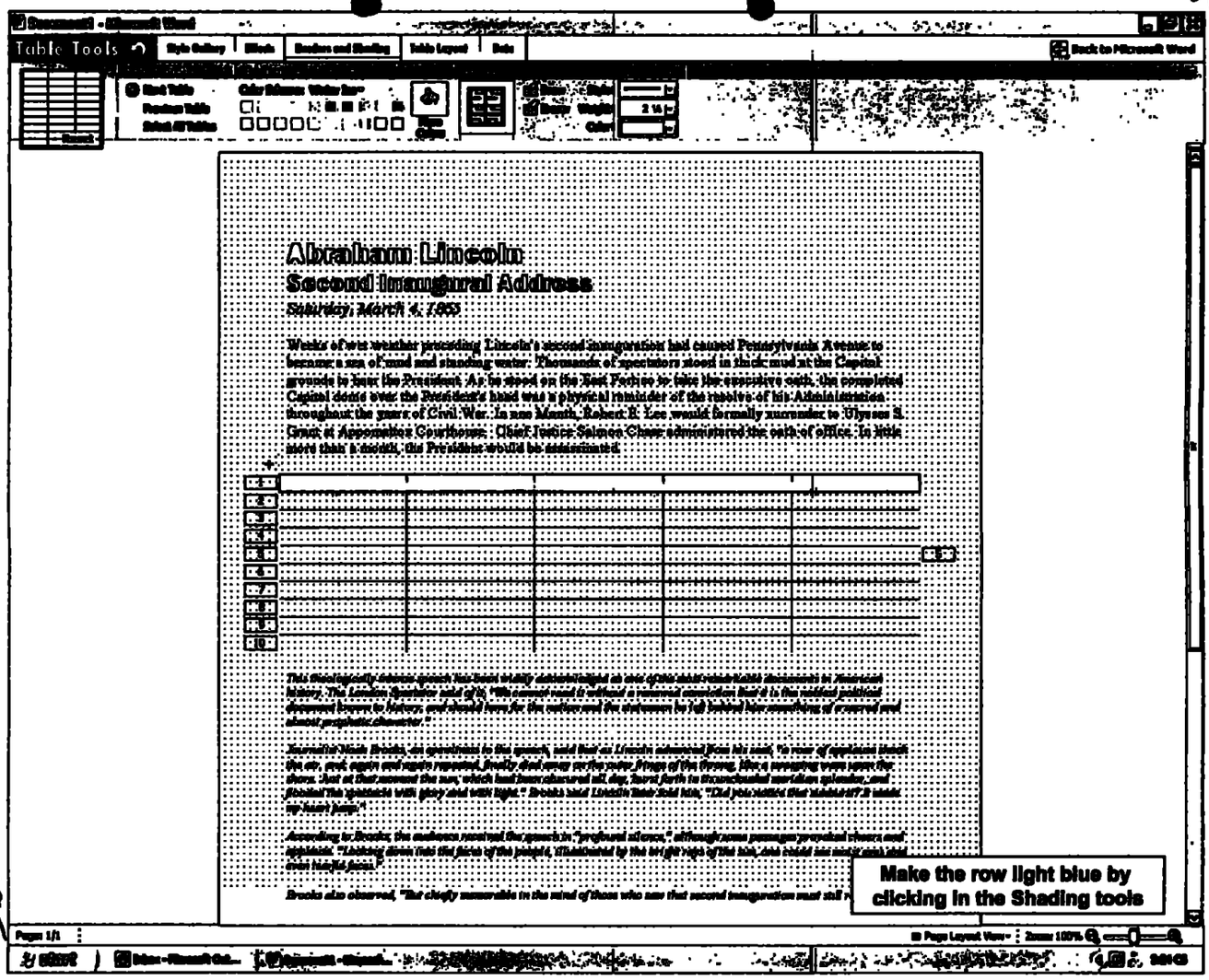

Table Tools
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
Make the row light blue by clicking in the Shading tools

Table Tools

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverend conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see many sad, and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still r

Make the row light blue by clicking in the Shading tools

Page: 1/1 | Page Layout View | Zoom: 100%

59 C

Table Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.



This theologically tenous speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still r

Select the 3rd and 4th cells of that row

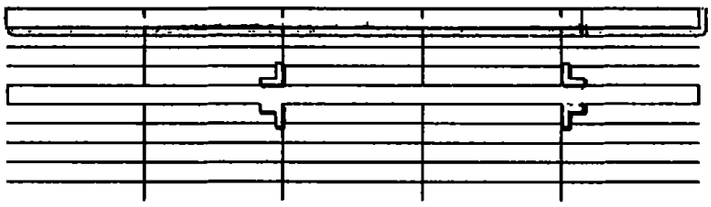
Page 1/1

Page Layout View Zoom 100%

Table Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.



This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see many sad and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "The chief memorable to the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still r

Go to Effects

Page 1/1

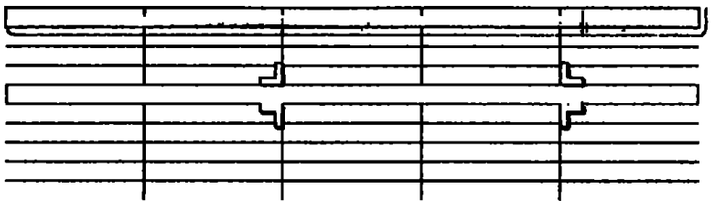
Page Layout View

Zoom 100%

Table Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.



This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still r

Click Shadow

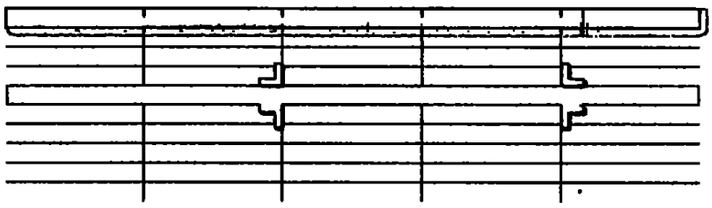
Page 1/1 | Page Layout View | Zoom 100%

184

Table Tools

...coln
...ral Address

...g Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to ...ing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol ...ground to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.



This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverend conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see many ... even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable to the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still r...

Pick the thin dark one

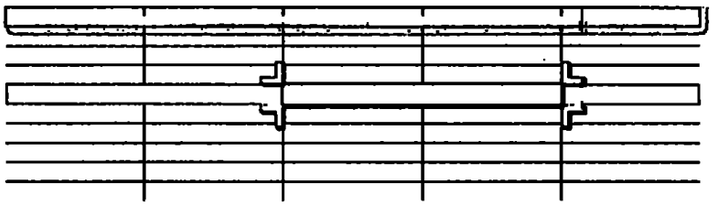
Page: 1/1

Page Layout View

Zoom 100%

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.



This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

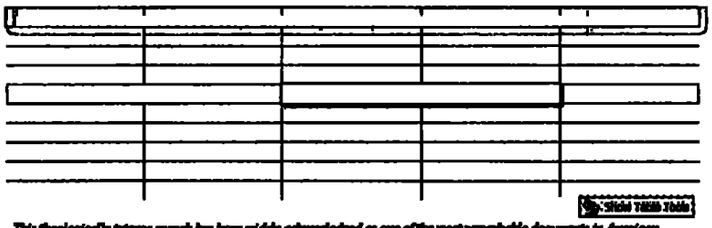
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see many sad, and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still r

Double Click in A1 to type
(or just start typing)

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.



This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverend conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see many care-worn and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "The chief memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still r

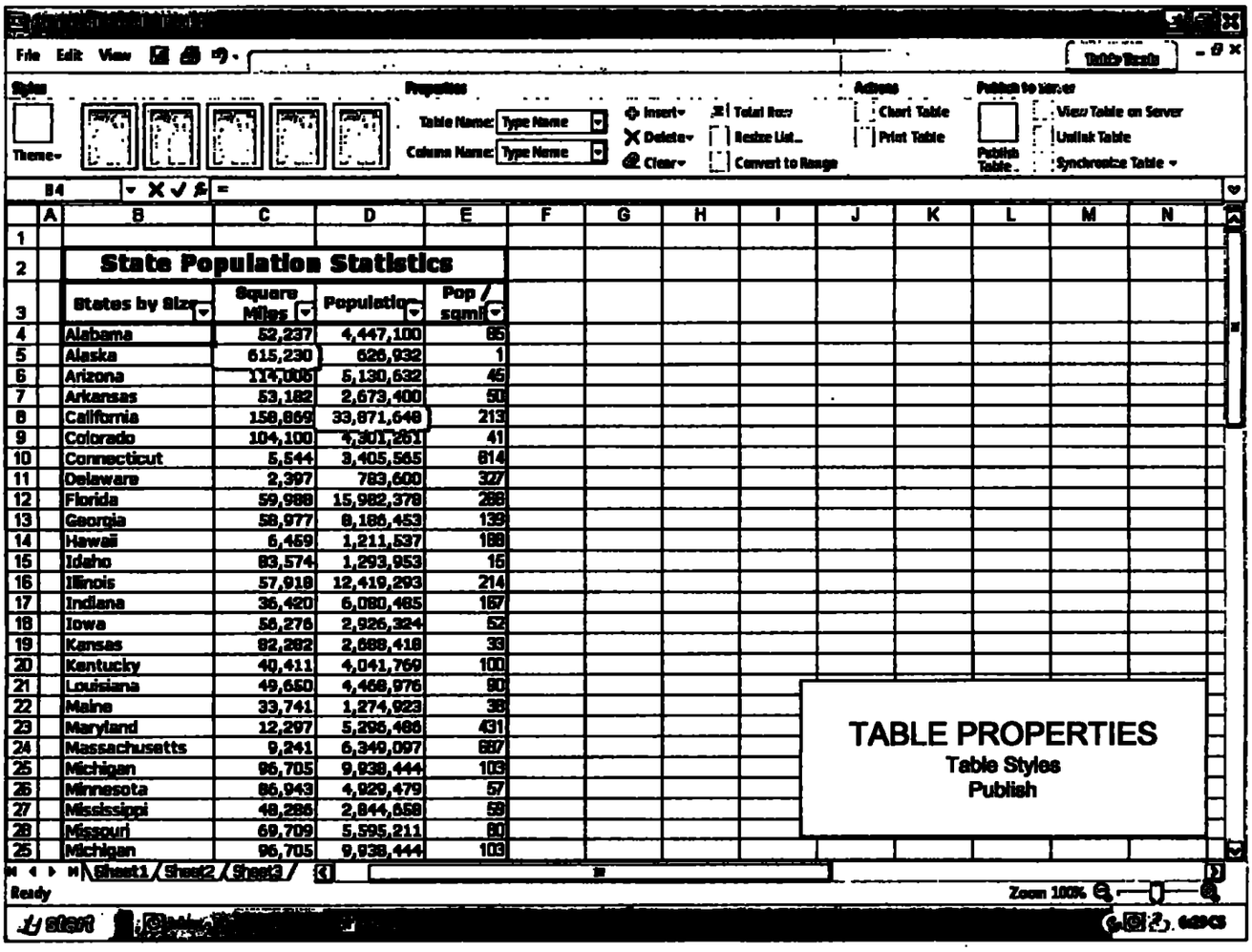
Click "Show Table Tools" to loop

602

EXPERIENCIAS DE INMERSIÓN

VERSIÓN DE INMERSION B (EN EXCEL)

376



File Edit View

Table Tools

Styles

Theme

Properties

Table Name: Type Name

Column Name: Type Name

Insert

Delete

Clear

Total Row

Resize List...

Convert to Range

Actions

Chart Table

Print Table

Publish to Server

Publish Table...

View Table on Server

Unlink Table

Synchronize Table

B4 =

State Population Statistics

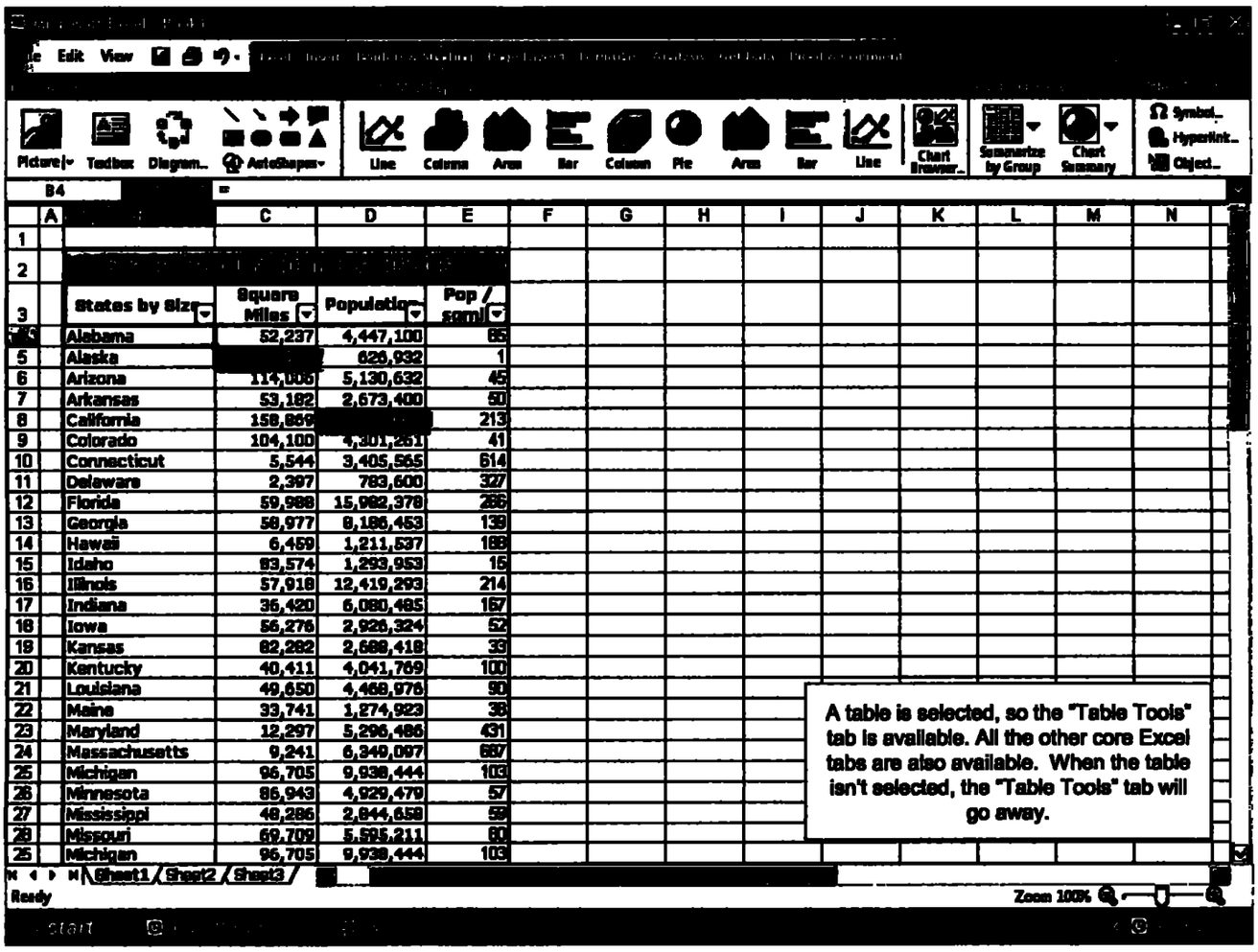
States by Size	Square Miles	Population	Pop / sqmi
Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85
Alaska	615,230	626,932	1
Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45
Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50
California	158,869	33,871,648	213
Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41
Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614
Delaware	2,397	783,600	327
Florida	59,988	15,982,378	266
Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139
Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188
Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15
Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214
Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167
Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52
Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33
Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100
Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90
Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38
Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431
Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687
Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103
Minnesota	86,943	4,919,479	57
Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59
Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80
Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103

TABLE PROPERTIES
Table Styles
Publish

Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3

Ready

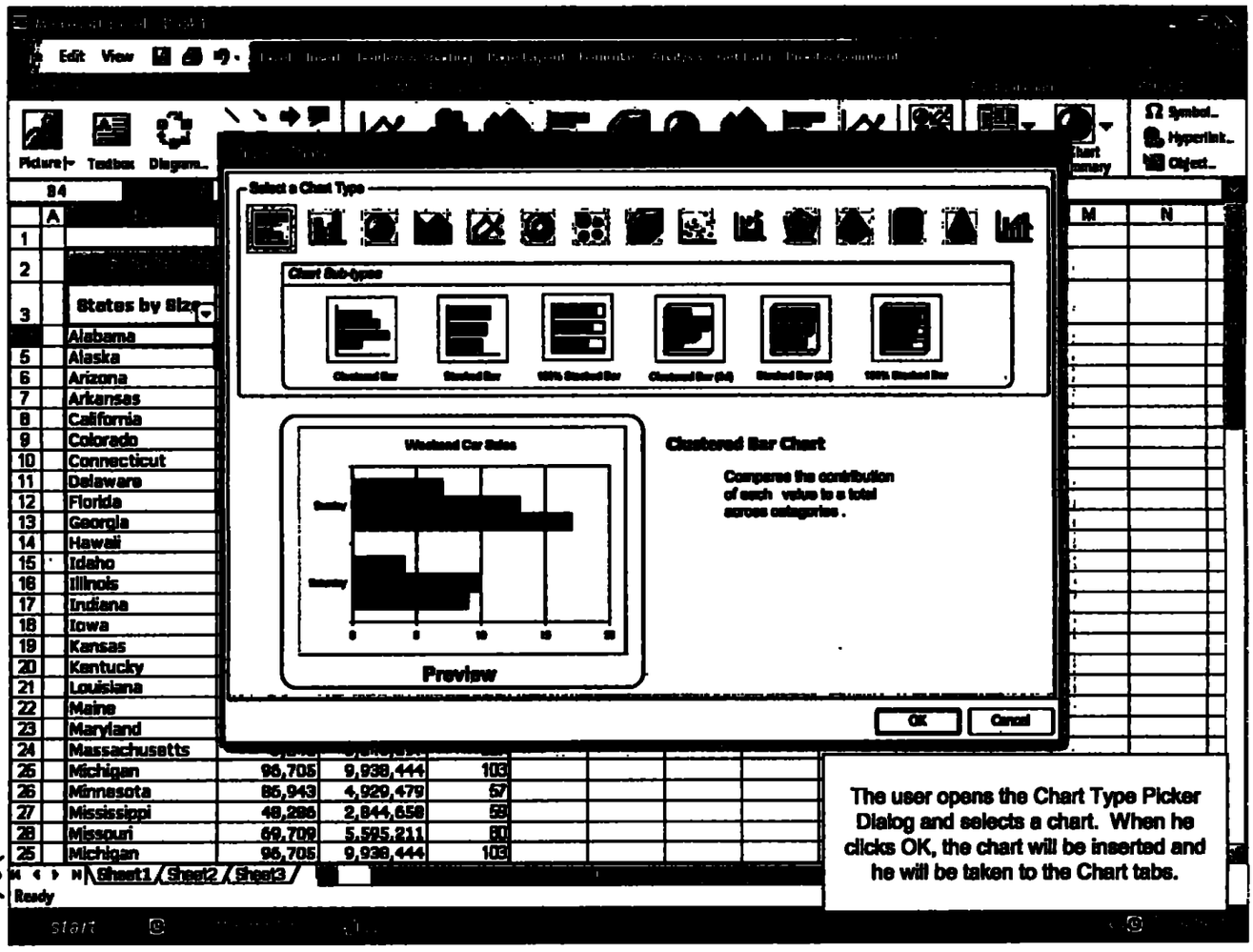
Zoom 100%

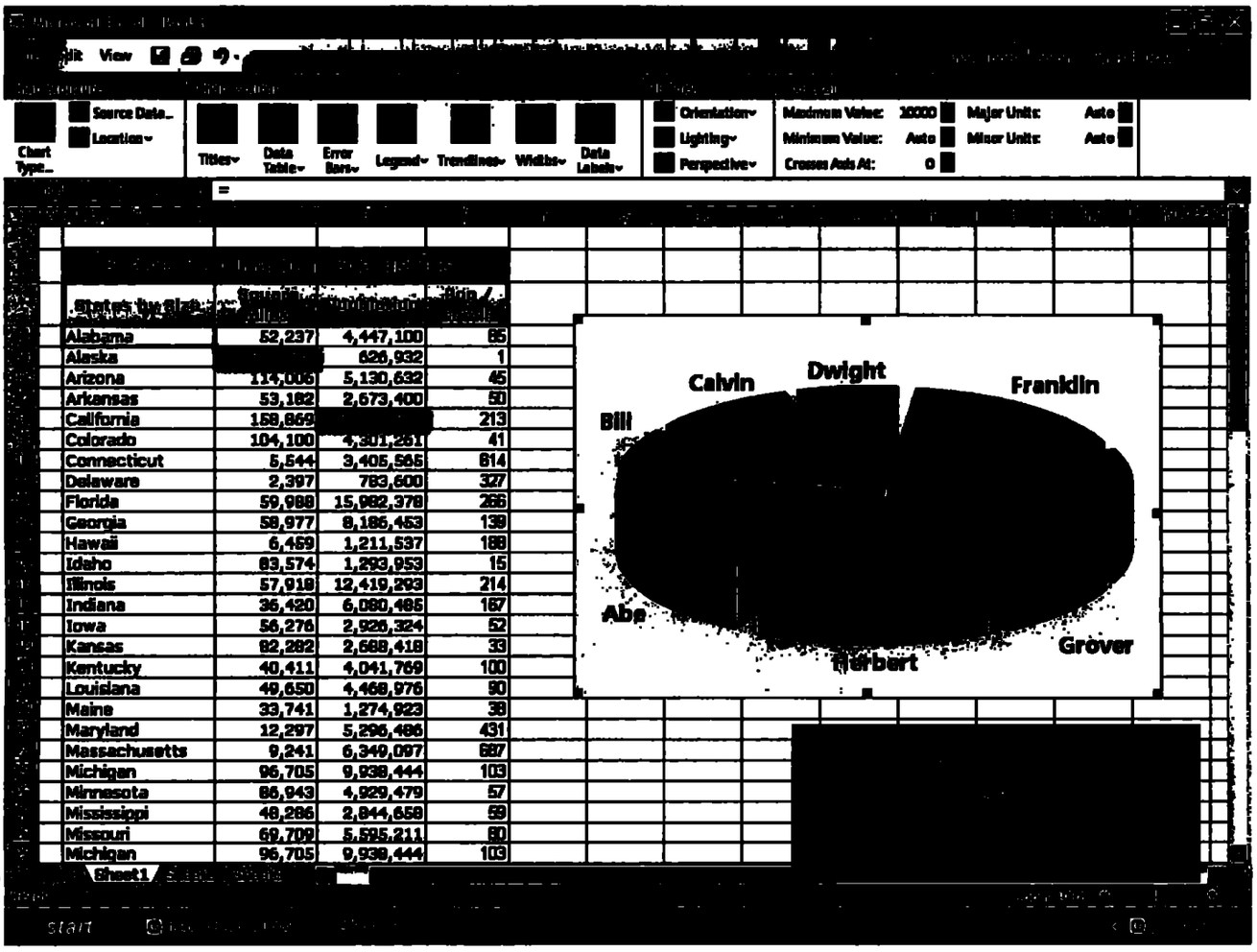


States by Size	Square Miles	Population	Pop / sqmi
Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85
Alaska	[redacted]	626,932	1
Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45
Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50
California	158,869	[redacted]	213
Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41
Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614
Delaware	2,397	783,600	327
Florida	59,988	15,982,378	266
Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139
Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188
Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15
Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214
Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167
Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52
Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33
Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100
Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90
Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38
Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431
Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687
Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103
Minnesota	86,943	4,919,479	57
Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59
Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80
Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103

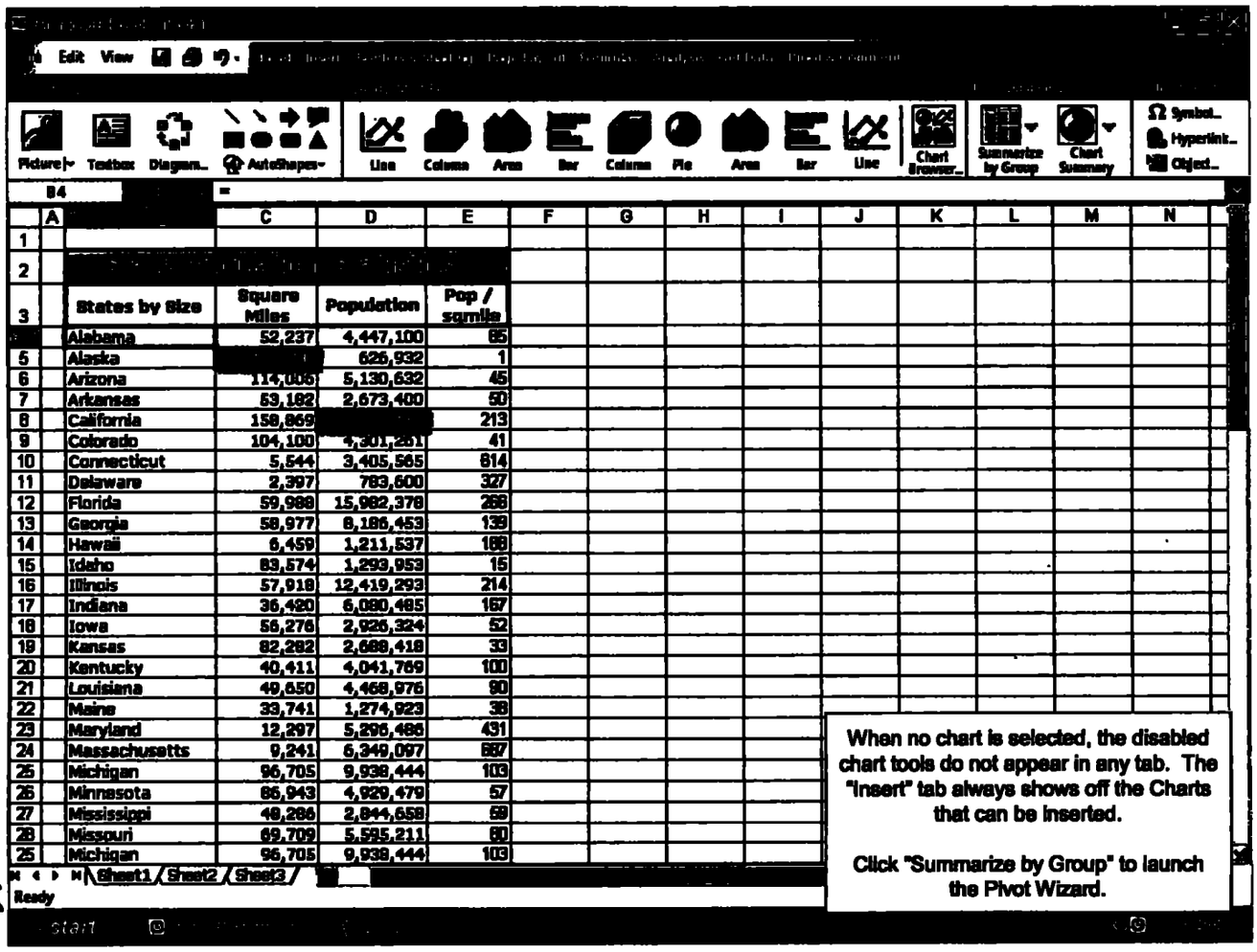
A table is selected, so the "Table Tools" tab is available. All the other core Excel tabs are also available. When the table isn't selected, the "Table Tools" tab will go away.

195 of 312


Select a Chart Type
Chart Sub-type
Weekend Car Sales
Preview
Clustered Bar Chart
Compares the contribution of each value to a total across categories.
OK
Cancel
States by Size
Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan 96,705 9,938,444 103
Minnesota 86,943 4,929,479 57
Mississippi 48,286 2,844,658 59
Missouri 69,709 5,595,211 80
Michigan 96,705 9,938,444 103
Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3
Ready
The user opens the Chart Type Picker Dialog and selects a chart. When he clicks OK, the chart will be inserted and he will be taken to the Chart tabs.



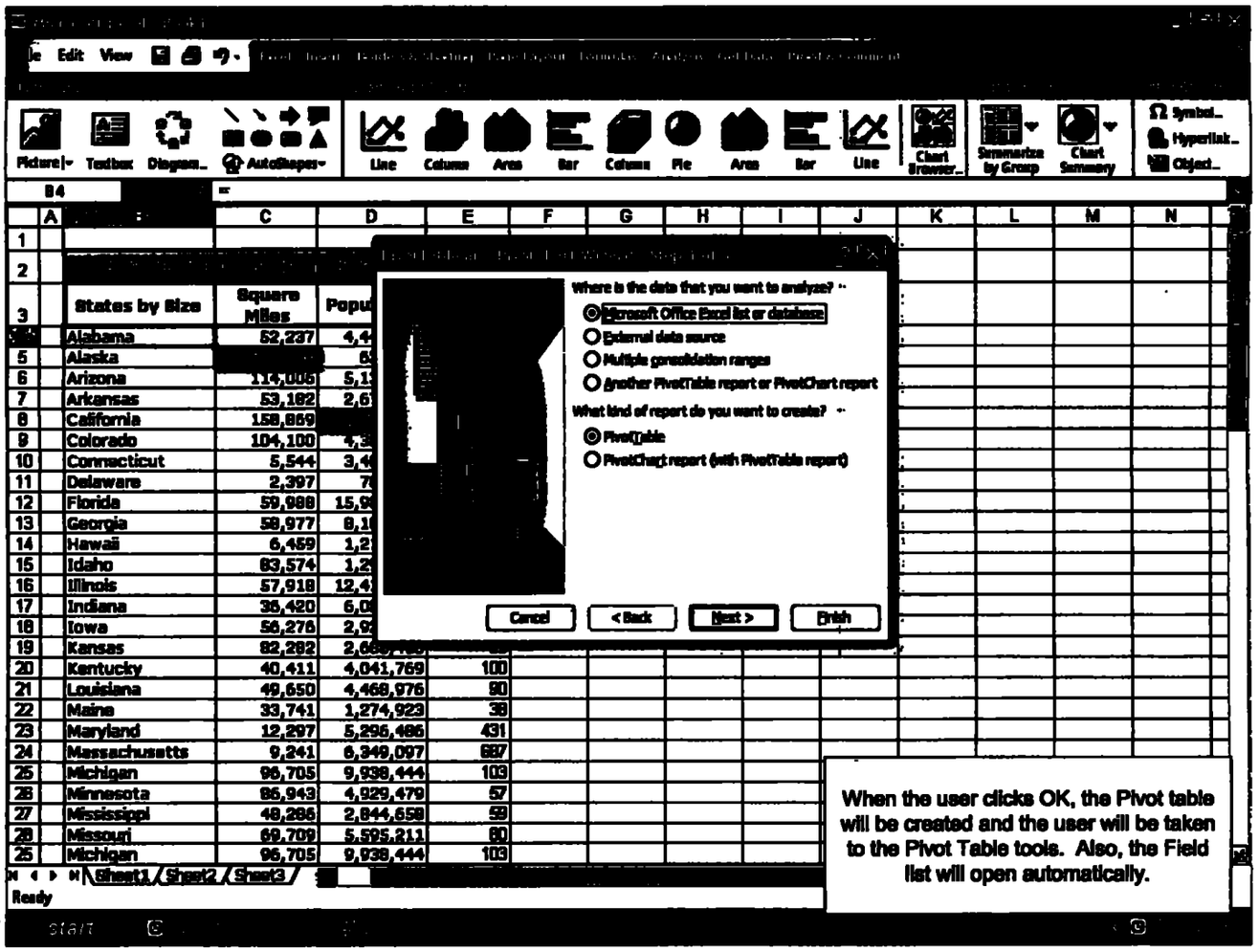
States by size	Area	Population	People / Area
Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85
Alaska	[redacted]	626,932	1
Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45
Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50
California	158,869	[redacted]	213
Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41
Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614
Delaware	2,397	783,600	327
Florida	59,989	15,982,378	266
Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139
Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188
Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15
Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214
Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167
Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52
Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33
Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100
Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90
Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38
Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431
Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687
Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103
Minnesota	86,943	4,919,479	57
Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59
Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80
Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103



	States by Size	Square Miles	Population	Pop / sqmile
4	Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85
5	Alaska	[redacted]	626,932	1
6	Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45
7	Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50
8	California	158,869	[redacted]	213
9	Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41
10	Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614
11	Delaware	2,397	783,600	327
12	Florida	59,988	15,982,378	266
13	Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139
14	Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188
15	Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15
16	Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214
17	Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167
18	Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52
19	Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33
20	Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100
21	Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90
22	Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38
23	Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431
24	Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687
25	Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103
26	Minnesota	86,943	4,919,479	57
27	Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59
28	Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80
25	Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103

When no chart is selected, the disabled chart tools do not appear in any tab. The "Insert" tab always shows off the Charts that can be inserted.

Click "Summarize by Group" to launch the Pivot Wizard.

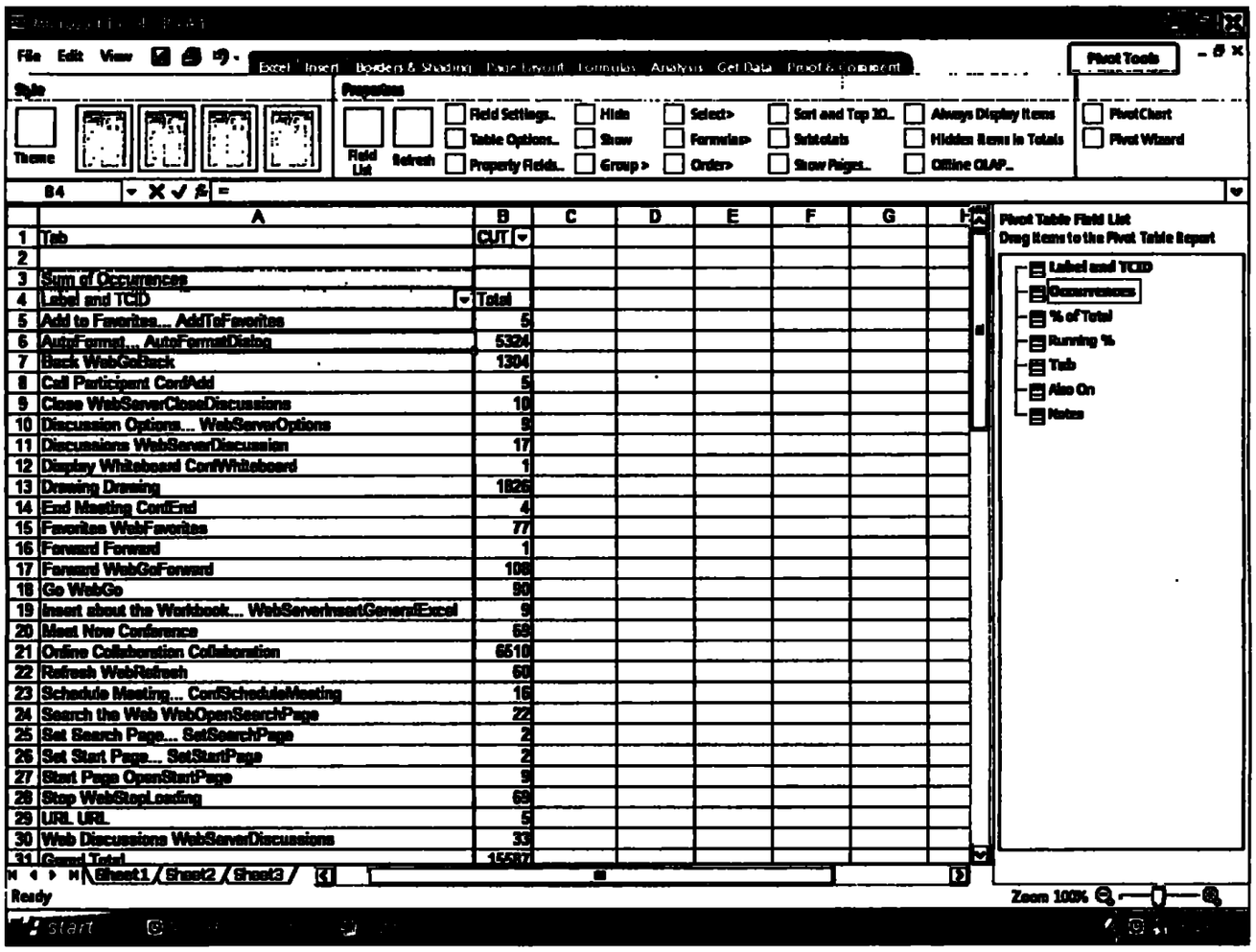


	States by Size	Square Miles	Popu		
4	Alabama	52,237	4,4		
5	Alaska		6		
6	Arizona	114,006	5,1		
7	Arkansas	53,182	2,6		
8	California	158,869			
9	Colorado	104,100	4,		
10	Connecticut	5,544	3,4		
11	Delaware	2,397	7		
12	Florida	59,988	15,9		
13	Georgia	58,977	8,1		
14	Hawaii	6,459	1,2		
15	Idaho	83,574	1,2		
16	Illinois	57,918	12,4		
17	Indiana	36,420	6,0		
18	Iowa	56,276	2,9		
19	Kansas	82,282	2,6		
20	Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100	
21	Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90	
22	Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38	
23	Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431	
24	Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687	
25	Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103	
26	Minnesota	86,943	4,929,479	57	
27	Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59	
28	Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80	
25	Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103	

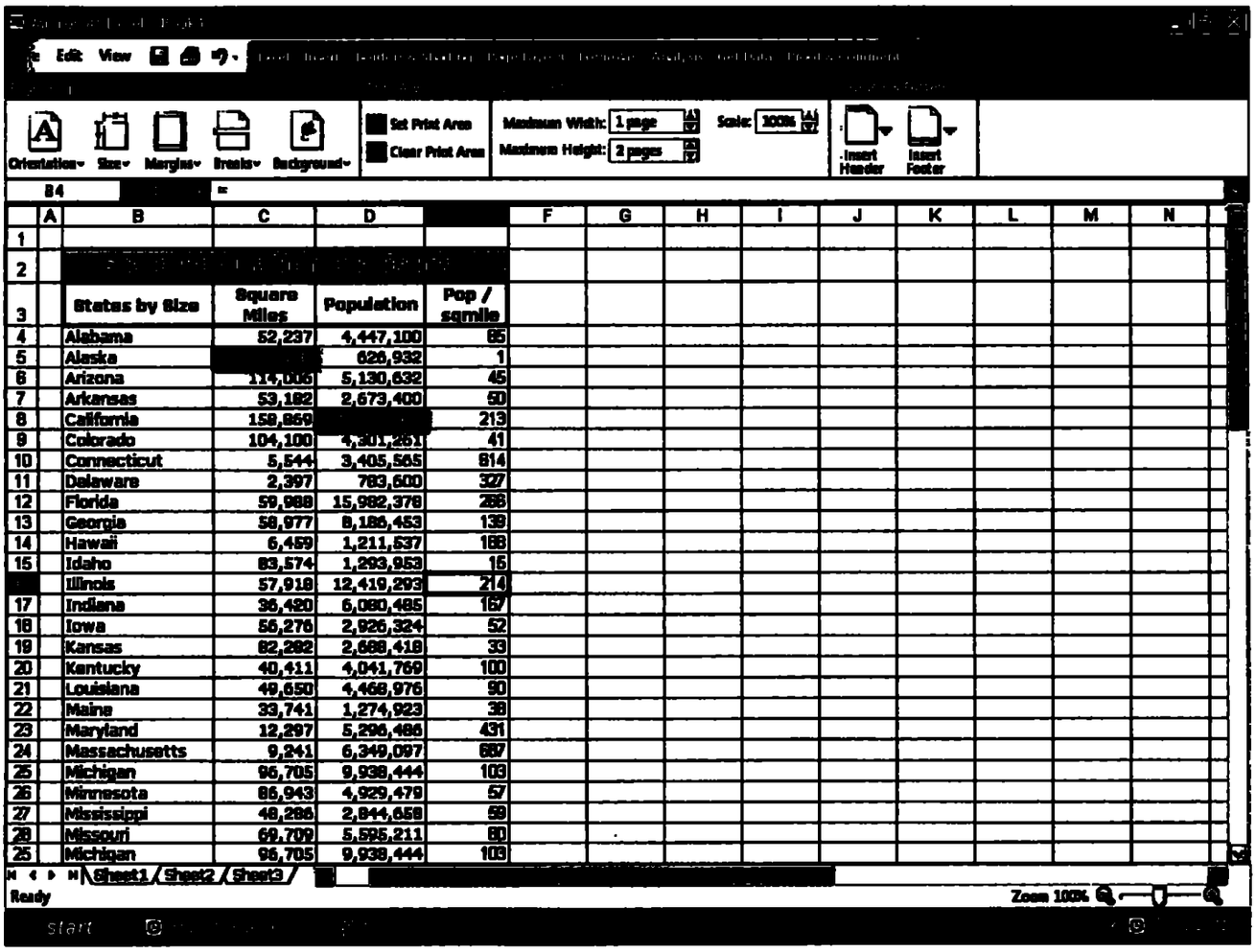
Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3

Ready

Start



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Tab	CUT						
2								
3	Sum of Occurrences							
4	Label and TCID	Total						
5	Add to Favorites... AddToFavorites	5						
6	AutoFormat... AutoFormatDialog	5324						
7	Back WebGoBack	1304						
8	Call Participant ConfAdd	5						
9	Close WebServerCloseDiscussions	10						
10	Discussion Options... WebServerOptions	9						
11	Discussions WebServerDiscussion	17						
12	Display Whiteboard ConfWhiteboard	1						
13	Drawing Drawing	1826						
14	End Meeting ConfEnd	4						
15	Favorites WebFavorites	77						
16	Forward Forward	1						
17	Forward WebGoForward	108						
18	Go WebGo	90						
19	Insert about the Workbook... WebServerInsertGeneralExcel	9						
20	Meet Now Conference	65						
21	Online Collaboration Collaboration	6510						
22	Refresh WebRefresh	60						
23	Schedule Meeting... ConfScheduleMeeting	16						
24	Search the Web WebOpenSearchPage	22						
25	Set Search Page... SetSearchPage	2						
26	Set Start Page... SetStartPage	2						
27	Start Page OpenStartPage	9						
28	Stop WebStopLoading	69						
29	URL URL	5						
30	Web Discussions WebServerDiscussions	33						
31	Grand Total	155827						



Edit View

Orientation Size Margins Breaks Background

Set Print Area
Clear Print Area

Maximum Width: 1 page
Maximum Height: 2 pages
Scale: 100%

Insert Header
Insert Footer

B4 =

	A	B	C	D		F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1														
2														
3		States by Size	Square Miles	Population	Pop / sqmile									
4		Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85									
5		Alaska		626,932	1									
6		Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45									
7		Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50									
8		California	159,869		213									
9		Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41									
10		Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614									
11		Delaware	2,397	783,600	327									
12		Florida	59,988	15,982,378	266									
13		Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139									
14		Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188									
15		Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15									
		Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214									
17		Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167									
18		Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52									
19		Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33									
20		Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100									
21		Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90									
22		Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38									
23		Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431									
24		Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687									
25		Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103									
26		Minnesota	86,943	4,929,479	57									
27		Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59									
28		Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80									
25		Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103									

Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3

Ready

Zoom 100%

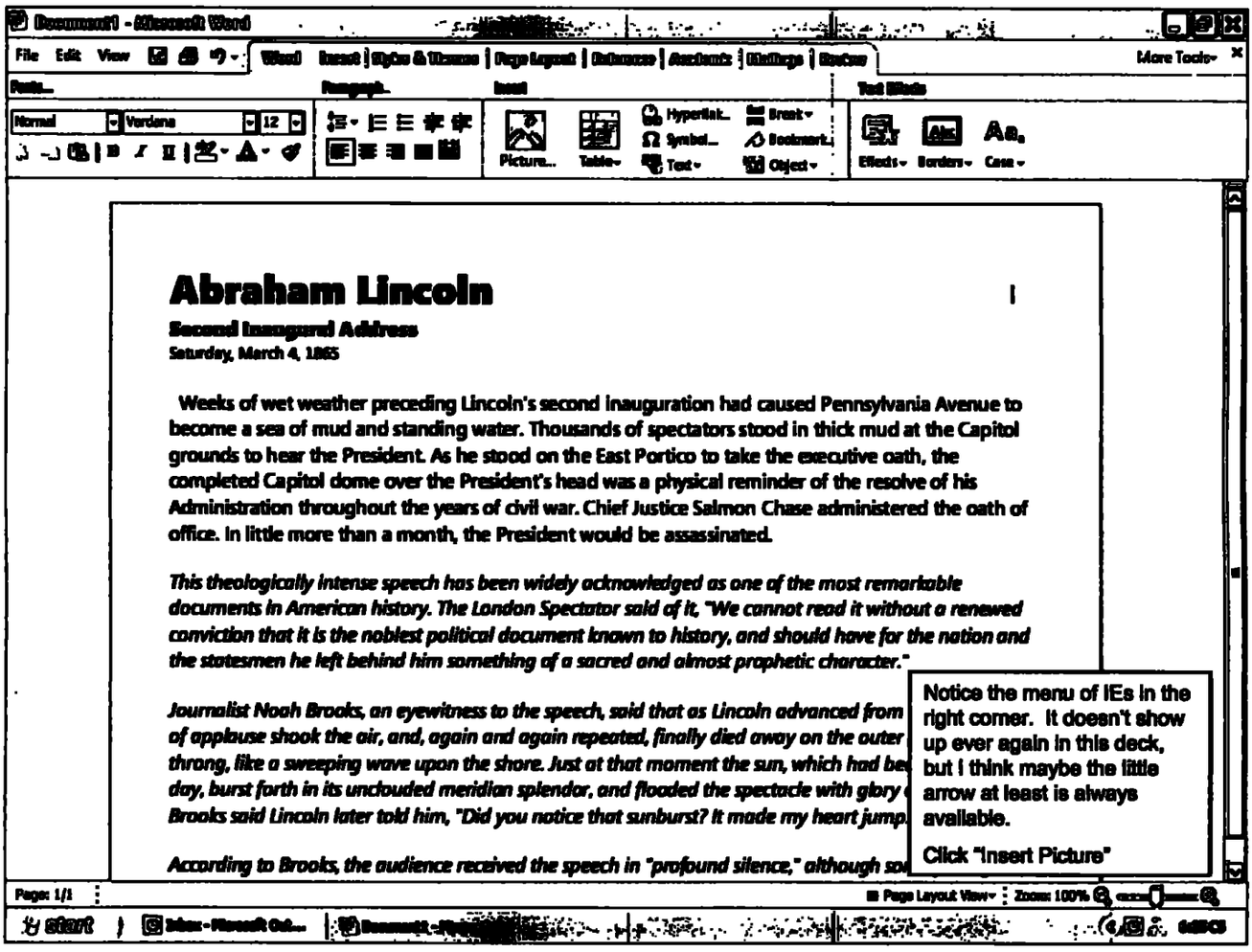
start

201

611

EXPERIENCIAS DE INMERSIÓN

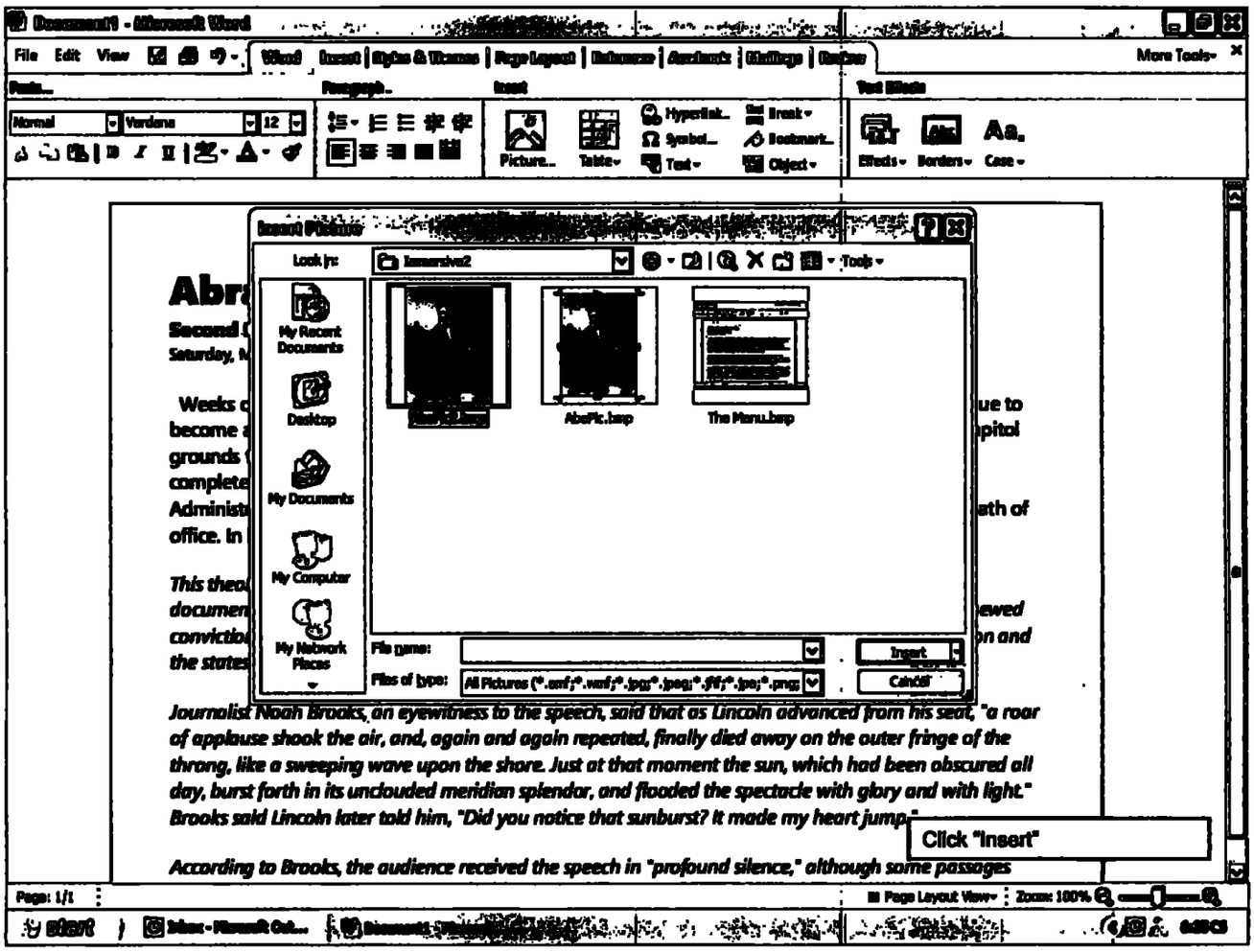
VERSIÓN DE INMERSION B (IMAGEN)



Notice the menu of IEs in the right corner. It doesn't show up ever again in this deck, but I think maybe the little arrow at least is always available.

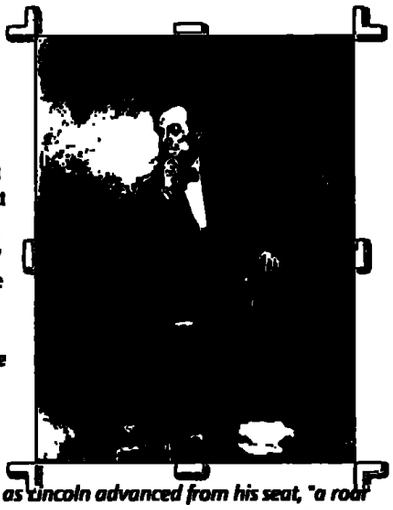
Click "Insert Picture"

203-10c


Document1 - Microsoft Word
File Edit View
Word
Insert
Styles & Themes
Page Layout
References
Mailings
Review
More Tools
Normal
Verdana
12
Picture...
Table
Hyperlink...
Symbol...
Text
Break
Bookmark...
Object
Effects
Borders
Case
Insert Picture
Look in:
Immersive2
Tools
My Recent Documents
Desktop
My Documents
My Computer
My Network Places
AbePic.bmp
The Menu.bmp
File name:
Files of type:
All Pictures (*.emf;*.wmf;*.jpg;*.jpeg;*.jfif;*.jpe;*.png;
Insert
Cancel
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Click "Insert"
Page: 1/1
Page Layout View
Zoom: 100%
start

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inaugurat become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spect grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portic completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a phy Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice office. In little more than a month, the President would be

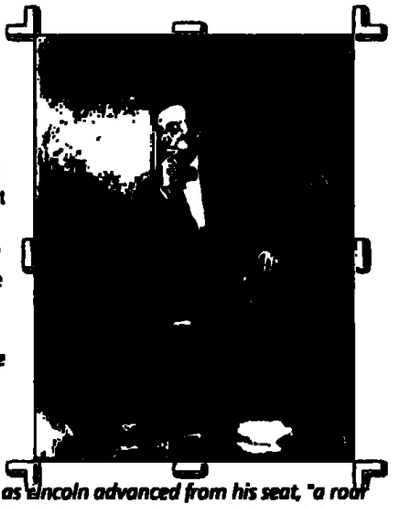
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledge documents in American history. The London Spectator said of conviction that it is the noblest political document known to the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

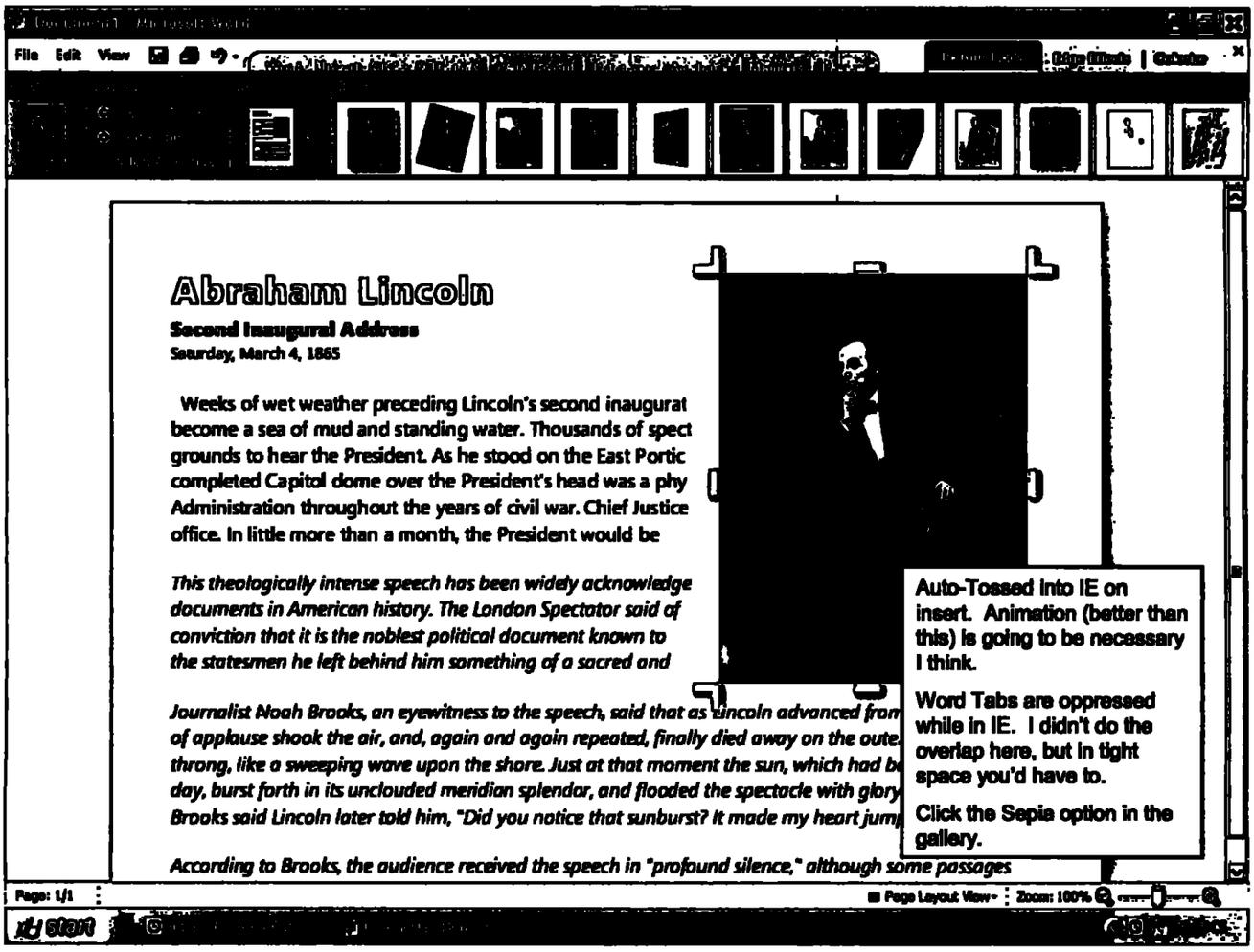


Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inaugurat become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spect grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portic completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a phy Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice office. In little more than a month, the President would be

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledge documents in American history. The London Spectator said of conviction that it is the noblest political document known to the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages


File Edit View
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inaugurat
become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spect
grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portic
completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a phy
Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice
office. In little more than a month, the President would be
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledge
documents in American history. The London Spectator said of
conviction that it is the noblest political document known to
the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from
of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer
throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had b
day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory
Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Auto-Tossed into IE on insert. Animation (better than this) is going to be necessary I think.
Word Tabs are oppressed while in IE. I didn't do the overlap here, but in tight space you'd have to.
Click the Sepia option in the gallery.
Page: 1/1
Page Layout View
Zoom: 100%
start

File Edit View

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inaugurat become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spect grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portic completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a phy Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice office. In little more than a month, the President would be

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledge documents in American history. The London Spectator said of conviction that it is the noblest political document known to the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump

Now click "Page Layout" to change margins.

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

Page: 1/1 | Page Layout View | Zoom: 100%

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inaugurat become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spect grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portic completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a phy Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice office. In little more than a month, the President would be

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledge documents in American history. The London Spectator said of conviction that it is the noblest political document known to the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inaugurat become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spect grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portic completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a phy Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice office. In little more than a month, the President would be

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledge documents in American history. The London Spectator said of conviction that it is the noblest political document known to the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump

Now click on the text.

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inaugurat become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spect grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portic completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a phy Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice office. In little more than a month, the President would be

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledge documents in American history. The London Spectator said of conviction that it is the noblest political document known to the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump

Select the Picture...

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inaugurat become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spect grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portic completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a phy Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice office. In little more than a month, the President would be

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledge documents in American history. The London Spectator said of conviction that it is the noblest political document known to the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump

Show the Picture Tools... (loop)

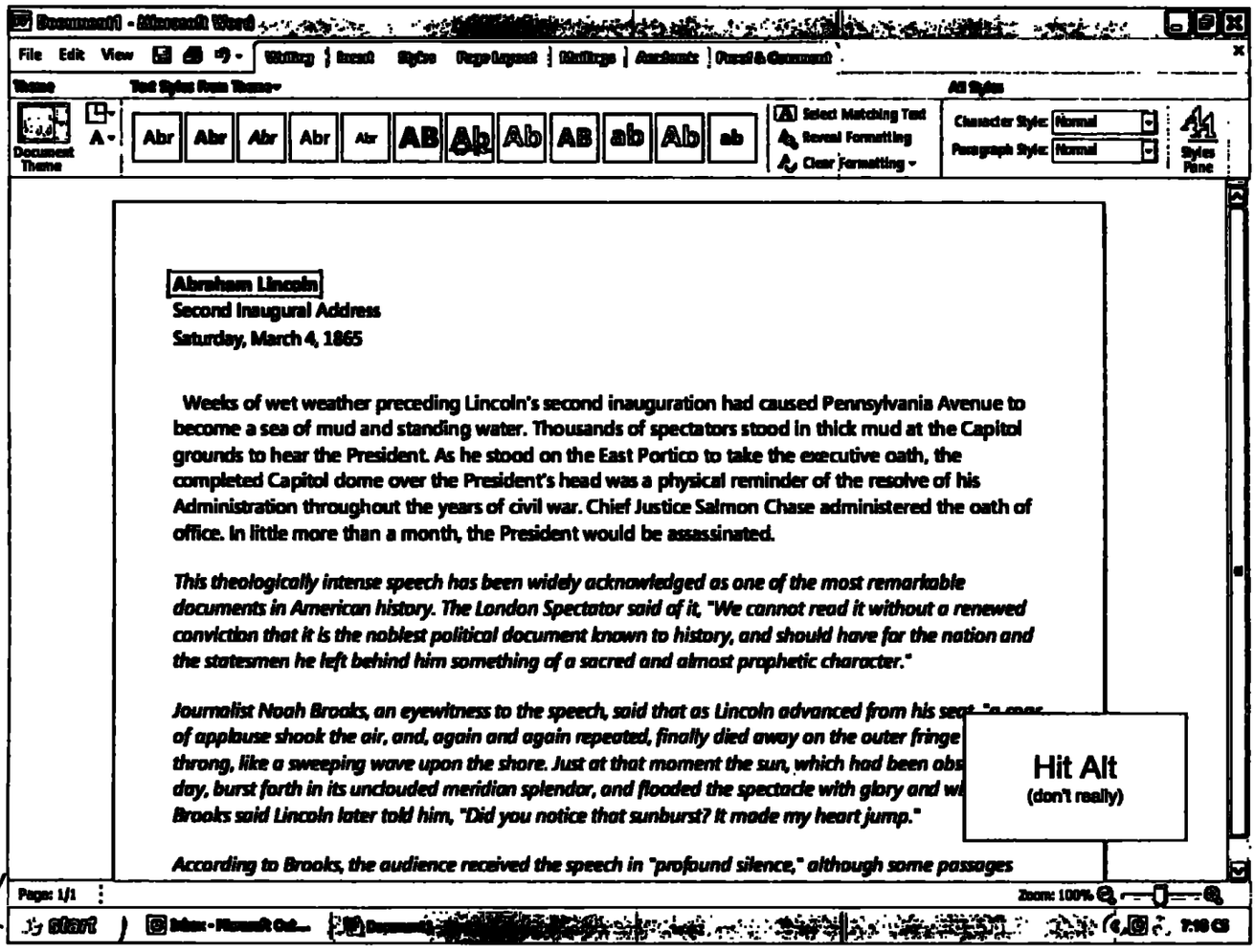
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

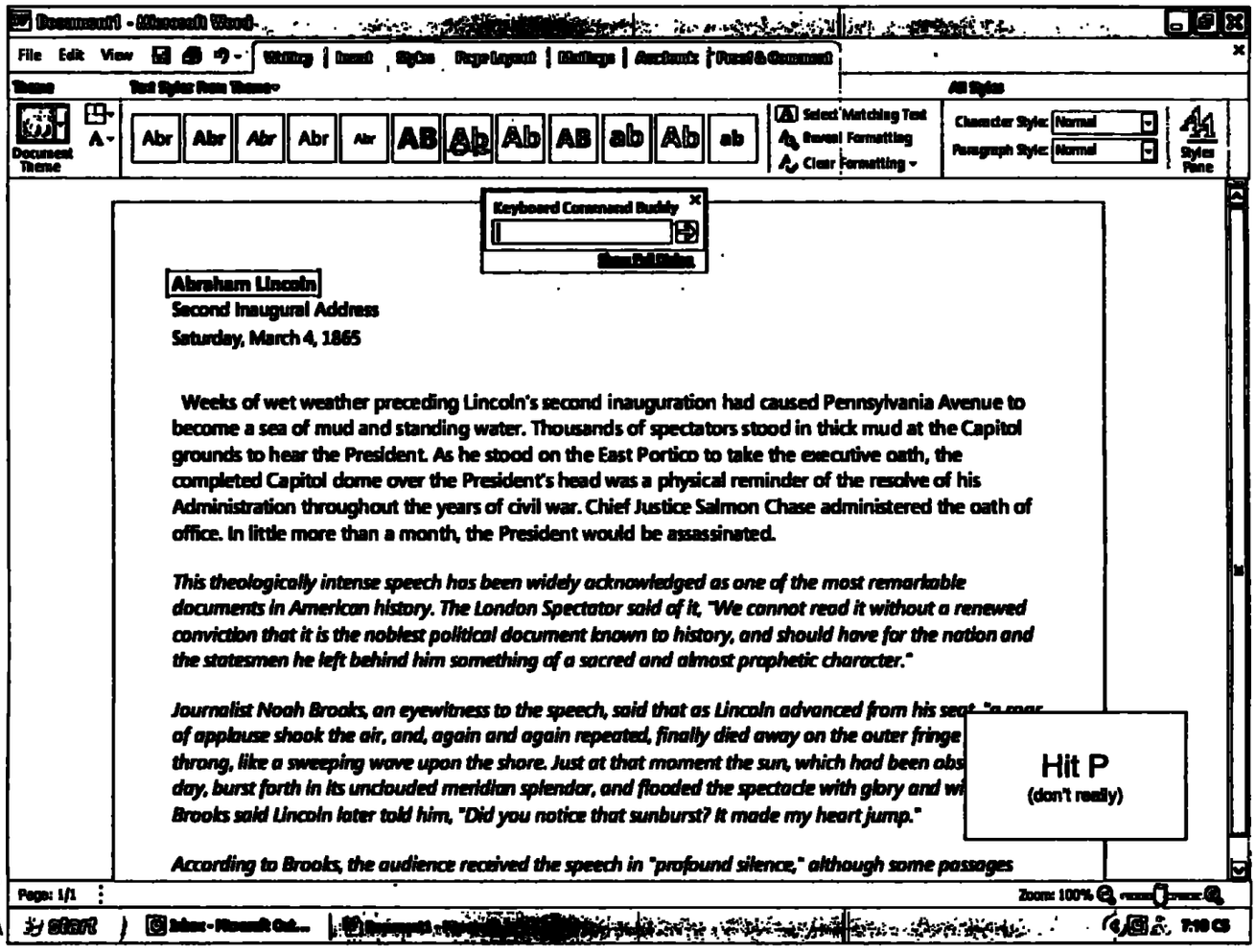
622

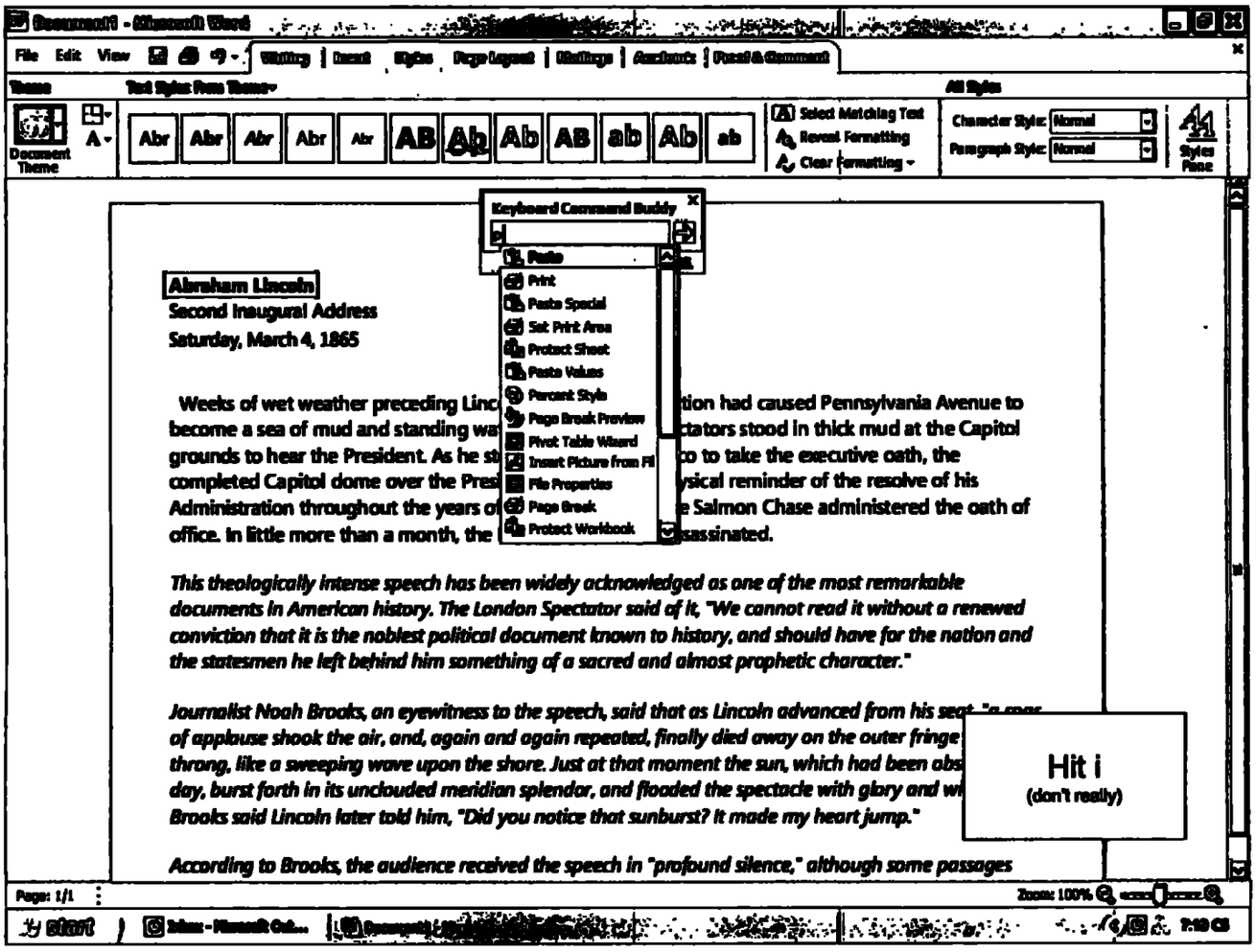
ACCESIBILIDAD AL TECLADO

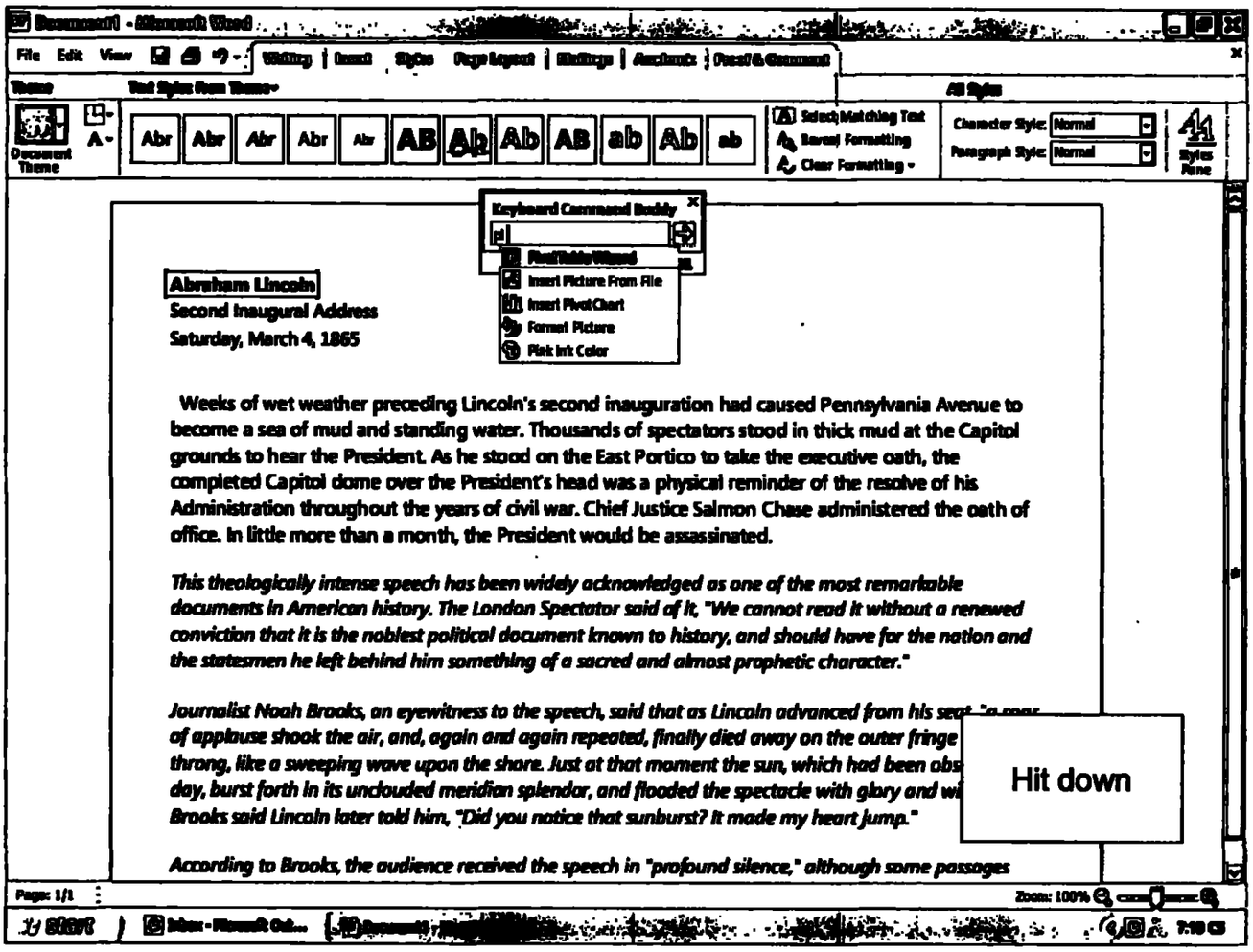
AMIGO DEL TECLADO

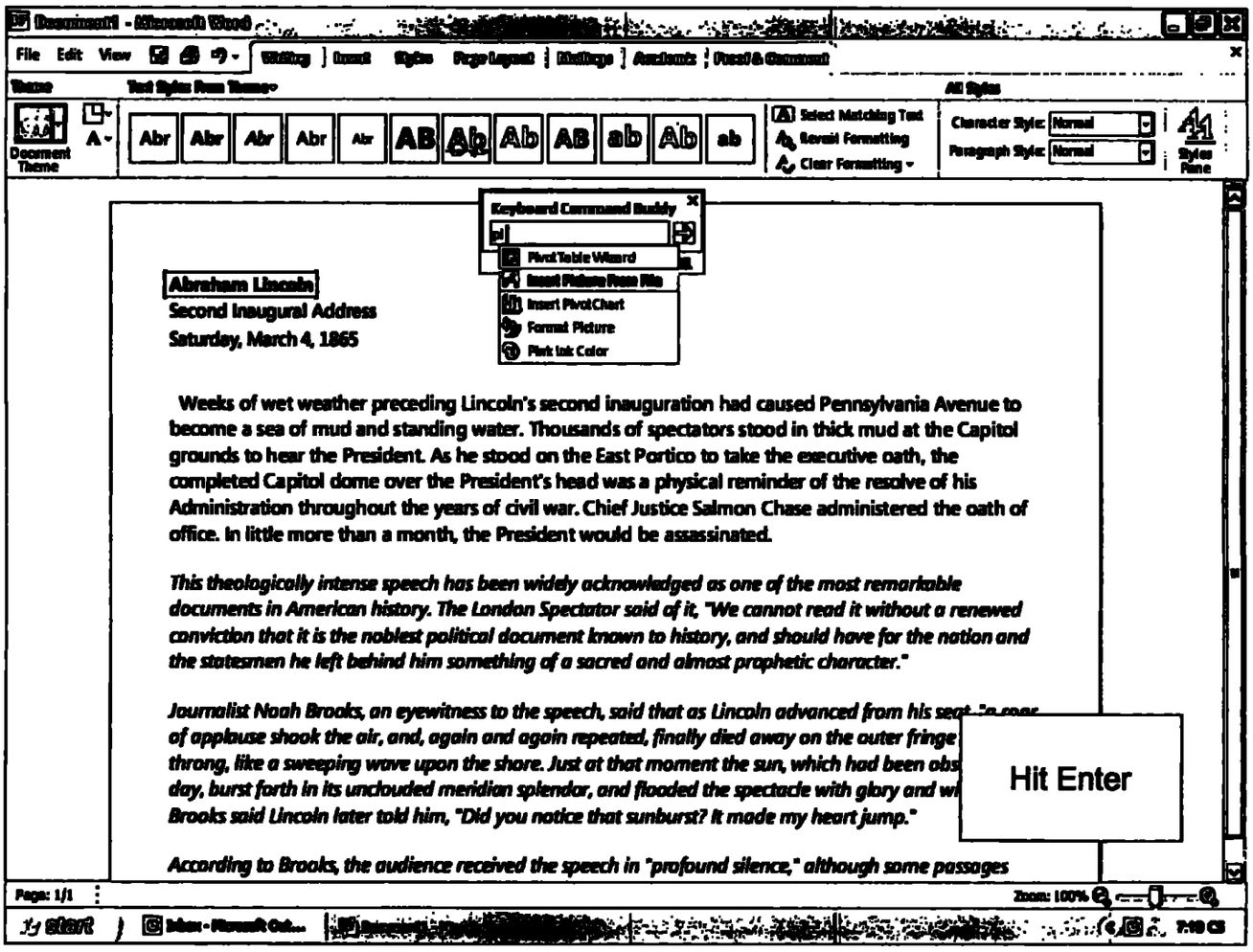
216

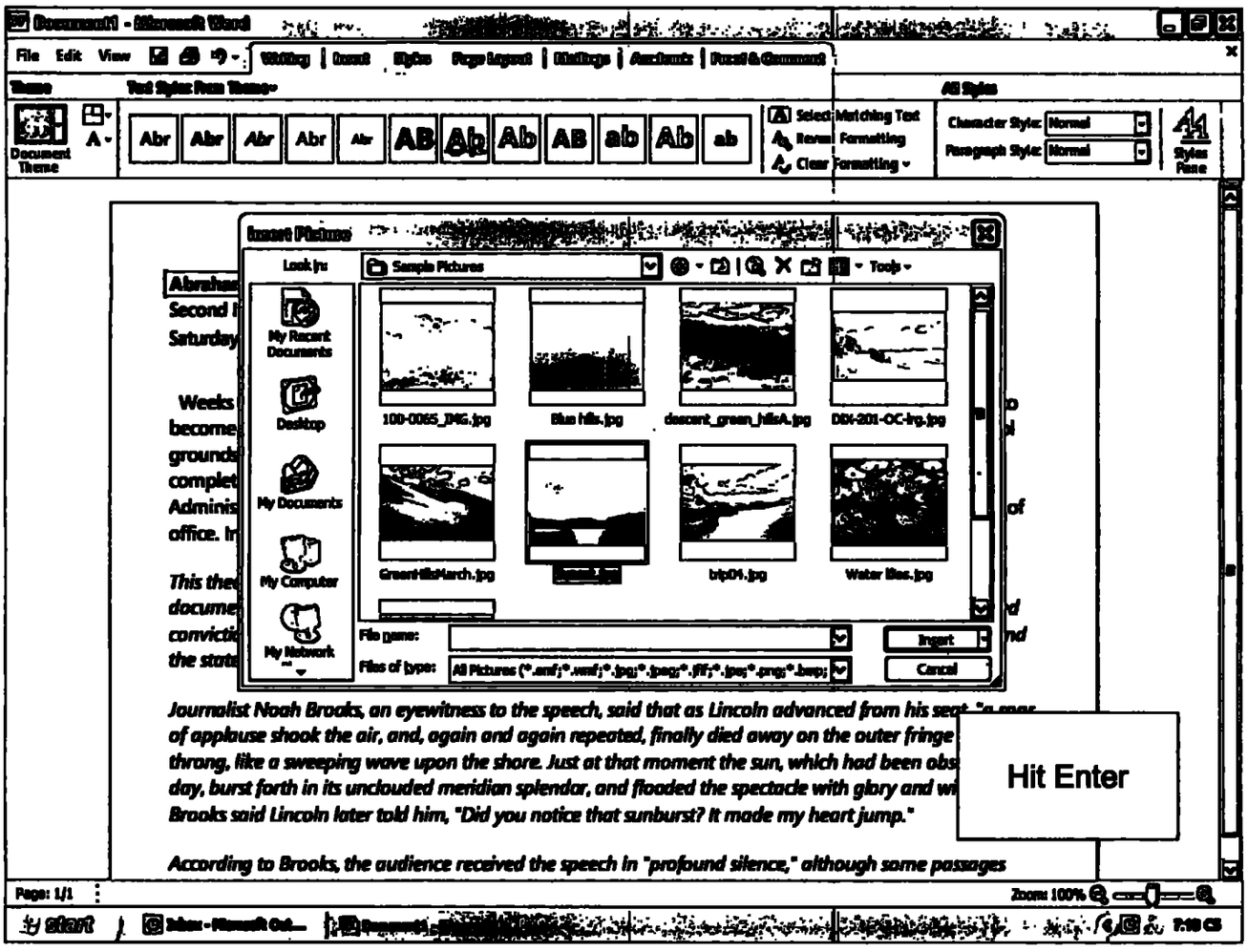

Document1 - Microsoft Word
File Edit View
Theme
Document Theme
Abr Abr Abr Abr Abr AB Ab Ab AB ab Ab ab
Select Matching Text
Reveal Formatting
Clear Formatting
Character Style: Normal
Paragraph Style: Normal
Styles Pane
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat "a cheer of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obs day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and wi Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Hit Alt
(don't really)
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%
start

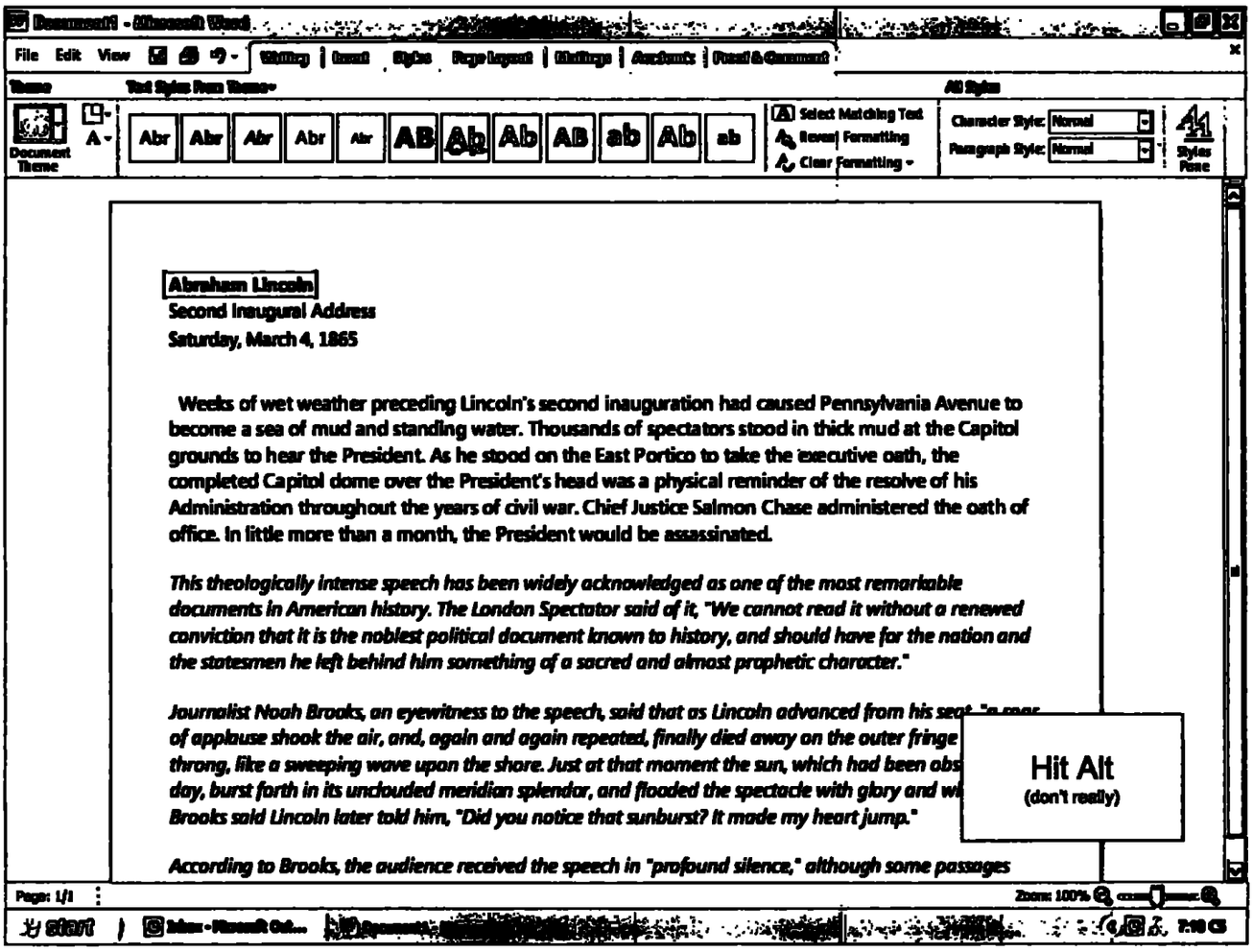

Document1 - Microsoft Word
File Edit View
Keyboard Command Buddy
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obs day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and wi Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Hit P
(don't really)
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%

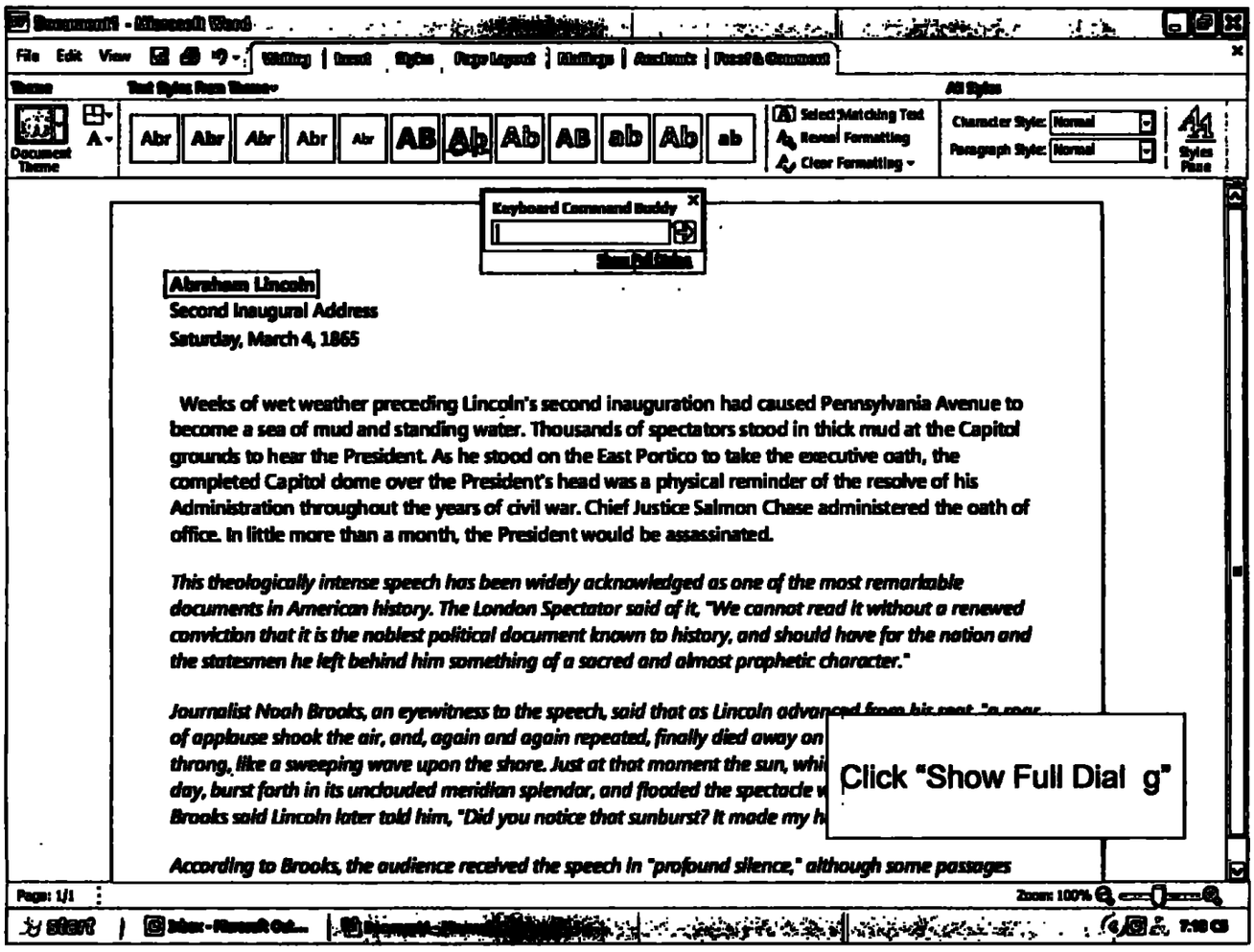

Document1 - Microsoft Word
File Edit View
Writing | Insert | Styles | Page Layout | Mailings | Acrobat | Foxit & Comment
Theme
Text Styles From Theme
All Styles
Document Theme
Select Matching Text
Reveal Formatting
Clear Formatting
Character Style: Normal
Paragraph Style: Normal
Styles Pane
Keyboard Command Buddy
Paste
Print
Paste Special
Set Print Area
Protect Sheet
Paste Values
Percent Style
Page Break Preview
Pivot Table Wizard
Insert Picture from Fil
File Properties
Page Break
Protect Workbook
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather preceding Linc tion had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing wa tators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he st co to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the Presi ysical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of e Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the assassinated.
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obs day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and wi Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Hit i
(don't really)
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%
start

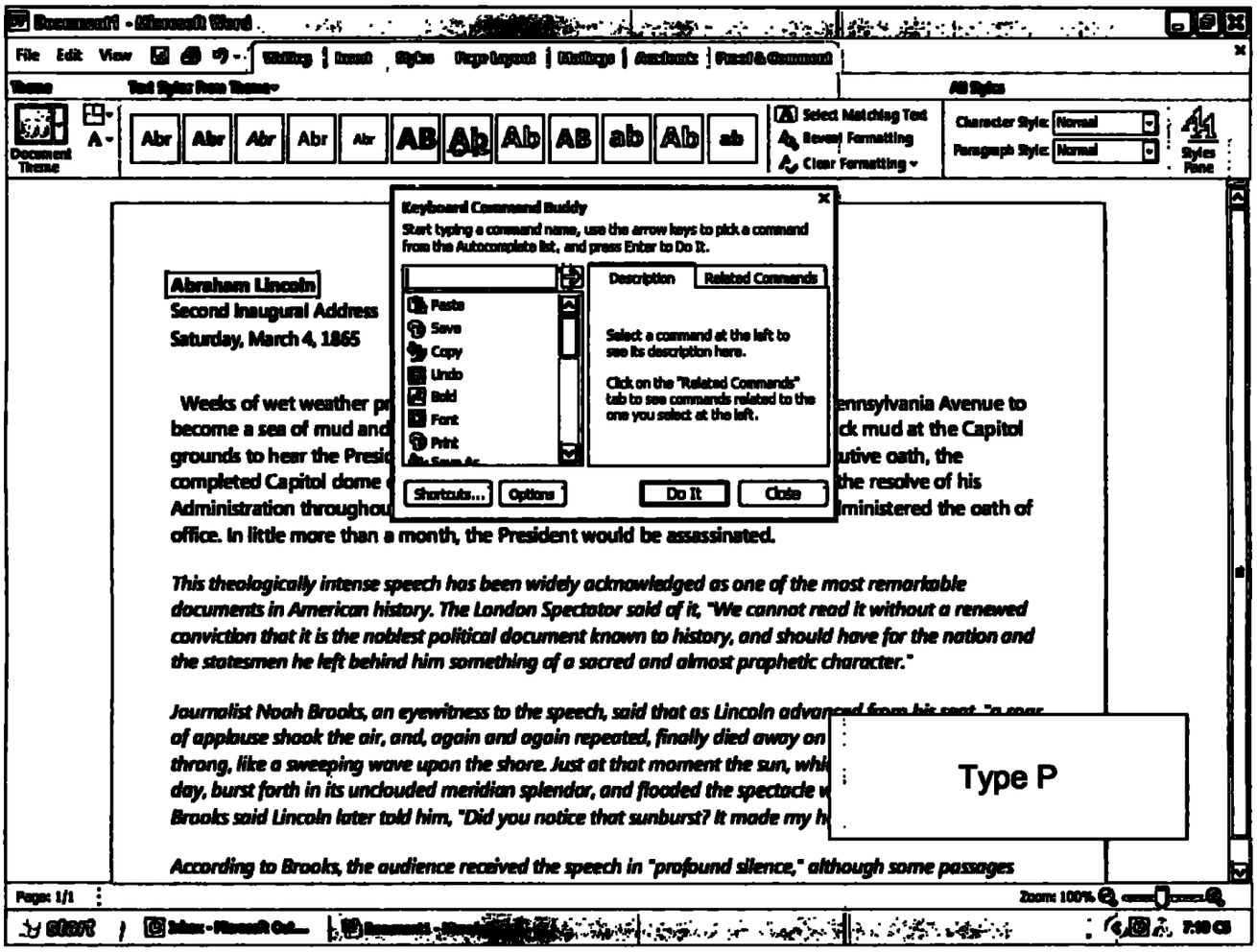

Keyboard Command Buddy
Insert Picture From File
Insert Pivot Chart
Format Picture
Pink Ink Color
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat
of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe
throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obs
day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and wi
Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Hit down
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%

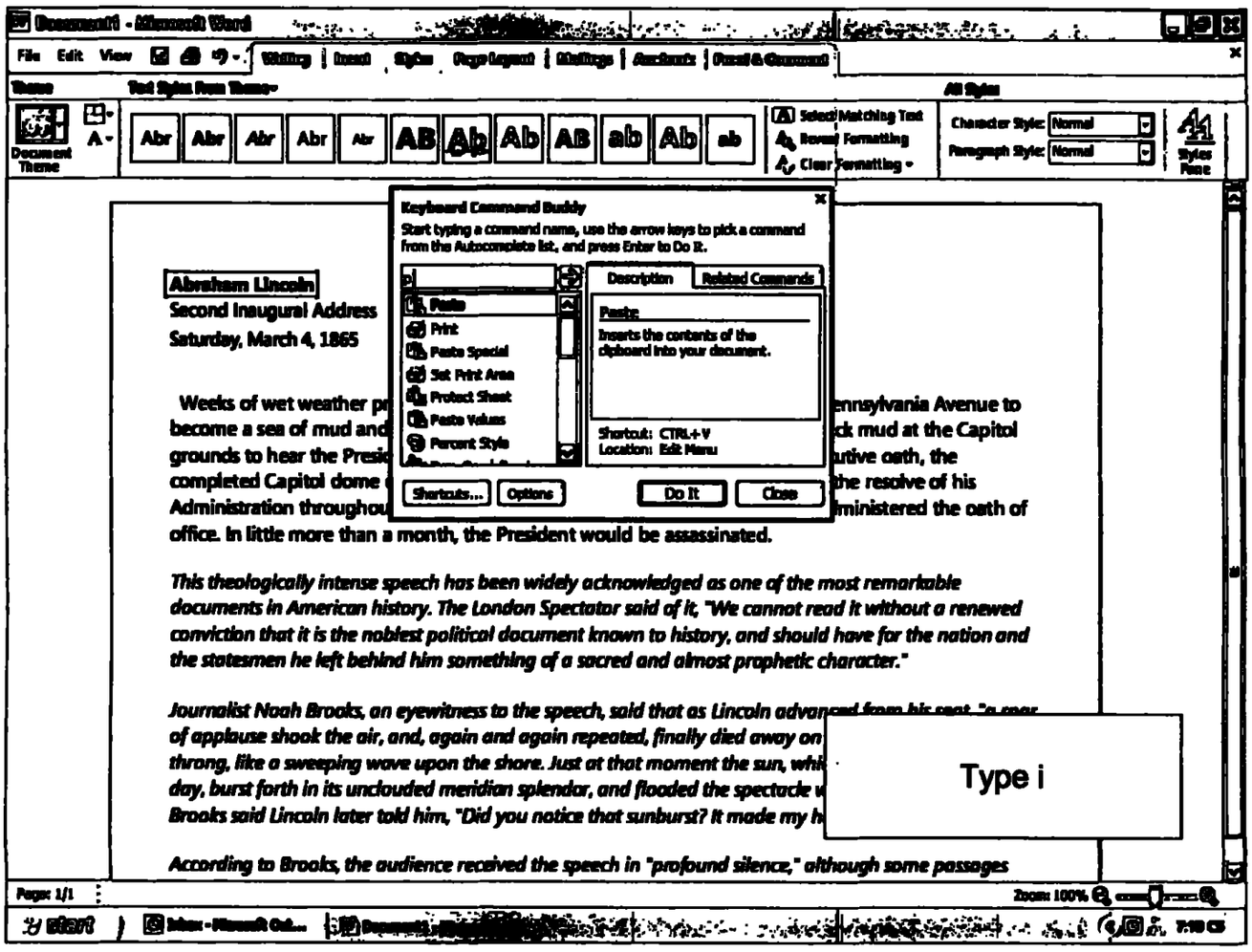

Keyboard Command Buddy
Pivot Table Wizard
Insert Picture From File
Insert Pivot Chart
Format Picture
Flash Ink Color
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat
of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe
throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obs
day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and wi
Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Hit Enter
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%


Insert Picture
Look in:
Sample Pictures
My Recent Documents
Desktop
My Documents
My Computer
My Network
100-0065_IMG.jpg
Blue hills.jpg
descent_green_hillsA.jpg
DSH-201-OC-lrg.jpg
GreenHillsMarch.jpg
bfp04.jpg
Water lilies.jpg
File name:
Files of type:
All Pictures (*.emf;*.wmf;*.jpg;*.jpeg;*.jfif;*.jpe;*.png;*.bmp;
Insert
Cancel
Hit Enter

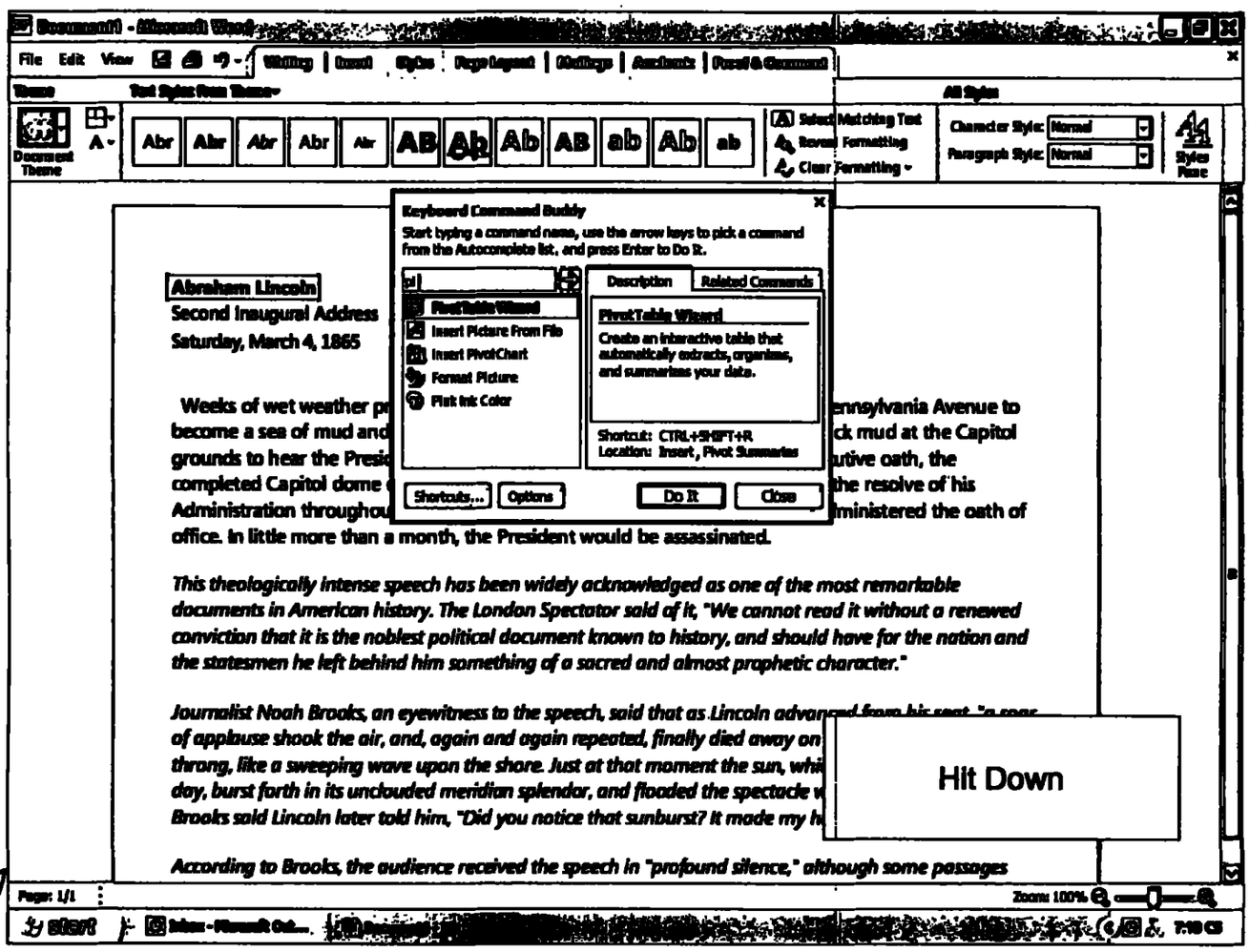

Document1 - Microsoft Word
File Edit View
Theme
Text Styles From Theme
All Styles
Document Theme
Abr Abr Abr Abr Abr AB Ab Ab AB ab Ab ab
Select Matching Text
Reveal Formatting
Clear Formatting
Character Style: Normal
Paragraph Style: Normal
Styles Pane
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obs day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and w Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Hit Alt
(don't really)
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%
start
7:10

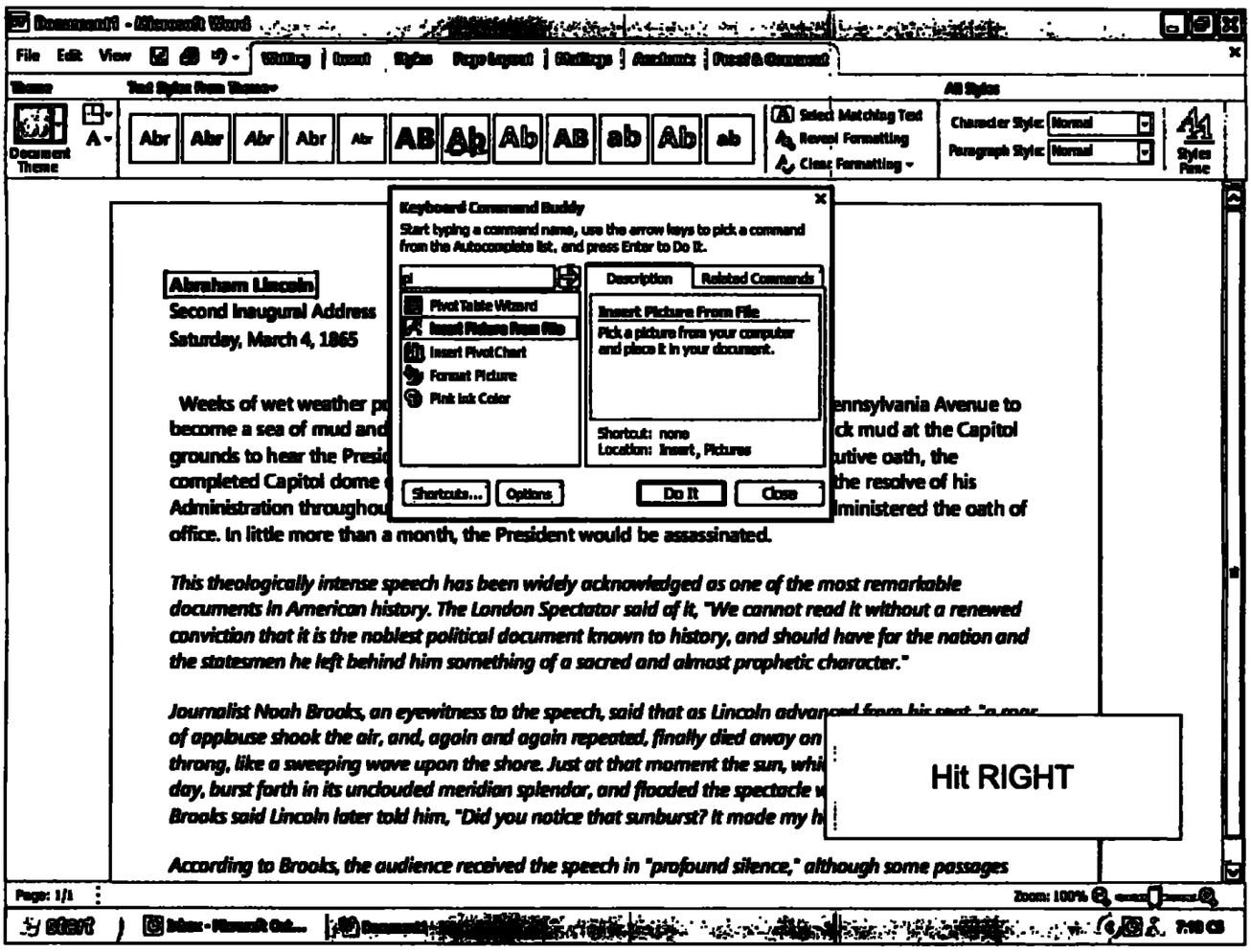

Document1 - Microsoft Word
File Edit View
Writing | Insert | Styles | Page Layout | Mailings | Review | Proof & Comment
Theme
Text Styles from Theme
All Styles
Document Theme
Abr Abr Abr Abr Abr AB Ab Ab AB ab Ab ab
Select Matching Text
Reveal Formatting
Clear Formatting
Character Style: Normal
Paragraph Style: Normal
Styles Pane
Keyboard Command Buddy
Show Full Dialog
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on
throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, whi
day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle w
Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my h
Click "Show Full Dial g"
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%
start
Inbox - Microsoft Out...
7:18 CS

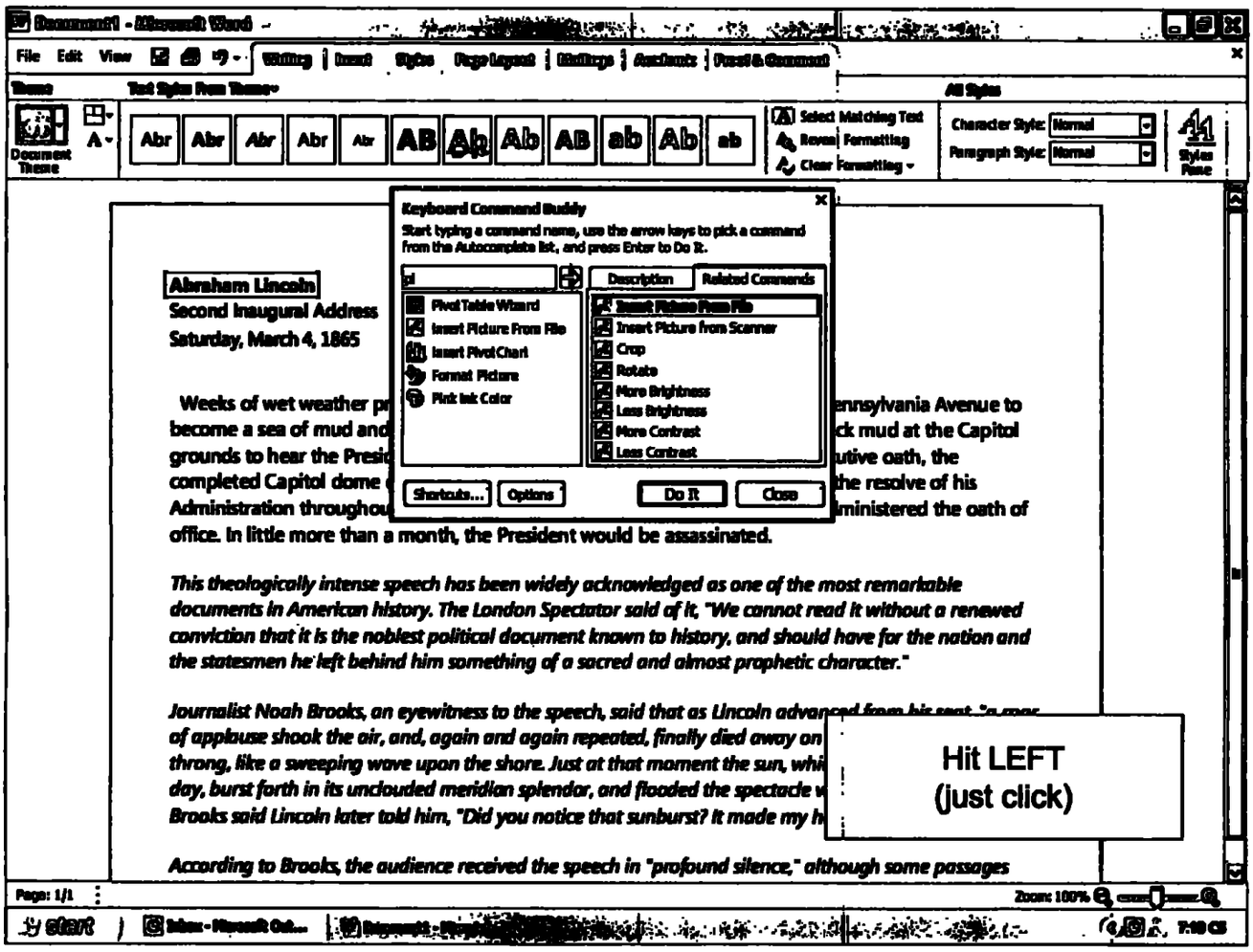

Document1 - Microsoft Word
File Edit View
Writing | Insert | Styles | Page Layout | Mailings | Review | View | Add-Ins
Theme
Text Styles from Theme
All Styles
Document Theme
Abr Abr Abr Abr Abr AB Ab Ab AB ab Ab ab
Select Matching Text
Reveal Formatting
Clear Formatting
Character Style: Normal
Paragraph Style: Normal
Styles Pane
Keyboard Command Buddy
Start typing a command name, use the arrow keys to pick a command from the Autocomplete list, and press Enter to Do It.
Description
Related Commands
Paste
Save
Copy
Undo
Bold
Font
Print
Select a command at the left to see its description here.
Click on the "Related Commands" tab to see commands related to the one you select at the left.
Shortcuts...
Options
Do It
Close
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather pr
ennsylvania Avenue to
become a sea of mud and
ck mud at the Capitol
grounds to hear the Presi
utive oath, the
completed Capitol dome
the resolve of his
Administration throughou
ministered the oath of
office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar
of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on
throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, whi
day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle w
Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my h
Type P
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%
start
Inbox - Microsoft Out...
Document1 - Microsoft...
7:10 CS

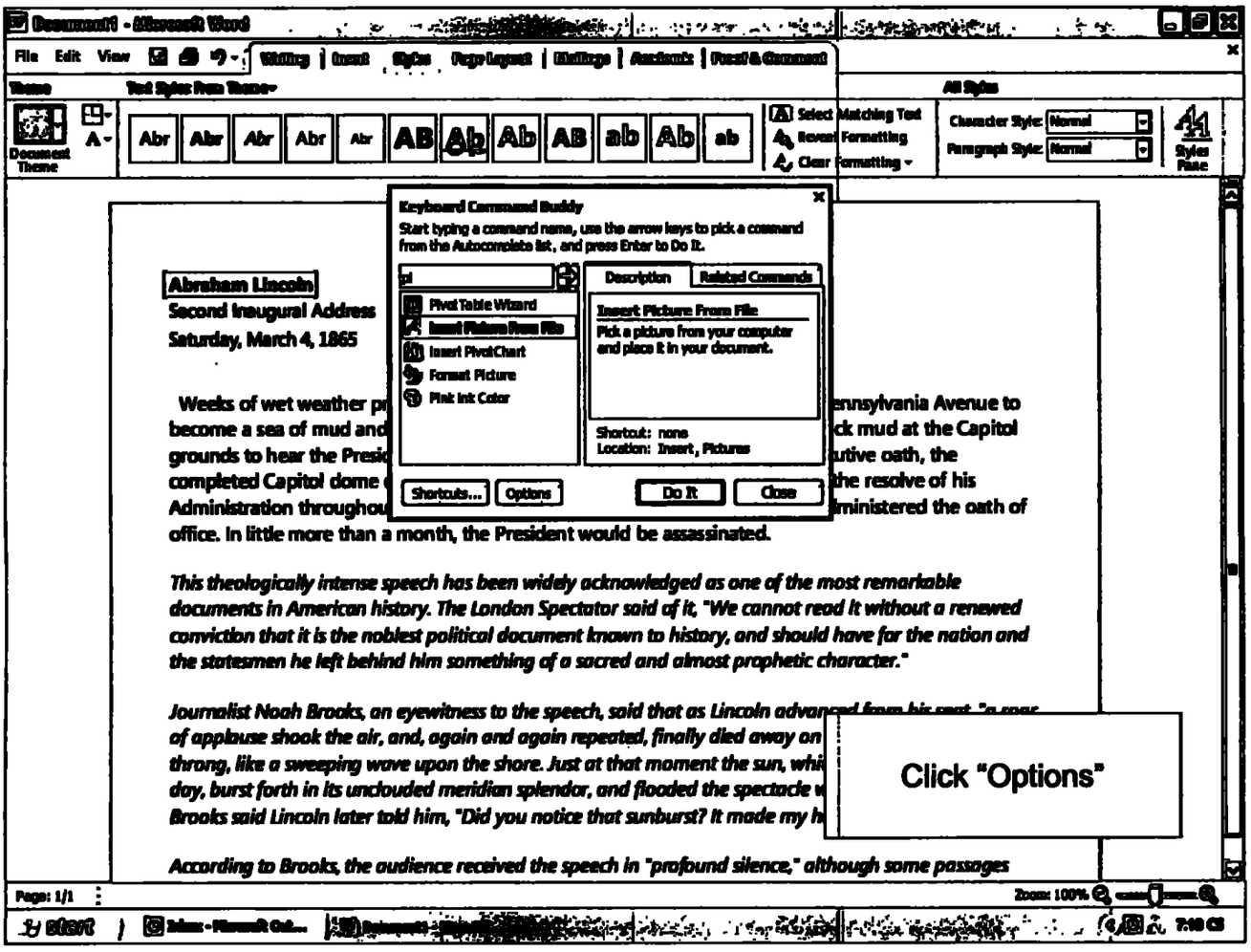

Keyboard Command Buddy
Start typing a command name, use the arrow keys to pick a command from the Autocomplete list, and press Enter to Do It.
Description
Related Commands
Paste
Print
Paste Special
Set Print Area
Protect Sheet
Paste Values
Percent Style
Paste
Inserts the contents of the clipboard into your document.
Shortcut: CTRL+V
Location: Edit Menu
Shortcuts...
Options
Do It
Close
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather pr
ennsylvania Avenue to
become a sea of mud and
ck mud at the Capitol
grounds to hear the Presi
utive oath, the
completed Capitol dome
the resolve of his
Administration throughou
ministered the oath of
office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat "a roar
of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on
throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, whi
day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle w
Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my h
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Type i
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%

323


Keyboard Command Buddy
Start typing a command name, use the arrow keys to pick a command from the Autocomplete list, and press Enter to Do It.
Description
Related Commands
Insert Picture From File
Insert PivotChart
Format Picture
Flat Ink Color
PivotTable Wizard
Create an interactive table that automatically extracts, organizes, and summarizes your data.
Shortcut: CTRL+SHIFT+R
Location: Insert, Pivot Summaries
Shortcuts...
Options
Do It
Close
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather
ennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and
ck mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the Presi
utive oath, the completed Capitol dome
the resolve of his Administration throughou
ministered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on
throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, whi
day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle
Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my h
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Hit Down
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%


Keyboard Command Buddy
Start typing a command name, use the arrow keys to pick a command from the Autocomplete list, and press Enter to Do It.
pi
Description
Related Commands
PivotTable Wizard
Insert Picture from File
Insert PivotChart
Format Picture
Pink Ink Color
Insert Picture From File
Pick a picture from your computer and place it in your document.
Shortcut: none
Location: Insert, Pictures
Shortcuts...
Options
Do It
Close
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather
ennsylvania Avenue to
become a sea of mud and
ck mud at the Capitol
grounds to hear the Presi
utive oath, the
completed Capitol dome
the resolve of his
Administration throughou
ministered the oath of
office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat "a roar
of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on
throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, whi
day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle
Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my h
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Hit RIGHT
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%


Keyboard Command Buddy
Start typing a command name, use the arrow keys to pick a command from the Autocomplete list, and press Enter to Do It.
pi
Description
Related Commands
Pivot Table Wizard
Insert Picture From File
Insert Pivot Chart
Format Picture
Print Ink Color
Insert Picture From File
Insert Picture from Scanner
Crop
Rotate
More Brightness
Less Brightness
More Contrast
Less Contrast
Shortcuts...
Options
Do It
Close
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather pr
ennsylvania Avenue to
become a sea of mud and
ck mud at the Capitol
grounds to hear the Presi
utive oath, the
completed Capitol dome
the resolve of his
Administration throughou
dministered the oath of
office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat "a roar
of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on
throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, whi
day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle w
Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my h
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Hit LEFT
(just click)
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%



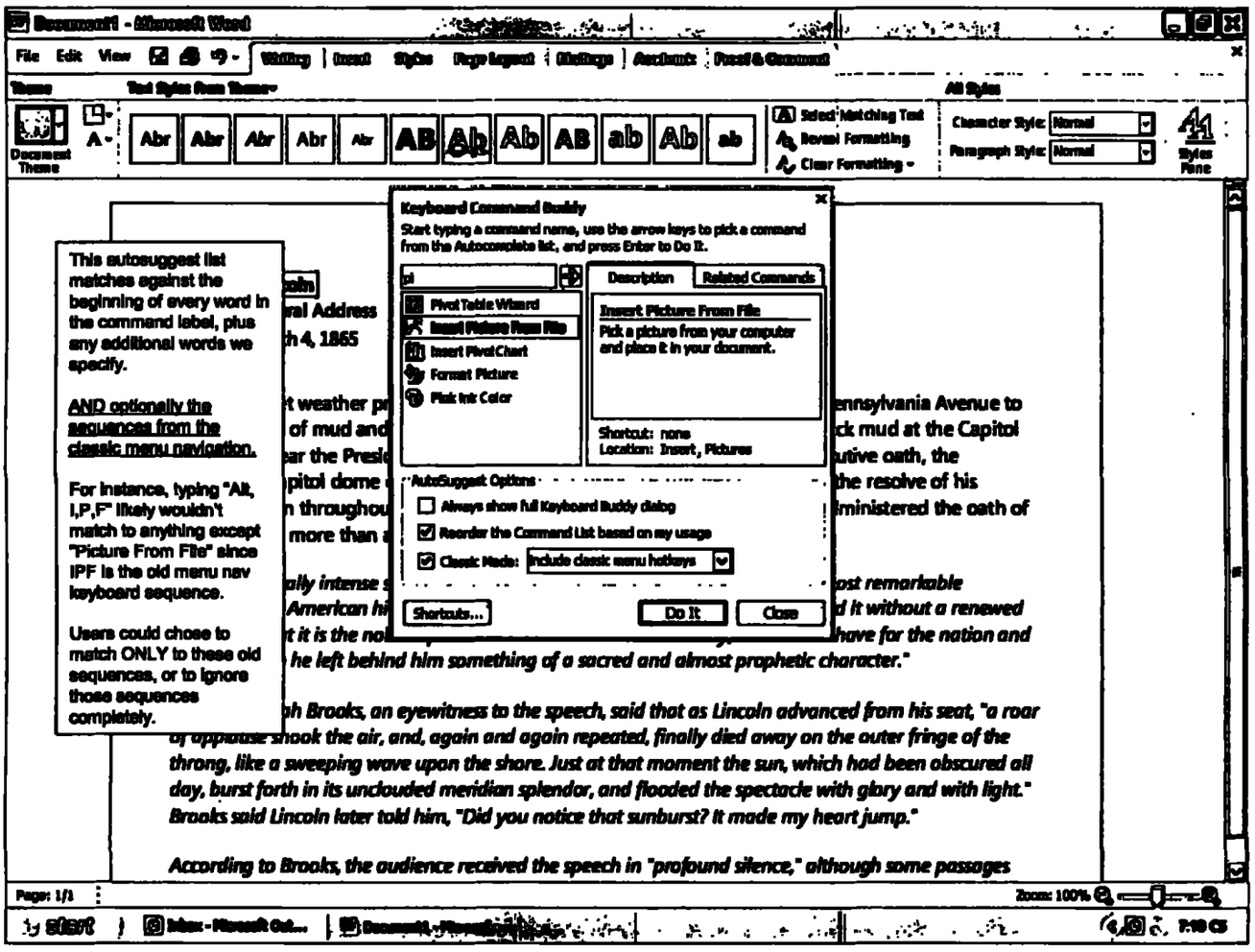
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

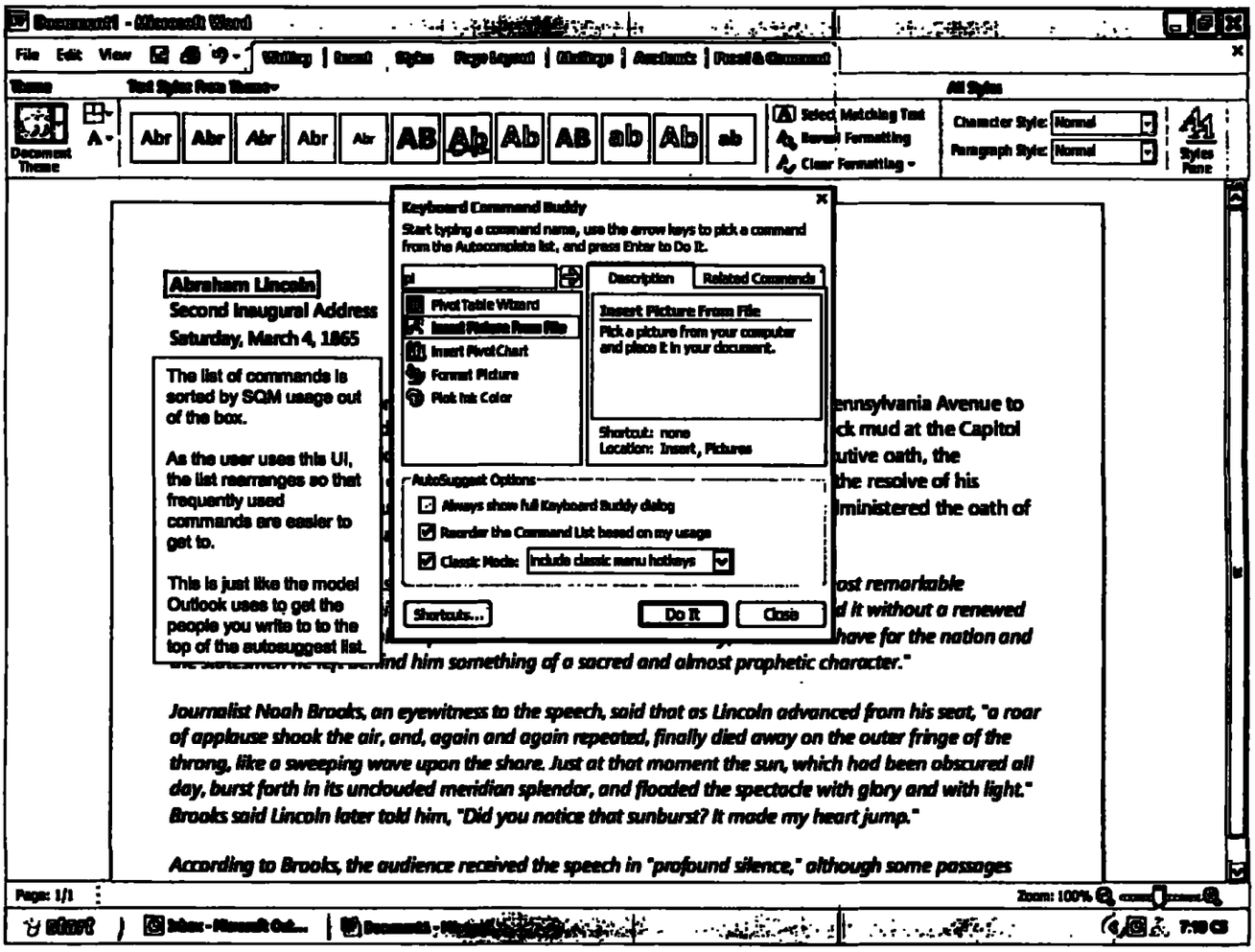
Weeks of wet weather pr ennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and ck mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the Presi utive oath, the completed Capitol dome the resolve of his Administration throughou ministered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

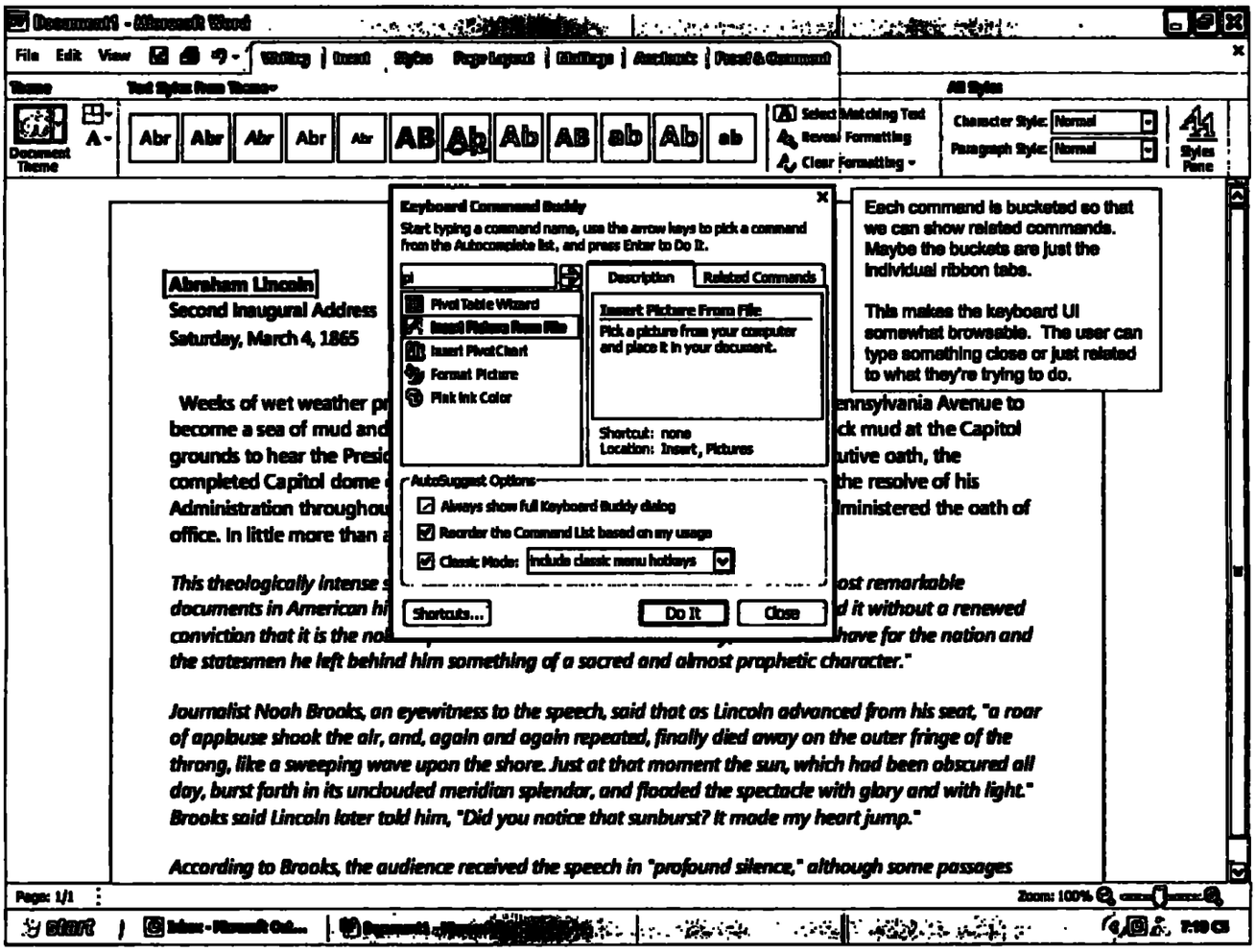
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a cheer of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, whi day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle w Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my h

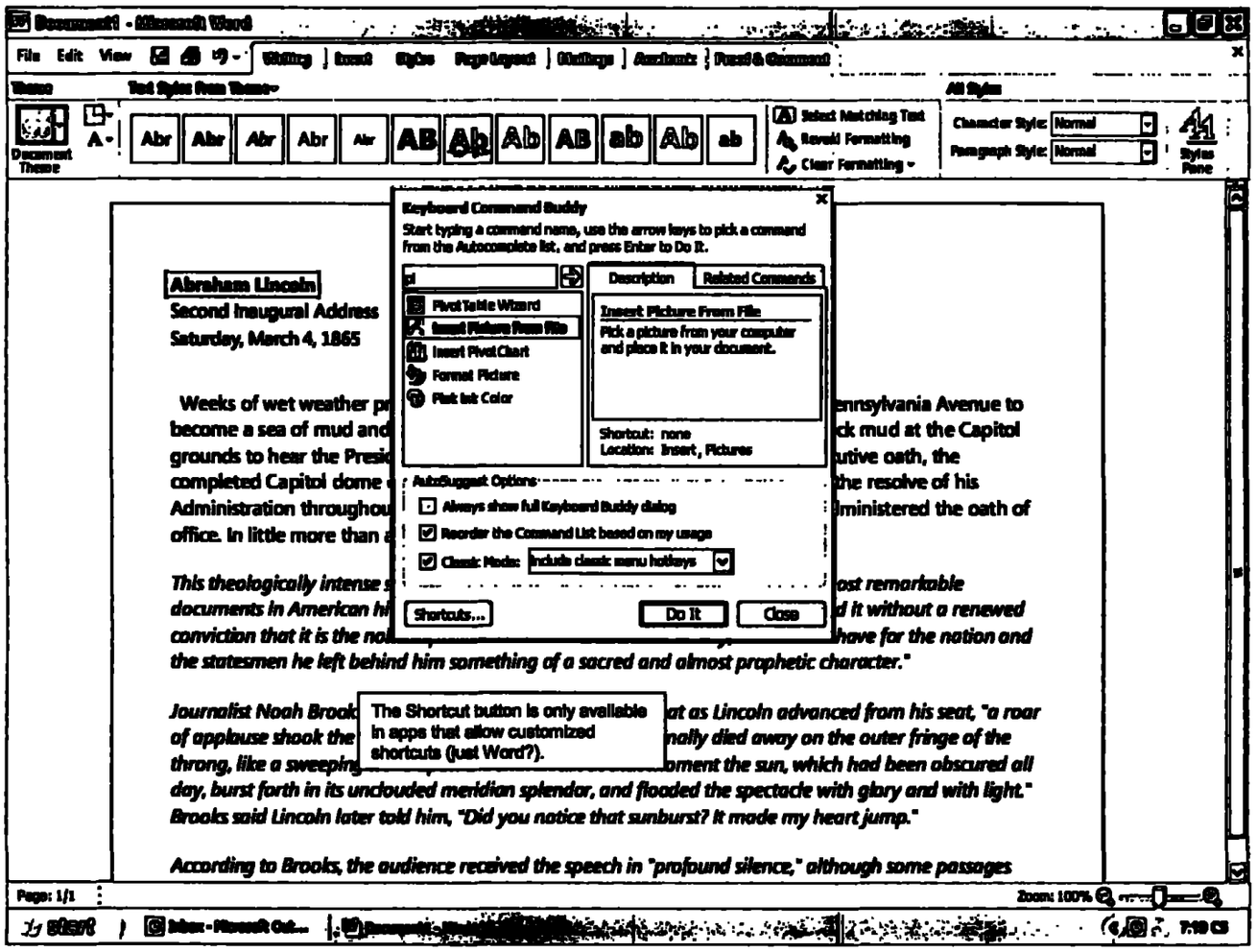
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

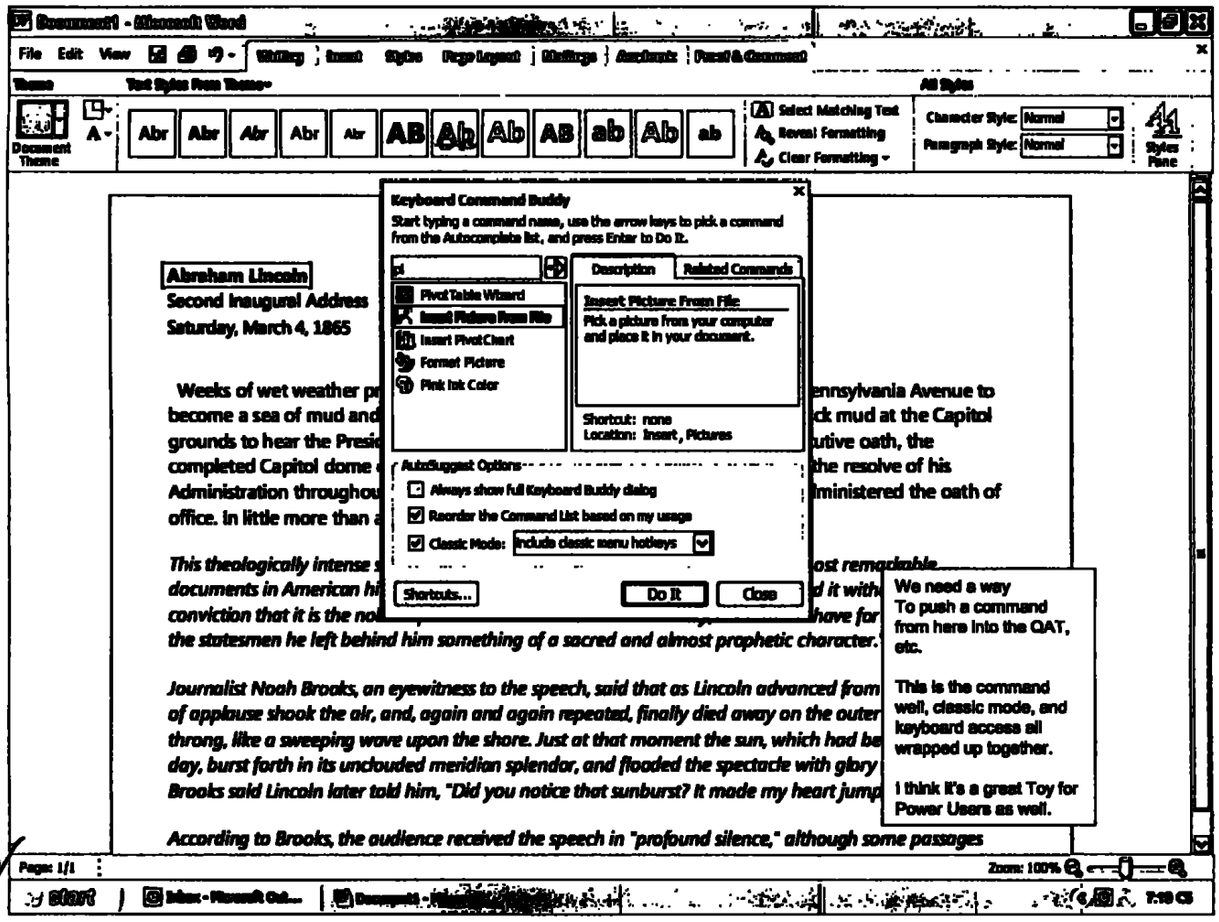

Keyboard Command Buddy
Start typing a command name, use the arrow keys to pick a command from the Autocomplete list, and press Enter to Do It.
pi
Pivot Table Wizard
Insert Picture From File
Insert Pivot Chart
Format Picture
Pick Ink Color
Description
Related Commands
Insert Picture From File
Pick a picture from your computer and place it in your document.
Shortcut: none
Location: Insert, Pictures
AutoSuggest Options
Always show full Keyboard Buddy dialog
Reorder the Command List based on my usage
Classic Mode:
Include classic menu hotkeys
Shortcuts...
Do It
Close
This autosuggest list matches against the beginning of every word in the command label, plus any additional words we specify.
AND optionally the sequences from the classic menu navigation.
For instance, typing "Alt, I,P,F" likely wouldn't match to anything except "Picture From File" since IPF is the old menu nav keyboard sequence.
Users could chose to match ONLY to these old sequences, or to ignore those sequences completely.
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%


Document1 - Microsoft Word
File Edit View
Keyboard Command Buddy
Start typing a command name, use the arrow keys to pick a command from the Autocomplete list, and press Enter to Do It.
Description
Related Commands
Pivot Table Wizard
Insert Picture From File
Insert PivotChart
Format Picture
Pick Ink Color
Insert Picture From File
Pick a picture from your computer and place it in your document.
Shortcut: none
Location: Insert, Pictures
AutoSuggest Options
Always show full Keyboard Buddy dialog
Reorder the Command List based on my usage
Classic Mode:
Include classic menu hotkeys
Shortcuts...
Do It
Close
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
The list of commands is sorted by SQM usage out of the box.
As the user uses this UI, the list rearranges so that frequently used commands are easier to get to.
This is just like the model Outlook uses to get the people you write to to the top of the autosuggest list.
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%

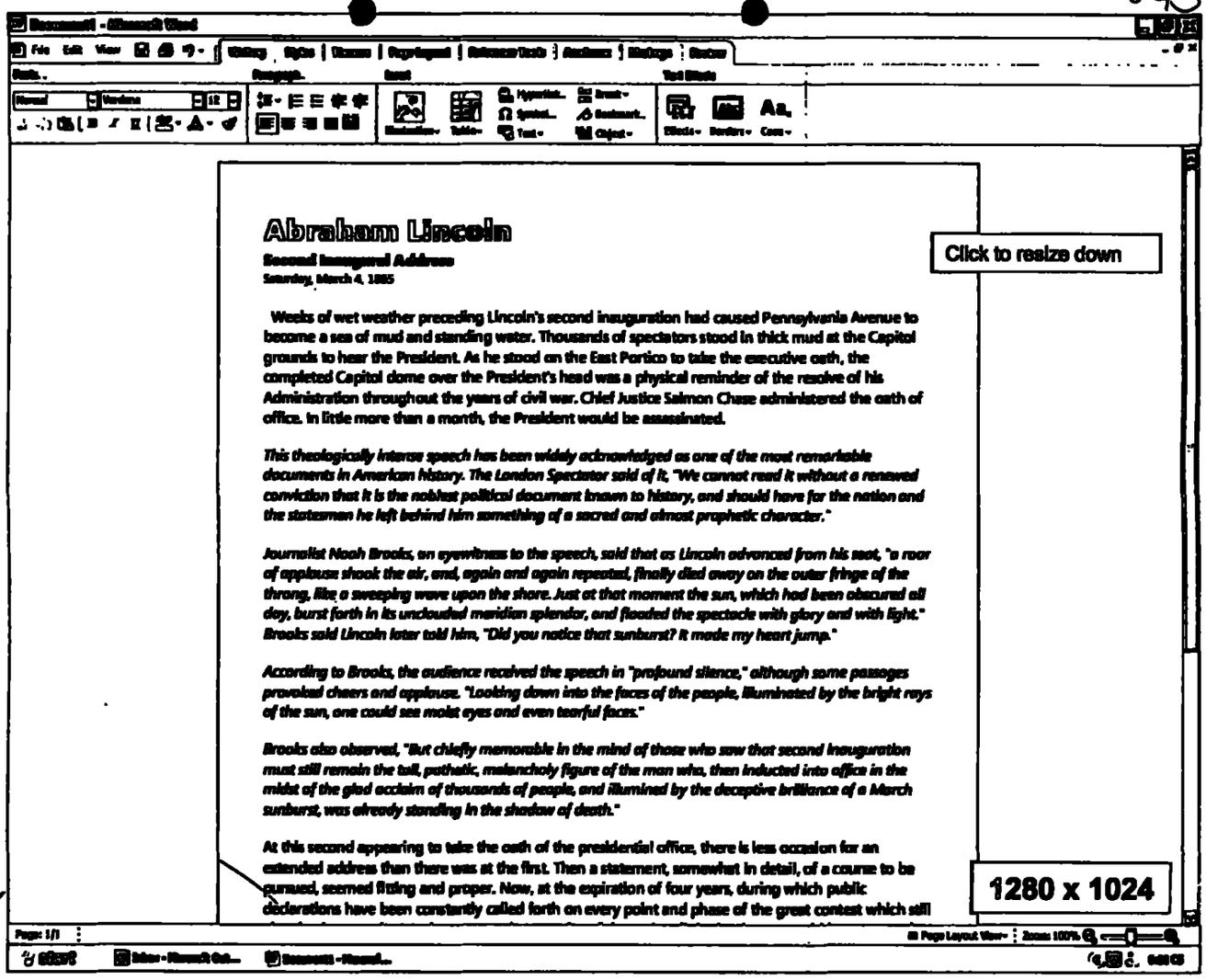

Document1 - Microsoft Word
Keyboard Command Buddy
Start typing a command name, use the arrow keys to pick a command from the Autocomplete list, and press Enter to Do It.
Description
Related Commands
Pivot Table Wizard
Insert Picture From File
Insert Pivot Chart
Format Picture
Pink Ink Color
Insert Picture From File
Pick a picture from your computer and place it in your document.
Shortcut: none
Location: Insert, Pictures
AutoSuggest Options
Always show full Keyboard Buddy dialog
Reorder the Command List based on my usage
Classic Mode:
Include classic menu hotkeys
Shortcuts...
Do It
Close
Each command is bucketed so that we can show related commands. Maybe the buckets are just the individual ribbon tabs.
This makes the keyboard UI somewhat browsable. The user can type something close or just related to what they're trying to do.
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather
become a sea of mud and
grounds to hear the Presi
completed Capitol dome
Administration throughou
office. In little more than
This theologically intense
documents in American hi
conviction that it is the no
the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%

230 647


Document1 - Microsoft Word
File Edit View
Keyboard Command Buddy
Start typing a command name, use the arrow keys to pick a command from the Autocomplete list, and press Enter to Do It.
Description
Related Commands
Insert Picture From File
Pick a picture from your computer and place it in your document.
Shortcut: none
Location: Insert, Pictures
AutoSuggest Options
Always show full Keyboard Buddy dialog
Reorder the Command List based on my usage
Classic Mode:
Shortcuts...
Do It
Close
The Shortcut button is only available in apps that allow customized shortcuts (just Word?).
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather
Pennsylvania Avenue to
become a sea of mud and
ck mud at the Capitol
grounds to hear the Presi
utive oath, the
completed Capitol dome
the resolve of his
Administration throughou
ministered the oath of
office. In little more than
This theologically intense
ost remarkable
documents in American hi
d it without a renewed
conviction that it is the no
have for the nation and
the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."
Journalist Noah Brook
at as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar
of applause shook the
nally died away on the outer fringe of the
throng, like a sweepin
oment the sun, which had been obscured all
day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light."
Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%


Keyboard Command Buddy
Start typing a command name, use the arrow keys to pick a command from the Autocomplete list, and press Enter to Do It.
pi
Description
Related Commands
PivotTable Wizard
Insert Picture from File
Insert PivotChart
Format Picture
Pink Ink Color
Insert Picture: From File
Pick a picture from your computer and place it in your document.
Shortcut: none
Location: Insert, Pictures
AutoSuggest Options
Always show full Keyboard Buddy dialog
Reorder the Command List based on my usage
Classic Mode:
Include classic menu hotkeys
Shortcuts...
Do It
Close
We need a way
To push a command from here into the QAT, etc.
This is the command well, classic mode, and keyboard access all wrapped up together.
I think it's a great Toy for Power Users as well.
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather p
ennsylvania Avenue to
become a sea of mud and
ck mud at the Capitol
grounds to hear the Presi
utive oath, the
completed Capitol dome
the resolve of his
Administration throughou
ministered the oath of
office. In little more than
This theologically intense
ost remarkable
documents in American hi
d it with
conviction that it is the no
have for
the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character.
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from
of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer
throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had be
day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory
Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%

643



Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

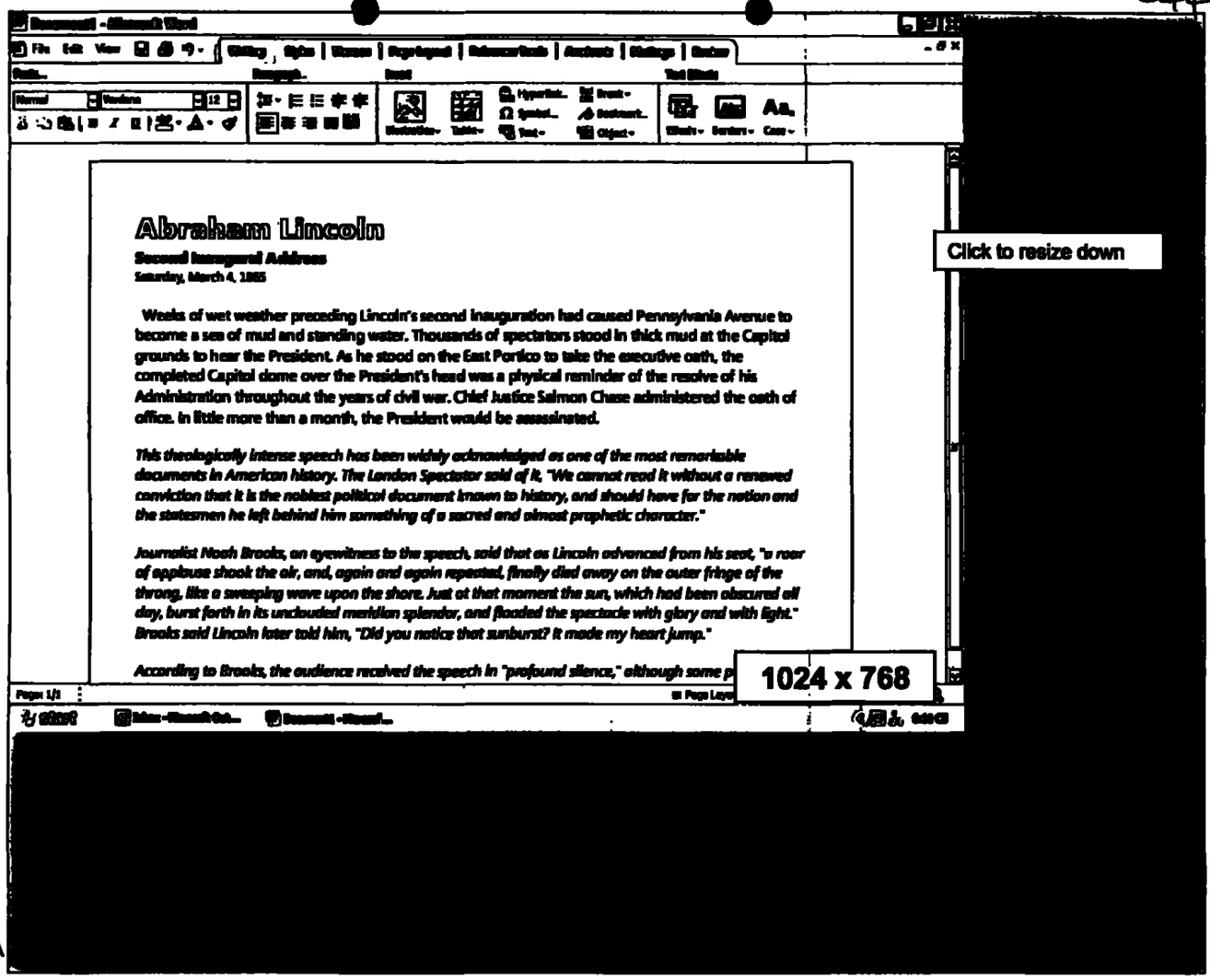
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

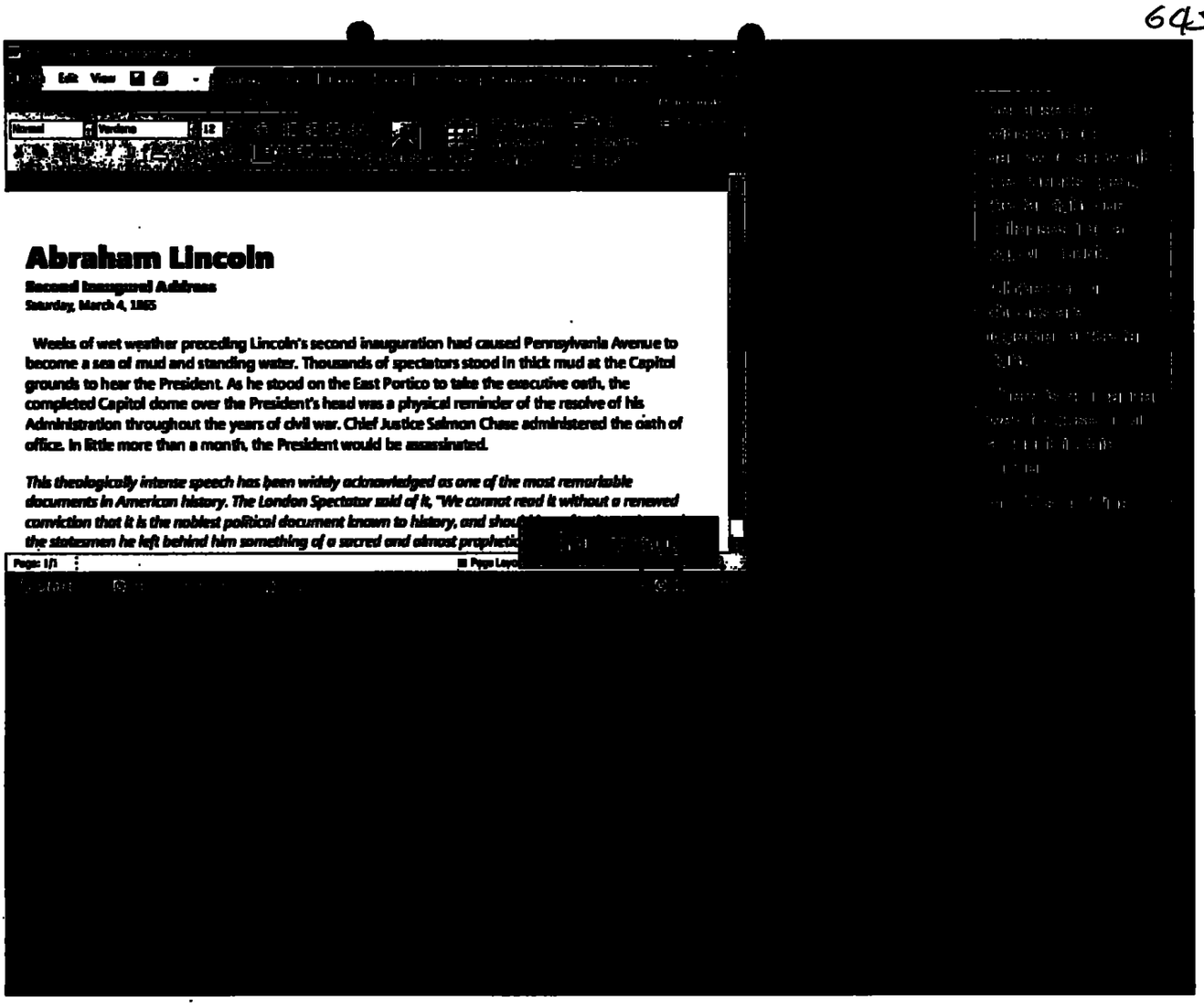
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still


Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some p
Click to resize down
1024 x 768



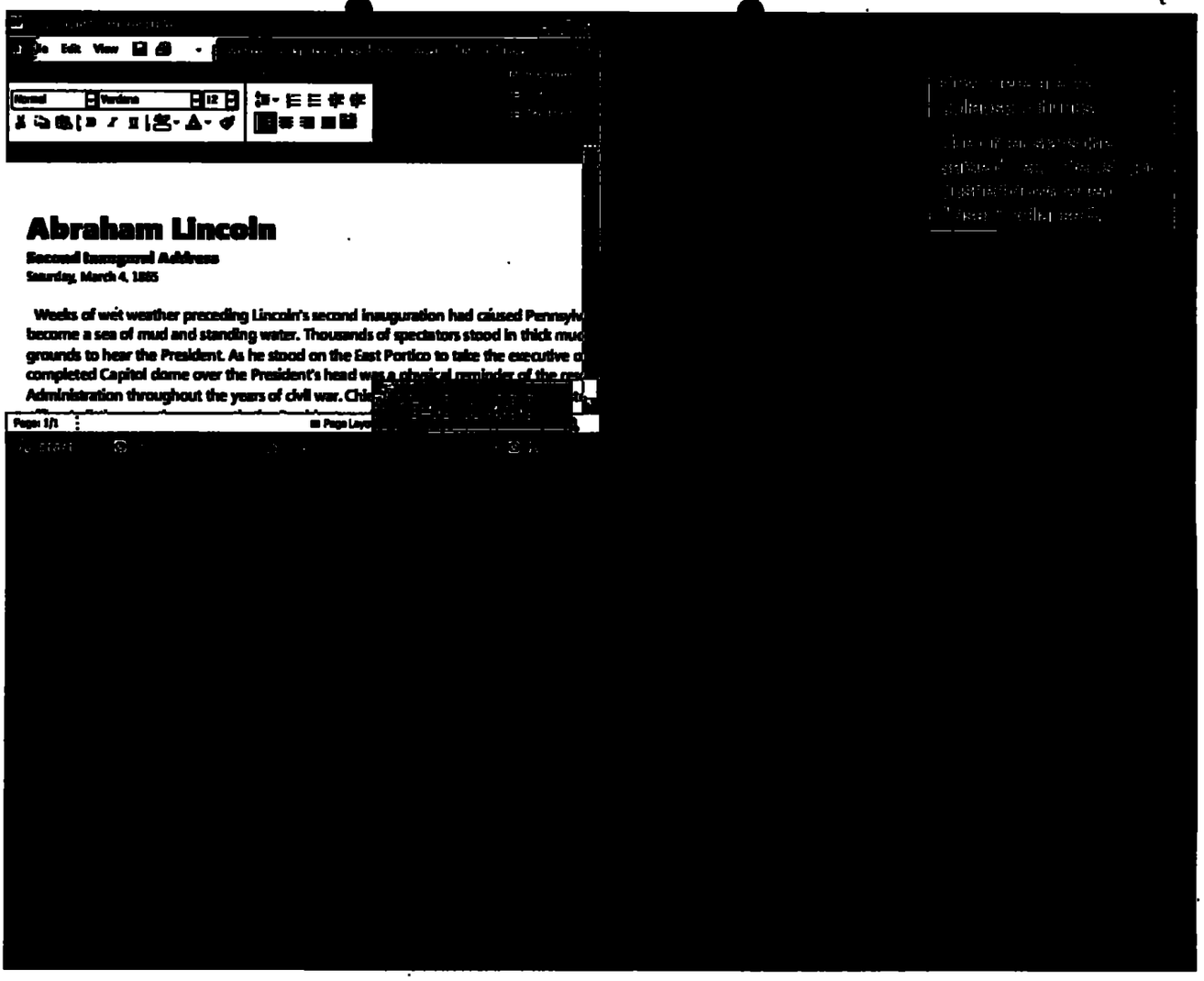
Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and shou[redacted] the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic

Page: 1/1



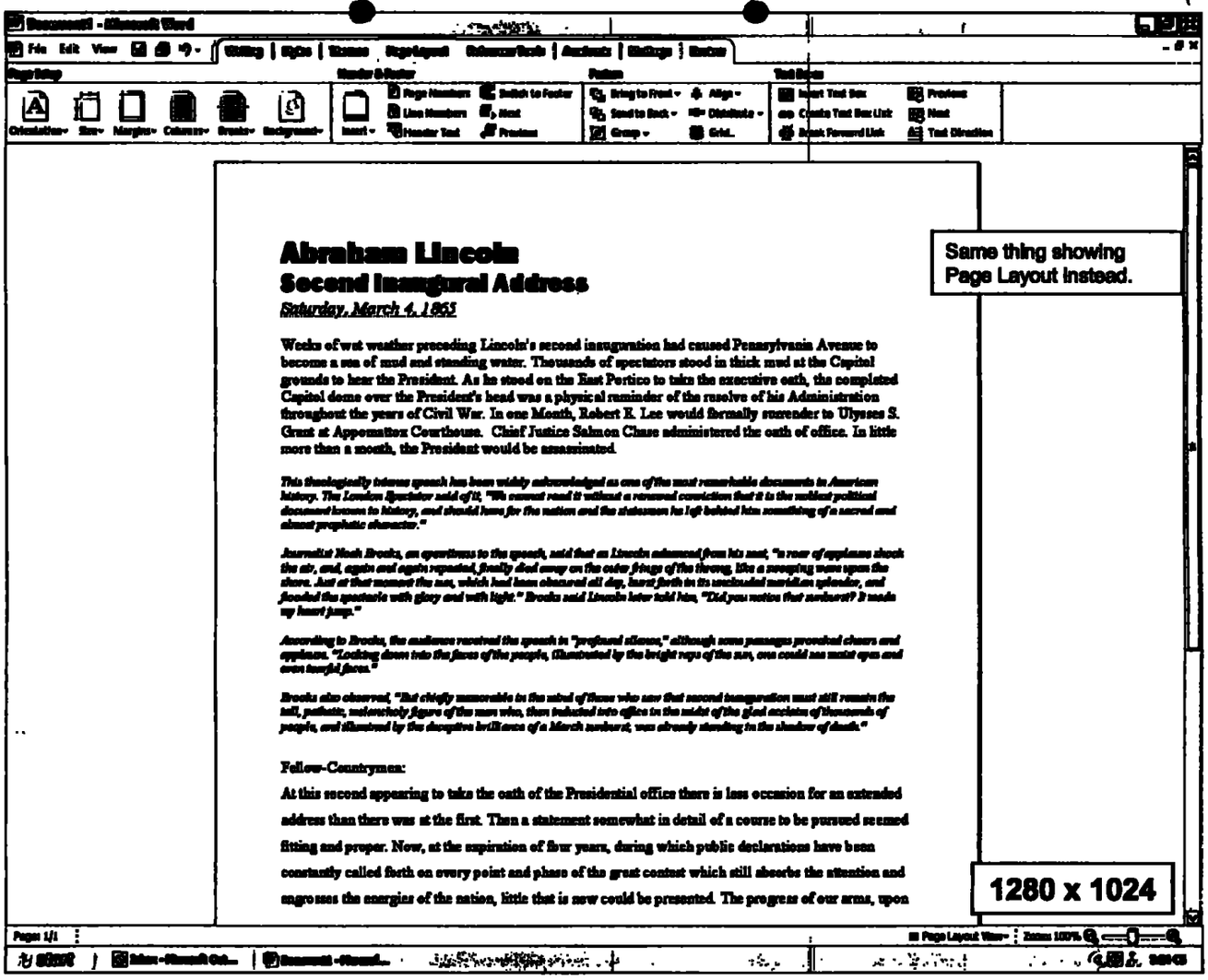
Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylv
become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mu
grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive o
completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the re
Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chie

Page 1/1

887



Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Same thing showing Page Layout instead.

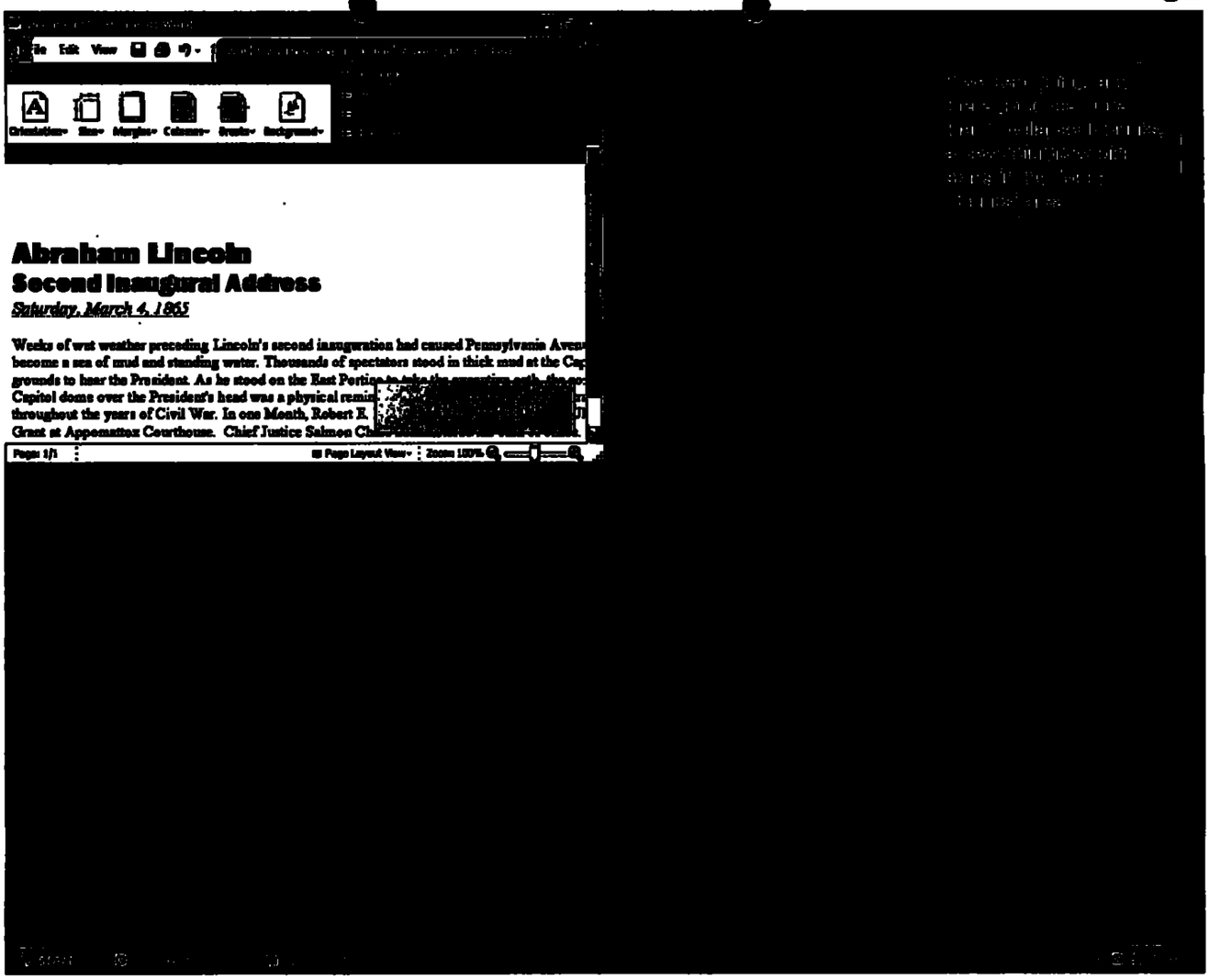
1280 x 1024

330

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that [illegible] document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him almost prophetic character."

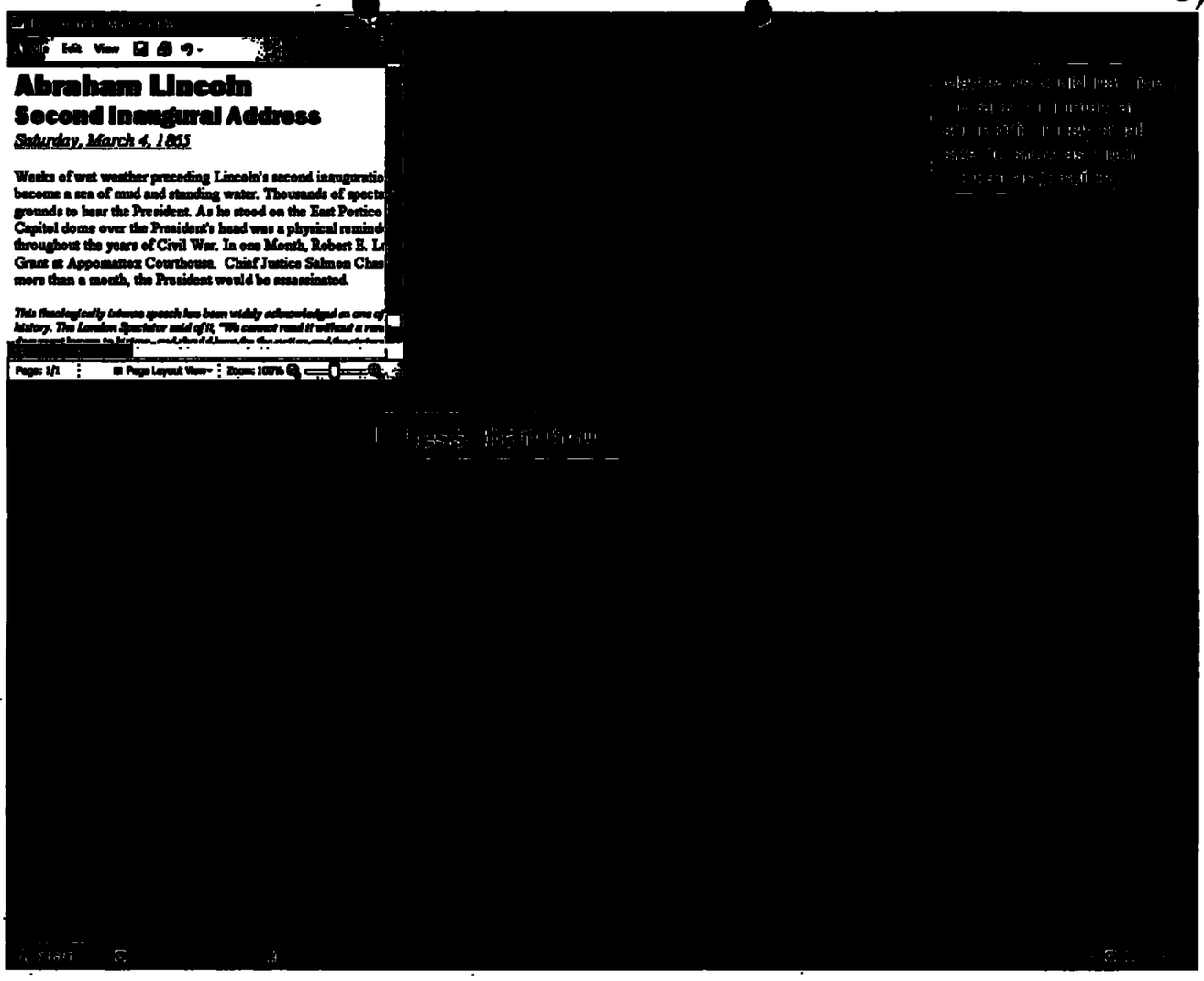


Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenu become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Cap grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the oath of office, the no Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical remin throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Ch

Page 1/1 Page Layout View Zoom 150%

241



Abraham Lincoln

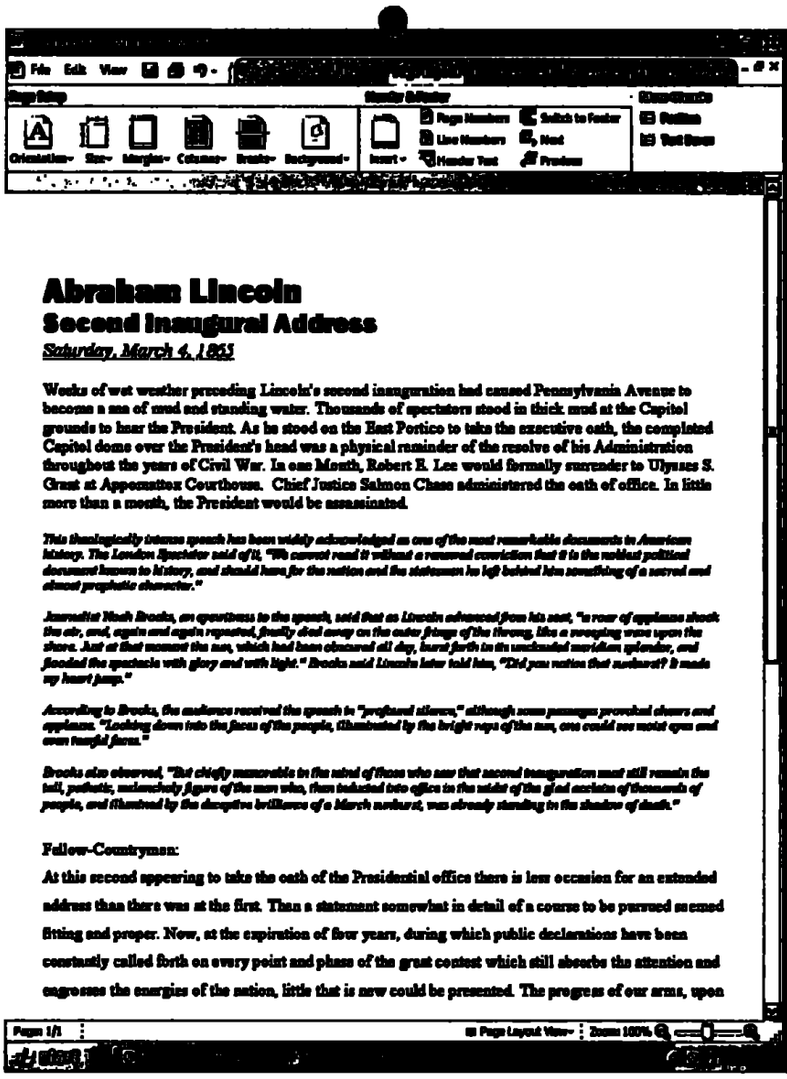
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inaugurati
become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of specta
grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico
Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical remind
throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. L
Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Ches
more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of
history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a rem

Page: 1/1 Page Layout View Zoom: 100%



Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Here's a maximized on a portrait tablet.

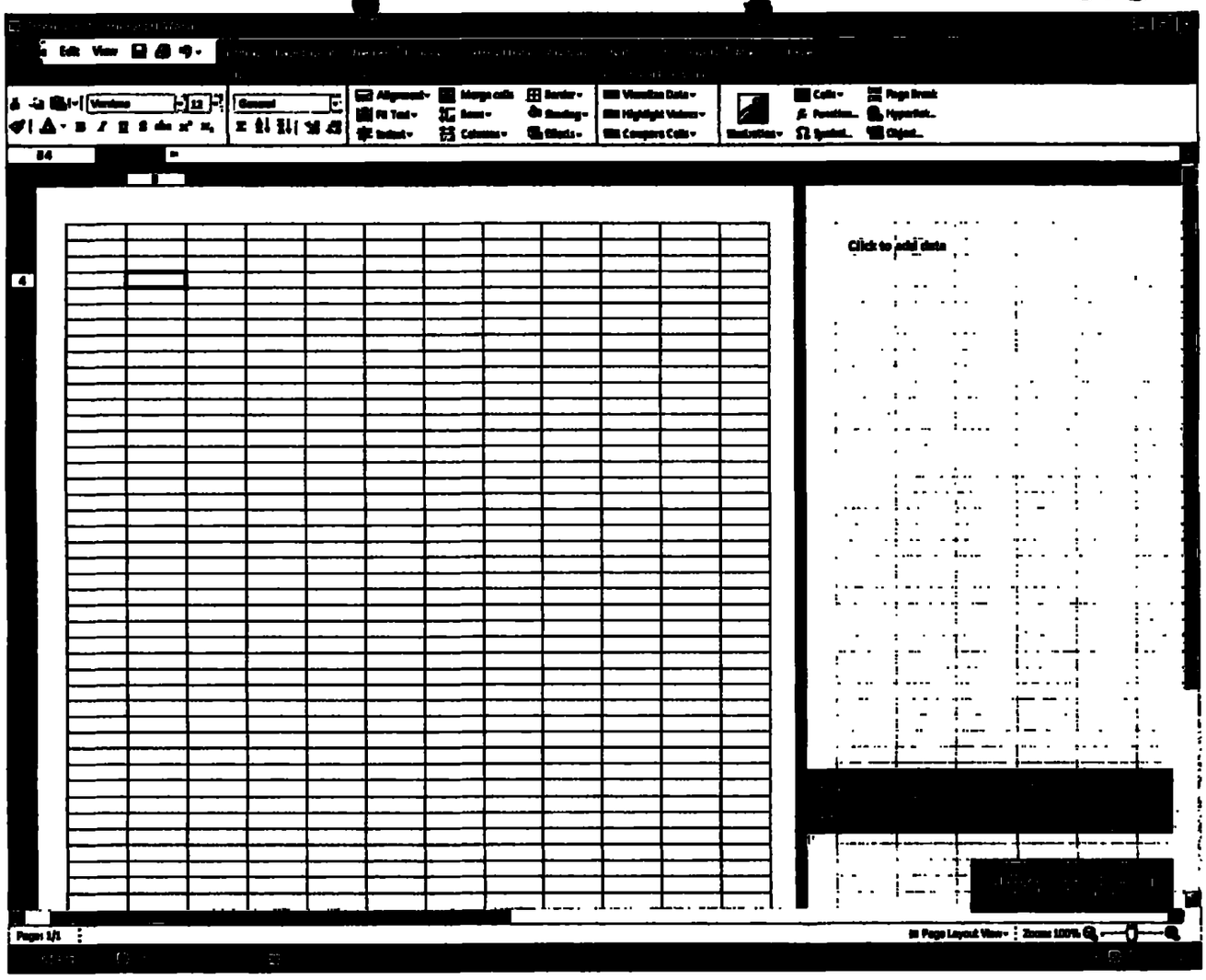
I think we could add a few *Power User* features on top of this simple model:

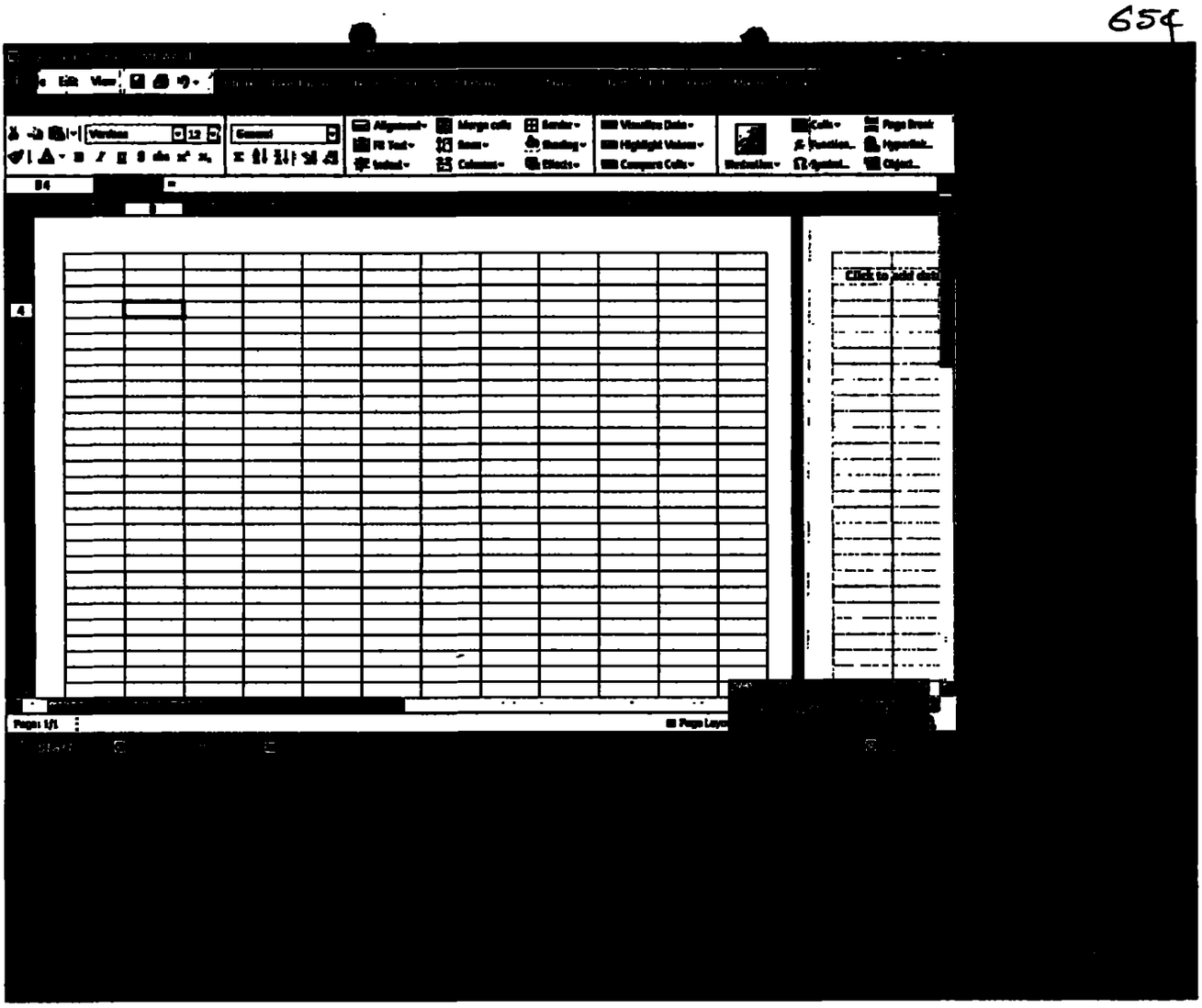
- Re-order chunks
- Totally Hide a Chunk
- Right-Click an open chunk to collapse (into the list, not in place).

768 x 1024

(Tablet)

843


Click to add data

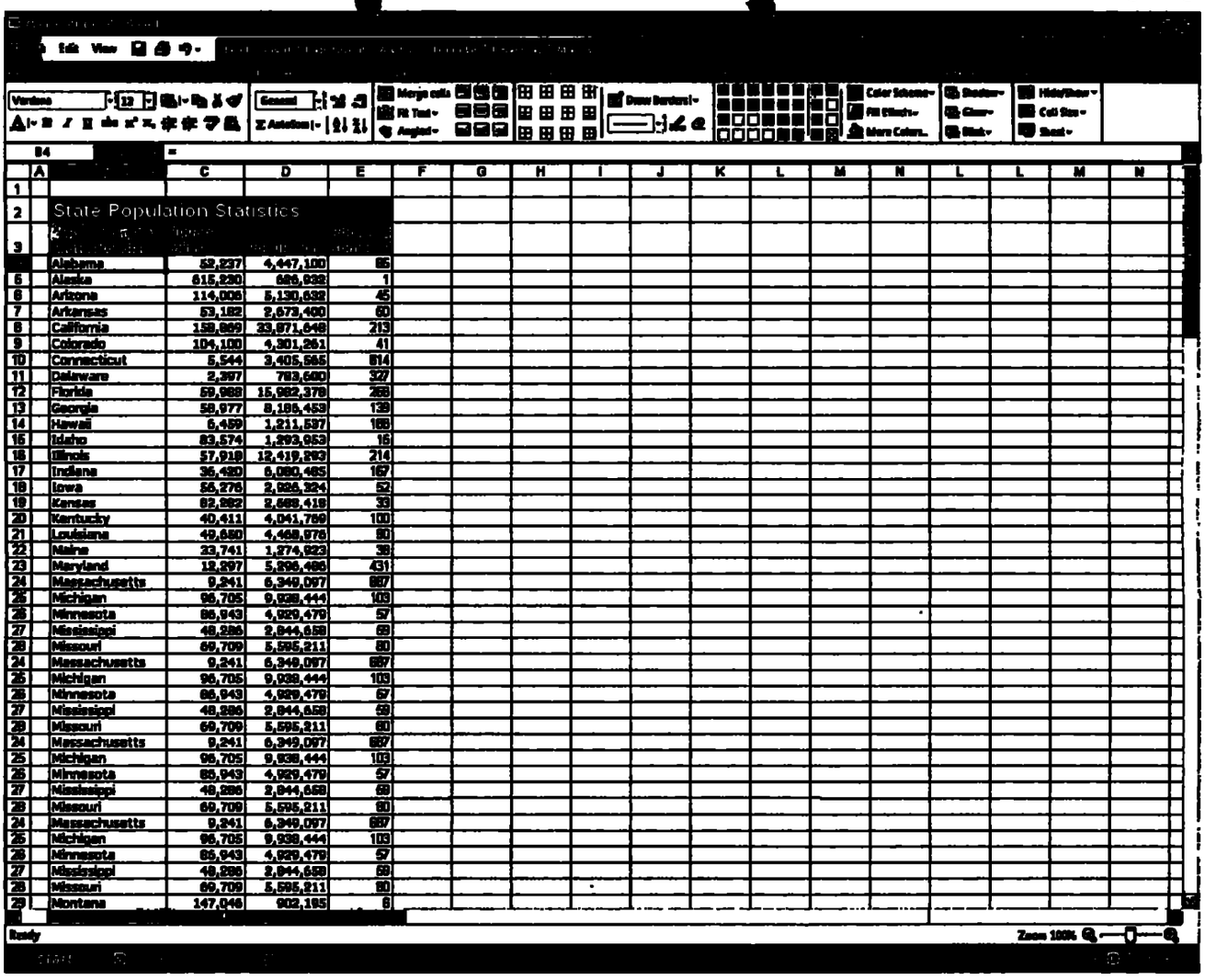

Edit
View
Verdana
12
General
Alignment
Merge cells
Border
Fit Text
Insert
Shading
Indent
Columns
Blocks
Visualize Data
Highlight Values
Compare Cells
Workbook
Cells
Page Break
Function...
Hyperlink...
Symbol...
Object...
B4
4
Click to add data
Page: 1/1
Page Layout

655

CINTA

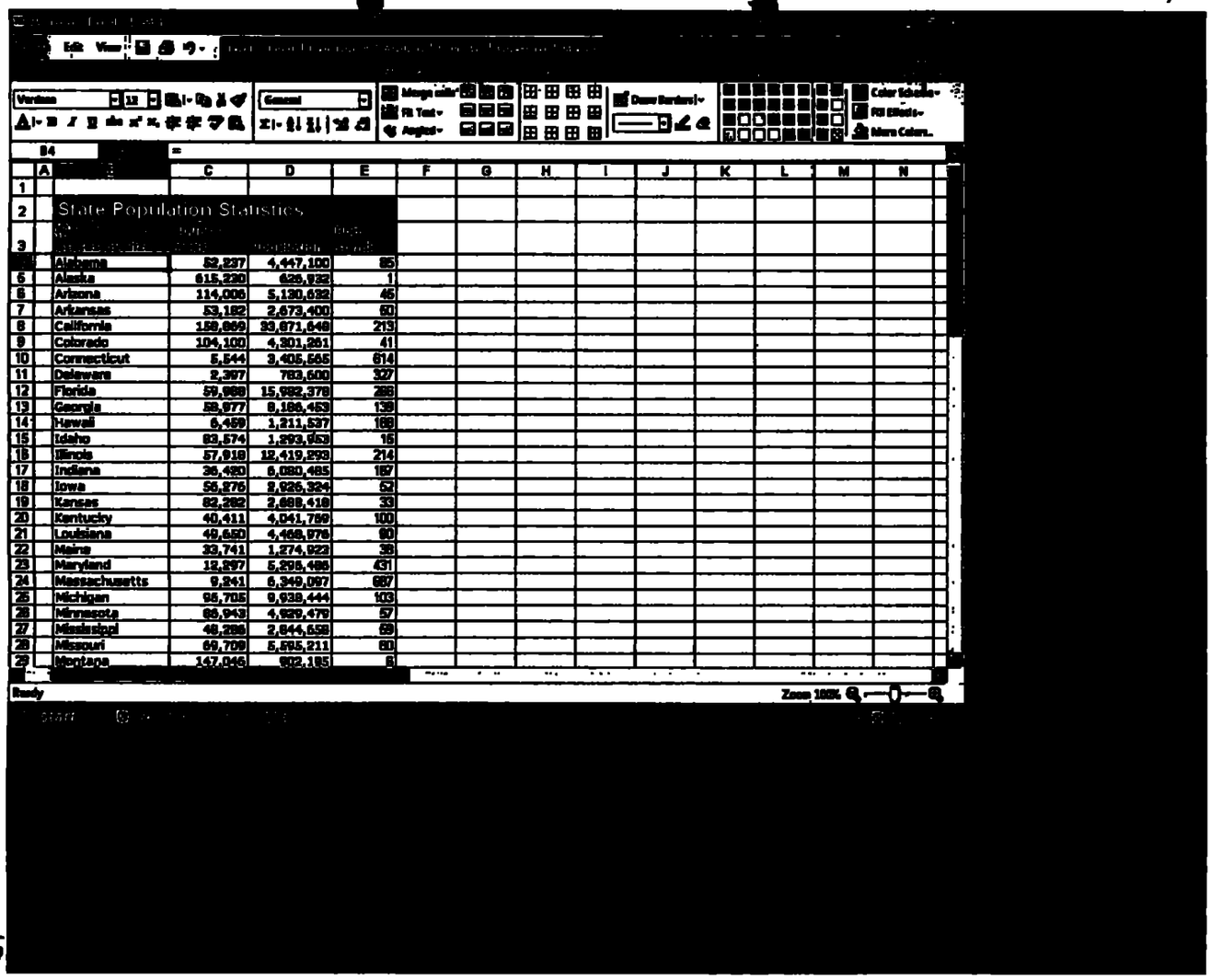
DISEÑOS EN ESCALABILIDAD

MINIMIZAR LOS CHUNKS EN LA BARRA DE TÍTULOS



State Population Statistics

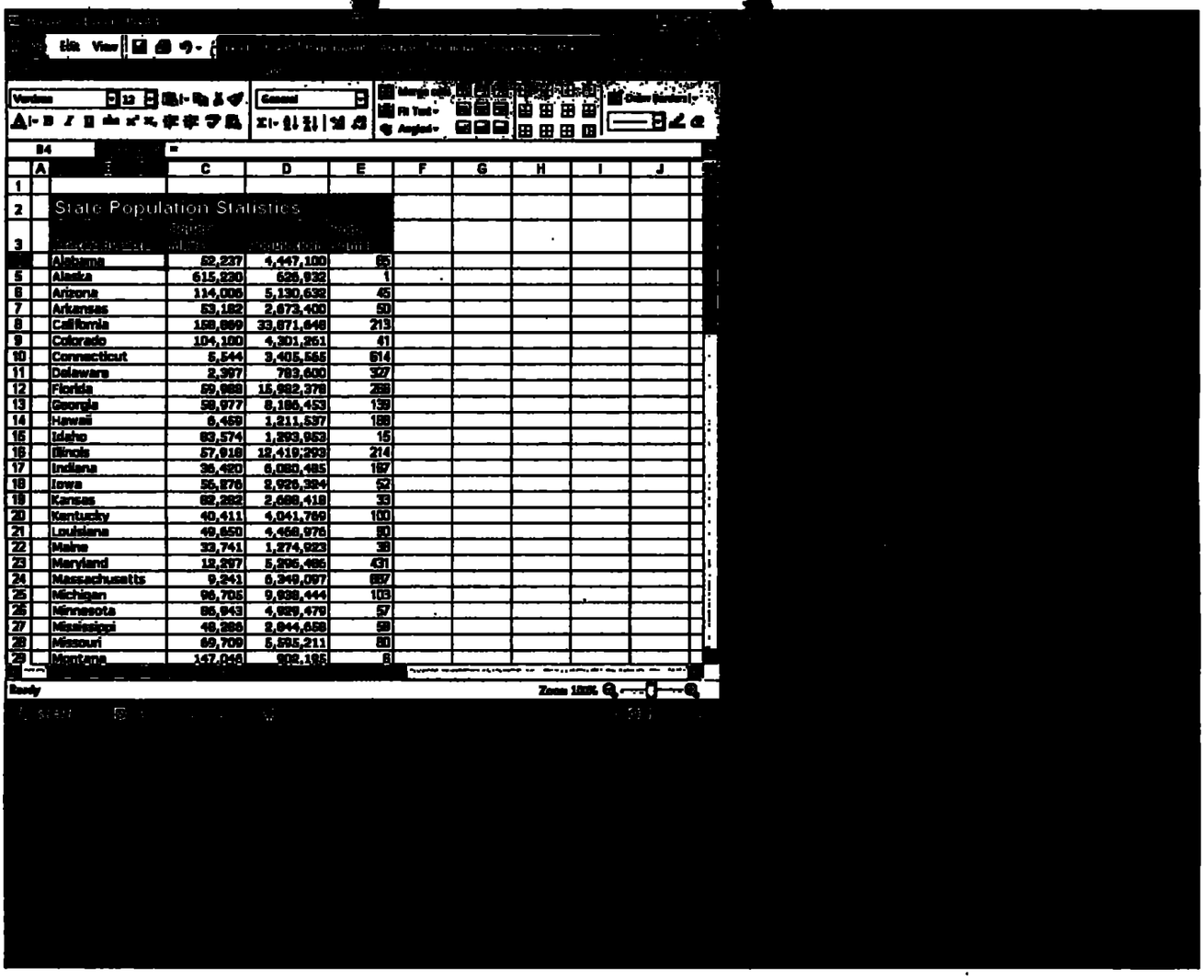
	Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85
6	Alaska	615,230	626,932	1
6	Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45
7	Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50
8	California	158,869	33,871,648	213
9	Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41
10	Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614
11	Delaware	2,397	783,600	327
12	Florida	59,988	15,982,378	268
13	Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139
14	Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188
15	Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15
16	Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214
17	Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167
18	Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52
19	Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33
20	Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100
21	Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90
22	Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38
23	Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431
24	Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687
25	Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103
26	Minnesota	86,943	4,919,479	57
27	Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59
28	Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80
24	Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687
25	Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103
26	Minnesota	86,943	4,919,479	57
27	Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59
28	Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80
24	Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687
25	Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103
26	Minnesota	86,943	4,919,479	57
27	Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59
28	Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80
29	Montana	147,046	902,195	6



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1														
2		State Population Statistics												
3														
4		Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85									
5		Alaska	615,230	626,932	1									
6		Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45									
7		Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50									
8		California	158,869	33,871,648	213									
9		Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41									
10		Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614									
11		Delaware	2,397	783,600	327									
12		Florida	59,989	15,982,378	266									
13		Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139									
14		Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188									
15		Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15									
16		Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214									
17		Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167									
18		Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52									
19		Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33									
20		Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100									
21		Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90									
22		Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38									
23		Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431									
24		Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687									
25		Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103									
26		Minnesota	86,943	4,919,479	57									
27		Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59									
28		Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80									
29		Montana	147,046	902,195	6									

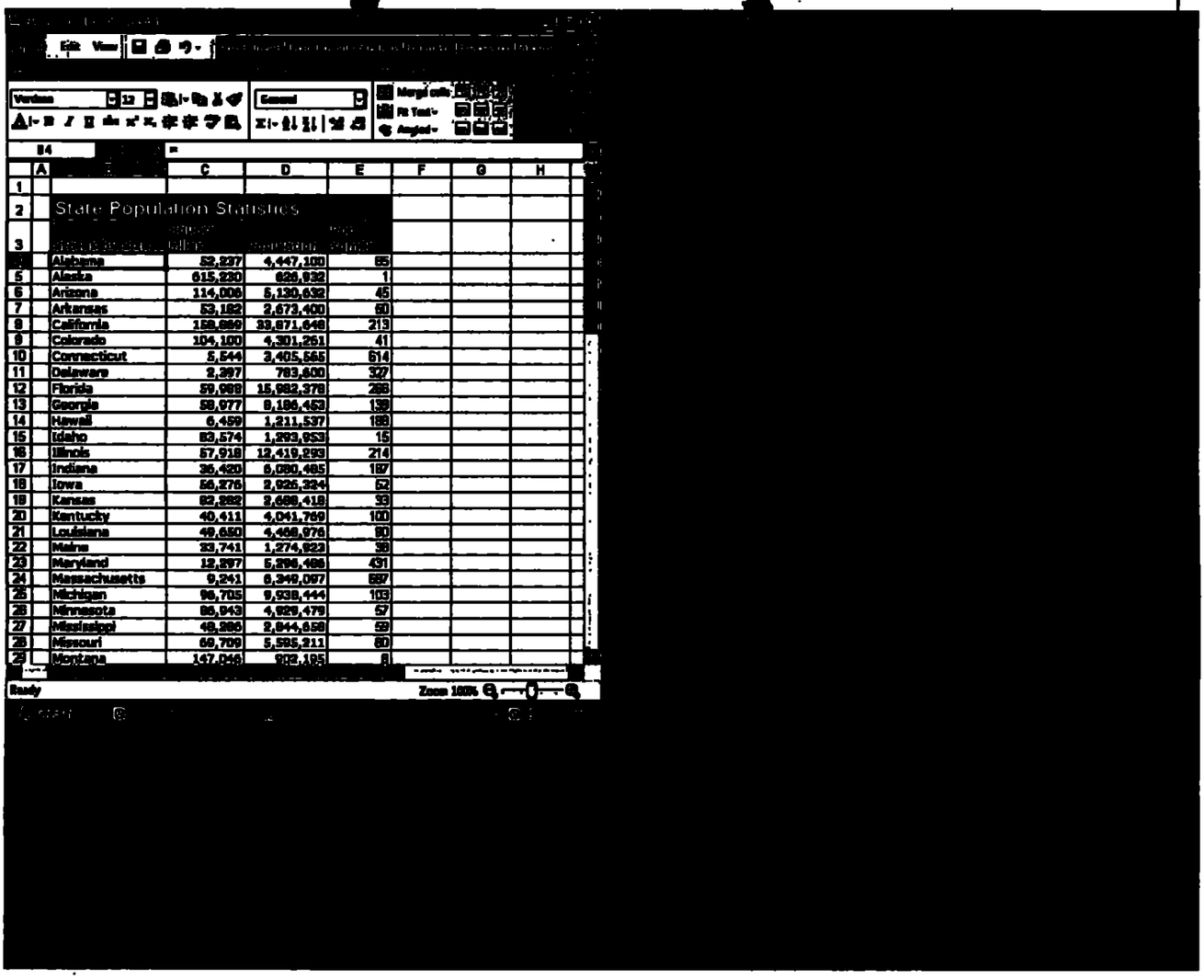
Ready

Zoom 100%



	A	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1									
2	State Population Statistics								
3									
4	Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85					
5	Alaska	615,230	626,932	1					
6	Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45					
7	Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50					
8	California	158,869	33,871,648	213					
9	Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41					
10	Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614					
11	Delaware	2,397	783,600	327					
12	Florida	59,988	15,982,378	266					
13	Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139					
14	Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188					
15	Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15					
16	Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214					
17	Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167					
18	Iowa	55,870	2,926,324	52					
19	Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33					
20	Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100					
21	Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90					
22	Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38					
23	Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431					
24	Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687					
25	Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103					
26	Minnesota	86,943	4,919,479	57					
27	Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59					
28	Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80					
29	Montana	147,046	902,195	6					

249

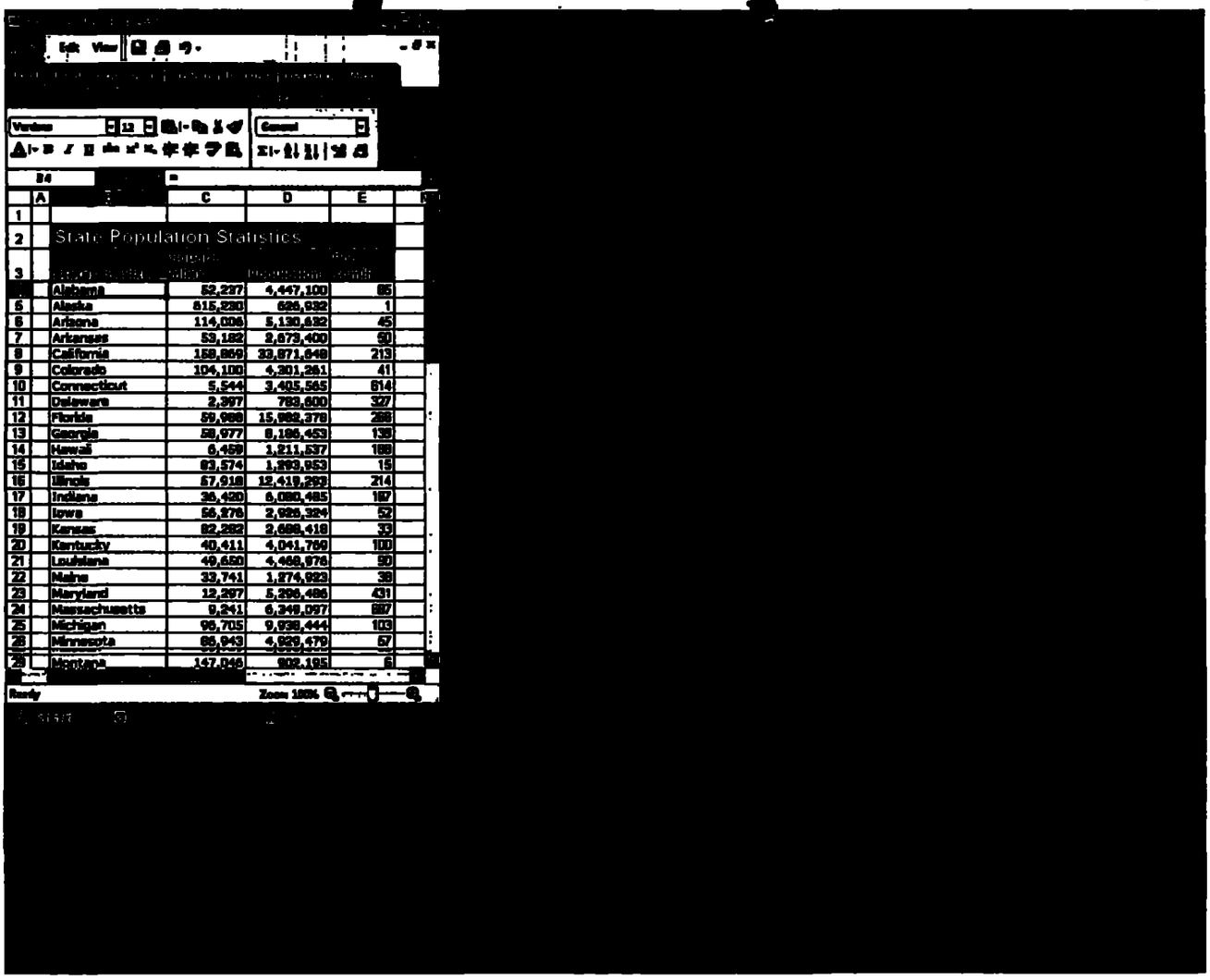


	A	C	D	E	F	G	H
1							
2	State Population Statistics						
3							
4	Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85			
5	Alaska	615,230	626,932	1			
6	Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45			
7	Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50			
8	California	158,869	33,871,648	213			
9	Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41			
10	Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614			
11	Delaware	2,397	783,600	327			
12	Florida	59,989	15,982,378	268			
13	Georgia	59,977	8,186,453	136			
14	Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188			
15	Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15			
16	Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214			
17	Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167			
18	Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52			
19	Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33			
20	Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100			
21	Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90			
22	Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38			
23	Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431			
24	Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687			
25	Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103			
26	Minnesota	86,943	4,919,479	57			
27	Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59			
28	Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80			
29	Montana	147,046	902,195	6			

Ready

Zoom 100%

350



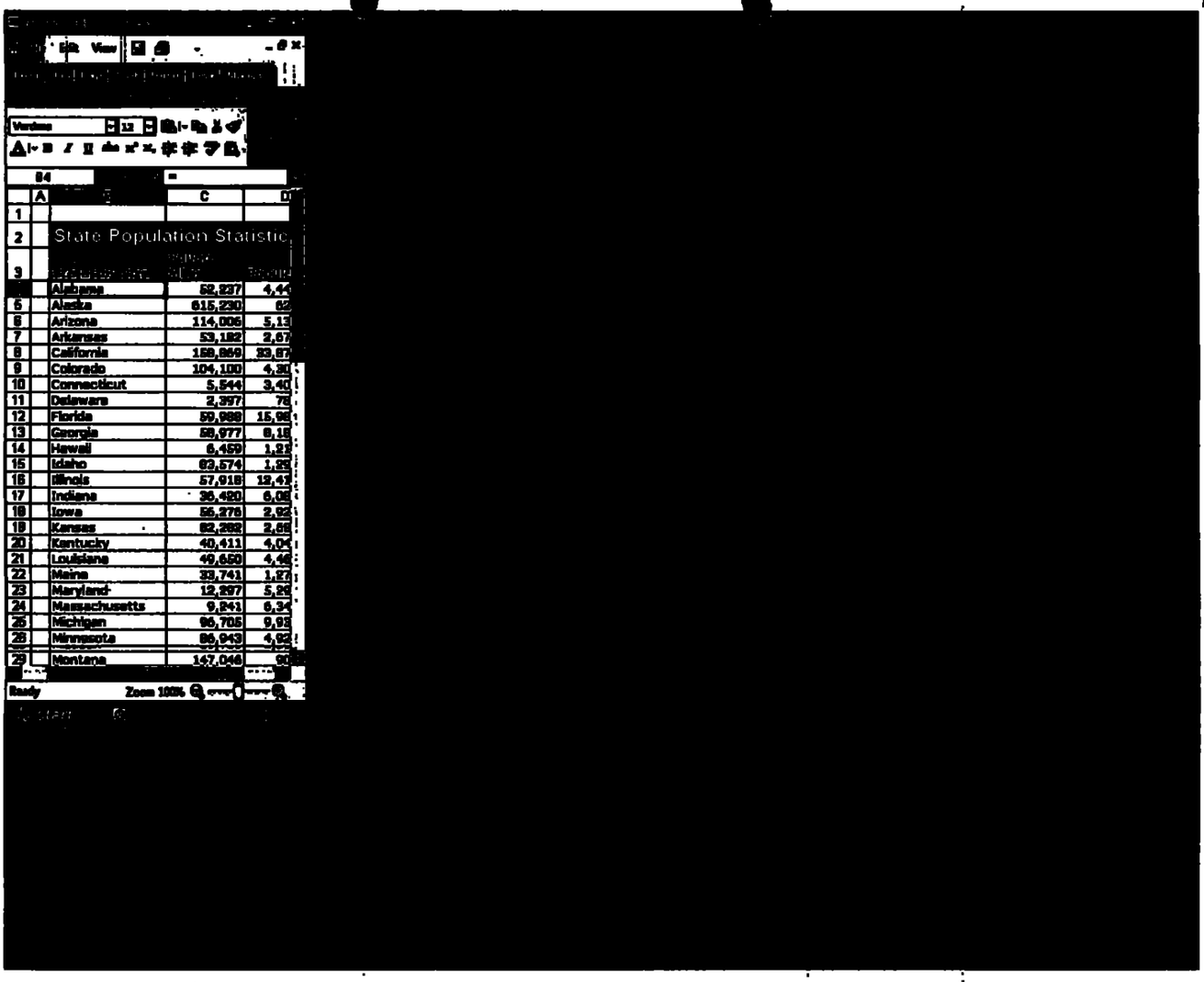
State Population Statistics

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2	State Population Statistics				
3					
4					
5		Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85
6		Alaska	615,230	626,932	1
7		Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45
8		Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50
9		California	158,869	33,871,648	213
10		Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41
11		Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614
12		Delaware	2,397	783,600	327
13		Florida	59,999	15,982,378	266
14		Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	138
15		Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188
16		Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15
17		Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214
18		Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167
19		Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52
20		Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33
21		Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100
22		Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90
23		Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38
24		Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431
25		Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687
26		Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103
27		Minnesota	86,943	4,919,479	57
28		Montana	147,046	902,195	6

Ready

Zoom 100%

251



	A	B	C	D
1				
2		State Population Statistic		
3				
4		Alabama	52,237	4,44
5		Alaska	615,230	62
6		Arizona	114,006	5,13
7		Arkansas	53,182	2,67
8		California	158,869	33,87
9		Colorado	104,100	4,30
10		Connecticut	5,544	3,40
11		Delaware	2,397	78
12		Florida	59,988	15,98
13		Georgia	58,977	8,18
14		Hawaii	6,459	1,21
15		Idaho	83,574	1,29
16		Illinois	57,918	12,41
17		Indiana	36,420	6,08
18		Iowa	55,276	2,93
19		Kansas	82,282	2,86
20		Kentucky	40,411	4,04
21		Louisiana	49,650	4,46
22		Maine	33,741	1,27
23		Maryland	12,297	5,29
24		Massachusetts	9,241	6,34
25		Michigan	96,705	9,93
26		Minnesota	86,943	4,93
27		Montana	147,046	90

Ready Zoom 100%

662

CINTA

DISEÑOS EN ESCALABILIDAD

DISEÑOS INICIALES DE ESCALA

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

File View | Create Slides | Insert | Format | Drawing | Transitions | Effects | Review | Slide Show

Autoformat Gallery | Brightness & Contrast | Rotate & Flip | Picture Coloring | Transparency | Picture Border | Shadow Effects

Crop | Reset Picture | Advanced Formatting... | Action Settings.... | Compress Pictures

1
2
3
4
5

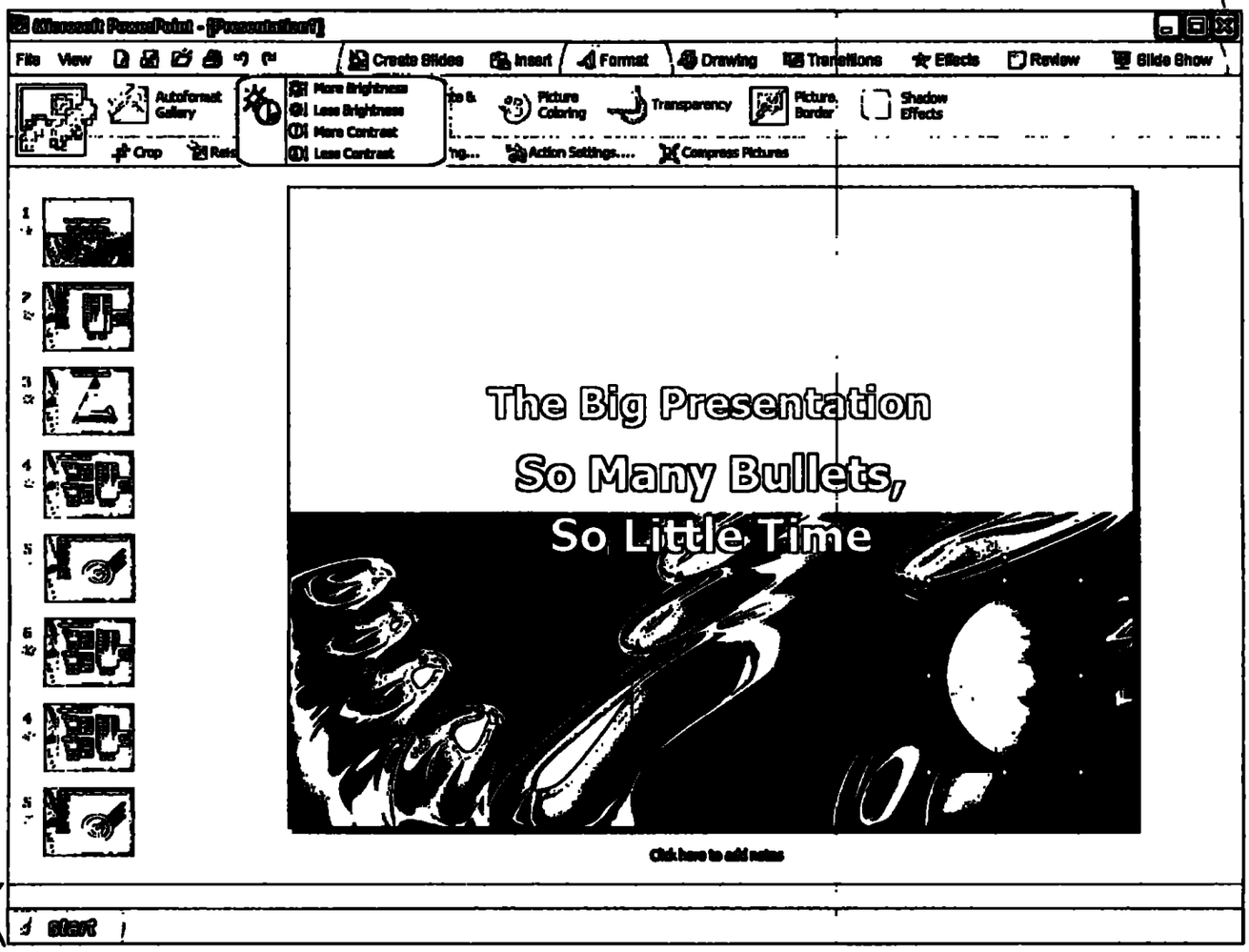
The Big Presentation

So Many Bullets, So Little Time



Click here to add notes

1. start


Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
File View
Create Slides
Insert
Format
Drawing
Transitions
Effects
Review
Slide Show
Autoformat Gallery
More Brightness
Less Brightness
More Contrast
Less Contrast
Picture Coloring
Transparency
Picture Border
Shadow Effects
Crop
Action Settings...
Compress Pictures
The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
So Little Time
Click here to add notes
start

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

File View | Create Slides | Insert | Format | Drawing | Transitions | Effects | Review | Slide Show

Autoformat Gallery | Brightness & Contrast | Rotate & Flip | Picture Coloring | Transparency | Picture Border | Shadow Effects

Crop | Reset Picture | Advanced Formatting... | Action Settings.... | Compress Pictures

1 The Big Presentation
2 So Many Bullets,
3 So Little Time
4
5
6
4
5



Click here to add notes

Slide 1 of 6 | start

252

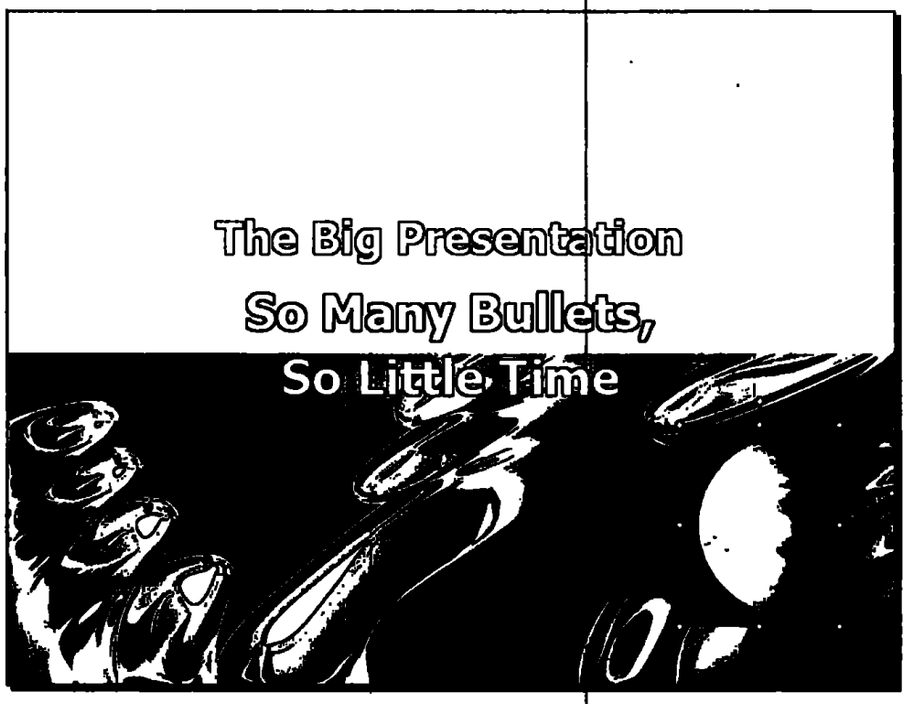
Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

File View | Create Slides | Insert | Format | Drawing | Transitions | Effects | Review | Slide Show

Autoformat Gallery | More Brightness | Less Brightness | More Contrast | Less Contrast | Rotate & Flip | Picture Coloring | Transparency | Picture Border | Shadow Effects

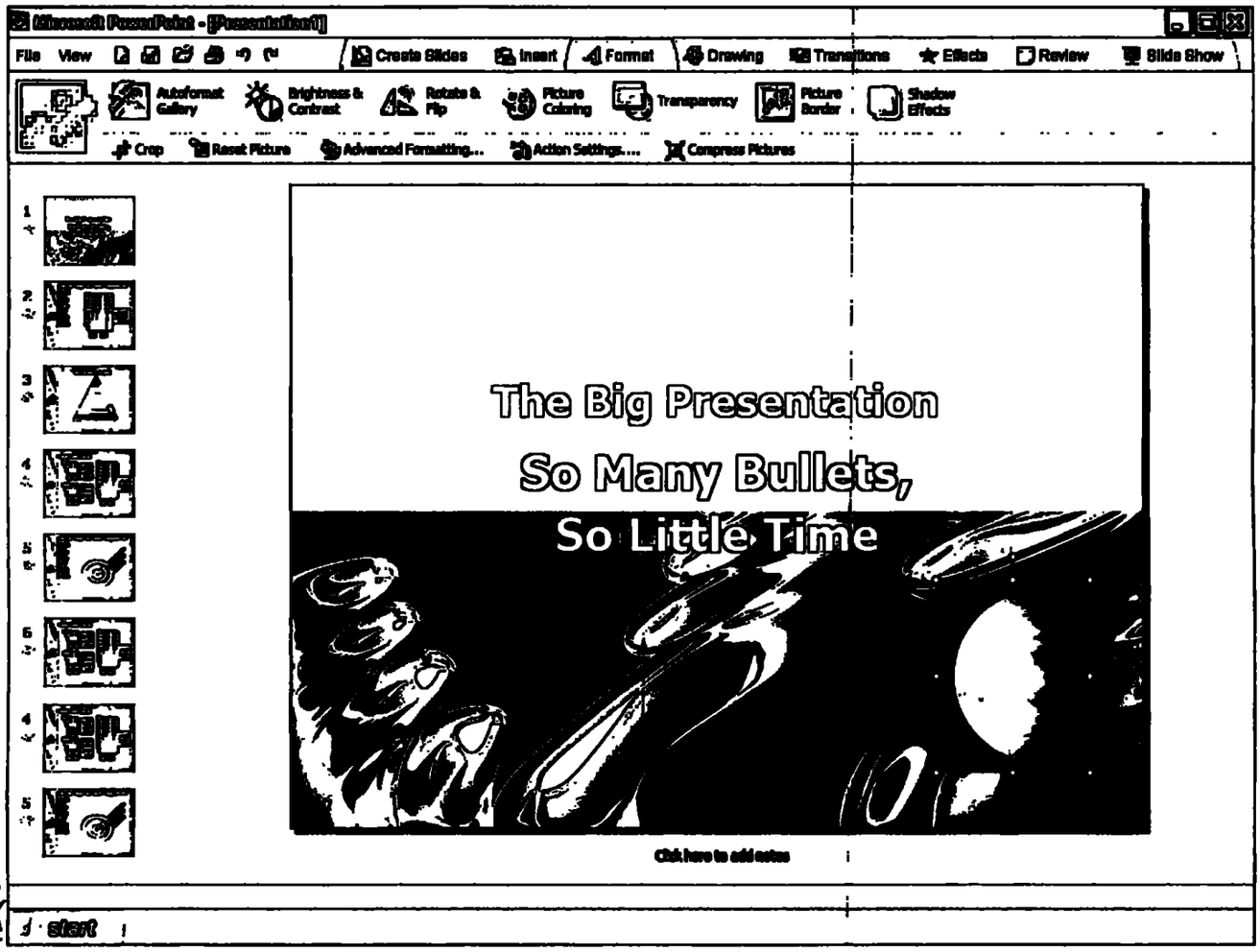
Crop | Reset Picture | Advanced Formatting... | Action Settings.... | Compress Pictures

1 2 3 4 5 6 4 5



Click here to add notes

Start


Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
File View
Create Slides
Insert
Format
Drawing
Transitions
Effects
Review
Slide Show
Autoformat Gallery
Brightness & Contrast
Rotate & Flip
Picture Coloring
Transparency
Picture Border
Shadow Effects
Crop
Reset Picture
Advanced Formatting...
Action Settings...
Compress Pictures
The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
So Little Time
Click here to add notes
start

258

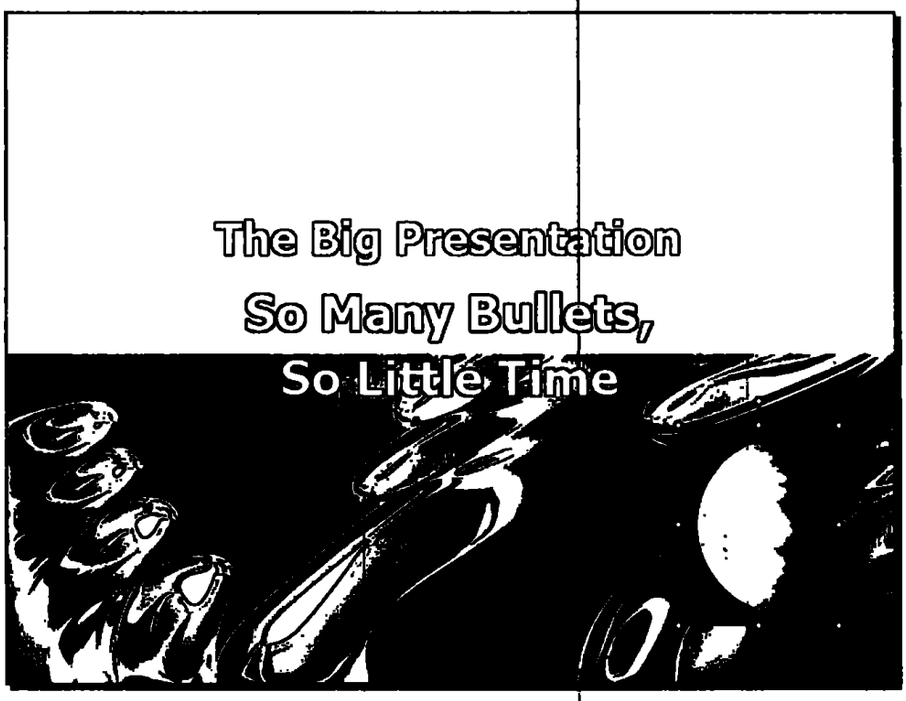
Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

File View | Create Slides | Insert | Format | Drawing | Transitions | Effects | Review | Slide Show

Autoformat Gallery | Brightness & Contrast | Rotate & Flip | Picture Coloring | Transparency | Picture Border | Shadow Effects

More Brightness | Less Brightness | More Contrast | Less Contrast

1 2 3 4 5 6 4 5



Click here to add notes

Slide 1

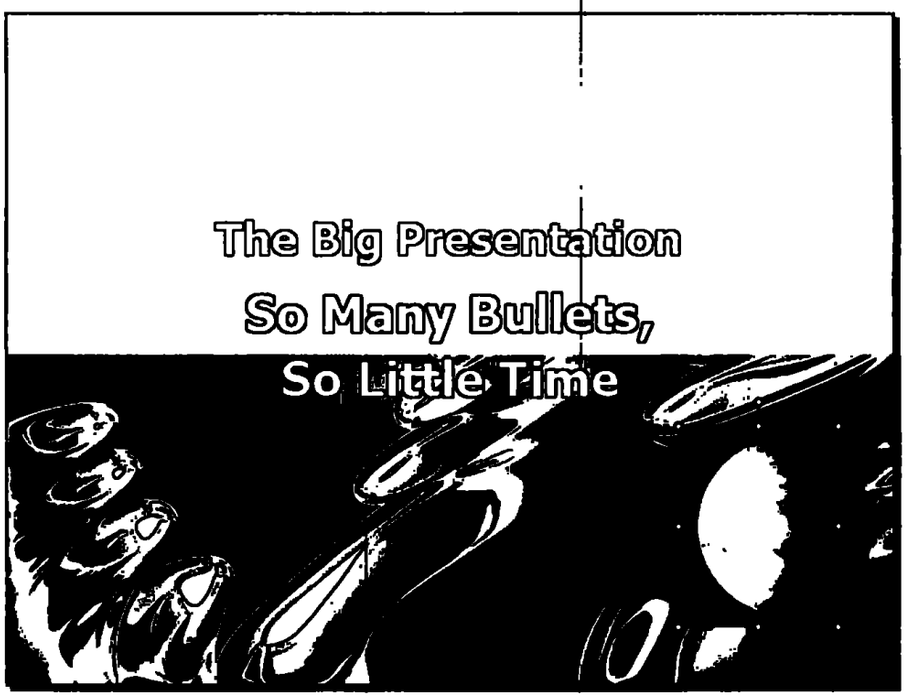
Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

File View | Create Slides | Insert | Format | Drawing | Transitions | Effects | Review | Slide Show

AutoFormat Gallery | Brightness & Contrast | Rotate & Flip | Picture Coloring | Transparency | Picture Border | Shadow Effects

Crop | Reset Picture | Advanced Formatting... | Action Settings.... | Compress Pictures

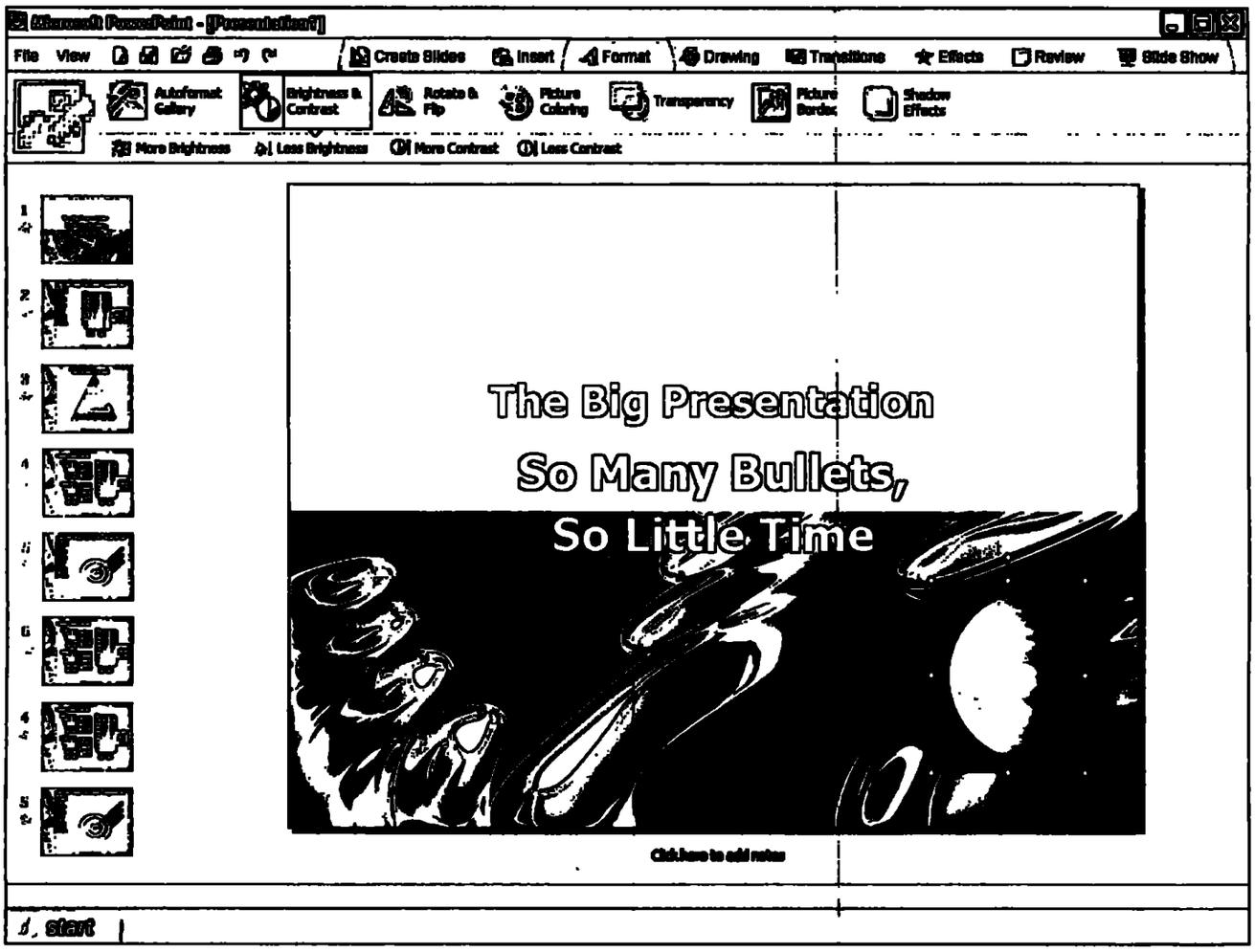
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

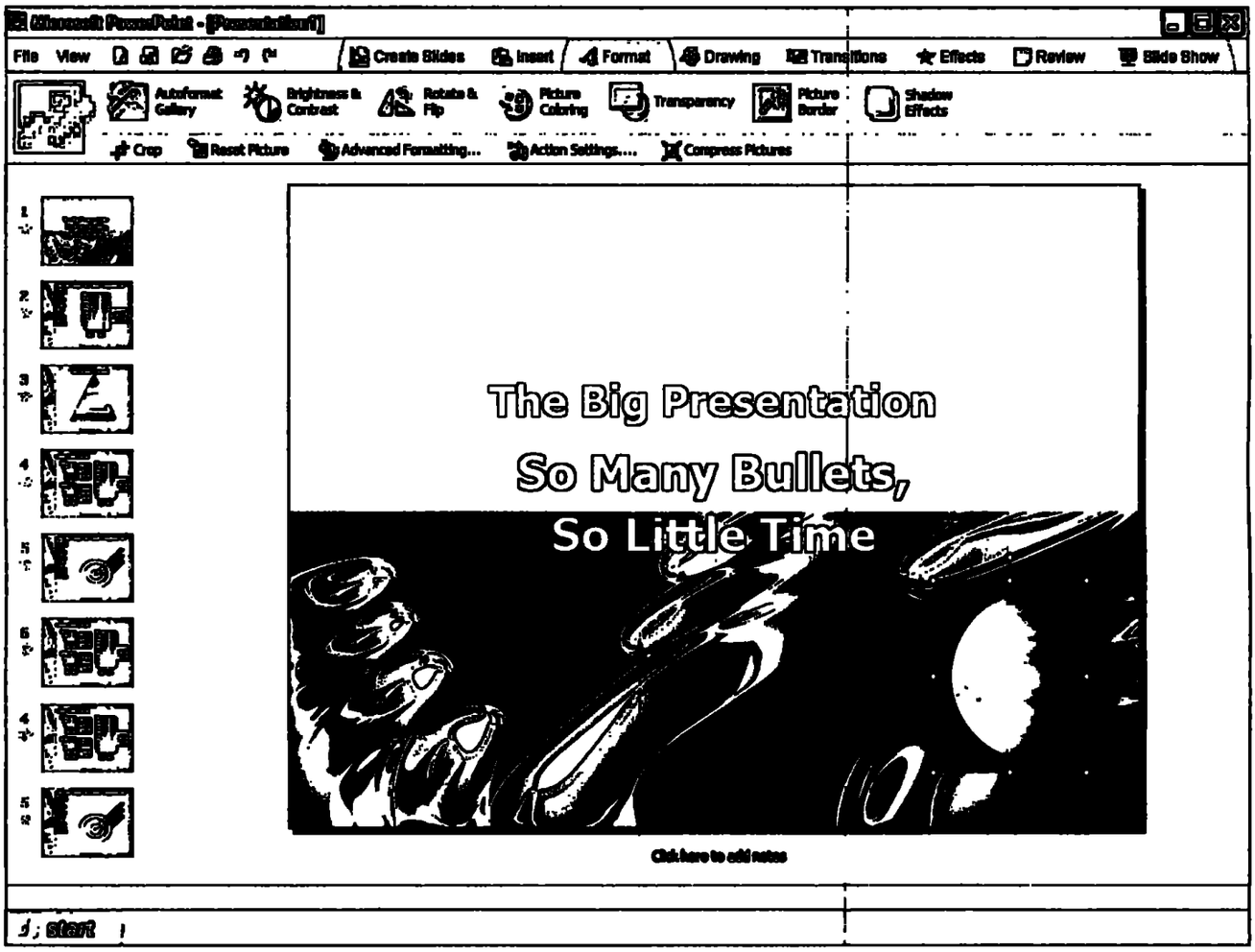


Click here to add notes

Slide 1

260


Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
File View
Create Slides
Insert
Format
Drawing
Transitions
Effects
Review
Slide Show
Autoformat Gallery
Brightness & Contrast
Rotate & Flip
Picture Coloring
Transparency
Picture Border
Shadow Effects
More Brightness
Less Brightness
More Contrast
Less Contrast
The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
So Little Time
Click here to add notes
start


Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
File View
Create Slides
Insert
Format
Drawing
Transitions
Effects
Review
Slide Show
Autoformat Gallery
Brightness & Contrast
Rotate & Flip
Picture Coloring
Transparency
Picture Border
Shadow Effects
Crop
Reset Picture
Advanced Formatting...
Action Settings....
Compress Pictures
The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
So Little Time
Click here to add notes
start

242

.6x2

CINTA

DISEÑOS EN ESCALABILIDAD

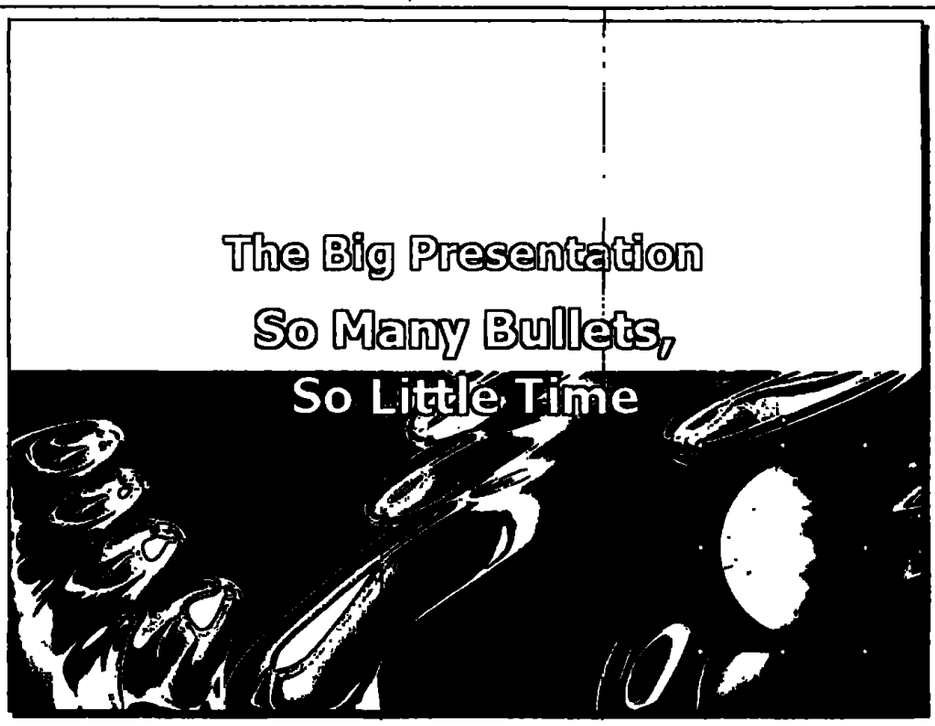
DISEÑOS INICIALES DE ESCALA 2

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

File View | Create Slides | Insert | Format | Drawing | Transitions | Effects | Review | Slide Show

Slides | Clip Art... | IGX Diagram... | Picture | Movie | Sound | Special Text | Table | Organizational Chart... | Action Buttons | Slide Number | Date and Time... | Object...

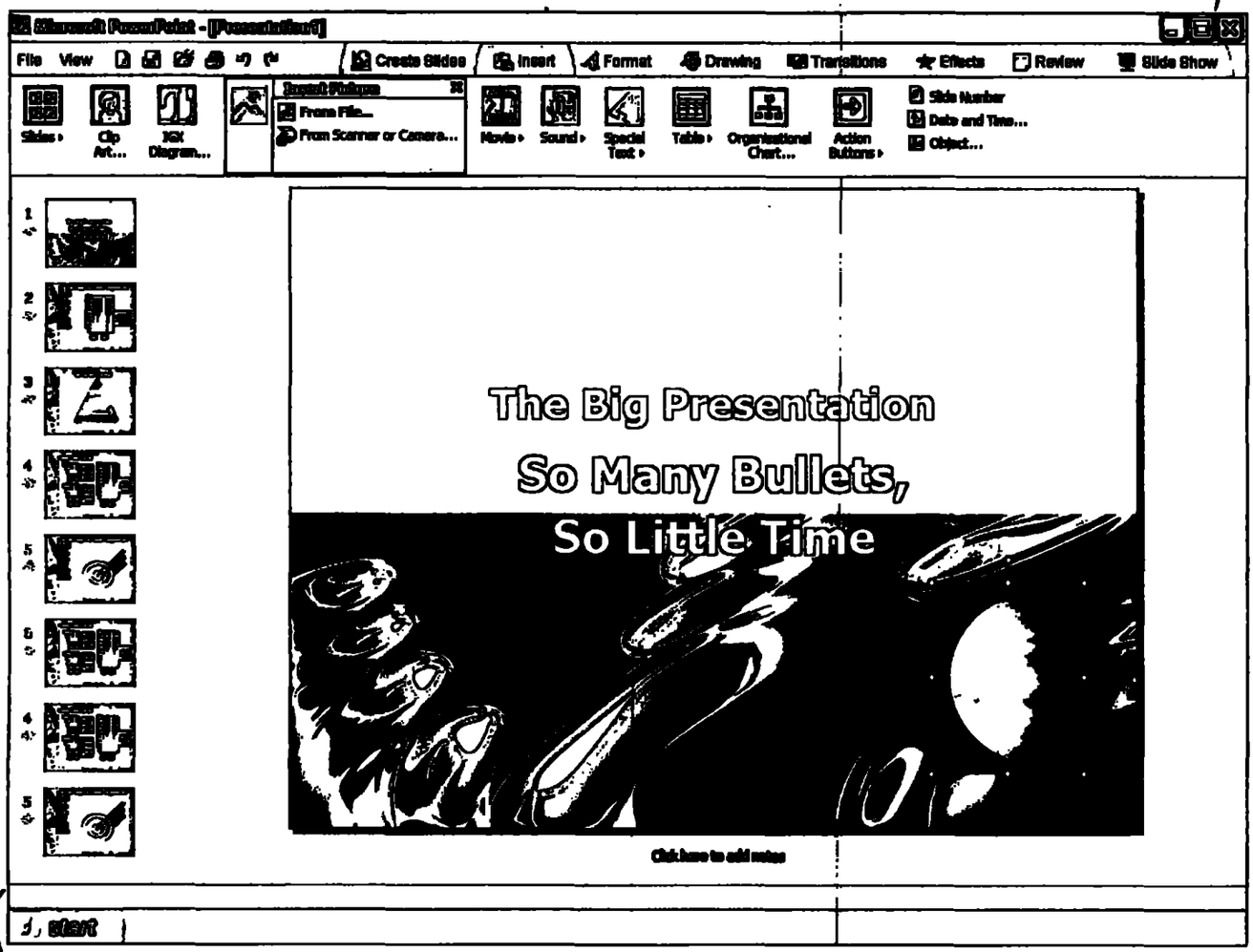
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

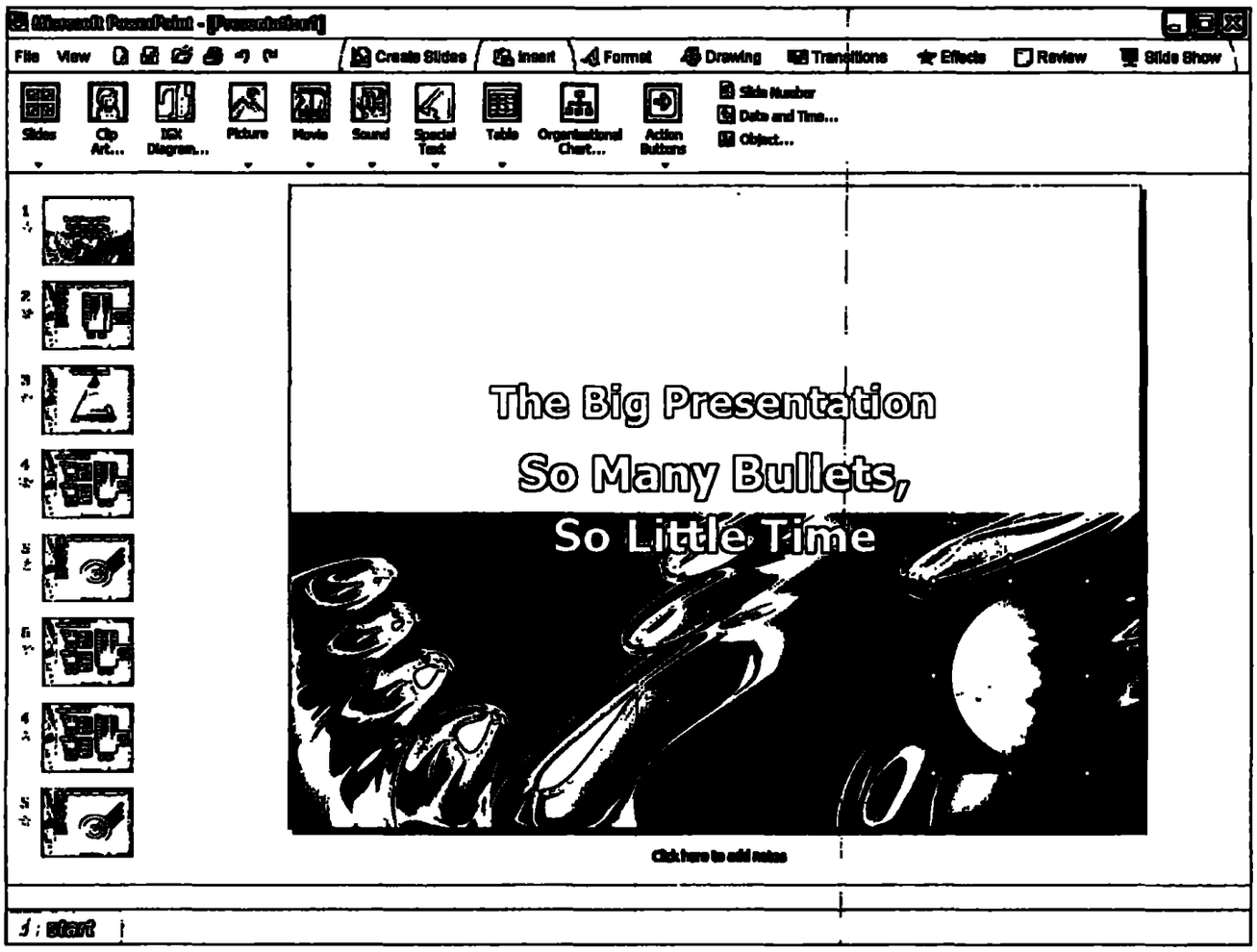


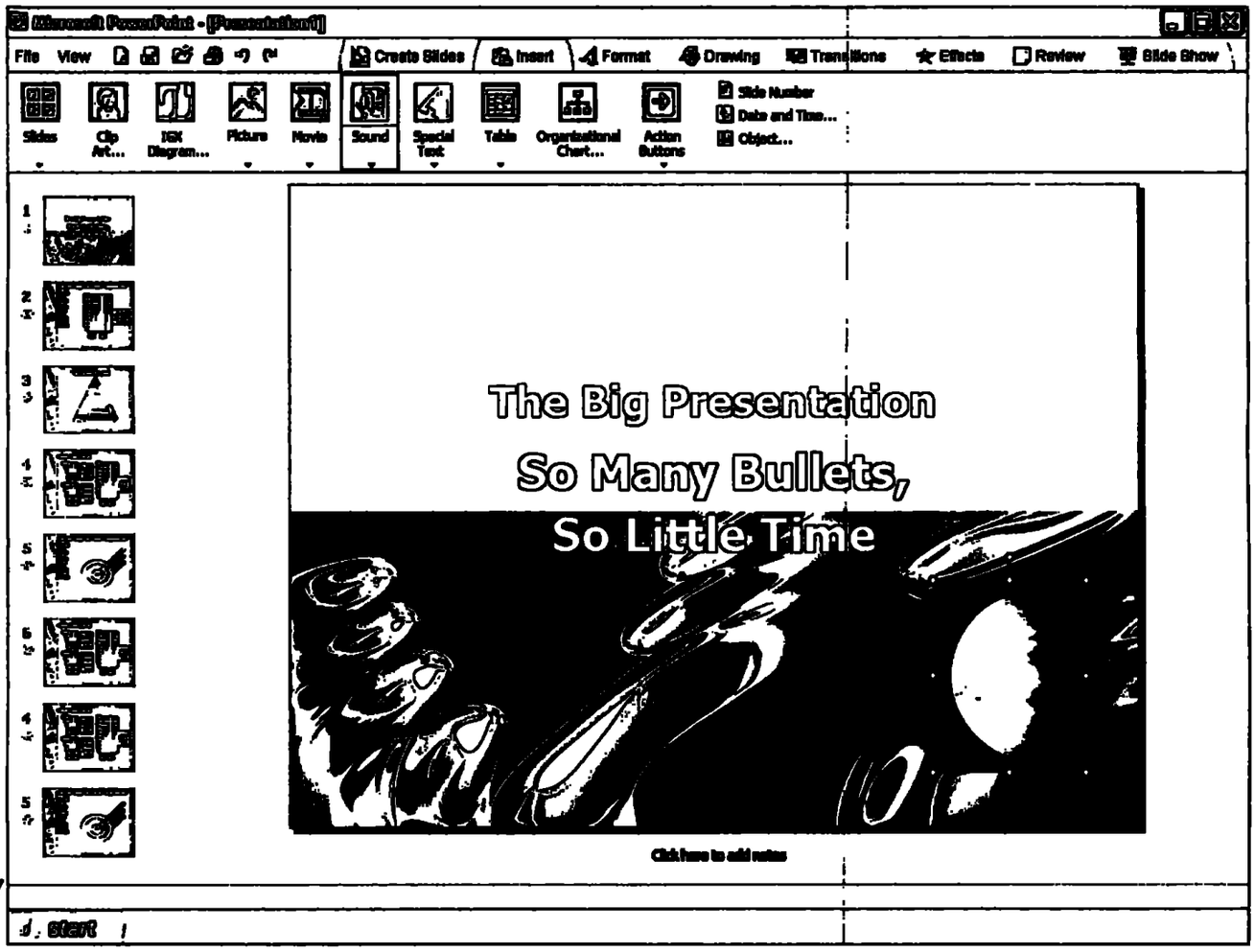
Click here to add notes

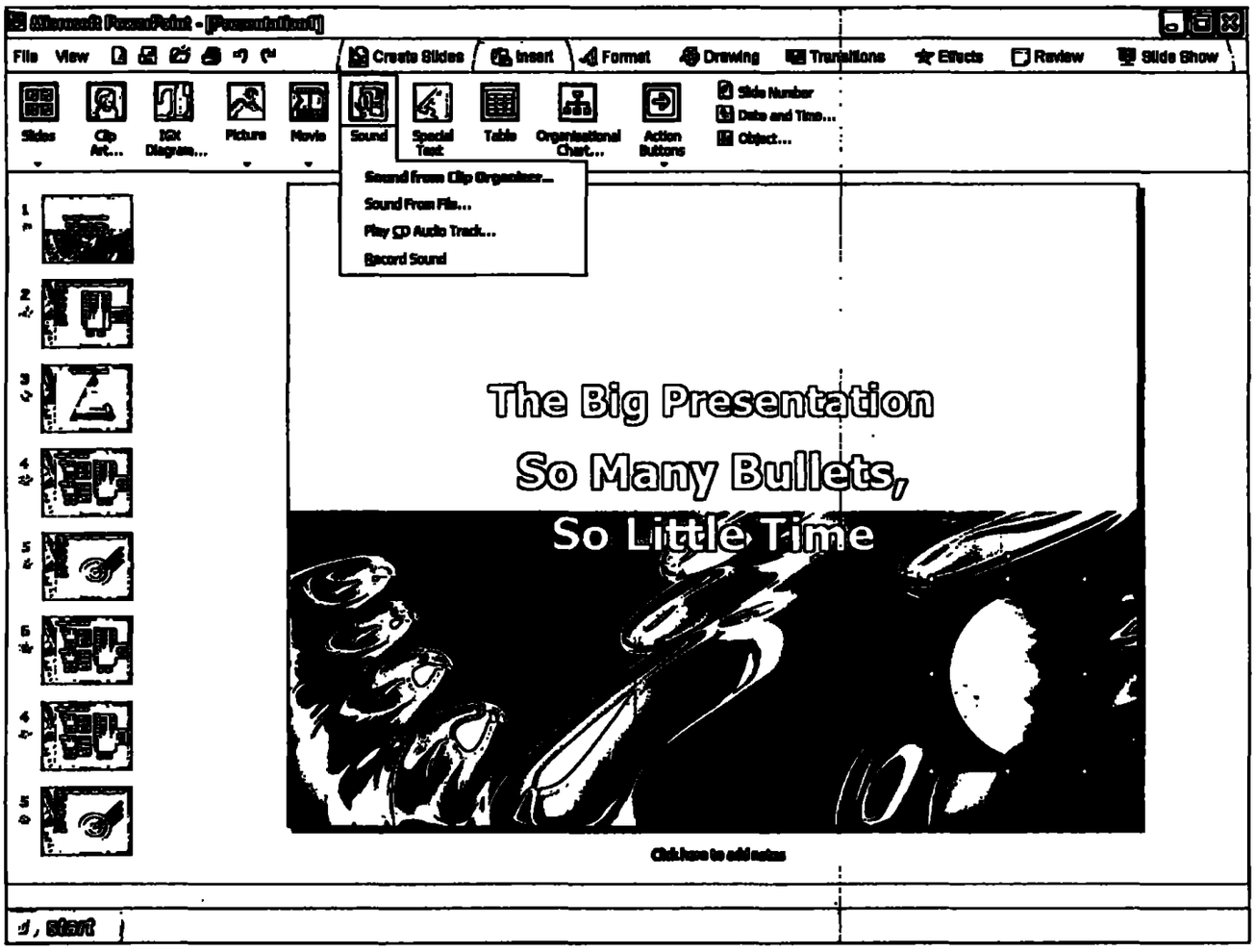
Slide 1

264


Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
File View
Create Slides
Insert
Format
Drawing
Transitions
Effects
Review
Slide Show
Slides
Clip Art...
XGX Diagram...
From File...
From Scanner or Camera...
Movie
Sound
Special Text
Table
Organizational Chart...
Action Buttons
Slide Number
Date and Time...
Object...
The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
So Little Time
Click here to add notes
Start


Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
File View
Create Slides
Insert
Format
Drawing
Transitions
Effects
Review
Slide Show
Slides
Clip Art...
IGX Diagram...
Picture
Movie
Sound
Special Text
Table
Organizational Chart...
Action Buttons
Slide Number
Date and Time...
Object...
The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
So Little Time
Click here to add notes
1 slide

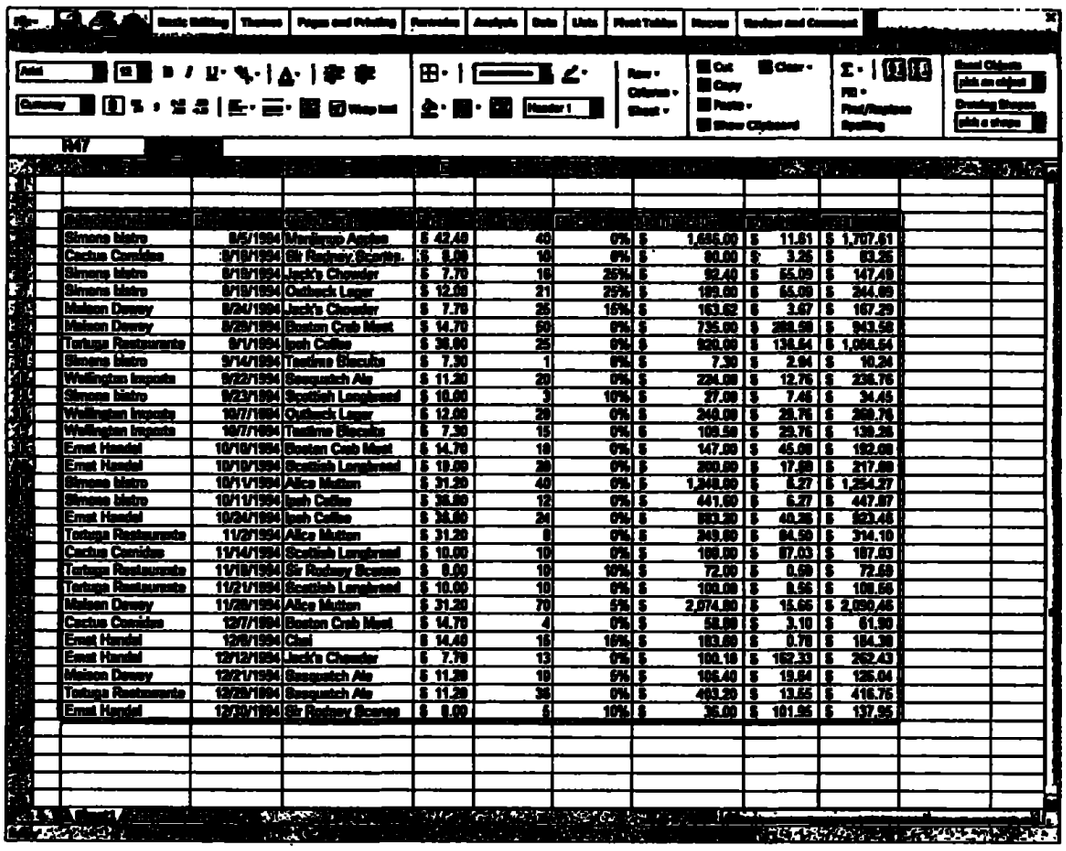

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
File View
Create Slides
Insert
Format
Drawing
Transitions
Effects
Review
Slide Show
Slides
Clip Art...
IGX Diagram...
Picture
Movie
Sound
Special Text
Table
Organizational Chart...
Action Buttons
Slide Number
Date and Time...
Object...
The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
So Little Time
Click here to add notes
Start


Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
File View
Create Slides
Insert
Format
Drawing
Transitions
Effects
Review
Slide Show
Slides
Clip Art...
IGX Diagram...
Picture
Movie
Sound
Special Text
Table
Organizational Chart...
Action Buttons
Slide Number
Date and Time...
Object...
Sound from Clip Organizer...
Sound From File...
Play CD Audio Track...
Record Sound
The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
So Little Time
Click here to add notes
Start

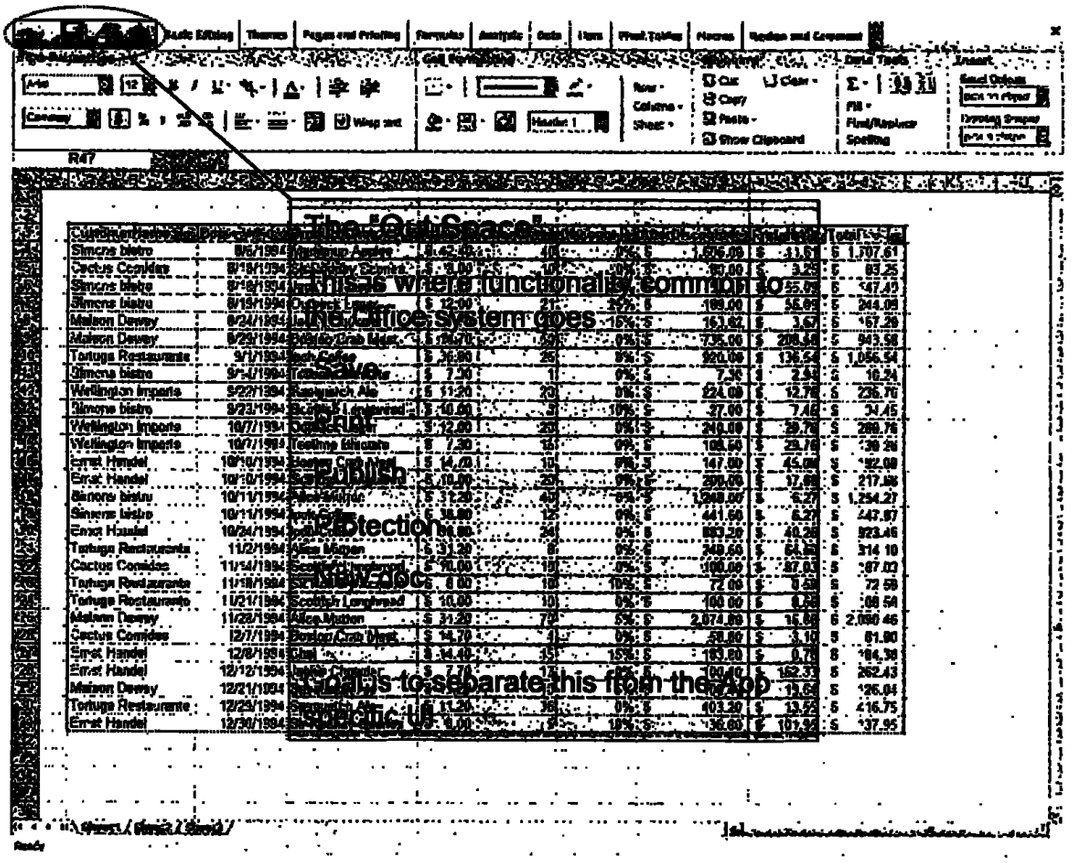
CINTA

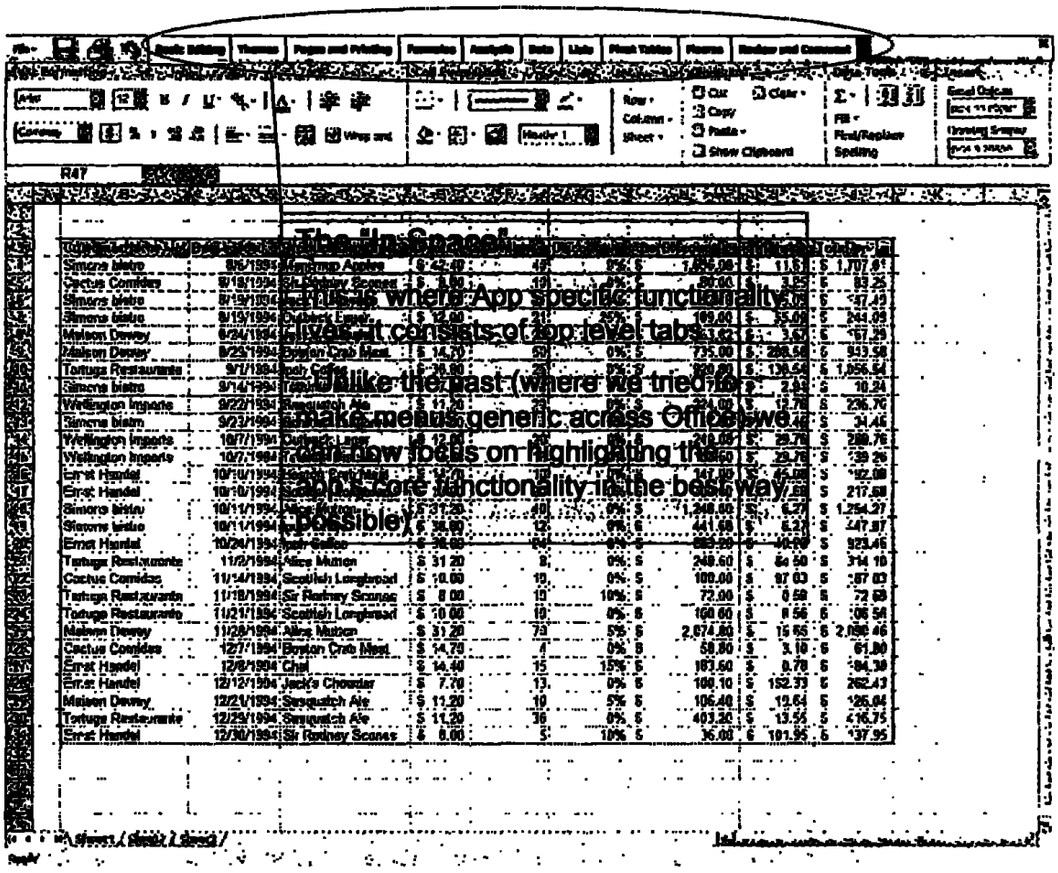
ANATOMÍA DE LA CINTA

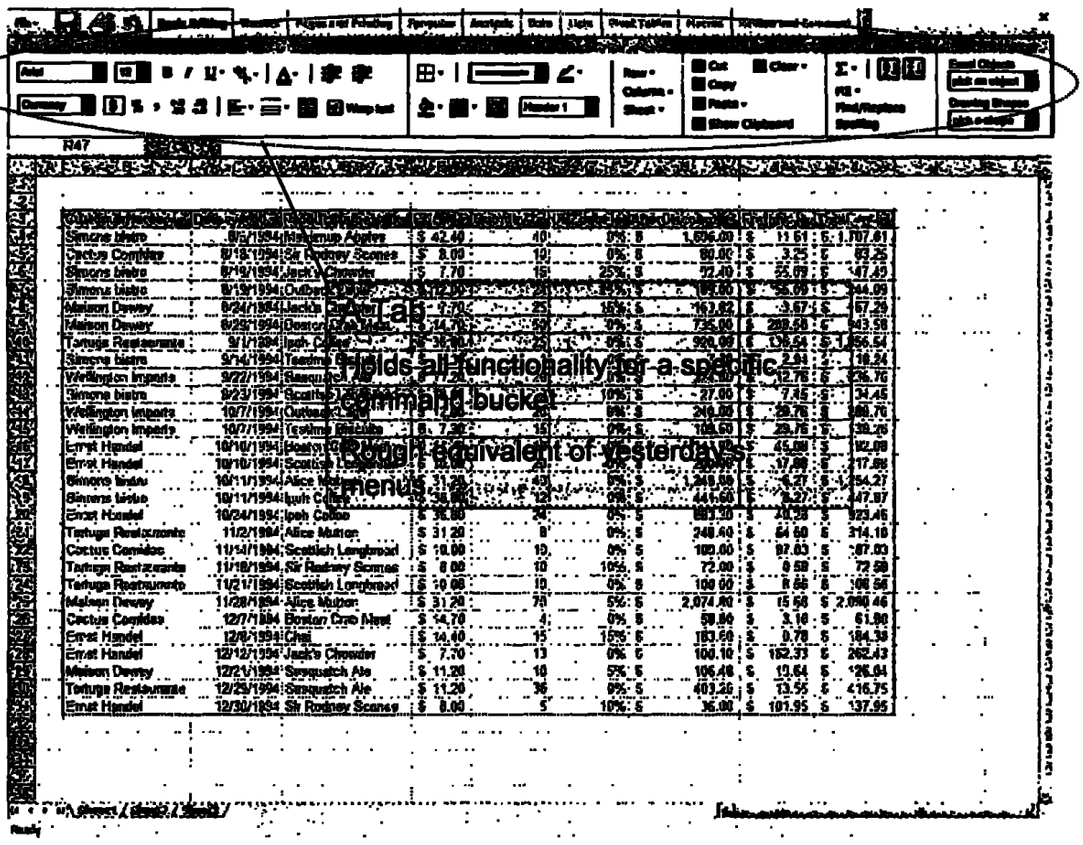
ANATOMÍA DE LA CINTA



Simons Metro	8/5/1994	Manitowoc Angler	$ 42.40	40	0%	$ 1,696.00	$ 11.61	$ 1,707.61	
Cactus Canidae	8/19/1994	Sir Rodney Scones	$ 9.00	10	0%	$ 90.00	$ 3.26	$ 93.26	
Simons Metro	8/19/1994	Jack's Chowder	$ 7.70	19	25%	$ 92.40	$ 55.09	$ 147.49	
Simons Metro	8/19/1994	Outback Lager	$ 12.00	21	25%	$ 189.00	$ 55.09	$ 244.09	
Maison Dewey	8/24/1994	Jack's Chowder	$ 7.70	25	15%	$ 163.62	$ 3.67	$ 167.29	
Maison Dewey	8/29/1994	Boston Crab Meat	$ 14.70	50	0%	$ 735.00	$ 208.98	$ 943.98	
Tortuga Restaurants	9/1/1994	Irish Coffee	$ 36.00	25	0%	$ 900.00	$ 136.64	$ 1,036.64	
Simons Metro	9/14/1994	Tradime Biscuits	$ 7.30	1	0%	$ 7.30	$ 2.94	$ 10.24	
Wellington Imports	9/22/1994	Sasquatch Ale	$ 11.20	20	0%	$ 224.00	$ 12.76	$ 236.76	
Simons Metro	9/23/1994	Scottish Longbread	$ 10.00	3	10%	$ 27.00	$ 7.46	$ 34.45	
Wellington Imports	10/7/1994	Outback Lager	$ 12.00	29	0%	$ 348.00	$ 28.76	$ 376.76	
Wellington Imports	10/7/1994	Tradime Biscuits	$ 7.30	15	0%	$ 109.50	$ 29.76	$ 139.26	
Ernst Handel	10/10/1994	Boston Crab Meat	$ 14.70	10	0%	$ 147.00	$ 45.08	$ 192.08	
Ernst Handel	10/19/1994	Scottish Longbread	$ 10.00	20	0%	$ 200.00	$ 17.00	$ 217.00	
Simons Metro	10/11/1994	Alice Mutton	$ 31.20	40	0%	$ 1,248.00	$ 6.27	$ 1,254.27	
Simons Metro	10/11/1994	Irish Coffee	$ 36.00	12	0%	$ 441.00	$ 6.27	$ 447.97	
Ernst Handel	10/24/1994	Irish Coffee	$ 36.00	24	0%	$ 863.20	$ 40.26	$ 923.46	
Tortuga Restaurants	11/2/1994	Alice Mutton	$ 31.20	8	0%	$ 249.60	$ 64.50	$ 314.10	
Cactus Canidae	11/14/1994	Scottish Longbread	$ 10.00	10	0%	$ 100.00	$ 87.03	$ 187.03	
Tortuga Restaurants	11/18/1994	Sir Rodney Scones	$ 9.00	10	10%	$ 72.00	$ 0.69	$ 72.69	
Tortuga Restaurants	11/21/1994	Scottish Longbread	$ 10.00	10	0%	$ 100.00	$ 8.56	$ 108.56	
Maison Dewey	11/28/1994	Alice Mutton	$ 31.20	70	5%	$ 2,074.80	$ 15.65	$ 2,090.45	
Cactus Canidae	12/7/1994	Boston Crab Meat	$ 14.70	4	0%	$ 58.80	$ 3.10	$ 61.90	
Ernst Handel	12/8/1994	Chai	$ 14.40	15	15%	$ 183.60	$ 0.78	$ 184.38	
Ernst Handel	12/12/1994	Jack's Chowder	$ 7.70	13	0%	$ 100.10	$ 162.33	$ 262.43	
Maison Dewey	12/21/1994	Sasquatch Ale	$ 11.20	10	5%	$ 106.40	$ 19.64	$ 126.04	
Tortuga Restaurants	12/28/1994	Sasquatch Ale	$ 11.20	36	0%	$ 403.20	$ 13.55	$ 416.76	
Ernst Handel	12/30/1994	Sir Rodney Scones	$ 9.00	5	10%	$ 36.00	$ 101.95	$ 137.95	

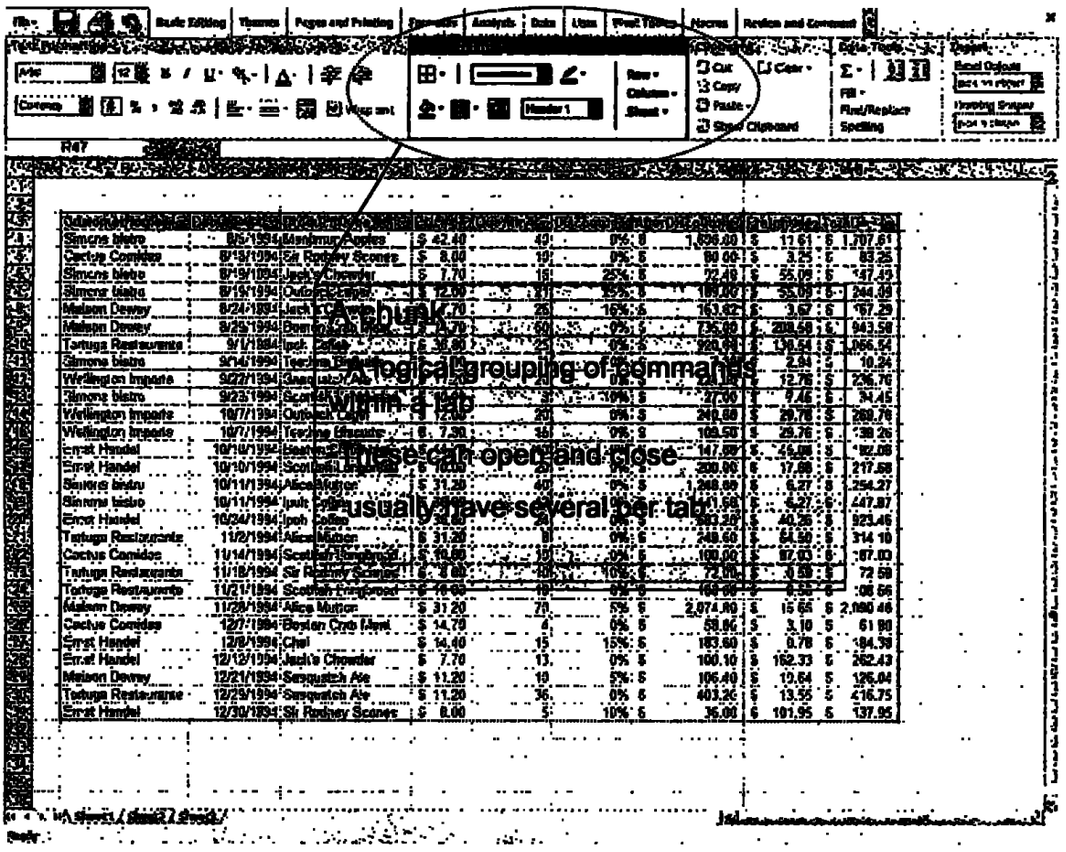

The "Qat Space"
...mais where functionality common to
...the Office system goes
...Save
...Publish
...Protection
...New doc
...Ally's to separate this from the rest
...Specific to


The "ribbon"
Unlike where App specific functionality
was kept consists of top level tabs
Unlike the past (where we tried to
make means generic across Office) we
can now focus on highlighting the
app's core functionality in the best way
possible)



A tab holds all functionality for a specific command bucket.

Rough equivalent of yesterday's menus.

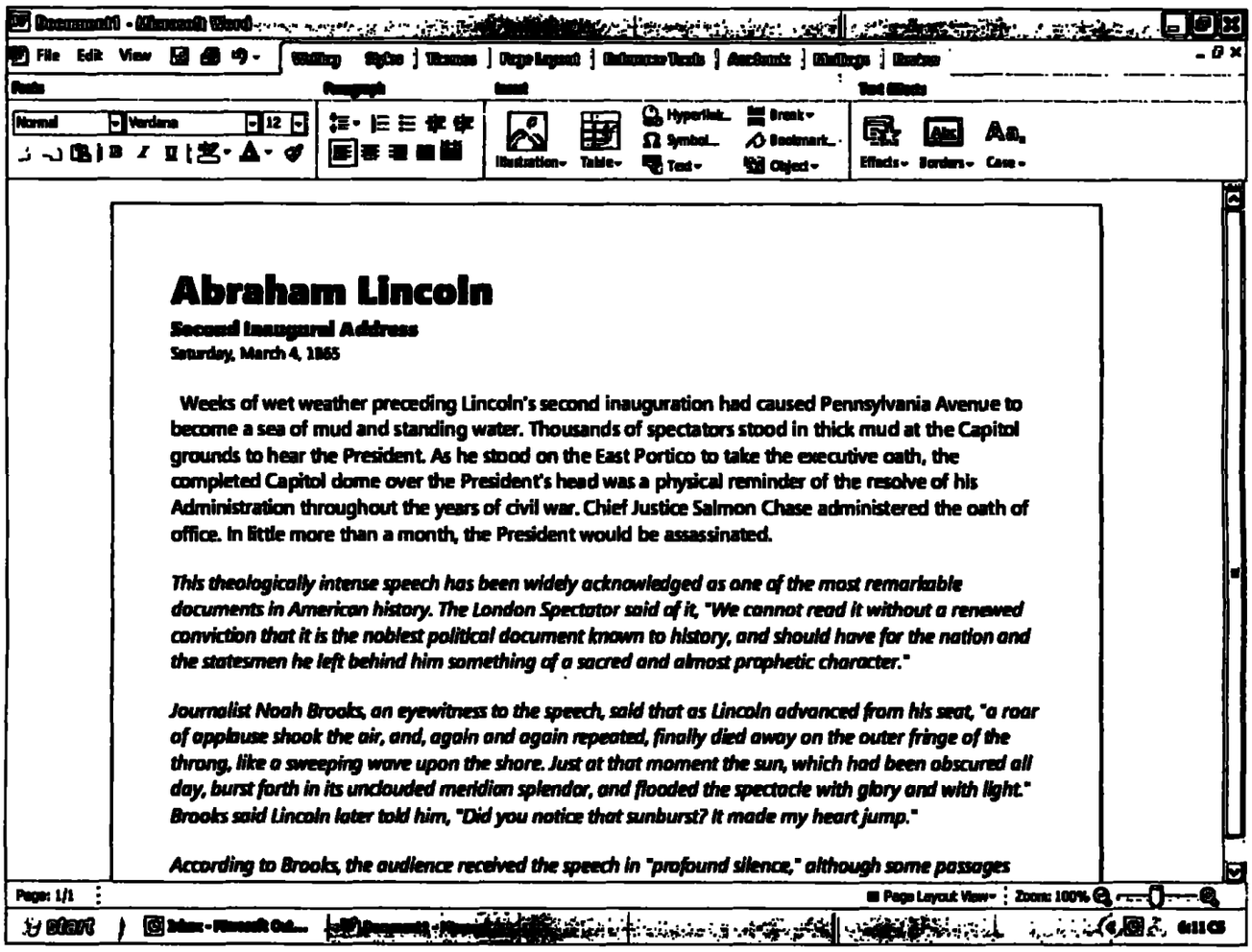

A chunk
A logical grouping of commands within a tab
These can open and close
usually have several per tab

685

CINTA

DISEÑOS EN ESCALABILIDAD

PROGRAMAS DE ACTIVACIÓN DE DIÁLOGO



Abraham Lincoln

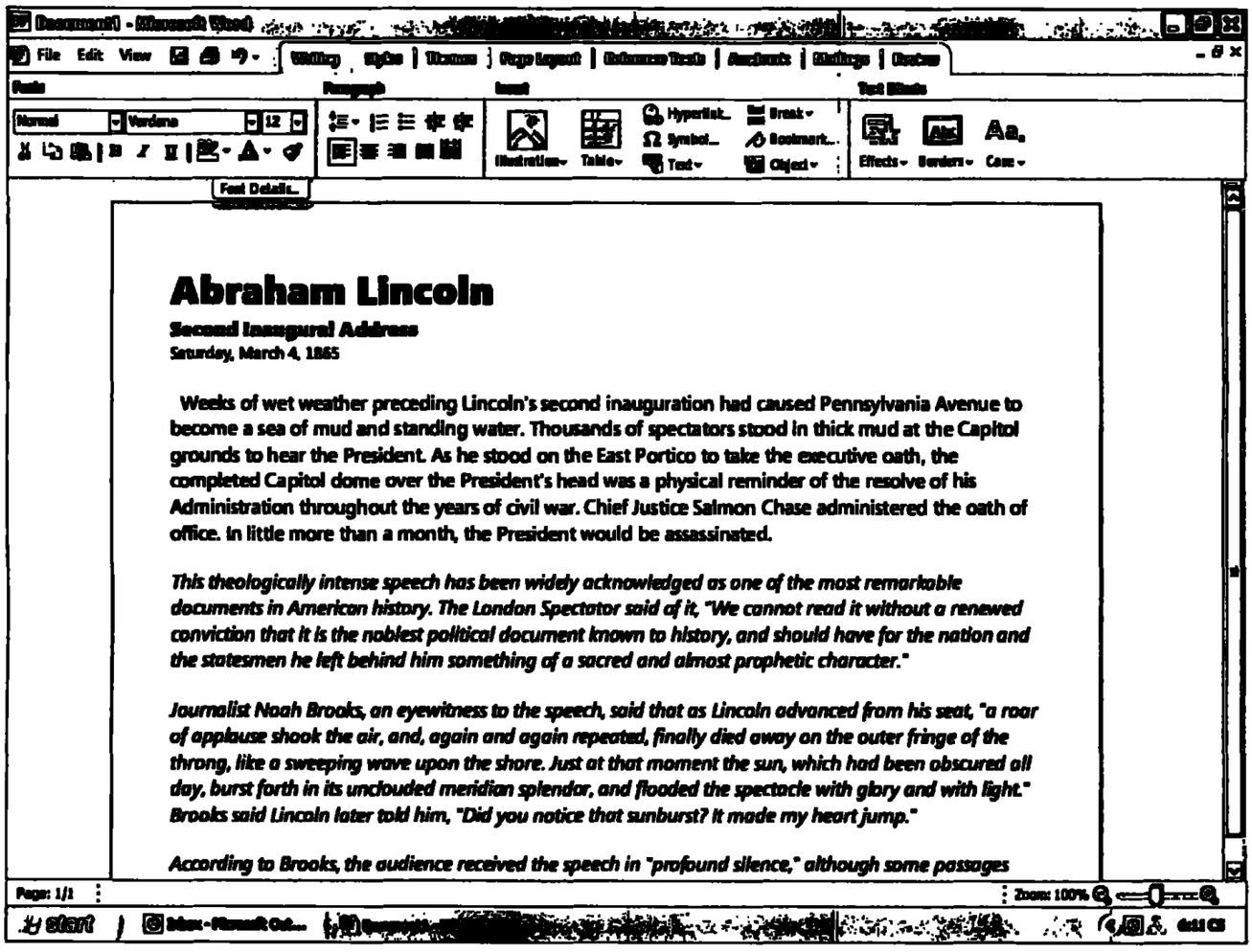
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages



Abraham Lincoln

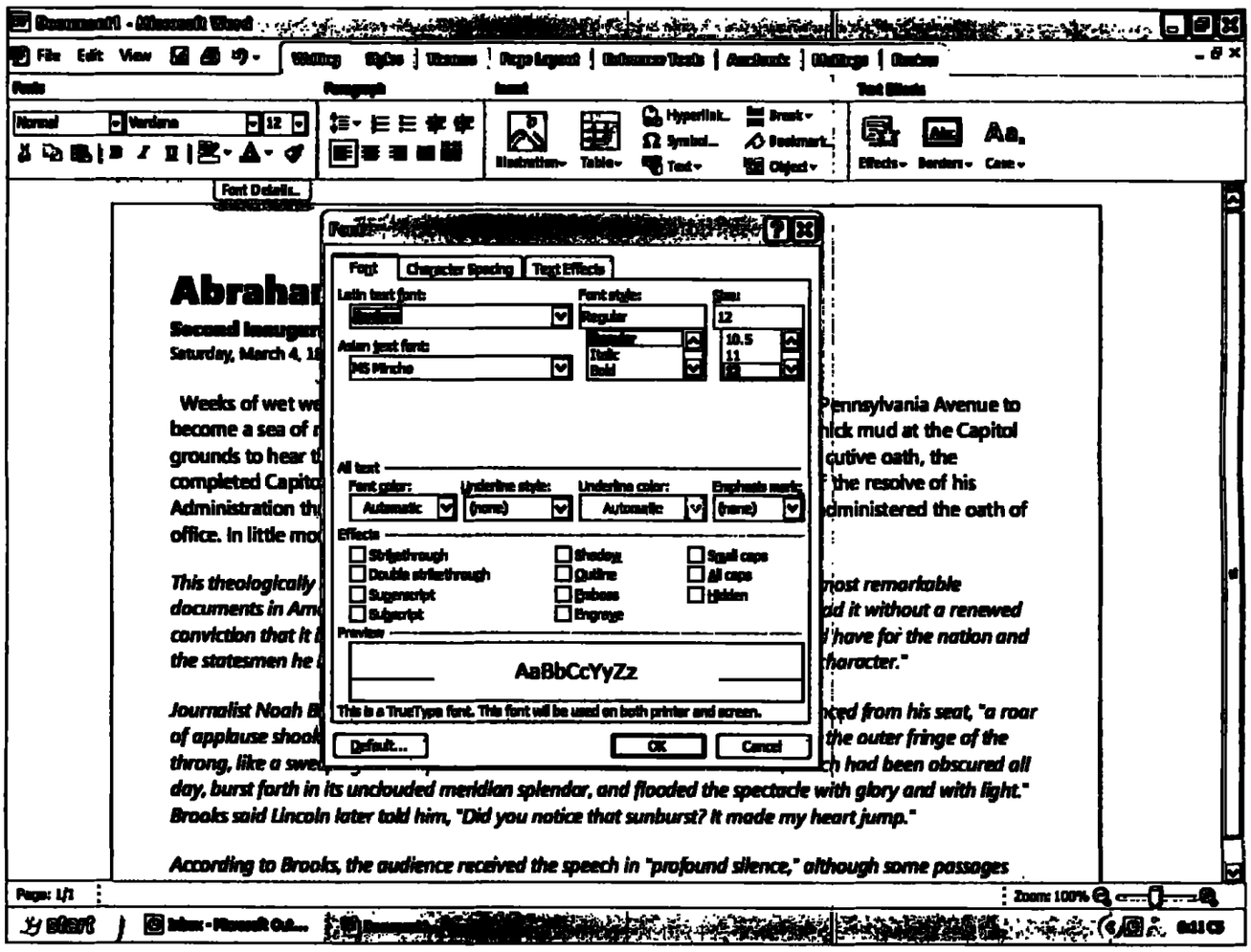
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

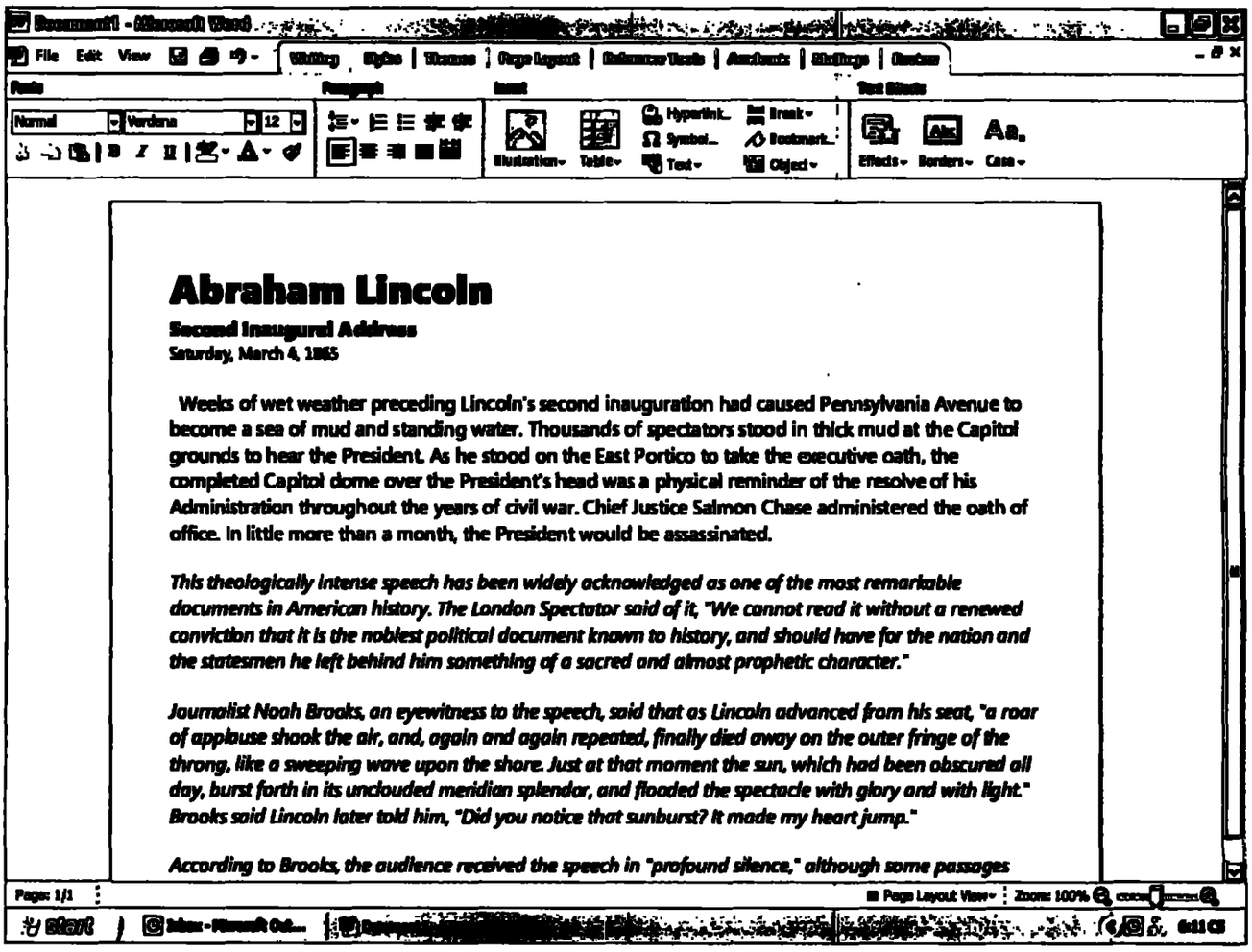
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages


Font
Character Spacing
Text Effects
Latin text font:
Font style:
Size:
Regular
12
Asian text font:
MS Mincho
Italic
Bold
10.5
11
All text
Font color:
Underline style:
Underline color:
Emphasis mark:
Automatic
(none)
Automatic
(none)
Effects
Strikethrough
Double strikethrough
Superscript
Subscript
Shadow
Outline
Emboss
Engrave
Small caps
All caps
Hidden
Preview
AaBbCcYyZz
This is a TrueType font. This font will be used on both printer and screen.
Default...
OK
Cancel
Font Details...
Abrahar
Second Inaugur
Saturday, March 4, 18
Weeks of wet we
become a sea of
grounds to hear t
completed Capito
Administration th
office. In little mo
This theologically
documents in Am
conviction that it
the statesmen he
Journalist Noah B
of applause shook
throng, like a swe
day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light."
Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Pennsylvania Avenue to
ick mud at the Capitol
cutive oath, the
the resolve of his
dministered the oath of
most remarkable
did it without a renewed
have for the nation and
haracter."
ed from his seat, "a roar
the outer fringe of the
had been obscured all
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%



Abraham Lincoln

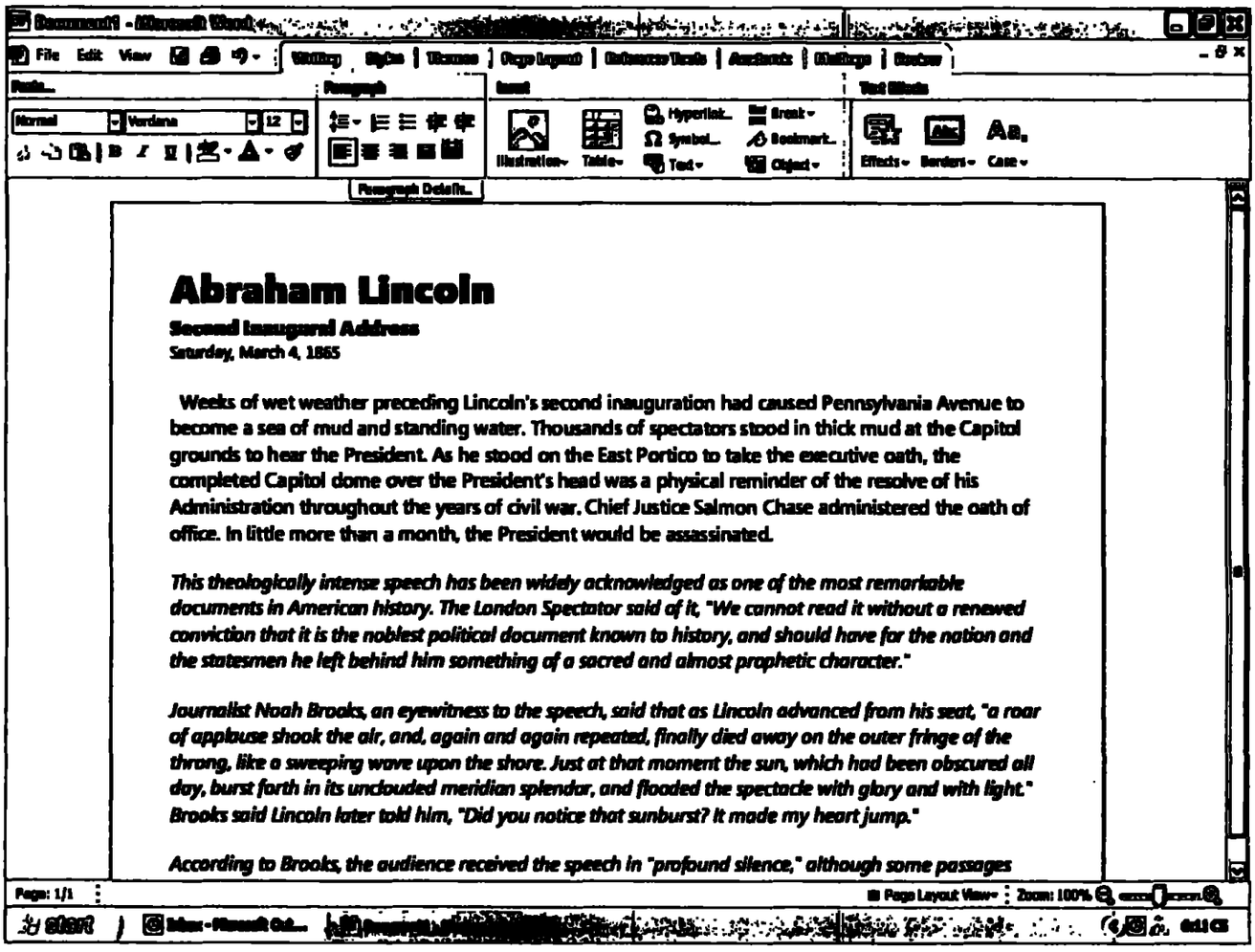
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages



Abraham Lincoln

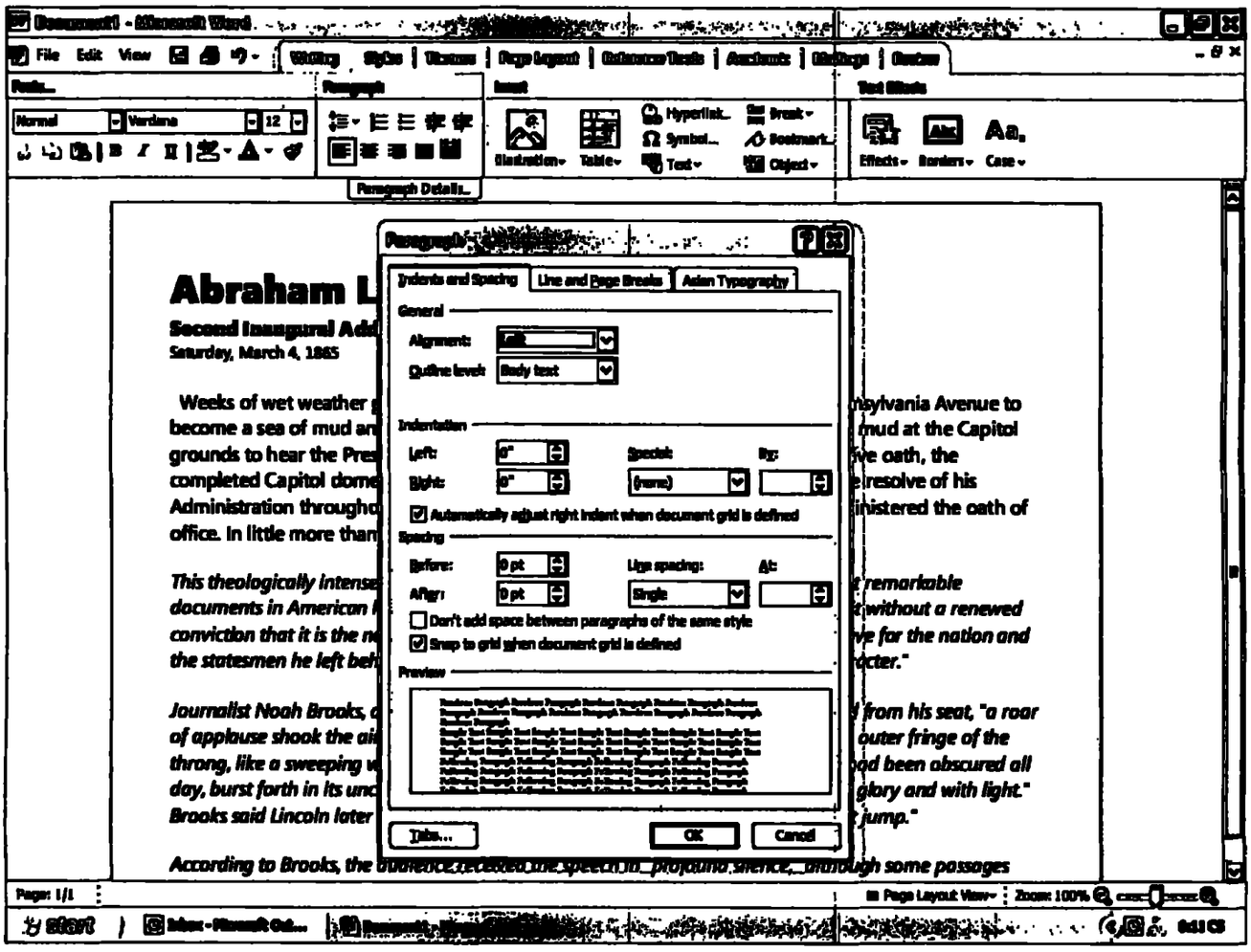
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

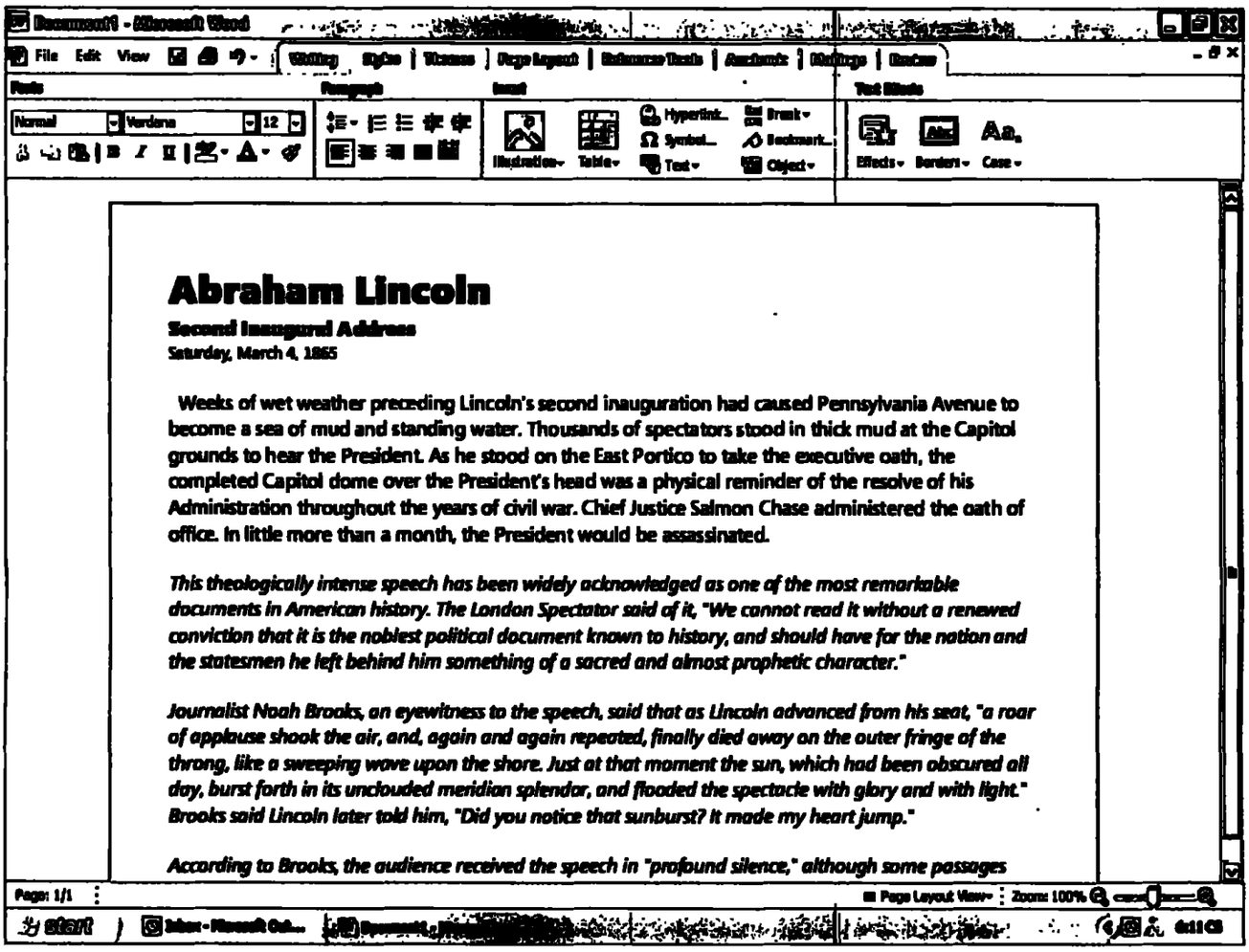
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages


Document1 - Microsoft Word
File Edit View
Paragraph
Paragraph Details...
Abraham L
Second Inaugural Add
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather
become a sea of mud an
grounds to hear the Pres
completed Capitol dome
Administration throughc
office. In little more than
This theologically intense
documents in American
conviction that it is the n
the statesmen he left beh
Journalist Noah Brooks,
of applause shook the ai
throng, like a sweeping w
day, burst forth in its unc
Brooks said Lincoln later
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in profound silence, although some passages
Paragraph
Indents and Spacing
Line and Page Breaks
Asian Typography
General
Alignment:
Outline level:
Body text
Indentation
Left:
Right:
Special:
By:
(none)
Automatically adjust right indent when document grid is defined
Spacing
Before:
After:
Line spacing:
At:
0 pt
Single
Don't add space between paragraphs of the same style
Snap to grid when document grid is defined
Preview
Tabs...
OK
Cancel
Page: 1/1
Page Layout View
Zoom: 100%



Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

693

CINTA

ÍCONO DE MOUSE-OVER

INSTRUCCIONES PARA DEMOSTRACIÓN

1. Mirar la pestaña **Imagen** pasando el ratón sobre ella.
2. No se encontró lo que estaba buscando. Mire en el **Formato de Página** pasando el ratón sobre ella.
3. En el Formato de Página, pase el ratón sobre **Encabezados y Pies de Página.**
4. Utilice unos cuantos comandos de **Encabezados y Pies de Página.** Observe cómo retorna a su espacio de trabajo de Writing (Escritura) cuando el ratón se sale de la pestaña.
5. Ahora está haciendo bastante trabajo de formato de página; entonces haga **click** en la pestaña de **Formato de Página** para convertirlo en su espacio de trabajo permanente.
6. **Navegue** por los chunks de Encabezados y Pies de Página, Trasfondo y Reglas. Seleccione un comando sin que se abra un chunk permanentemente.
7. Comience la demostración nuevamente haciendo clic en la pestaña de **WRITING** (Escritura).

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take his executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This hauntingly solemn speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln sat down from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Into or that animated the man, which had been slumbering all day, burst forth in its unrestrained splendor, and flooded the speaker with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that audience? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "The chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unknowingly figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This stunningly concise speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reasonable conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln sidestepped from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just as that sounded the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its undiminished meridian splendor, and flooded the pavement with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the dazzling brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This thoroughly solemn speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to History, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the pavement with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unkempt figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the dazzling brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This thoroughly solemn speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and absolute prophetic obligation."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping storm upon the shore. Just as that subsided the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded splendor, and flooded the pediment with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the dazzling brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theological address has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent appreciation that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln subsided from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away in the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. But as that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

700

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the rebirth of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically-focused speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away as the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This Second Inaugural address has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This final early-March speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. But at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart leap."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see many eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unkenchably figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This final epically historic speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a restored conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tolerant speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reasoned conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the dazzling brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, undeniably figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln delivered from his seat, "a ray of sunbeam shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away in the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just as that sunbeam the last, which had been dissected all day, burst forth in its undivided and full splendor, and flooded the proscenium with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "perplexed silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see quick and ever fateful form."

Brooks later observed, "The chief statesmen in the mind of those who saw their convict inauguration since left, remains the last, pathetic, memorable figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and flattered by the deceptive brilliancy of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

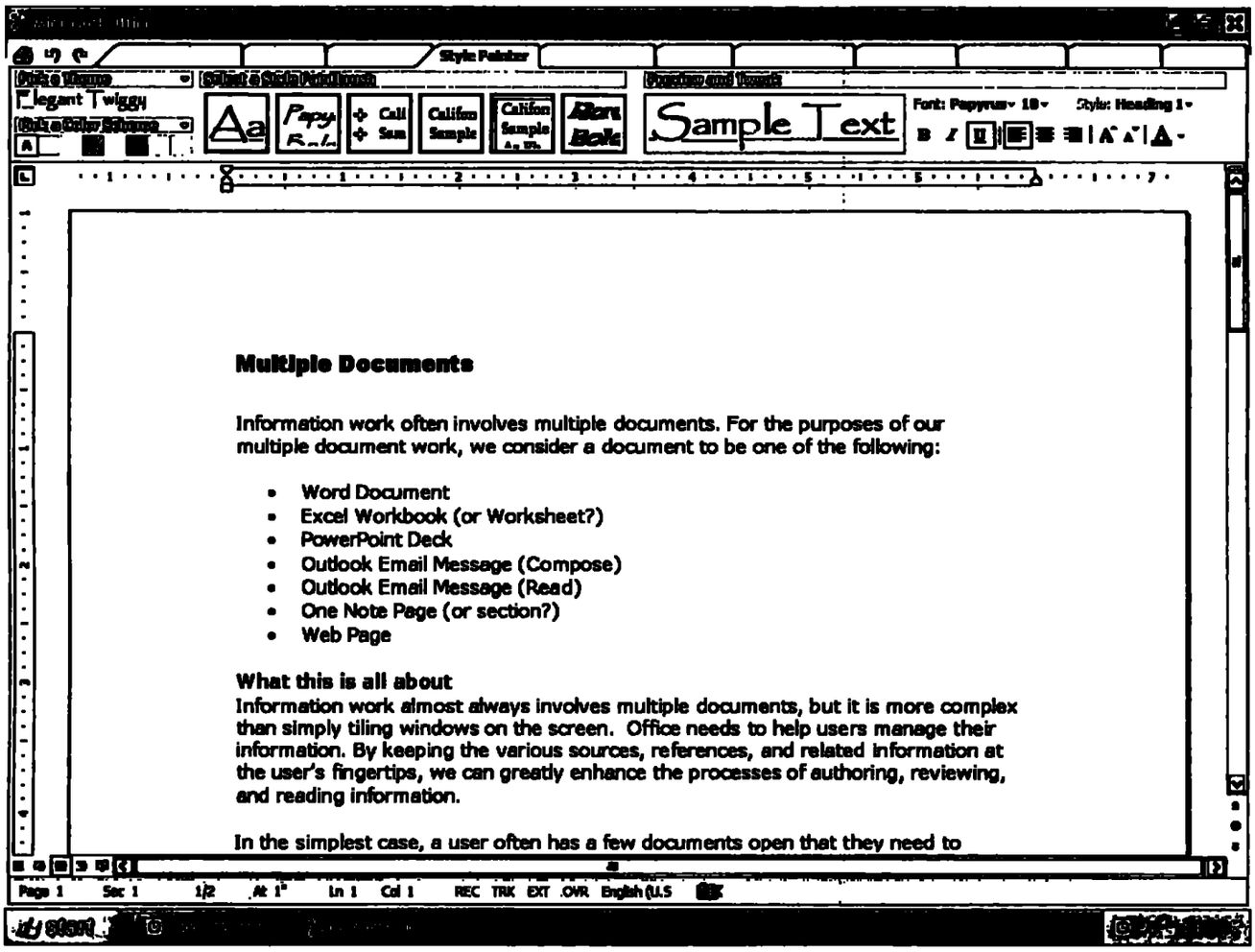
Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

710

CINTA

PINTOR DE ESTILO



Multiple Documents

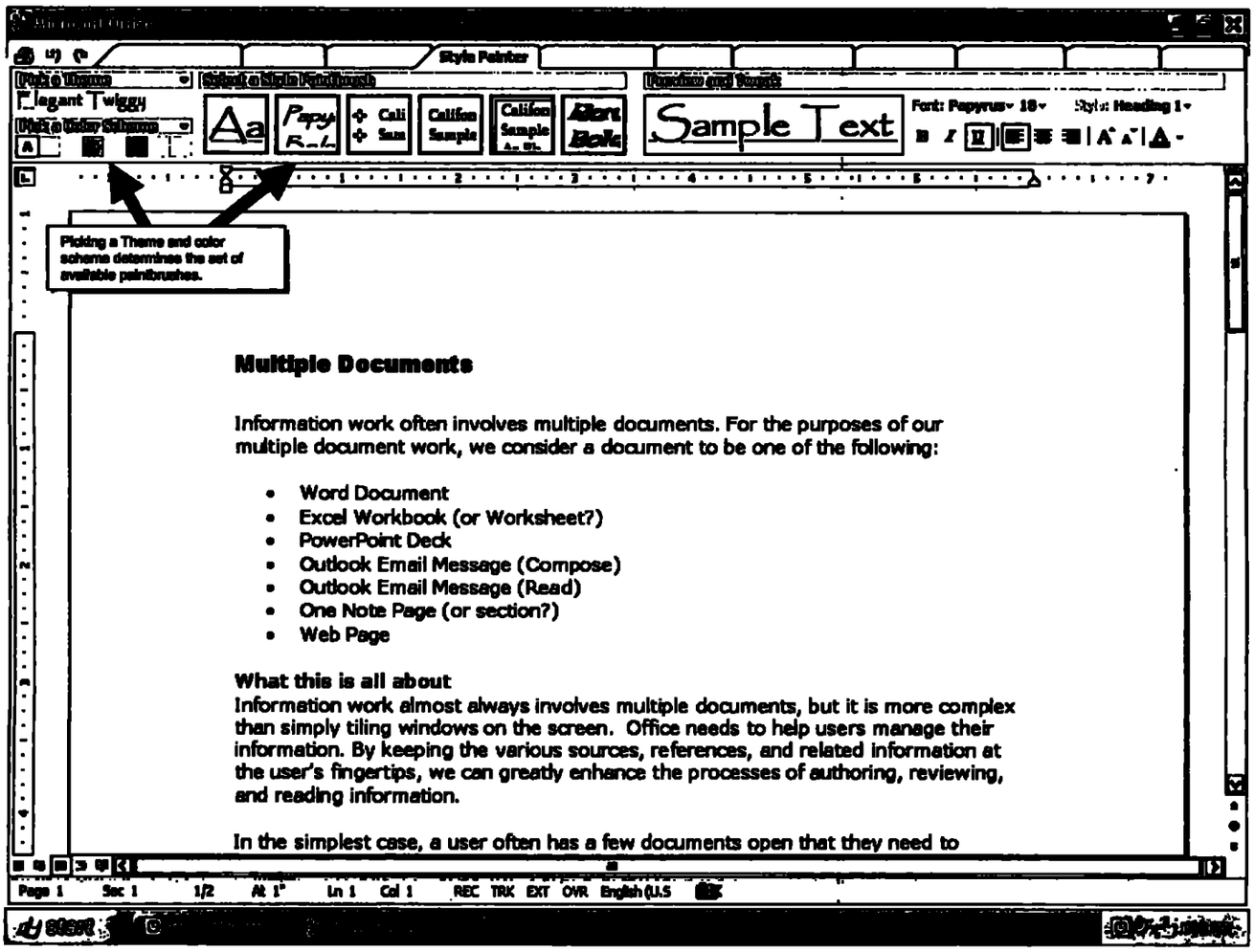
Information work often involves multiple documents. For the purposes of our multiple document work, we consider a document to be one of the following:

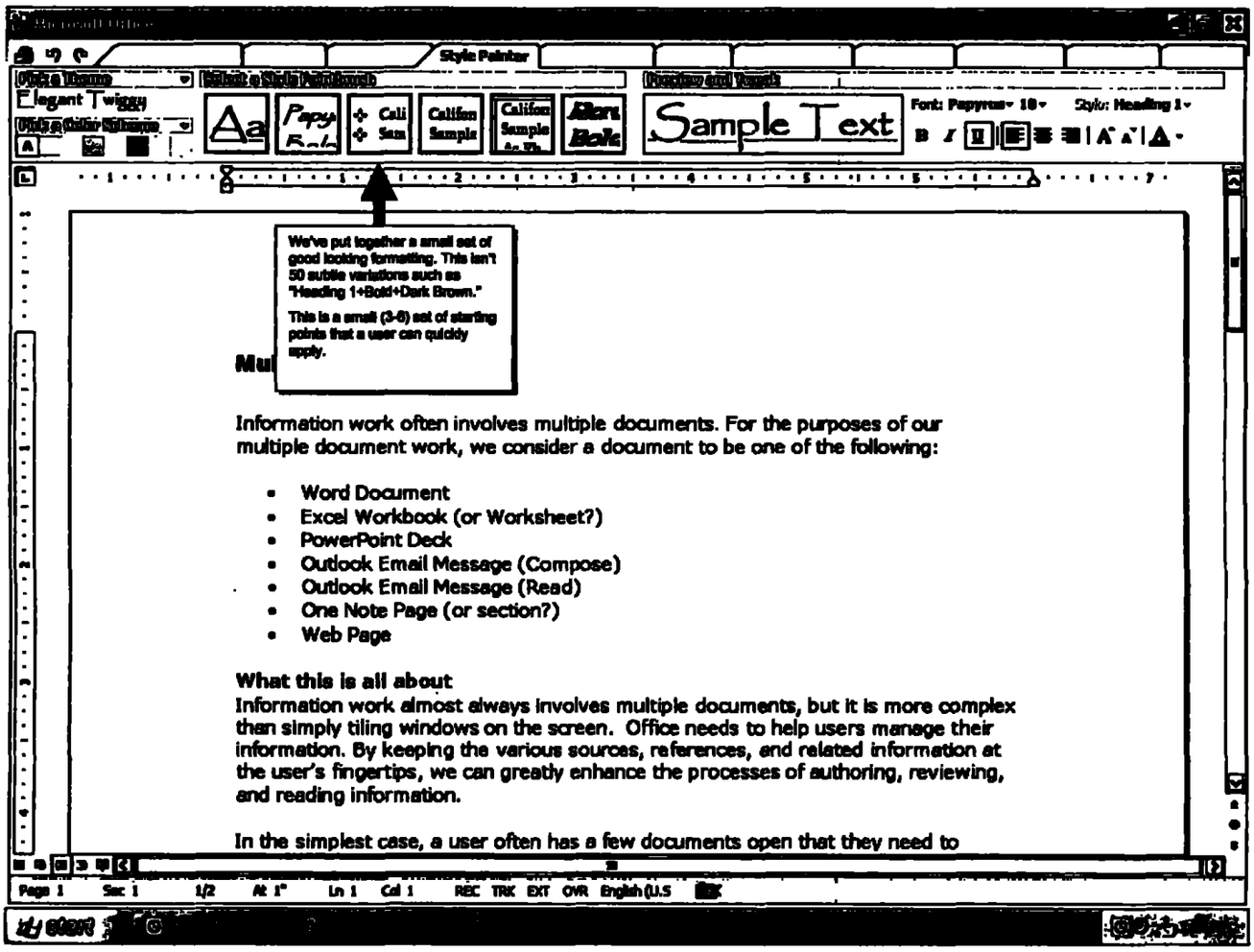
- Word Document
- Excel Workbook (or Worksheet?)
- PowerPoint Deck
- Outlook Email Message (Compose)
- Outlook Email Message (Read)
- One Note Page (or section?)
- Web Page

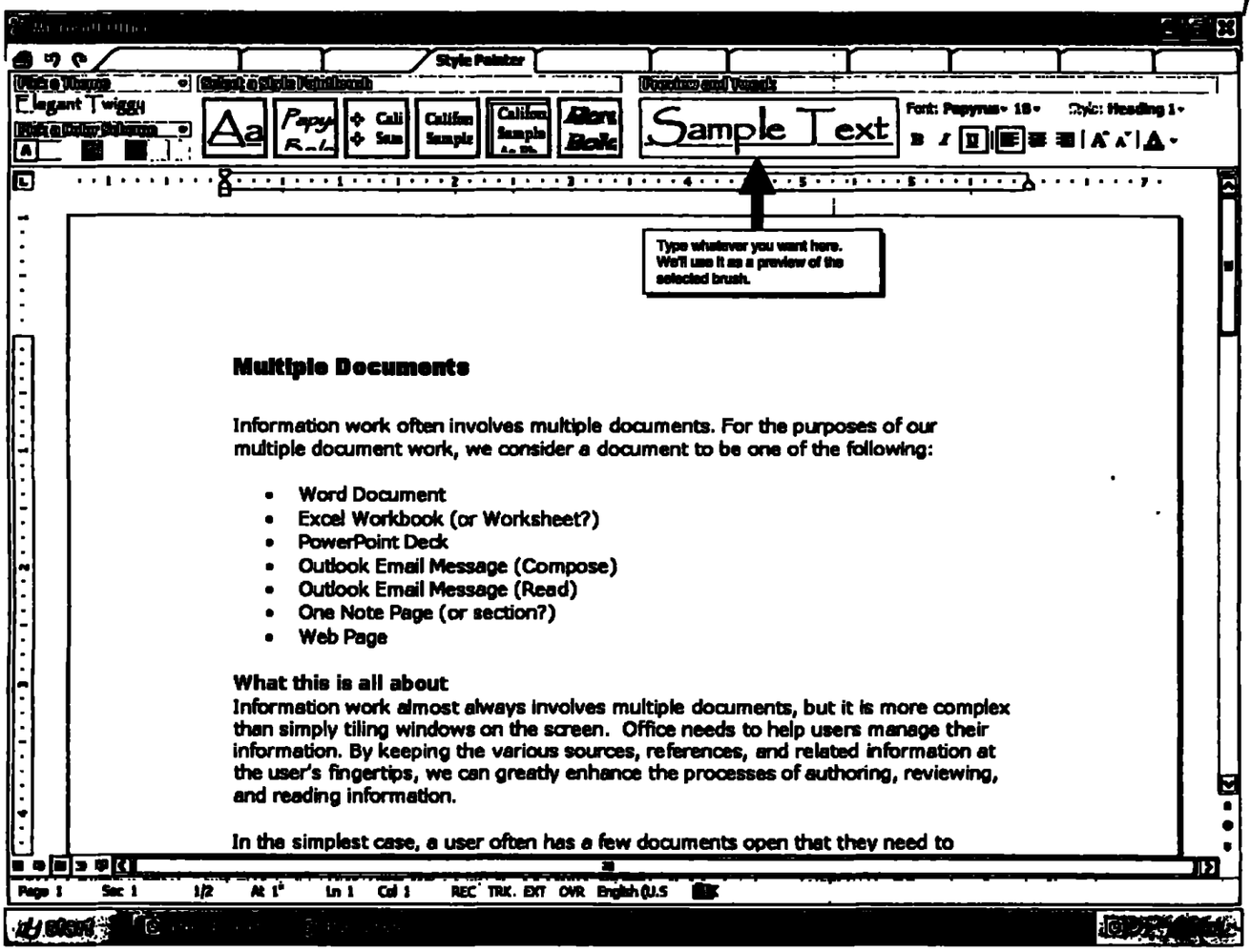
What this is all about

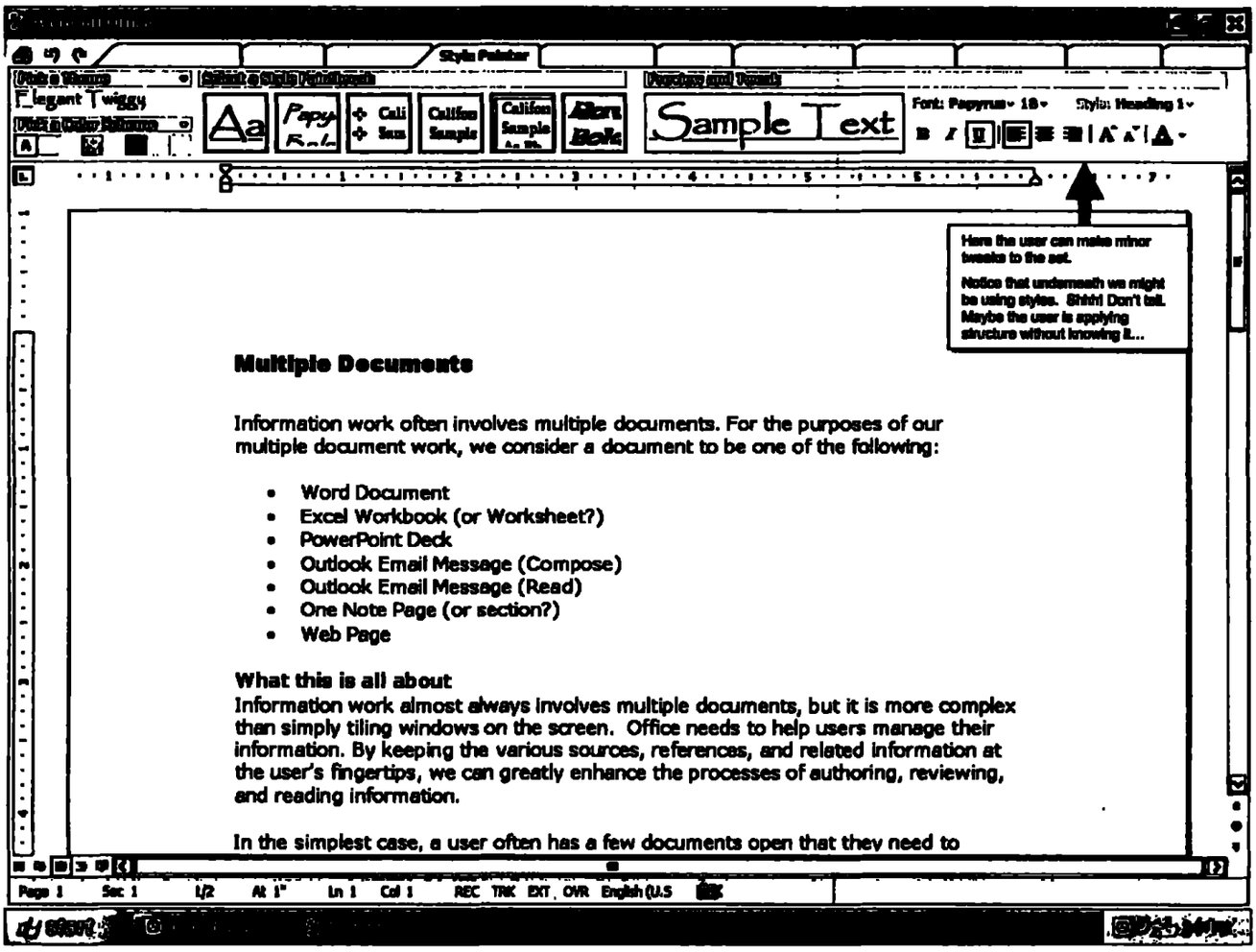
Information work *almost always* involves multiple documents, but it is more complex than simply tiling windows on the screen. Office needs to help users manage their information. By keeping the various sources, references, and related information at the user's fingertips, we can greatly enhance the processes of authoring, reviewing, and reading information.

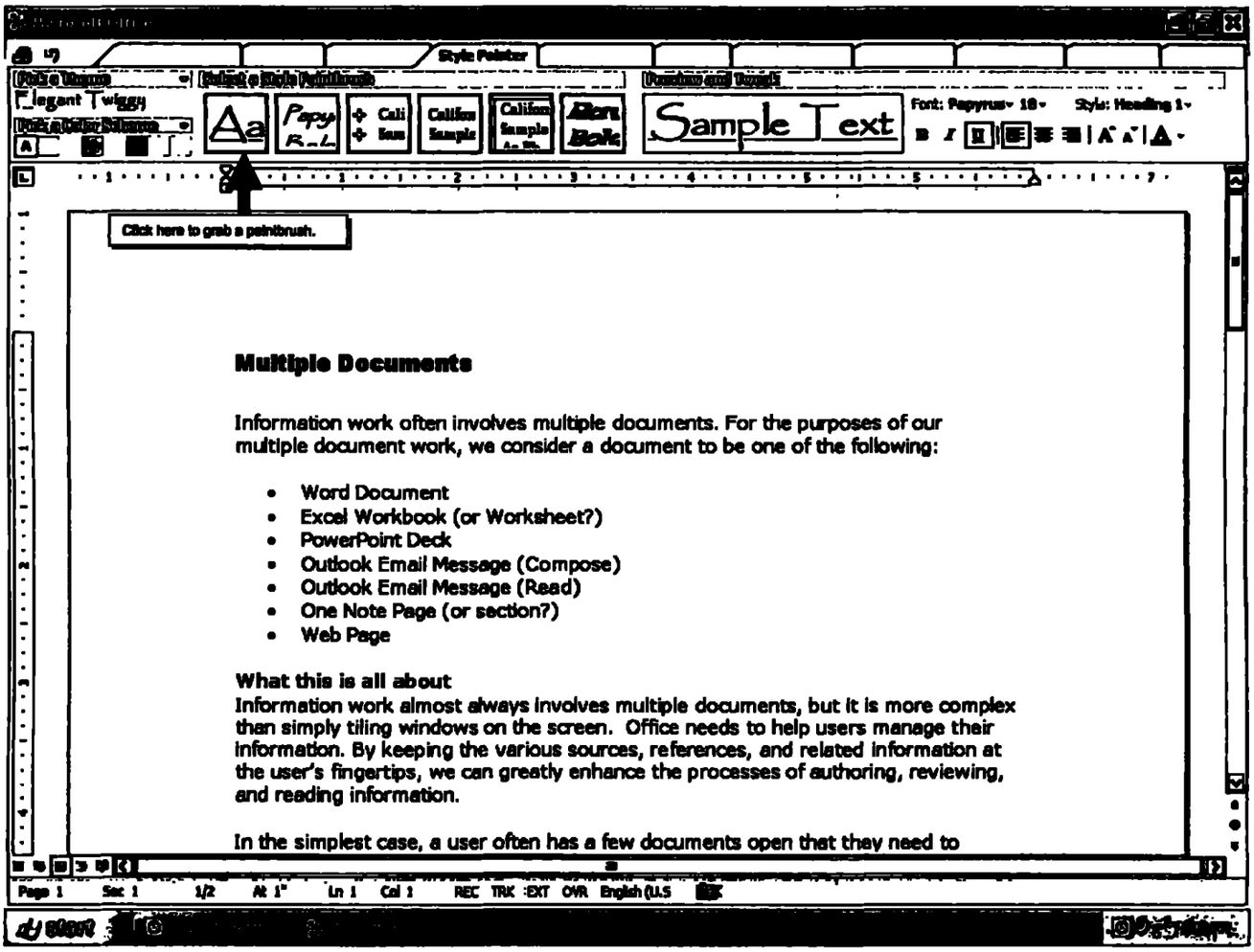
In the simplest case, a user often has a few documents open that they need to

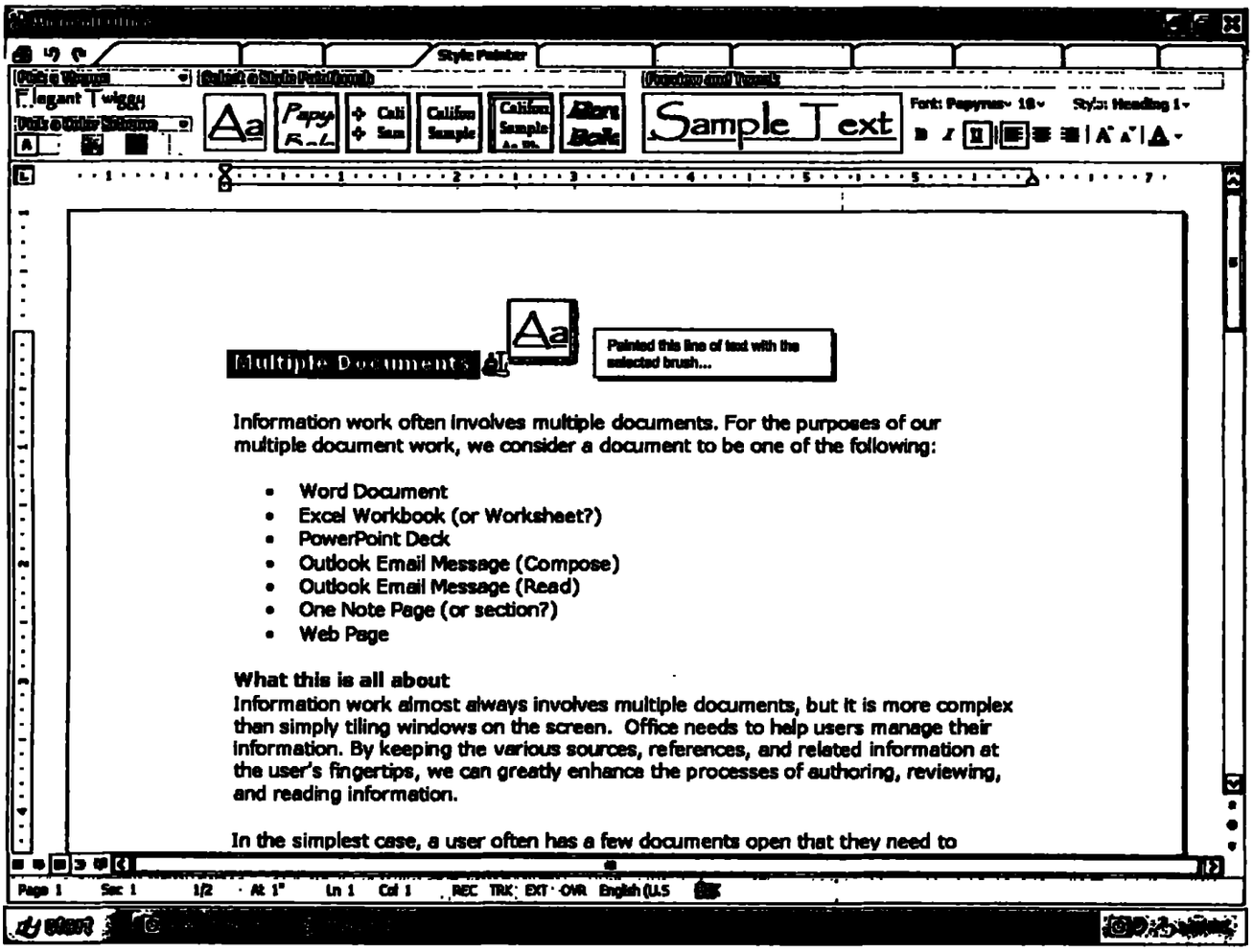

Style Painter
Elegant Twiggy
Sample Text
Font: Papyrus 18
Style: Heading 1
Picking a Theme and color scheme determines the set of available paintbrushes.
Multiple Documents
Information work often involves multiple documents. For the purposes of our multiple document work, we consider a document to be one of the following:
Word Document
Excel Workbook (or Worksheet?)
PowerPoint Deck
Outlook Email Message (Compose)
Outlook Email Message (Read)
One Note Page (or section?)
Web Page
What this is all about
Information work almost always involves multiple documents, but it is more complex than simply tiling windows on the screen. Office needs to help users manage their information. By keeping the various sources, references, and related information at the user's fingertips, we can greatly enhance the processes of authoring, reviewing, and reading information.
In the simplest case, a user often has a few documents open that they need to
Page 1
Sec 1
1/2
Ln 1
Col 1
REC
TRK
EXT
OVR
English (U.S


Style Painter
Elegant Twiggy
Sample Text
We've put together a small set of good looking formatting. This isn't 50 subtle variations such as "Heading 1+Bold+Dark Brown."
This is a small (3-6) set of starting points that a user can quickly apply.
Information work often involves multiple documents. For the purposes of our multiple document work, we consider a document to be one of the following:
Word Document
Excel Workbook (or Worksheet?)
PowerPoint Deck
Outlook Email Message (Compose)
Outlook Email Message (Read)
One Note Page (or section?)
Web Page
What this is all about
Information work almost always involves multiple documents, but it is more complex than simply tiling windows on the screen. Office needs to help users manage their information. By keeping the various sources, references, and related information at the user's fingertips, we can greatly enhance the processes of authoring, reviewing, and reading information.
In the simplest case, a user often has a few documents open that they need to


Style Painter
Elegant Twiggy
Sample Text
Type whatever you want here. We'll use it as a preview of the selected brush.
Multiple Documents
Information work often involves multiple documents. For the purposes of our multiple document work, we consider a document to be one of the following:
Word Document
Excel Workbook (or Worksheet?)
PowerPoint Deck
Outlook Email Message (Compose)
Outlook Email Message (Read)
One Note Page (or section?)
Web Page
What this is all about
Information work almost always involves multiple documents, but it is more complex than simply tiling windows on the screen. Office needs to help users manage their information. By keeping the various sources, references, and related information at the user's fingertips, we can greatly enhance the processes of authoring, reviewing, and reading information.
In the simplest case, a user often has a few documents open that they need to


Style Painter
Elegant Twiggy
Sample Text
Font: Papyrus 18
Style: Heading 1
Here the user can make minor tweaks to the set.
Notice that underneath we might be using styles. Shhh! Don't tell. Maybe the user is applying structure without knowing it...
Multiple Documents
Information work often involves multiple documents. For the purposes of our multiple document work, we consider a document to be one of the following:
Word Document
Excel Workbook (or Worksheet?)
PowerPoint Deck
Outlook Email Message (Compose)
Outlook Email Message (Read)
One Note Page (or section?)
Web Page
What this is all about
Information work almost always involves multiple documents, but it is more complex than simply tiling windows on the screen. Office needs to help users manage their information. By keeping the various sources, references, and related information at the user's fingertips, we can greatly enhance the processes of authoring, reviewing, and reading information.
In the simplest case, a user often has a few documents open that they need to
Page 1 Sec 1 1/2 At 1" Ln 1 Col 1 REC TRK EXT OVR English (U.S


Style Painter
Elegant Twiggy
Sample Text
Font: Papyrus 18
Style: Heading 1
Click here to grab a paintbrush.
Multiple Documents
Information work often involves multiple documents. For the purposes of our multiple document work, we consider a document to be one of the following:
Word Document
Excel Workbook (or Worksheet?)
PowerPoint Deck
Outlook Email Message (Compose)
Outlook Email Message (Read)
One Note Page (or section?)
Web Page
What this is all about
Information work almost always involves multiple documents, but it is more complex than simply tiling windows on the screen. Office needs to help users manage their information. By keeping the various sources, references, and related information at the user's fingertips, we can greatly enhance the processes of authoring, reviewing, and reading information.
In the simplest case, a user often has a few documents open that they need to
Page 1 Sec 1 1/2 At 1" Ln 1 Col 1 REC TRK EXT OVR English (U.S


Style Painter
Elegant Twiggy
Sample Text
Multiple Documents
Painted this line of text with the selected brush...
Information work often involves multiple documents. For the purposes of our multiple document work, we consider a document to be one of the following:
Word Document
Excel Workbook (or Worksheet?)
PowerPoint Deck
Outlook Email Message (Compose)
Outlook Email Message (Read)
One Note Page (or section?)
Web Page
What this is all about
Information work almost always involves multiple documents, but it is more complex than simply tiling windows on the screen. Office needs to help users manage their information. By keeping the various sources, references, and related information at the user's fingertips, we can greatly enhance the processes of authoring, reviewing, and reading information.
In the simplest case, a user often has a few documents open that they need to

Style Painter

Elegant Twiggy

Sample Text

Font: Papyrus 18 Style: Heading 1

Multiple Documents

Information work often involves multiple documents. For the purposes of our multiple document work, we consider a document to be one of the following:

- Word Document
- Excel Workbook (or Worksheet?)
- PowerPoint Deck
- Outlook Email Message (Compose)
- Outlook Email Message (Read)
- One Note Page (or section?)
- Web Page

The brush is still "on." I can keep painting with it.

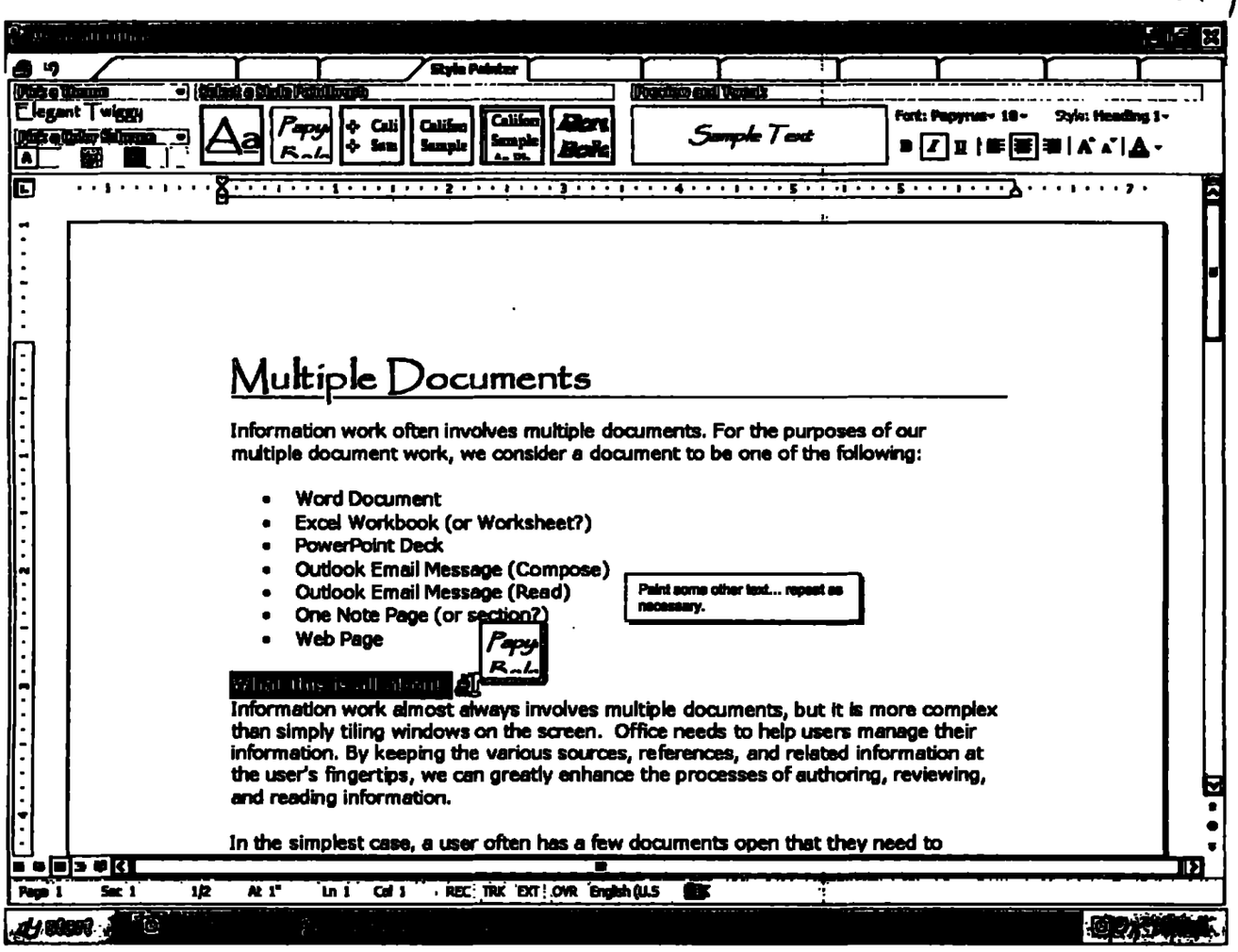
Click to grab a different paintbrush.

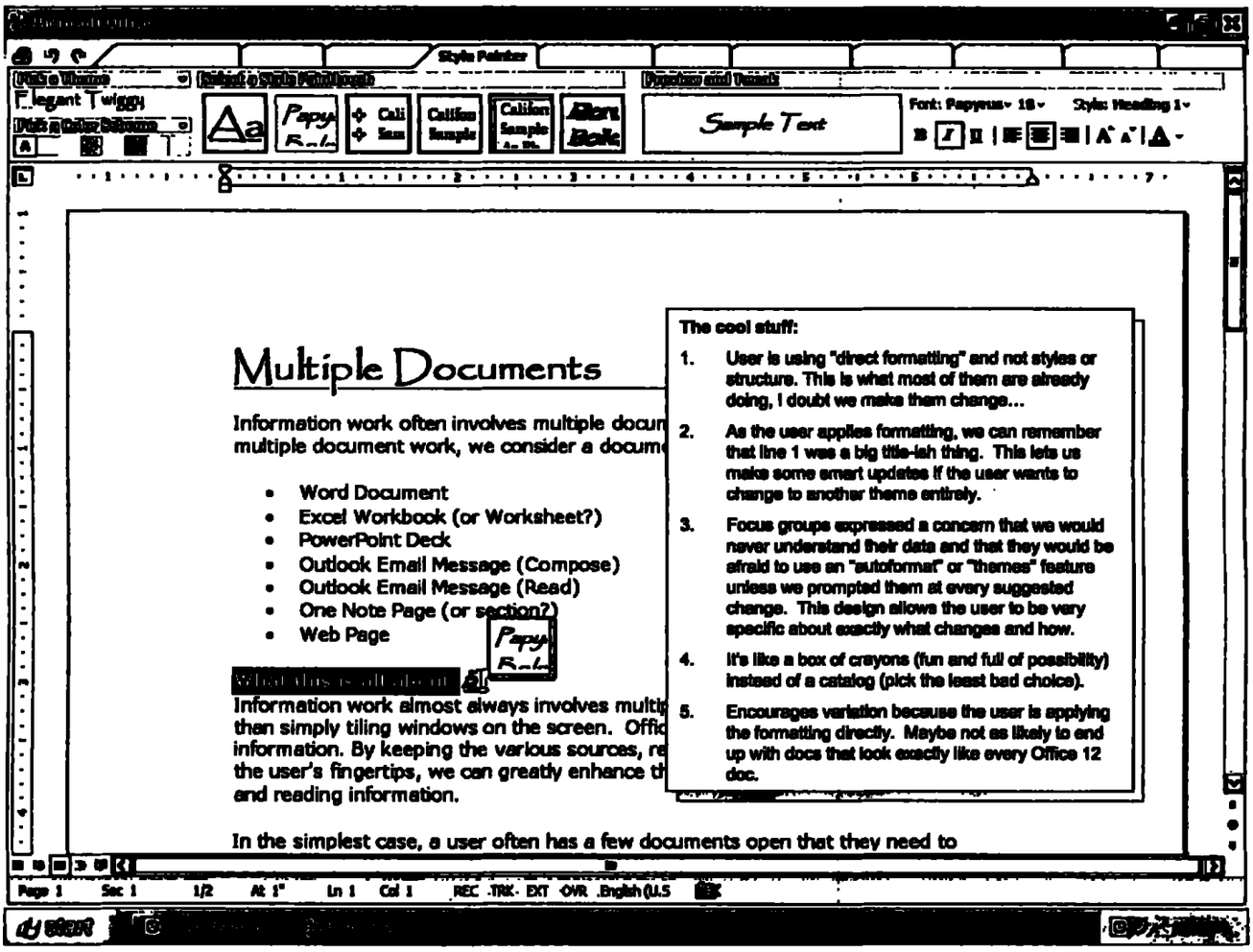
What this is all about

Information work almost always involves multiple documents, but it is more complex than simply tiling windows on the screen. Office needs to help users manage their information. By keeping the various sources, references, and related information at the user's fingertips, we can greatly enhance the processes of authoring, reviewing, and reading information.

In the simplest case, a user often has a few documents open that they need to

Page 1 Sec 1 1/2 At 1" Ln 1 Col 1 REC TRK EXT OVR English (U.S


Style Painter
Elegant Twiggy
Sample Text
Font: Papyrus 18
Style: Heading 1
Multiple Documents
Information work often involves multiple documents. For the purposes of our multiple document work, we consider a document to be one of the following:
Word Document
Excel Workbook (or Worksheet?)
PowerPoint Deck
Outlook Email Message (Compose)
Outlook Email Message (Read)
One Note Page (or section?)
Web Page
Paint some other text... repeat as necessary.
Information work almost always involves multiple documents, but it is more complex than simply tiling windows on the screen. Office needs to help users manage their information. By keeping the various sources, references, and related information at the user's fingertips, we can greatly enhance the processes of authoring, reviewing, and reading information.
In the simplest case, a user often has a few documents open that they need to
Page 1 Sec 1 1/2 At 1" Ln 1 Col 1 REC TRK EXT OVR English (U.S


Style Painter
Elegant Twiggy
Sample Text
Font: Papyrus 18
Style: Heading 1
Multiple Documents
Information work often involves multiple docu
multiple document work, we consider a docum
Word Document
Excel Workbook (or Worksheet?)
PowerPoint Deck
Outlook Email Message (Compose)
Outlook Email Message (Read)
One Note Page (or section?)
Web Page
Information work almost always involves multi
than simply tiling windows on the screen. Offic
information. By keeping the various sources, re
the user's fingertips, we can greatly enhance th
and reading information.
In the simplest case, a user often has a few documents open that they need to
The cool stuff:
1. User is using "direct formatting" and not styles or structure. This is what most of them are already doing, I doubt we make them change...
2. As the user applies formatting, we can remember that line 1 was a big title-ish thing. This lets us make some smart updates if the user wants to change to another theme entirely.
3. Focus groups expressed a concern that we would never understand their data and that they would be afraid to use an "autoformat" or "themes" feature unless we prompted them at every suggested change. This design allows the user to be very specific about exactly what changes and how.
4. It's like a box of crayons (fun and full of possibility) instead of a catalog (pick the least bad choice).
5. Encourages variation because the user is applying the formatting directly. Maybe not as likely to end up with docs that look exactly like every Office 12 doc.
Page 1 Sec 1 1/2 At 1" Ln 1 Col 1 REC TRK EXT OVR English (U.S

CINTA

DATOS SOBRE SUPERHERRAMIENTAS

DATOS SOBRE SUPERHERRAMIENTAS

(FLOTE SOBRE ALGUNOS CHUNKS DE LA CINTA)

313

PG

The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln



On the evening of April 14, 1865, while attending a special performance of the comedy, "Our American Cousin," President Abraham Lincoln was shot. Accompanying him at Ford's Theater that night were his wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, a twenty-eight year-old officer named Major Henry R. Rathbone, and Rathbone's fiancee, Clara Harris. After the play was in progress, a figure with a drawn derringer pistol stepped into the presidential box, aimed, and fired. The president slumped forward.

The assassin, John Wilkes Booth, dropped the pistol and waved a dagger. Rathbone lunged at him, and though slashed in the arm, forced the killer to the railing. Booth leapt from the balcony and caught the spur of his left boot on a flag draped over the rail, and shattered a bone in his leg on landing. Though injured, he rushed out the back door, and disappeared into the night on horseback.

A doctor in the audience immediately went upstairs to the box. The bullet had entered through Lincoln's left ear and lodged behind his right eye. He was paralyzed and barely breathing. He was carried across Tenth Street, to a boarding-house opposite the theater, but the doctors' best efforts failed. Nine hours later, at 7:22 AM on April 15th, Lincoln died.

At almost the same moment Booth fired the fatal shot, his accomplice, Lewis Paine, attacked Lincoln's Secretary of State, William Henry Seward. Seward lay in bed, recovering from a carriage accident. Paine entered the mansion, claiming to have a delivery of medicine from the Secretary's doctor. Seward's son, Frederick, was brutally beaten while trying to keep Paine from his father's door. Paine slashed the Secretary's throat twice, then fought his way past Seward's son Augustus, an attending hospital corpsman, and a State Department messenger.

Paine escaped into the night, believing his deed complete. However, a metal sanglet

3½
5½

The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln



On the evening of April 14, 1865, while attending a special performance of the comedy, "Our American Cousin," President Abraham Lincoln was shot. Accompanying him at Ford's Theater that night were his wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, a twenty-eight year-old officer named Major Henry R. Rathbone, and Rathbone's fiancee, Clara Harris. After the play was in progress, a figure with a drawn derringer pistol stepped into the presidential box, aimed, and fired. The president slumped forward.

The assassin, John Wilkes Booth, dropped the pistol and waved a dagger. Rathbone lunged at him, and though slashed in the arm, forced the killer to the railing. Booth leapt from the balcony and caught the spur of his left boot on a flag draped over the rail, and shattered a bone in his leg on landing. Though injured, he rushed out the back door, and disappeared into the night on horseback.

A doctor in the audience immediately went upstairs to the box. The bullet had entered through Lincoln's left ear and lodged behind his right eye. He was paralyzed and barely breathing. He was carried across Tenth Street, to a boarding-house opposite the theater, but the doctors' best efforts failed. Nine hours later, at 7:22 AM on April 15th, Lincoln died.

At almost the same moment Booth fired the fatal shot, his accomplice, Lewis Paine, attacked Lincoln's Secretary of State, William Henry Seward. Seward lay in bed, recovering from a carriage accident. Paine entered the mansion, claiming to have a delivery of medicine from the Secretary's doctor. Seward's son, Frederick, was brutally beaten while trying to keep Paine from his father's door. Paine slashed the Secretary's throat twice, then fought his way past Seward's son Augustus, an attending hospital corpsman, and a State Department messenger.

Paine escaped into the night, believing his deed complete. However, a metal surgical

About Columns
You can lay out text or a story in newsletters, brochures, and flyers by creating newsletter-style columns.
Text in newsletter columns flows continuously from the bottom of one column to the top of the next column.
Online Training (5 min)
Complete Help Article

The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln



On the evening of April 14, 1865, while attending a special performance of the comedy, "Our American Cousin," President Abraham Lincoln was shot. Accompanying him at Ford's Theater that night were his wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, a twenty-eight year-old officer named Major Henry R. Rathbone, and Rathbone's fiancee, Clara Harris. After the play was in progress, a figure with a drawn derringer pistol stepped into the presidential box, aimed, and fired. The president slumped forward.

The assassin, John Wilkes Booth, dropped the pistol and waved a dagger. Rathbone lunged at him, and though slashed in the arm, forced the killer to the railing. Booth leapt from the balcony and caught the spur of his left boot on a flag draped over the rail, and shattered a bone in his leg on landing. Though injured, he rushed out the back door, and disappeared into the night on horseback.

A doctor in the audience immediately went upstairs to the box. The bullet had entered through Lincoln's left ear and lodged behind his right eye. He was paralyzed and barely breathing. He was carried across Tenth Street, to a boarding-house opposite the theater, but the doctors' best efforts failed. Nine hours later, at 7:22 AM on April 15th, Lincoln died.

At almost the same moment Booth fired the fatal shot, his accomplice, Lewis Paine, attacked Lincoln's Secretary of State, William Henry Seward. Seward lay in bed, recovering from a carriage accident. Paine entered the mansion, claiming to have a delivery of medicine from the Secretary's doctor. Seward's son, Frederick, was brutally beaten while trying to keep Paine from his father's door. Paine slashed the Secretary's throat twice, then fought his way past Seward's son Augustus, an attending hospital corps veteran, and a State Department messenger.

Paine escaped into the night, believing his deed complete. However, a metal surgical

About Page Margins
Page margins are the blank space around the edges of the page. In general, you insert text and graphics in the printable area inside the margins.
However, you can position some items in the margins—for example, headers, footers, and page numbers.
Online Training (55 min)
Complete Help Article

3769

The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln



On the evening of April 14, 1865, while attending a special performance of the comedy, "Our American Cousin," President Abraham Lincoln was shot. Accompanying him at Ford's Theater that night were his wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, a twenty-eight year-old officer named Major Henry R. Rathbone, and Rathbone's fiancee, Clara Harris. After the play was in progress, a figure with a drawn derringer pistol stepped into the presidential box, aimed, and fired. The president slumped forward.

The assassin, John Wilkes Booth, dropped the pistol and waved a dagger. Rathbone lunged at him, and though slashed in the arm, forced the killer to the railing. Booth leapt from the balcony and caught the spur of his left boot on a flag draped over the rail, and fractured a bone in his leg on landing. Though injured, he rushed out the back door, and disappeared into the night on horseback.

A doctor in the audience immediately went upstairs to the box. The bullet had entered through Lincoln's left ear and lodged behind his right eye. He was paralyzed and barely breathing. He was carried across Tenth Street, to a boarding-house opposite the theater, but the doctors' best efforts failed. Nine hours later, at 7:22 AM on April 15th, Lincoln died.

At almost the same moment Booth fired the fatal shot, his accomplice, Lewis Paine, attacked Lincoln's Secretary of State, William Henry Seward. Seward lay in bed, recovering from a carriage accident. Paine entered the mansion, claiming to have a delivery of medicine from the Secretary's doctor. Seward's son, Frederick, was brutally beaten while trying to keep Paine from his father's door. Paine slashed the Secretary's throat twice, then fought his way past Seward's son Augustus, an attending hospital corps veteran, and a State Department messenger.

Paine escaped into the night, believing his deed complete. However, a metal surgical

About Breaks and Sections
You can use these to vary the layout of a document within a page or between pages.
Troubleshoot Breaks and Sections
Complete Help Article
Pages: 1/13 Word Count: 4,320 This Document needs to be approved by 08/08/2004. Click here to Approve or Reject.

MODALIDAD DE CAPACITACIÓN

MODALIDAD DE CAPACITACIÓN

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln sat down from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, feebly died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that rainbow? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

729

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to History, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

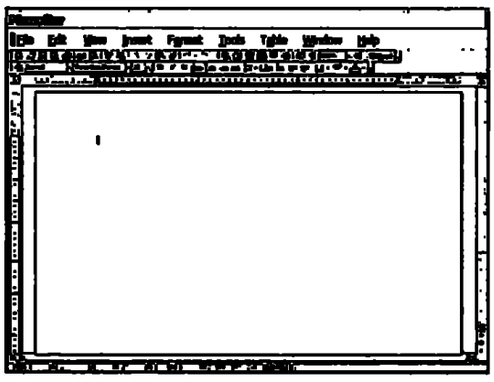
Click Clippy

Page 1/1

Page Layout View Zoom 100%

Classic Menus and Toolbars

Common Menus and Toolbars | All Toolbars | All Commands



Finding Classic Menu Commands

Where are they now?

Select a classic menu command using the mouse or keyboard to learn the new location.

Double-click or press enter to just do it.

But please, DO NOT click This Paper Clip.



the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

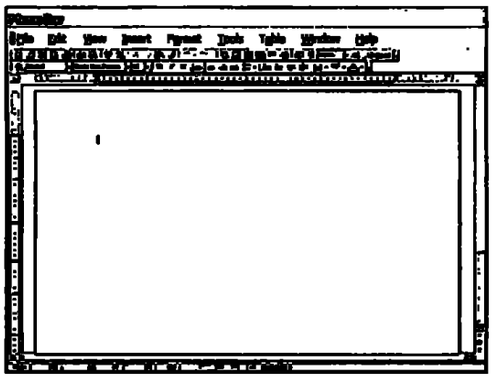
Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unbearably figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Classic Menus and Toolbars

Common Menus and Toolbars | All Toolbars | All Commands



Finding Classic Menu Commands

Where are they now?

Select a classic menu command using the mouse or keyboard to learn the new location.

Double-click or press enter to just do it.

But please, DO NOT click The Paper Clip.



the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

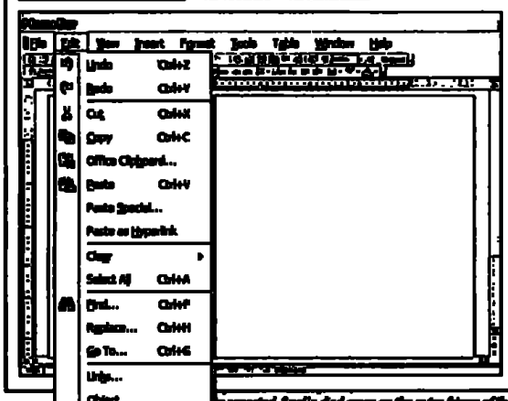
Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Click Edit

Classic Menus and Toolbars

Common Menus and Toolbars | All Toolbars | All Commands



Finding Classic Menu Commands

Where are they now?

Select a classic menu command using the mouse or keyboard to learn the new location.

Double-click or press enter to just do it.

Just please, DO NOT click This Paper Clip.



...repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore; and as that solemn sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

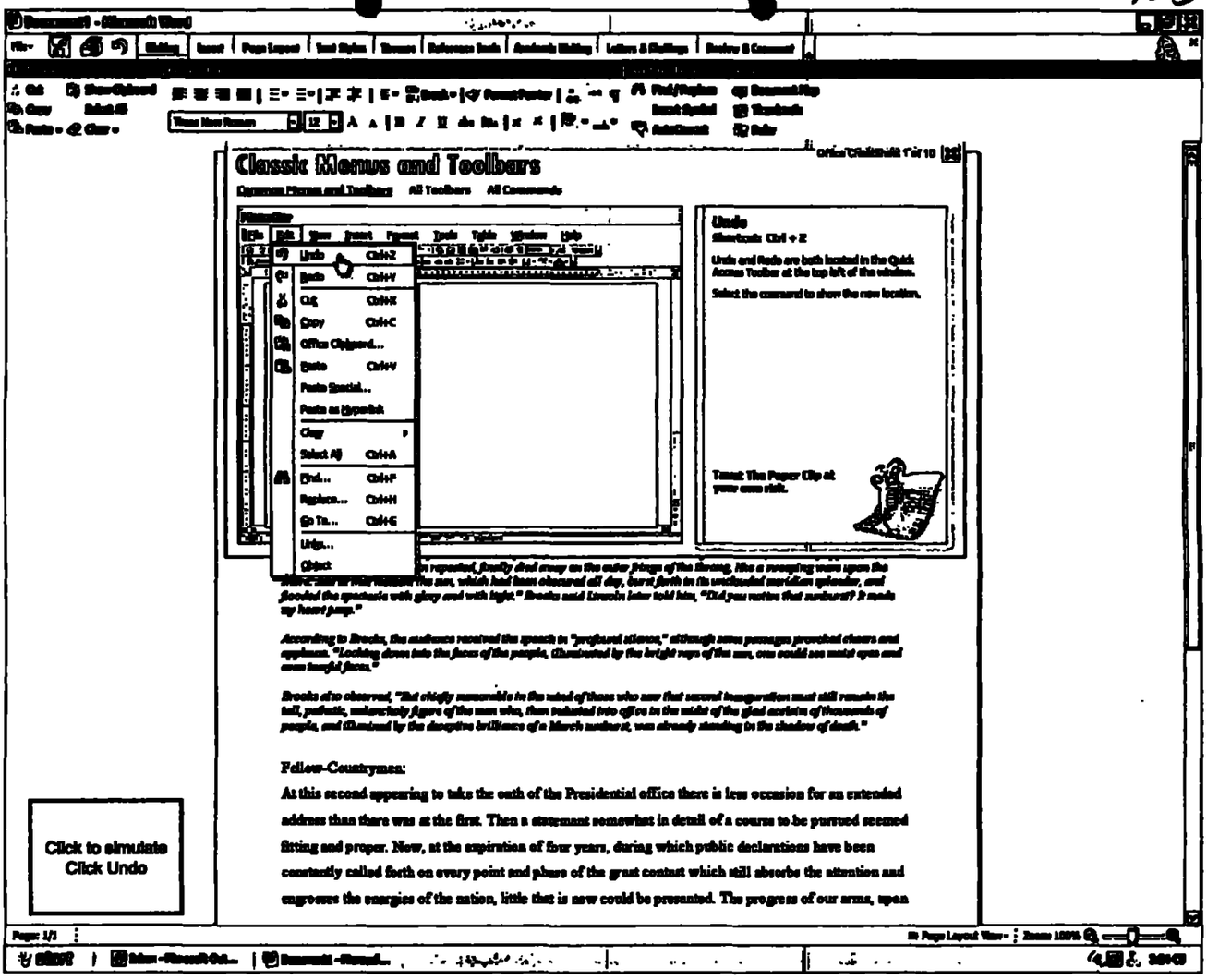
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unkemptly figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Click to simulate Hover over Undo



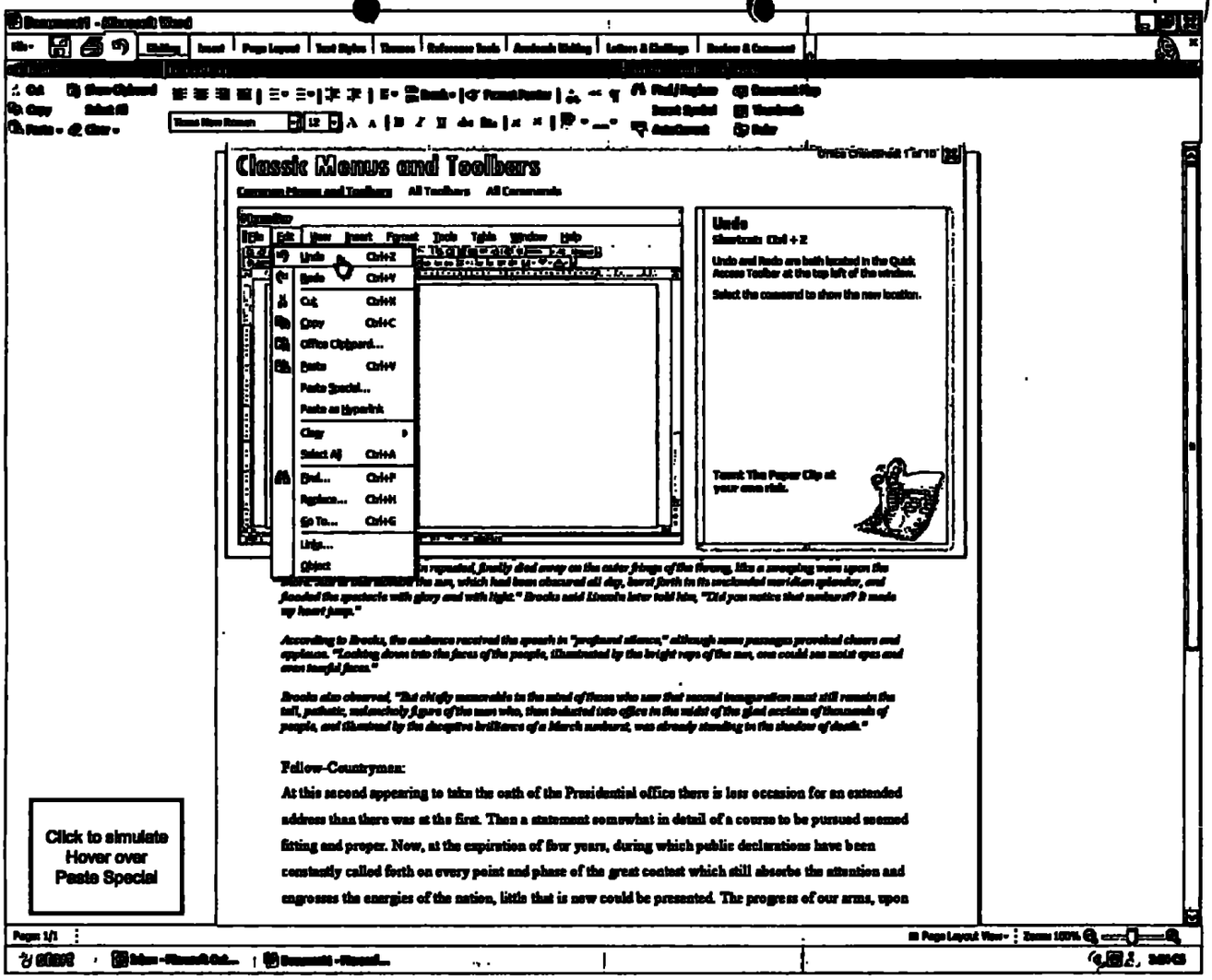
...requested, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng. Like a sweeping wave upon the shore, or like the sunset, which had been observed all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable to the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



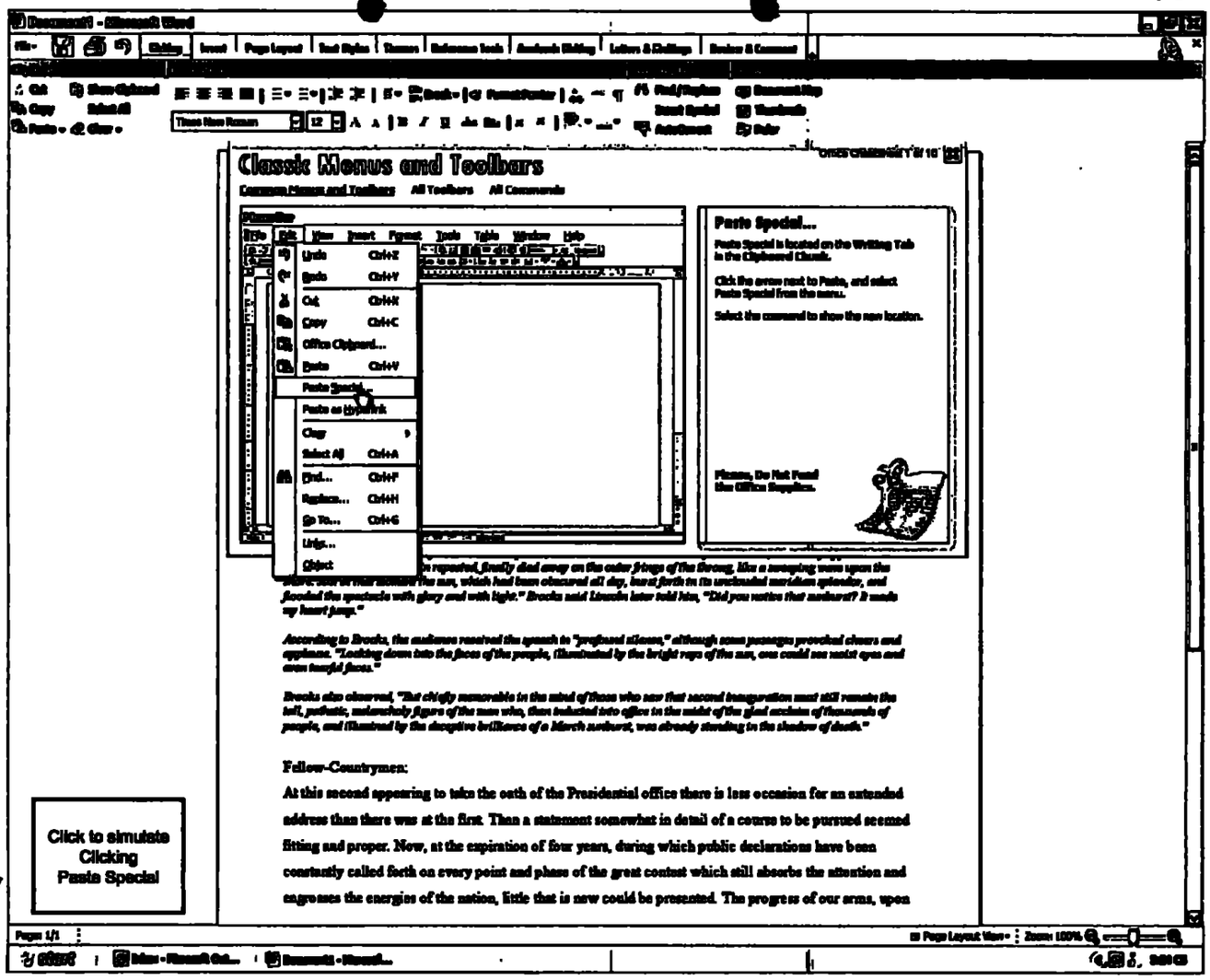
...in repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the ... the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, thus inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



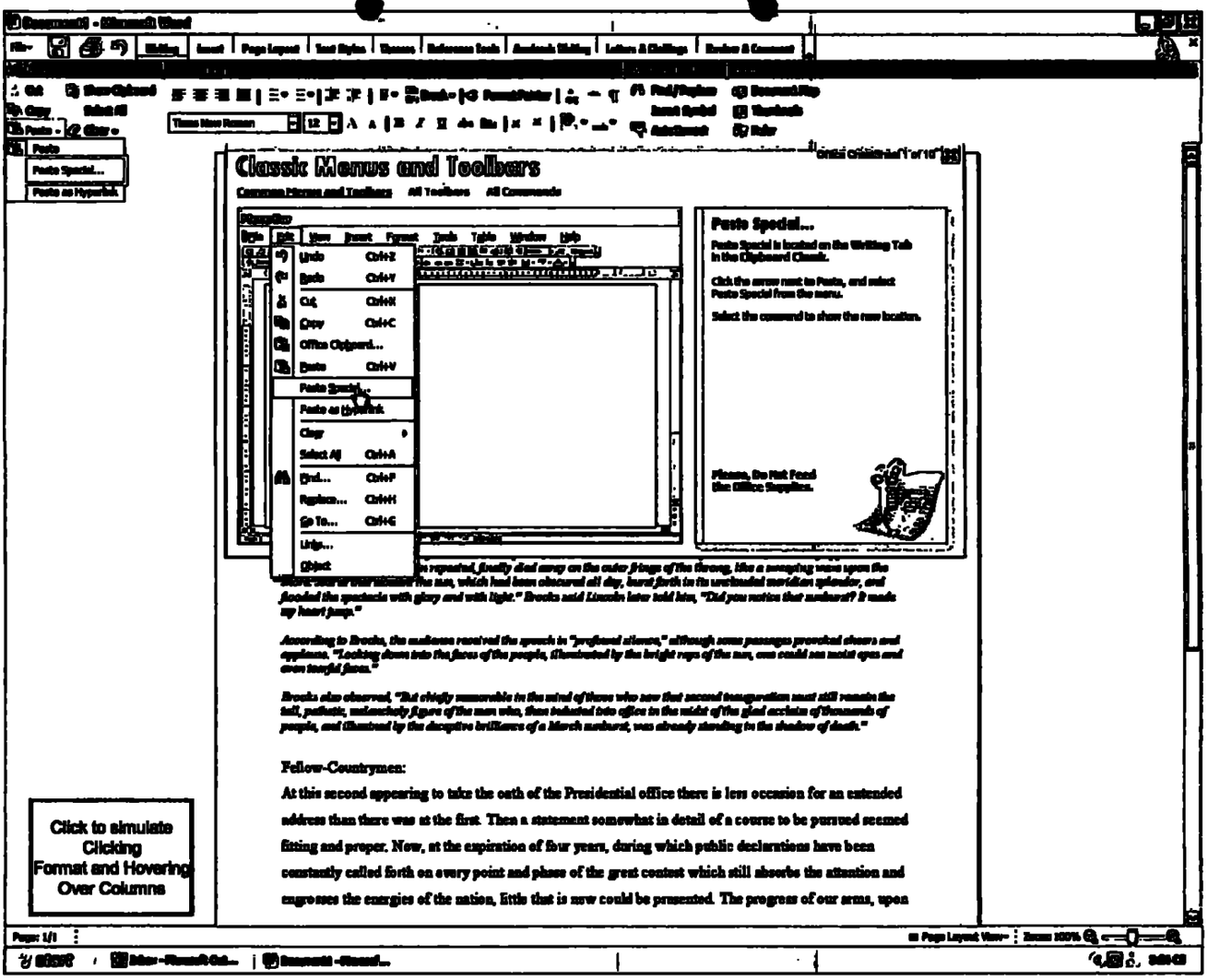
repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore, and as that solitary figure, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

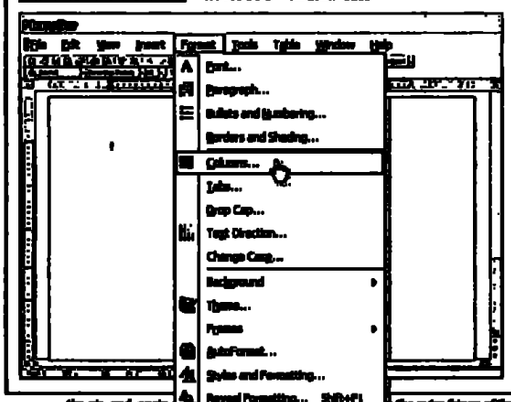
Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon


Classic Menus and Toolbars
Paste Special...
Paste Special is located on the Writing Tab in the Clipboard Classic.
Click the arrow next to Paste, and select Paste Special from the menu.
Select the command to show the new location.
Please, Do Not Feed the Office Supplies.
Fellow-Countrymen:
At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon
Click to simulate Clicking Format and Hovering Over Columns

Classic Menus and Toolbars

Common Menus and Toolbars | All Toolbars | All Commands



Columns...

The Columns dialog can be found on the Page Layout Tab in the Page Setup Chunk.

Select Details... at the bottom of the Columns visual picker to access the Columns dialog.

Select the command to show the new location.

The Paper Clip just wants to be appreciated.

the air, and, again [illegible] the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that [illegible] all day, burst forth in its unbounded meridian splendor, and flooded the spacious [illegible] Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

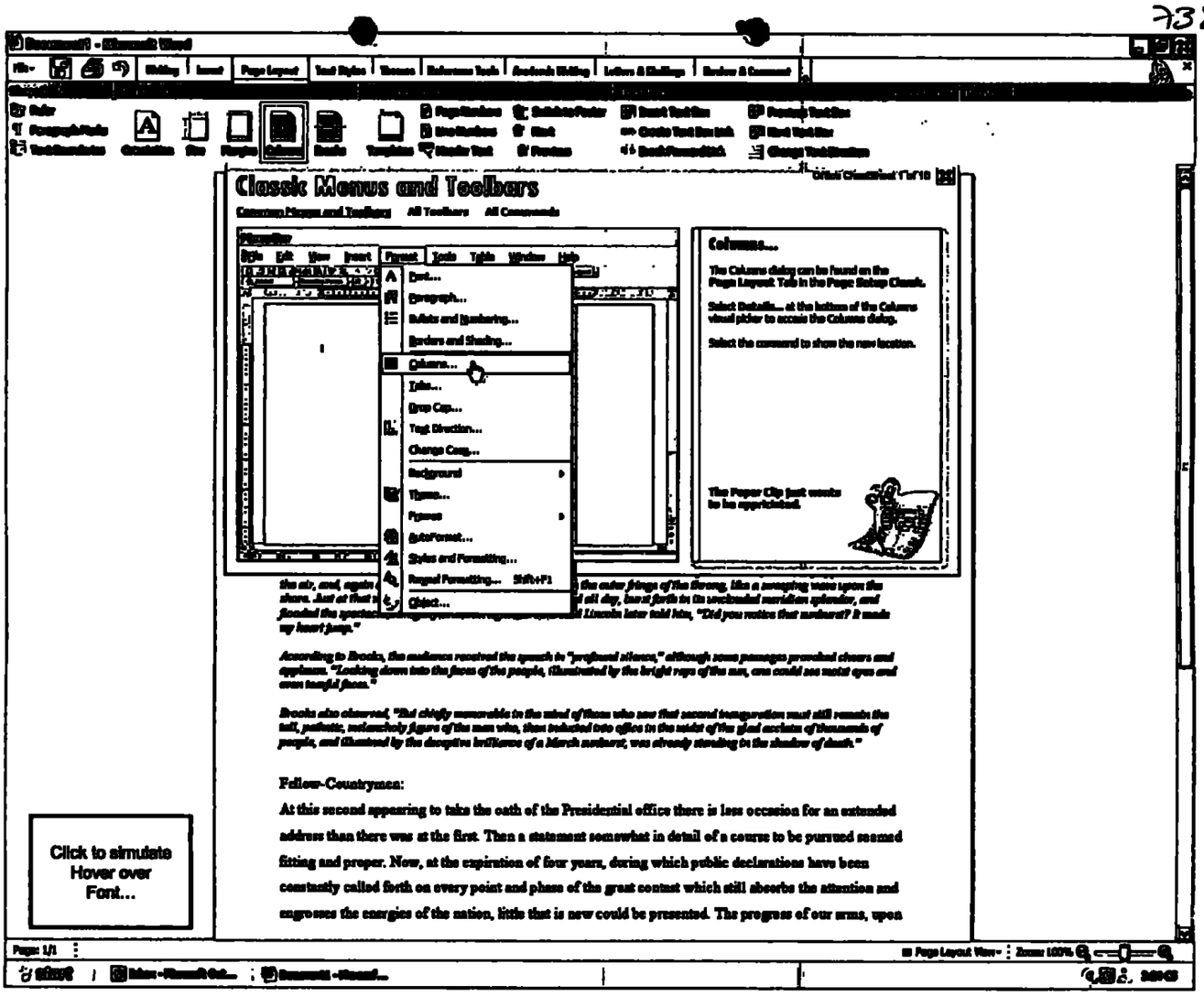
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Click to simulate Clicking Columns

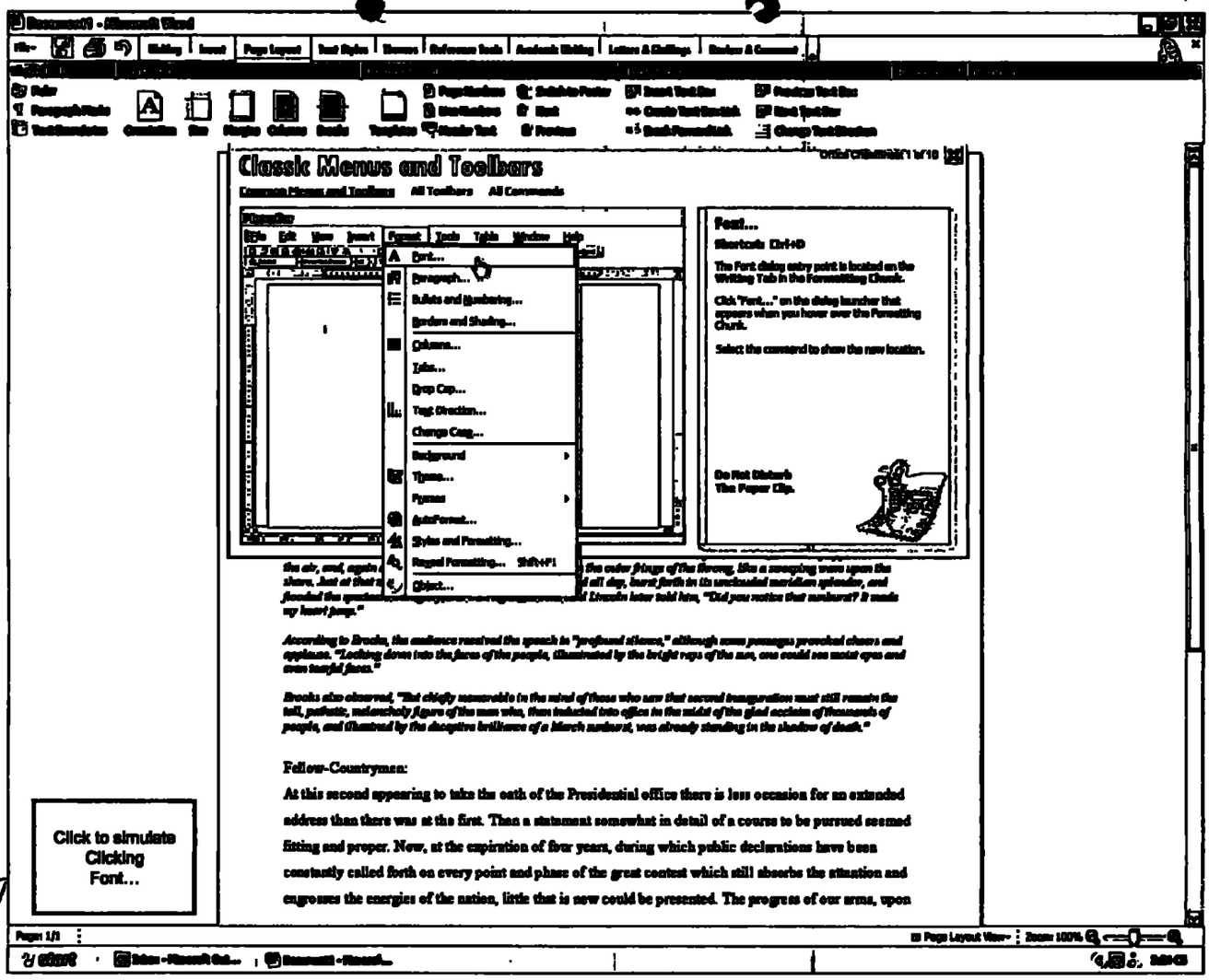


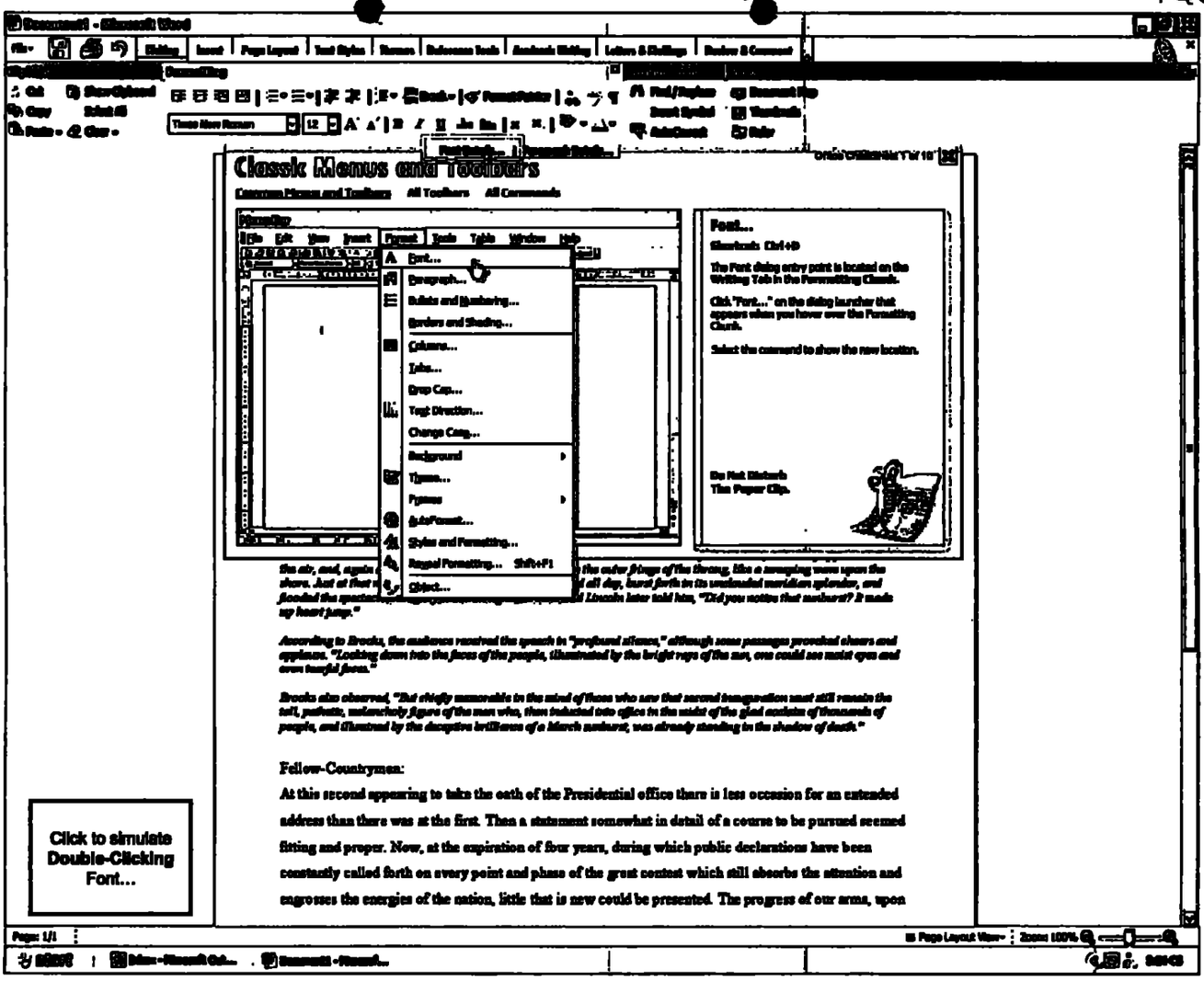
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see rapid eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon


Classic Menus and Toolbars
Font...
Shortcuts Ctrl+D
The Font dialog entry point is located on the Writing Tab in the Formatting Chunk.
Click "Font..." on the dialog launcher that appears when you hover over the Formatting Chunk.
Select the command to show the new location.
Do Not Disturb
The Paper Clip.
Click to simulate Clicking Font...
Fellow-Countrymen:
At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

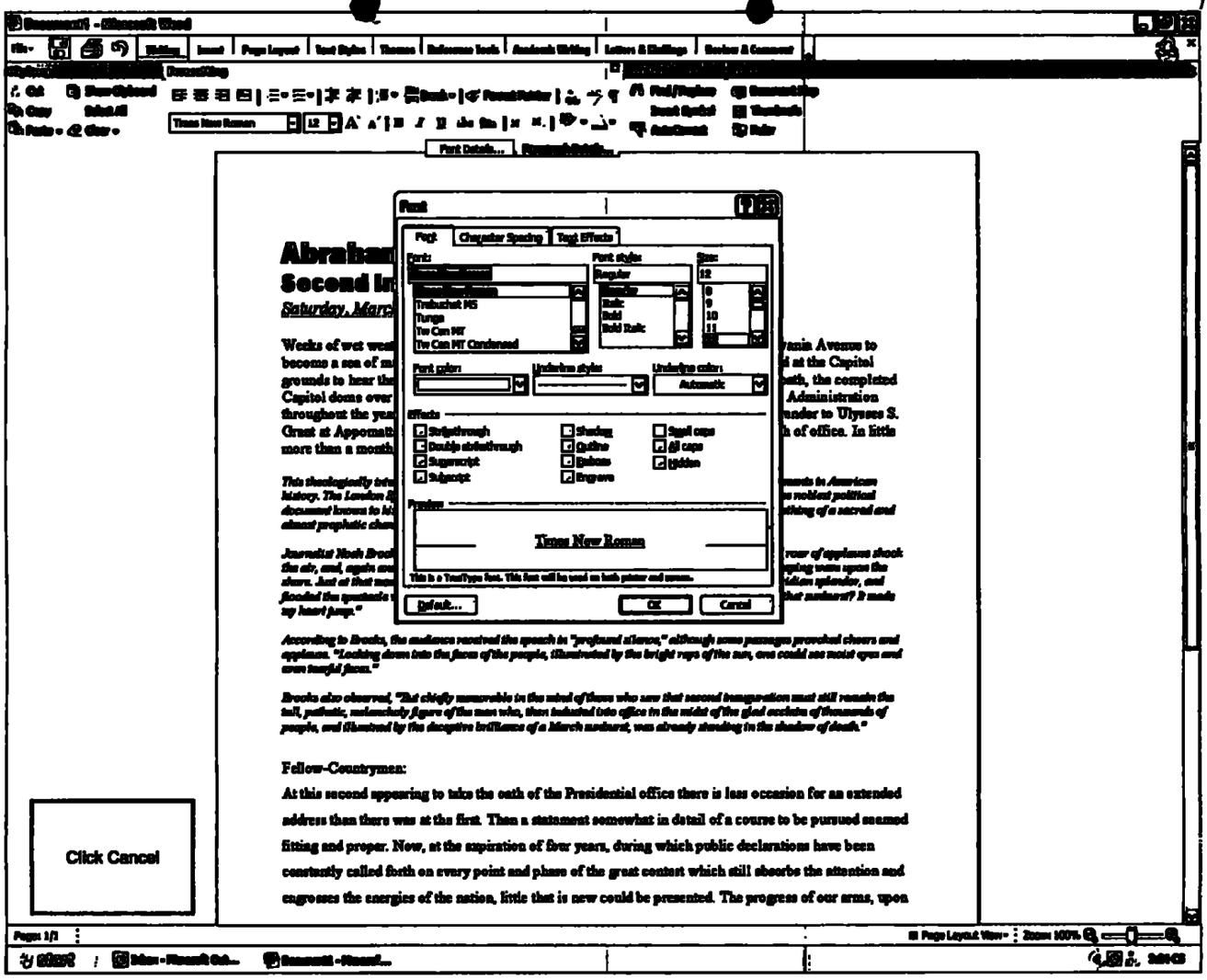


According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



Abraham
Second In
Saturday, Marc

Weeks of wet wea … yania Avenue to become a sea of m… d at the Capitol grounds to hear th… eath, the completed Capitol dome over … Administration throughout the yea… nander to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomatt… h of office. In little more than a month…

This theologically tra… ments in American history. The London E… s noblest political document known to hi… thing of a sacred and almost prophetic cha…

Journalist Noah Brook… roar of applause shook the air, and, again and… pping vans upon the shore. Just at that mo… ldiers splendor, and flooded the spectacle … that moment? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of five years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Click Cancel

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen to left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable to the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, patriotic, unbecomingly figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the dazzling brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Click to Simulate Pressing ALT

333

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This thanksgiving-between speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Click to Simulate Pressing ALT AGAIN.

Document - Microsoft Word

Classic Menus

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Table Window Help

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, patriotic, unbecomingly figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

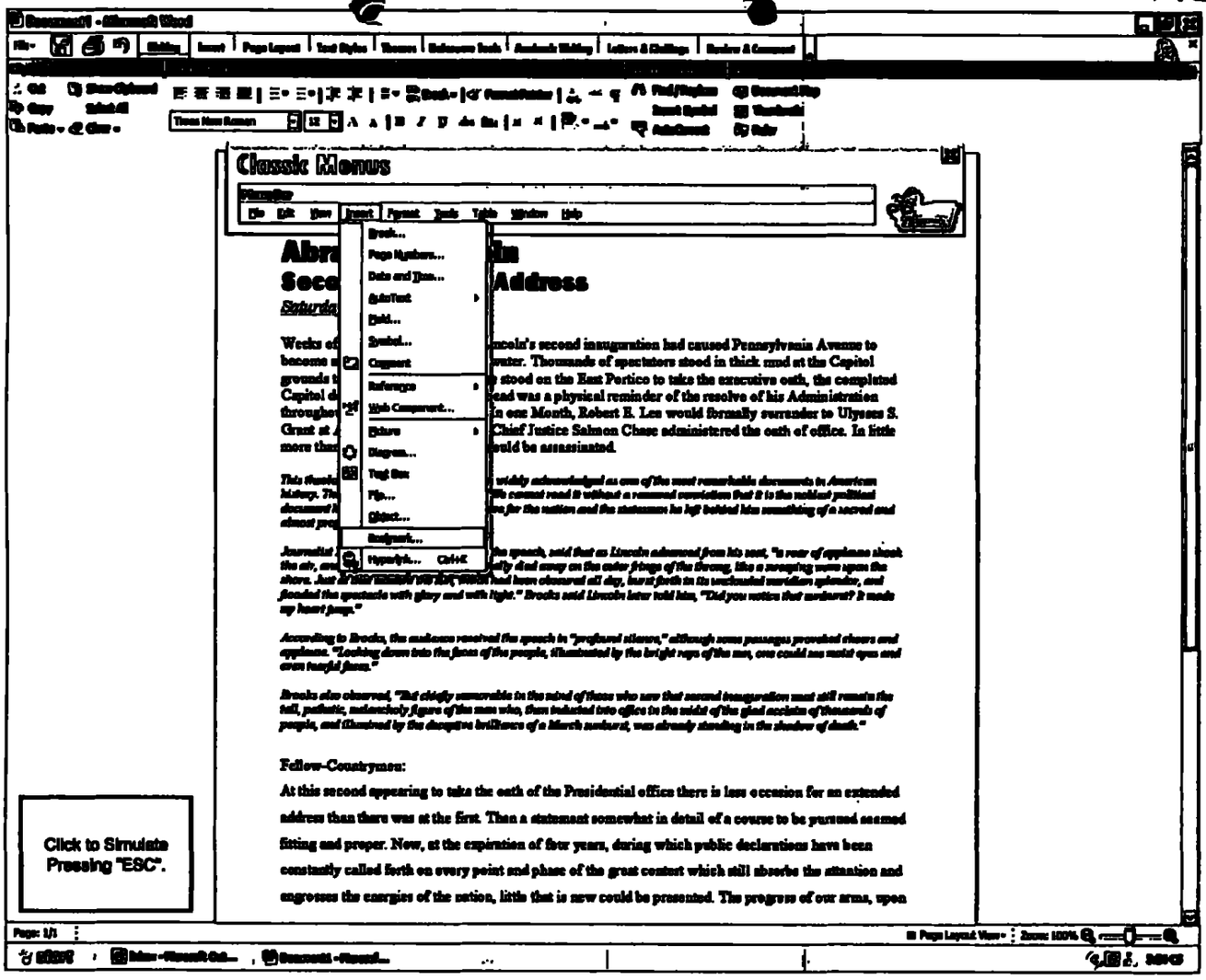
Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Click to Simulate Pressing "f".

Page: 1/1

Page Layout View Zoom: 100%



Abra… …n
Sece… …Address

Saturday…

Weeks of … …ncoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become m… …water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds t… …stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol d… …ead was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughou… …In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at A… …Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than… …ould be assassinated.

This Monda… …widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. Th… …he cannot read it without a reasoned conviction that it is the noblest political document h… …for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost pro…

Journalist … …the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and … …ally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just as … …had been observed all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the dauntless brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Click Clippy

Classic Menus and Toolbars

Menus Toolbars All Commands

Finding Classic Menu Commands

Where are they now?

Select a classic menu command using the mouse or keyboard to learn the new location.

Double-click or press enter to just do it.

But please, DO NOT click The Paper Clip.



the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see many eyes and even tearful faces."

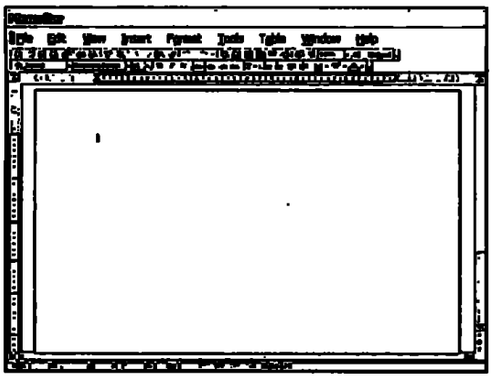
Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Classic Menus and Toolbars

Menus Toolbars All Commands



Finding Classic Menu Commands

Where are they now?

Select a classic menu command using the mouse or keyboard to learn the new location.

Double-click or press enter to just do it.

But please, DO NOT click The Paper Clip.



the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

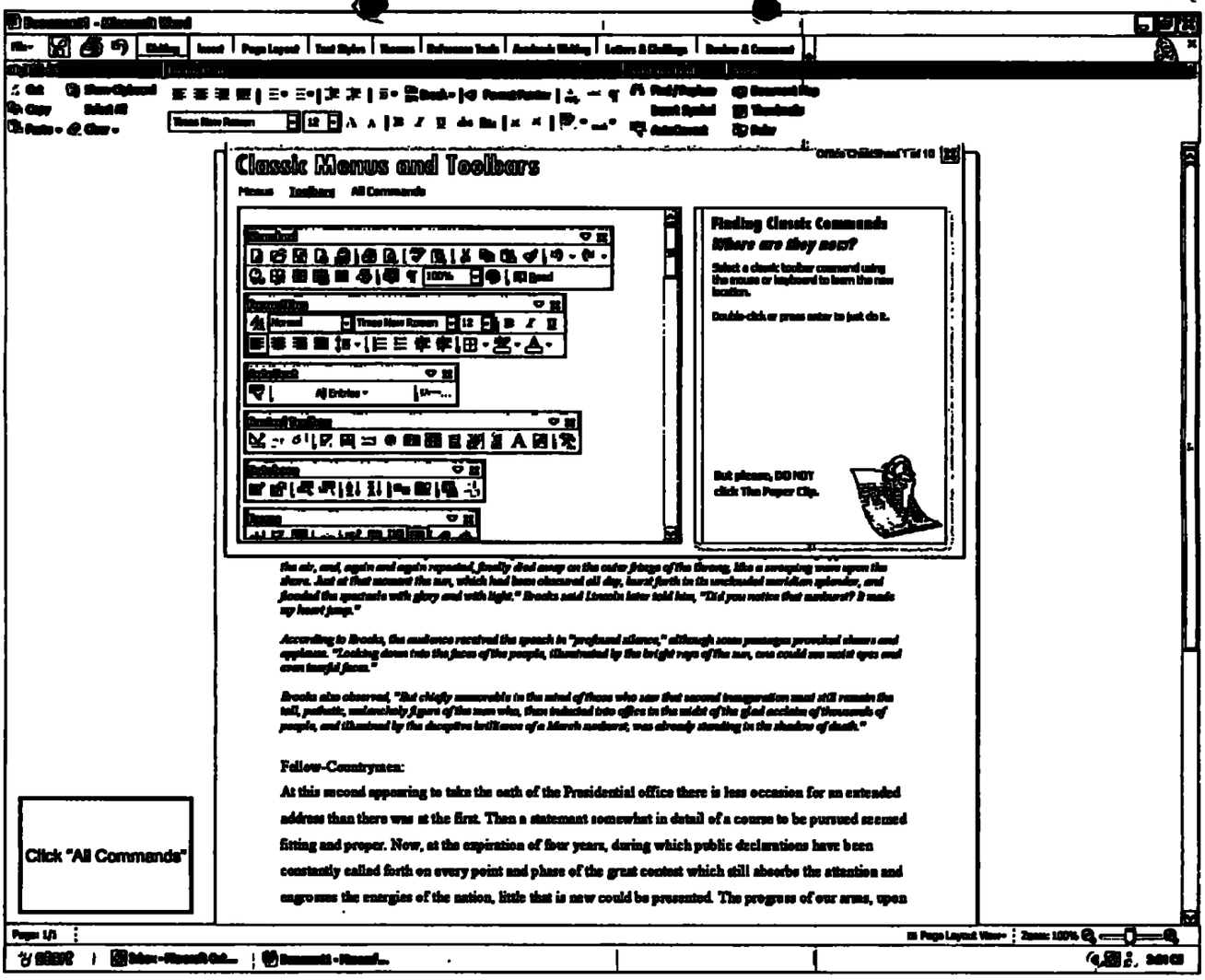
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Click "Toolbars"



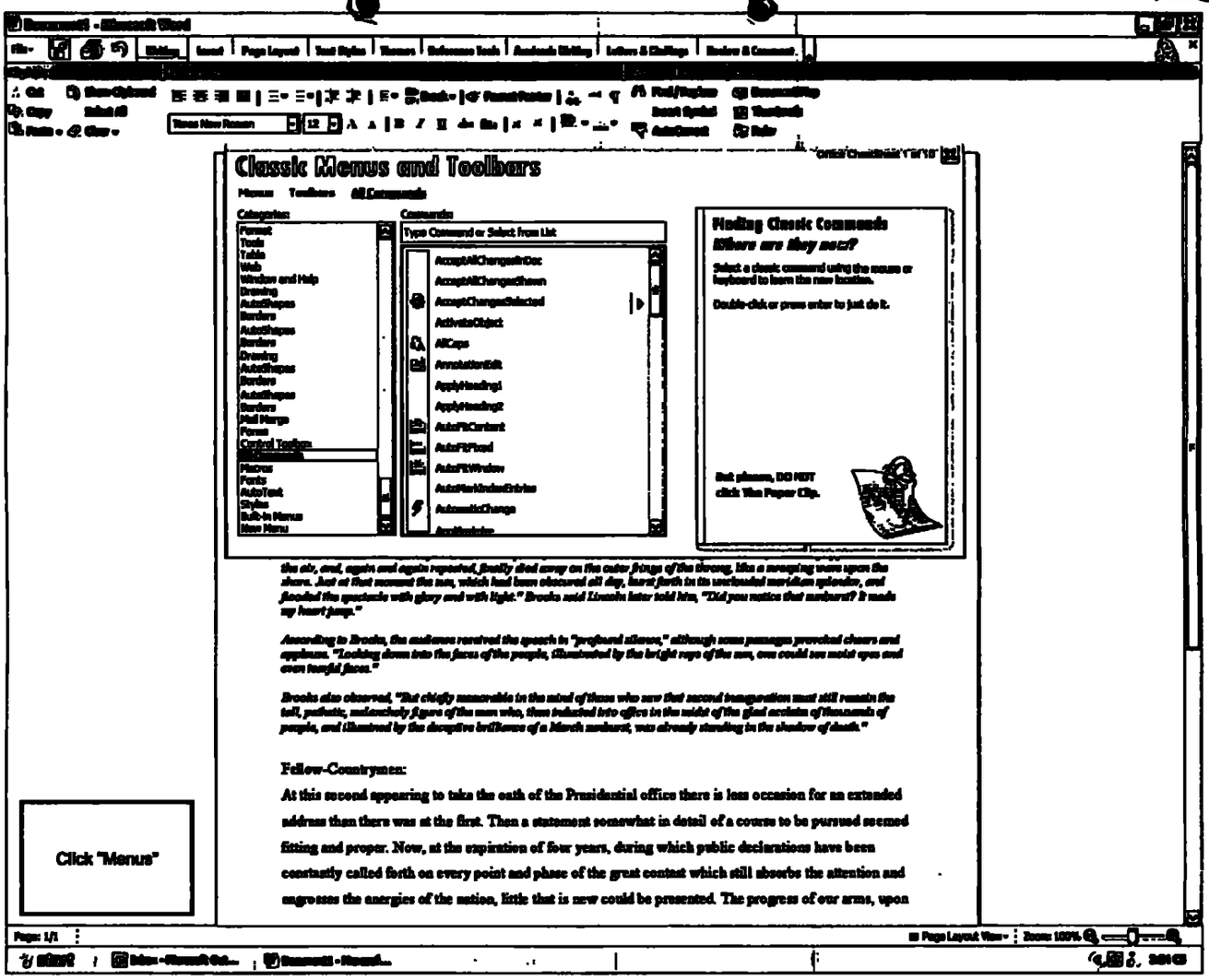
the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

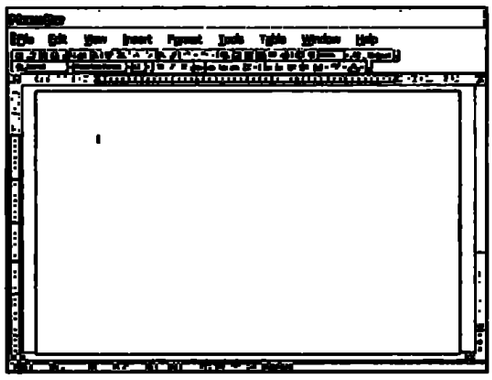
Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, thus inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Classic Menus and Toolbars

Menus Toolbars All Commands



Finding Classic Menu Commands
Where are they now?

Select a classic menu command using the mouse or keyboard to learn the new location.

Double-click or press enter to just do it.

But please, DO NOT click The Paper Clip.



the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that sacred inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Click
The Big Clippy

Document1 - Microsoft Word

Classic Menus and Toolbars

Menus Toolbars All Commands

Finding Classic Menu Commands

Where are they now?

Select a classic menu command using the mouse or keyboard to learn the new location.

Double-click or press enter to just do it.

Hey! When you poke me I say angry and/or witty things. Ha Ha it's so cute. Tell all your friends to try it!

the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

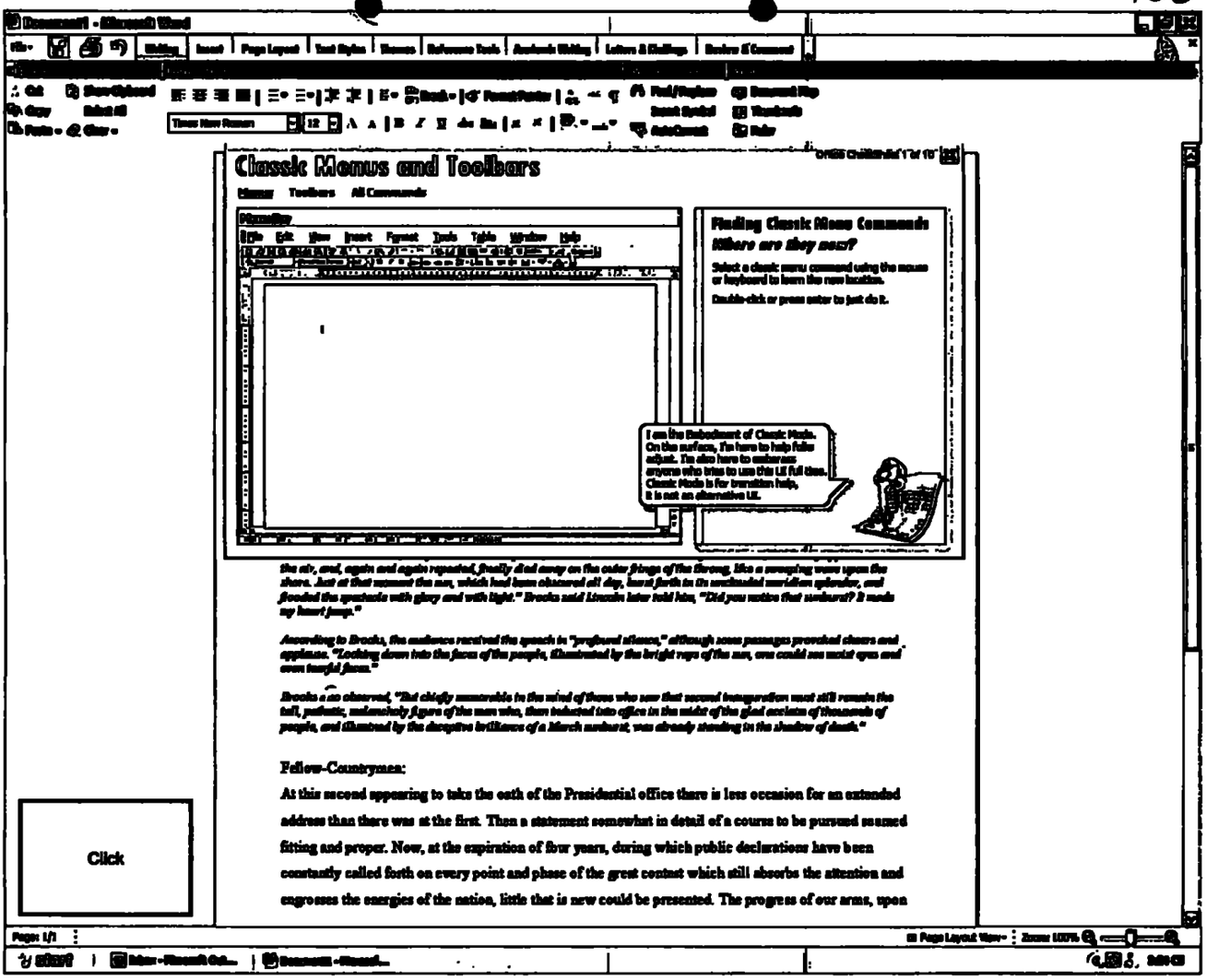
Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Click

Page 1/1

Page Layout View Zoom: 100%



the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Click

Shortcut CheatSheet

Basic Text Tables Pictures Finding

Paragraphs

≡	L	Left
≡	R	Right
≡	E	Center
≡	J	Justified
	1	Single-Space
	2	Double-Space
	5	1.5-line spacing
⇤	M	Indent
Shift M		Outdent
	Q	Remove paragraph formatting

Characters

B	B	Bold
U	U	Underline
I	I	Italic
x_2	=	Subscript
x^2	+	Superscript
	D	Font Dialog
Shift F3		Change Case
Shift A		All Caps
Shift K		Small Caps
Space		Clear Manual Formatting

Press CTRL and any of these keys to quickly execute a common command.

Pressing CTRL twice will cause the Shortcut Assistant CheatSheet to appear.

Paper Clips do not fear death.



the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Here's another "CheatSheet." I think Office could Have several Of these. Really Quick reminders Rather than full-on Help.

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

1 // 755

MODALIDAD DE CAPACITACIÓN

MODALIDAD DE CAPACITACIÓN 2

346

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically-driven speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its westmost meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the dazzling brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

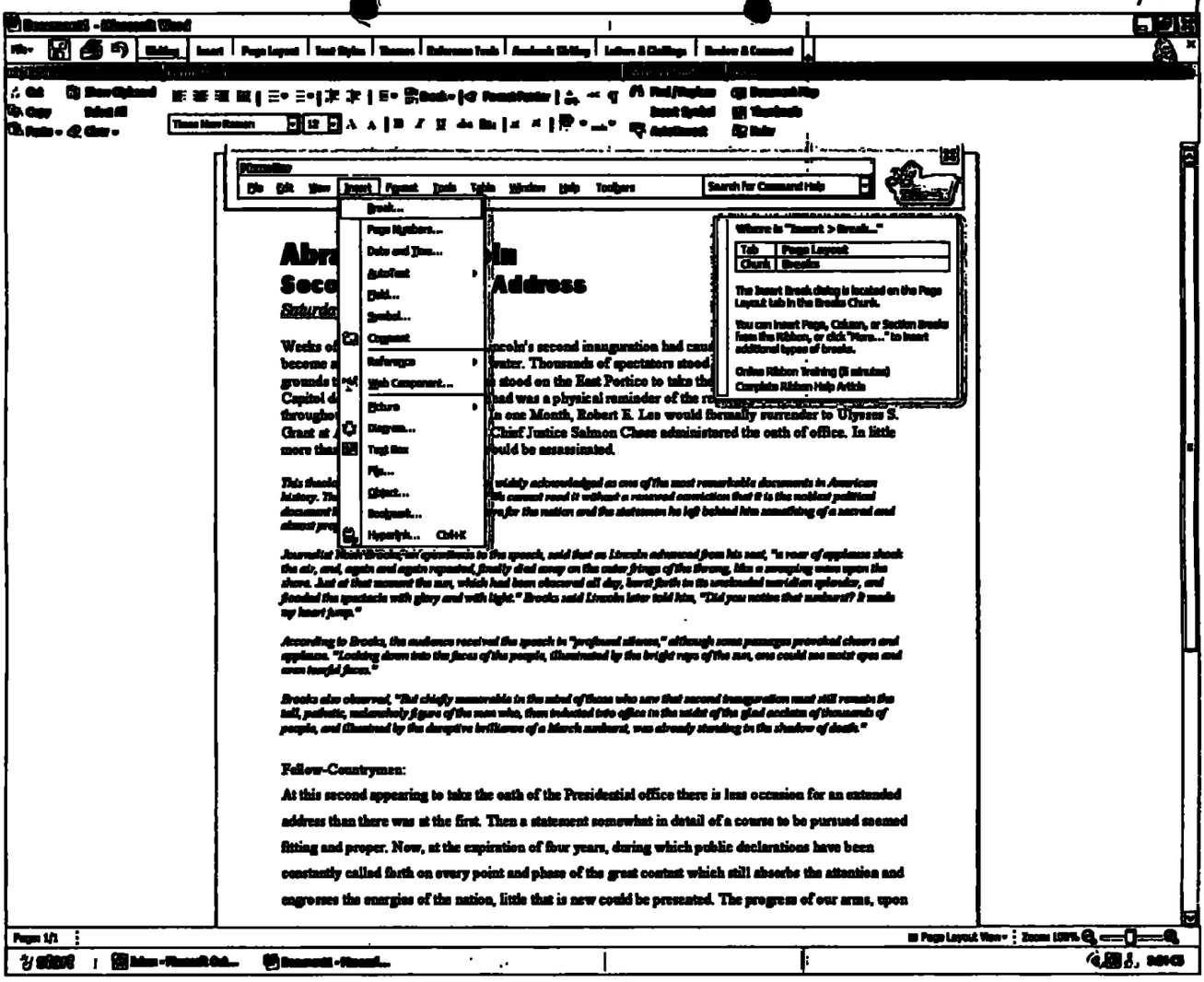
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see many eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



Abra[illegible]n
Seco[illegible] Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of [illegible]ncoln's second inauguration had caus[illegible] become a[illegible]ater. Thousands of spectators stood[illegible] grounds t[illegible] stood on the East Portico to take th[illegible] Capitol d[illegible]nd was a physical reminder of the re[illegible] throughou[illegible]n one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at [illegible] Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than [illegible]ould be assassinated.

This thanks[illegible] widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. Th[illegible] cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document [illegible] for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost pro[illegible]

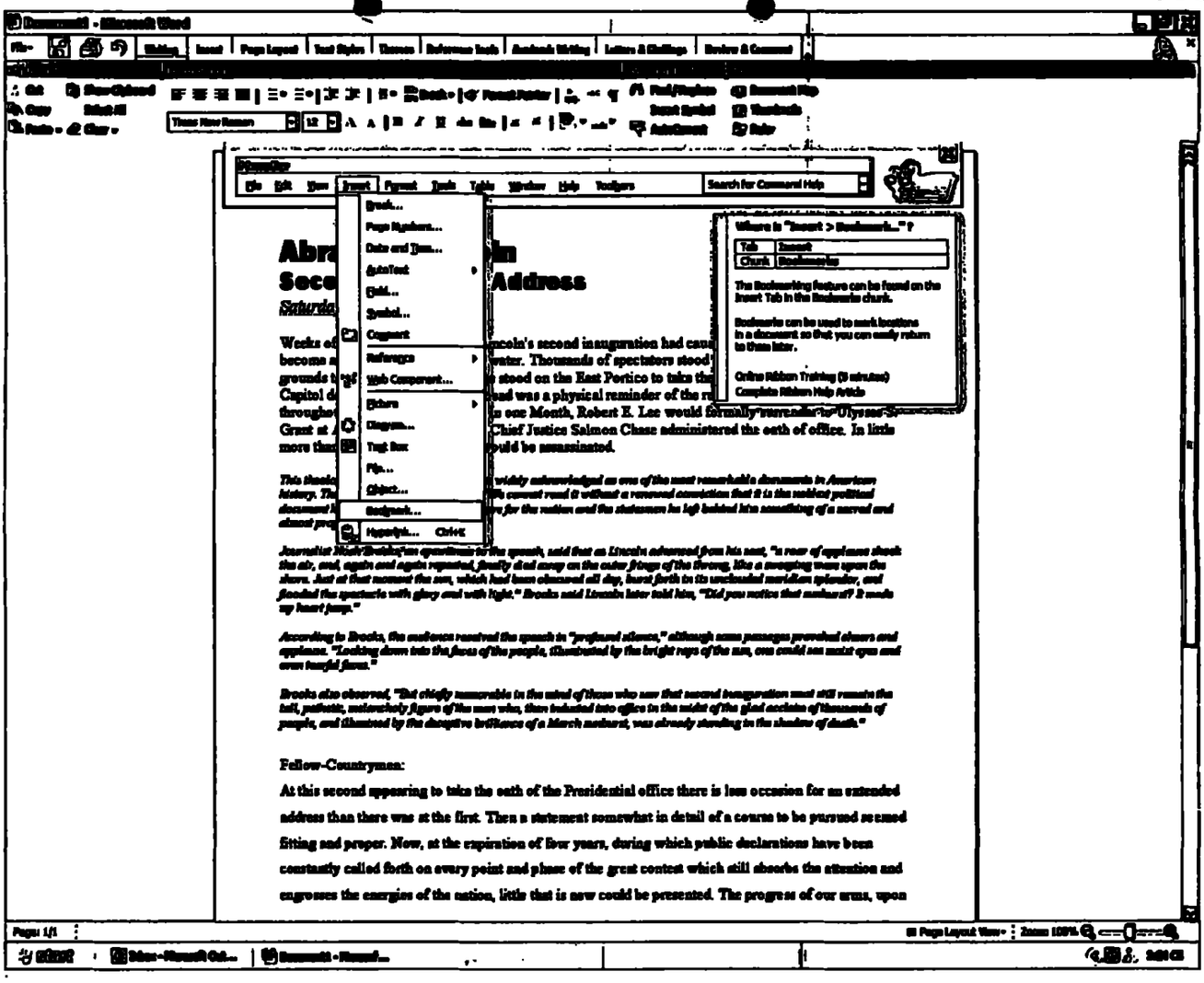
Journalist Noah Brooks[illegible] spontaneous to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its westward meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



Abra[illegible]ln
Sec[illegible] Address

Saturda[illegible]

Weeks of [illegible]incoln's second inauguration had caus[illegible]
become [illegible]ater. Thousands of spectators stood[illegible]
grounds t[illegible] stood on the East Portico to take th[illegible]
Capitol d[illegible]ad was a physical reminder of the r[illegible]
throughou[illegible]n one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender his Army of
Grant at A[illegible] Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little
more than [illegible]uld be assassinated.

This thesis[illegible] widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. Th[illegible]e cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document [illegible]re for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prop[illegible]

Journalist Noah Brooks,[illegible] an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

INFORMACIÓN GENERAL SOBRE LA NUEVA INTERFAZ DEL USUARIO (UI) DE OFFICE 12

ACTUALIZACIÓN DE LA EXPERIENCIA PARA EL NUEVO USUARIO

JENSEN HARRIS

GERENTE DEL PROGRAMA LÍDER, UEX

12 DE MAYO DE 2004

INTRODUCCIÓN AL MARCO DE TRABAJO DE UI EN EL NUEVO OFFICE

- NUEVO COMANDO DE UI: LA CINTA
- EXPERIENCIAS DE INMERSIÓN
- GALERÍAS Y RECIBIDORES VISUALES
- INTERFAZ DEL USUARIO (UI) CON CONTEXTO MEJORADO
- MARCO DE OFFICE COMPARTIDO: BARRA DE ESTADO, ZOOM, ENTORNO DE VENTANAS (WINDOWING), CAMBIO DE VISUALIZACIÓN (VIEW SWITCHING), ETC.
- LUZ DEL PANEL DE TAREAS
- UI DEL SISTEMA DE OFFICE
- HERRAMIENTAS MEJORADAS, OPCIONES

METAS DE LA EXPERIENCIA DEL USUARIO

- LA GENTE PERCIBE UN SENTIDO DE POSIBILIDAD CUANDO VEN QUE HEMOS HECHO GRANDES CAMBIOS.
- LA GENTE SE SIENTE LIBRE PARA EXPLORAR Y UTILIZAR MAS A PROFUNDIDAD NUESTROS PRODUCTOS.
- LA GENTE CONTINÚA SIENDO TAN EFICIENTE O MÁS EFICIENTE EN TAREAS FAMILIARES COMO LO ESTÁN AHORA.
- LA EXPERIENCIA DEL USUARIO ES PROFUNDA – NO ES SIMPLEMENTE "UN ADORNO SUPERFICIAL".
- HABRÁ UNA CURVA DE APRENDIZAJE – PERO VALDRÁ LA PENA.
- AL FINAL, LOS USUARIOS PERCIBIRÁN UN SENTIDO DE PODERÍO.

765

REVISION

356

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tolerant speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its westbound meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, thus ushered into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tolerant speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverend conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its westward meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reasoned conviction that it is the noblest political document known to History, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its westward meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the dazzling brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tolerant speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This unalloyedly serene speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unbounded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the dazzling brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically-laden speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is destined to be a permanent human to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him an almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from the platform to the stage, and again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng [illegible] shone. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

[illegible] to select it

342

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Show Picture Tools

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest document known to History, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him an almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from the podium to the stage, the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its westward meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

ure Tools"

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had churned Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In litth more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tenuous speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remar[illegible] history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverend conviction [illegible] document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behi[illegible] almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from [illegible] the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng [illegible] shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

ayout
own)

Page 1/1 — Page Layout View — Zoom 100%

Office Picture Tools

om Lincoln
Inaugural Address

rch 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remar[illegible] history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction [illegible] document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behin[illegible] almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from [illegible] the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng[illegible] there. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

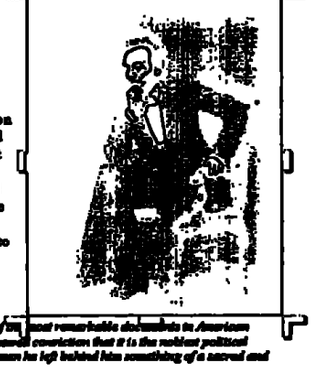
[illegible]ight"

Page: 1/1 — Page Layout View — Zoom: 100%

365

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unknowingly figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing [illegible]

Hover over the styles
"Artistic Effects" tab

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standi

Fellow-Countrymen:

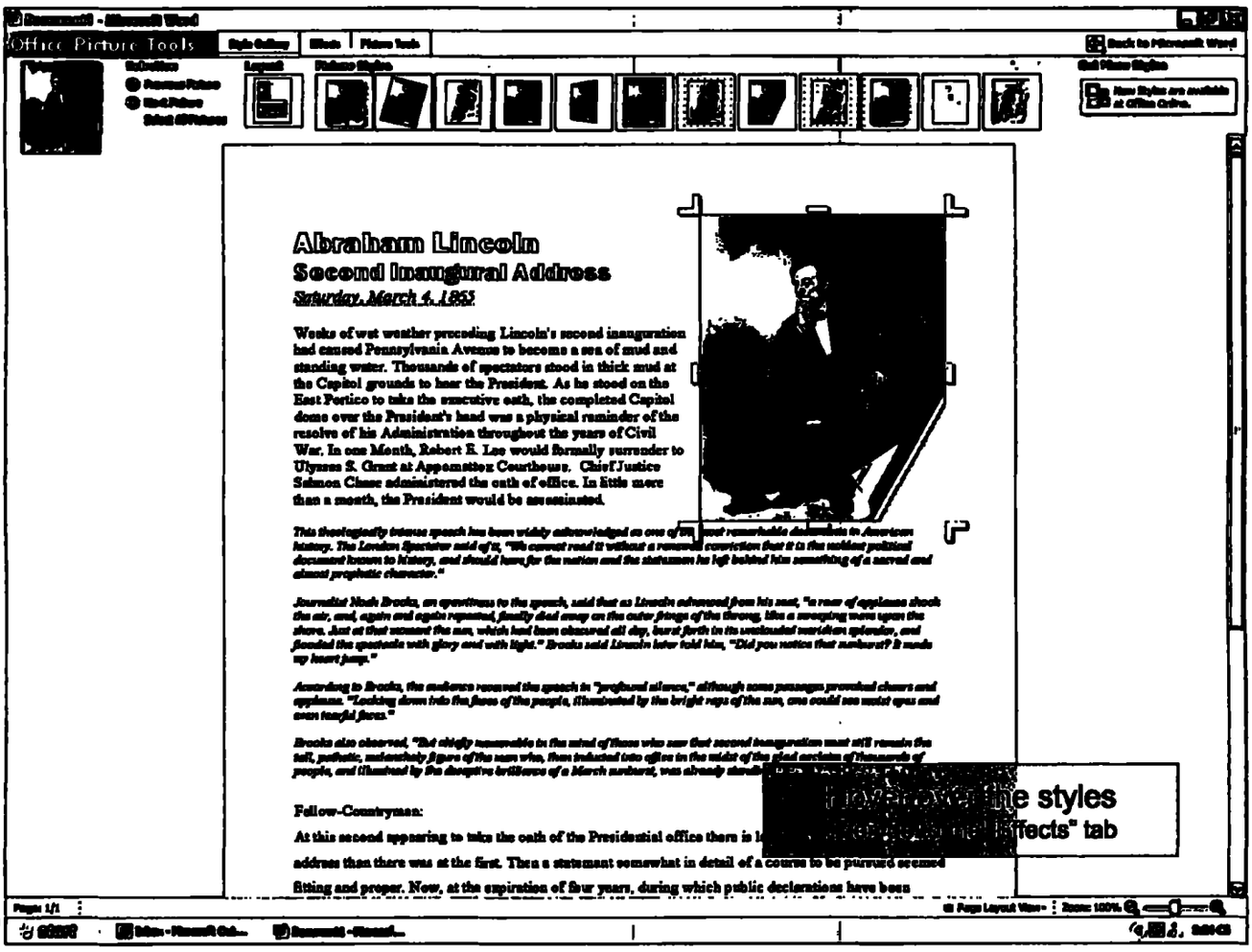
At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l

address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

Page: 1/1

Page Layout View

Zoom: 100%


Office Picture Tools
Format
Back to Document
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to History, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."
Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stand
Fellow-Countrymen:
At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l
address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed
fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been
e styles
ffects" tab
Page 1/1
Page Layout View
Zoom 100%

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tolerant speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, and unlovely figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stand[illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

Page 1/1

Page Layout View

Zoom: 100%

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stamped [illegible]

Fellow-Countryman:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

340

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lin
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Works of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stand[illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

discover the choices

Page 1/1

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lin
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically fervent speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stamped [illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

choices

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lin
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away as the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unforgettably figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing [redacted] choices

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[redacted]

address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

313 806

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lin
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the [illegible] most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stand[illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

[illegible] to apply it

Page 1/1

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This thoughtfully virtuous speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unforgettably figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing [redacted] ow or cois tab

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[redacted] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

Page: 1/1 | Print Layout View | Zoom: 100%

375

Office Picture Tools

Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tolerant speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stand[illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[illegible]

address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

[illegible]fect Details"

Page 1/1

346

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tolerant speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reasonable conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the grief-ravaged countenances of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stamped [illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

[illegible] cal
[illegible] a shadow)

Page 1/1 — Page Layout View — Zoom 100%

344

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its westward meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see many eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stand[illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

Office Picture Tools

n Lincoln
augural Address
h 4, 1865

her preceding Lincoln's second inauguration
lvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and
ousands of spectators stood in thick mud at
to hear the President. As he stood on the
the executive oath, the completed Capitol
ident's head was a physical reminder of the
inistration throughout the years of Civil
. Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to
Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice
inistered the oath of office. In little more
President would be assassinated.

This thoroughly famous speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stricken by death."

Follow-Commrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l
address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed
fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

ne menu to
e image.

Page 1/1

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its westbound meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inaugural was the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the gloom of the people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing [illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less [illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a co[illegible] fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

Click the document (outside the picture) to close the picture tools

Page 1/1

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of five years, during which public declarations have been

381 pers

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick sand at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tolerant speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



t weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsy no a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reasured conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



inauguration had caused Penny … lincoln's second … heading water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud … As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the … dent's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration through… …ar. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant … …use. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more th… …ut would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Paste Copy Cut

Position
Effects
Effects
Text Wrapping
Grouping
Order
Hyperlink
Reset Picture

Shadow
Grayscale
Reflection
Glow
Blur
3D
Outline
Washout

...ding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Penny...d and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud...sident. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the unfinished capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen its left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

Page: 1/1 ... Page Layout View ... Zoom: 100%

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



inauguration had caused Pennsy[illegible]nds of spectators stood in thick mud[illegible]st Portico to take the executive oath, the Congressional dome over[illegible]ysical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years o[illegible]bert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox[illegible]imon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reasoned conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen its high behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

Page 1/1 | Page Layout View | Zoom: 100%

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Abe in a chair

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more then a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

[redacted] on the picture,

[redacted] next demo.

387 end

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Abe in a chair

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear [illegible] he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, [illegible]apitol dome over the President's head was a physical [illegible]resolve of his Administration throughout the years of [illegible]e Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to [illegible]t Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon [illegible]red the oath of office. In little more than a month, the [illegible] be assassinated.

[illegible]ahams speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most [illegible]ds in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We [illegible]ust a reasoned conviction that it is the noblest political document [illegible]d should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him [illegible]mething of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. And at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that audience? It made my heart jump."

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Abe in a chair

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear [illegible] he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, [illegible] Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical [illegible] resolve of his Administration throughout the years of [illegible] Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to [illegible] at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon [illegible] red the oath of office. In little more than a month, the [illegible] be assassinated.

[illegible] address has been widely acknowledged as one of the most [illegible] in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We [illegible] a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document [illegible] should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him [illegible] and almost prophetic character."

[illegible], on questions to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced [illegible] of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally [illegible] the fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. And [illegible], which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



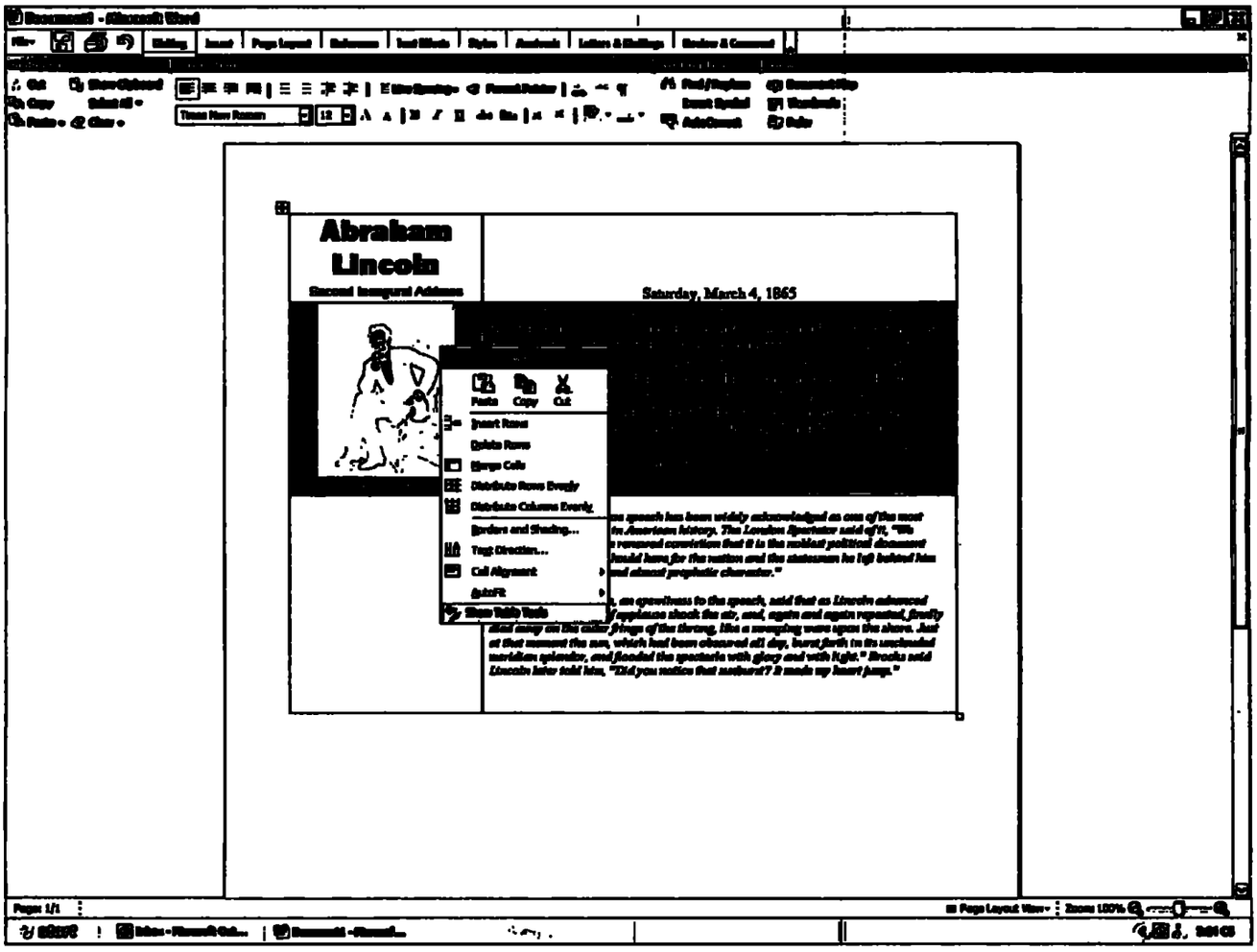
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear [illegible] he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, [illegible]pitol dome over the President's head was a physical [illegible]solve of his Administration throughout the years of [illegible] Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to [illegible]t Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon [illegible]d the oath of office. In little more than a month, the [illegible]e assassinated.

[illegible]ress speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most [illegible]s in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We [illegible] of a reasoned conviction that it is the noblest political document [illegible] should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him [illegible] and almost prophetic character."

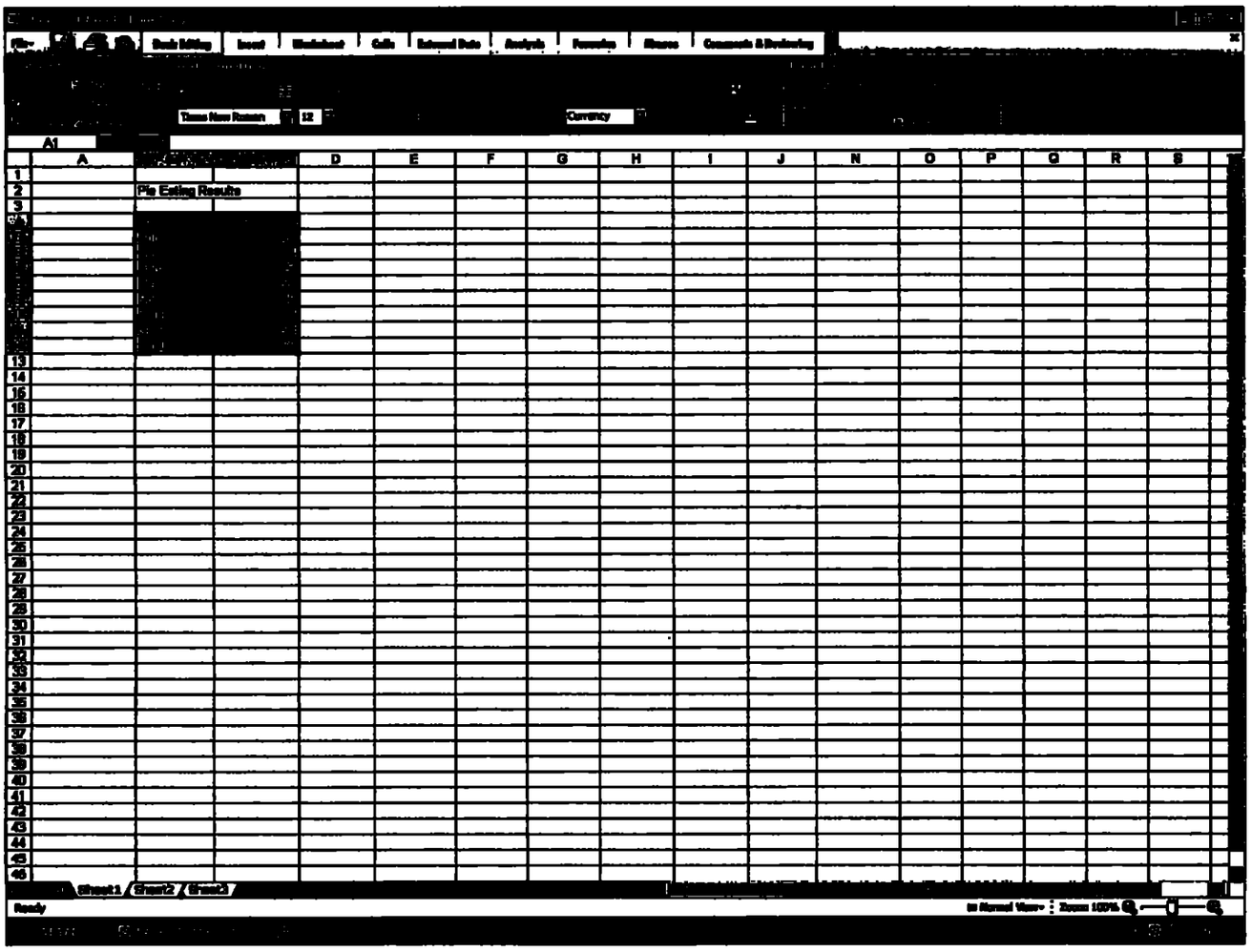
[illegible]ln, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced [illegible] of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally [illegible] died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

Paste
Copy
Cut
Verdana
12
Font...
Paragraph...
Bullets and Numbering...
Hyperlink
Look Up...
Synonyms
Translate

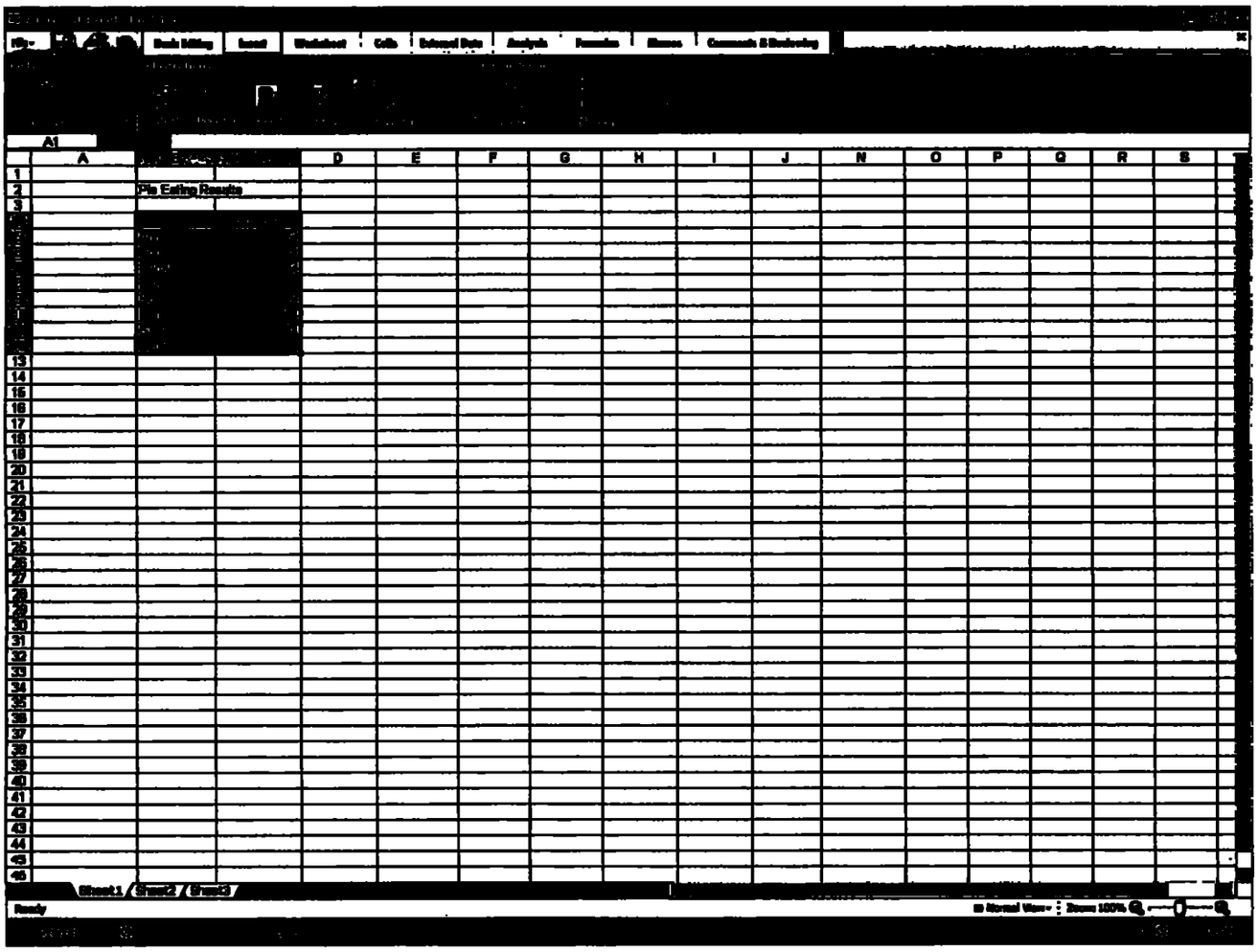
3 of 43


Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Paste
Copy
Cut
Insert Rows
Delete Rows
Merge Cells
Distribute Rows Evenly
Distribute Columns Evenly
Borders and Shading...
Text Direction...
Cell Alignment
AutoFit
Show Table Tools

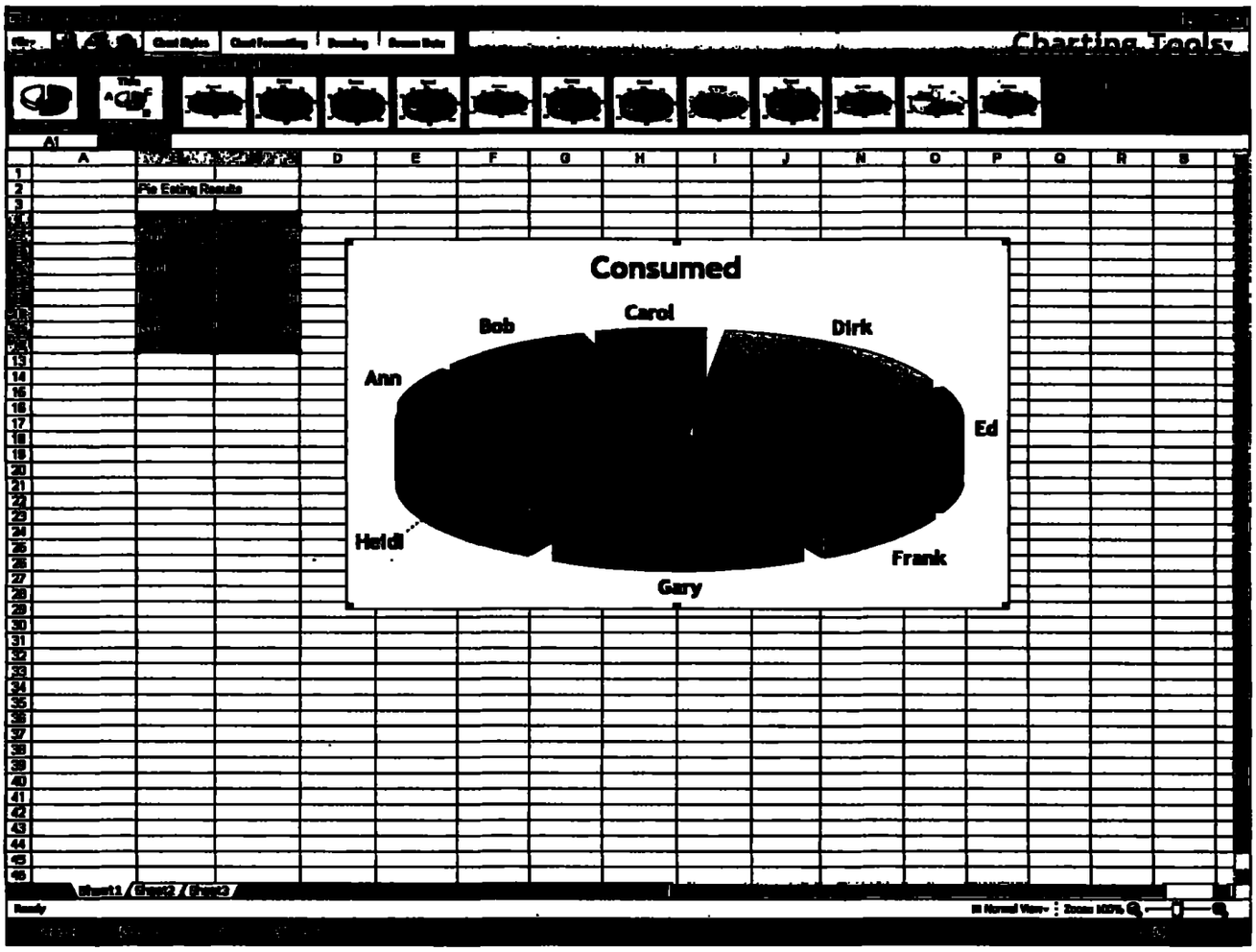
391 for 1

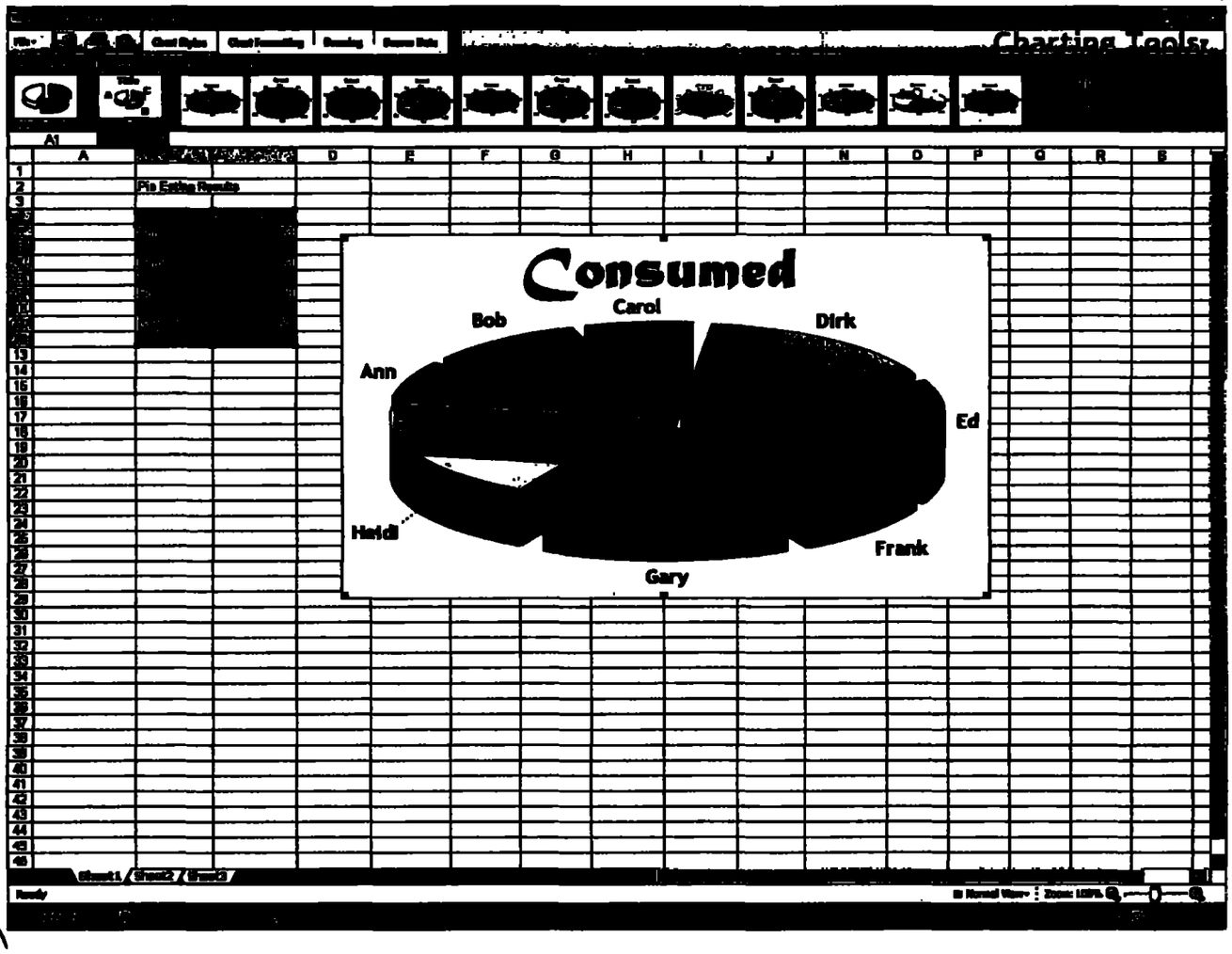

Pie Eating Results
A1
Sheet1
Sheet2
Sheet3
Ready

802

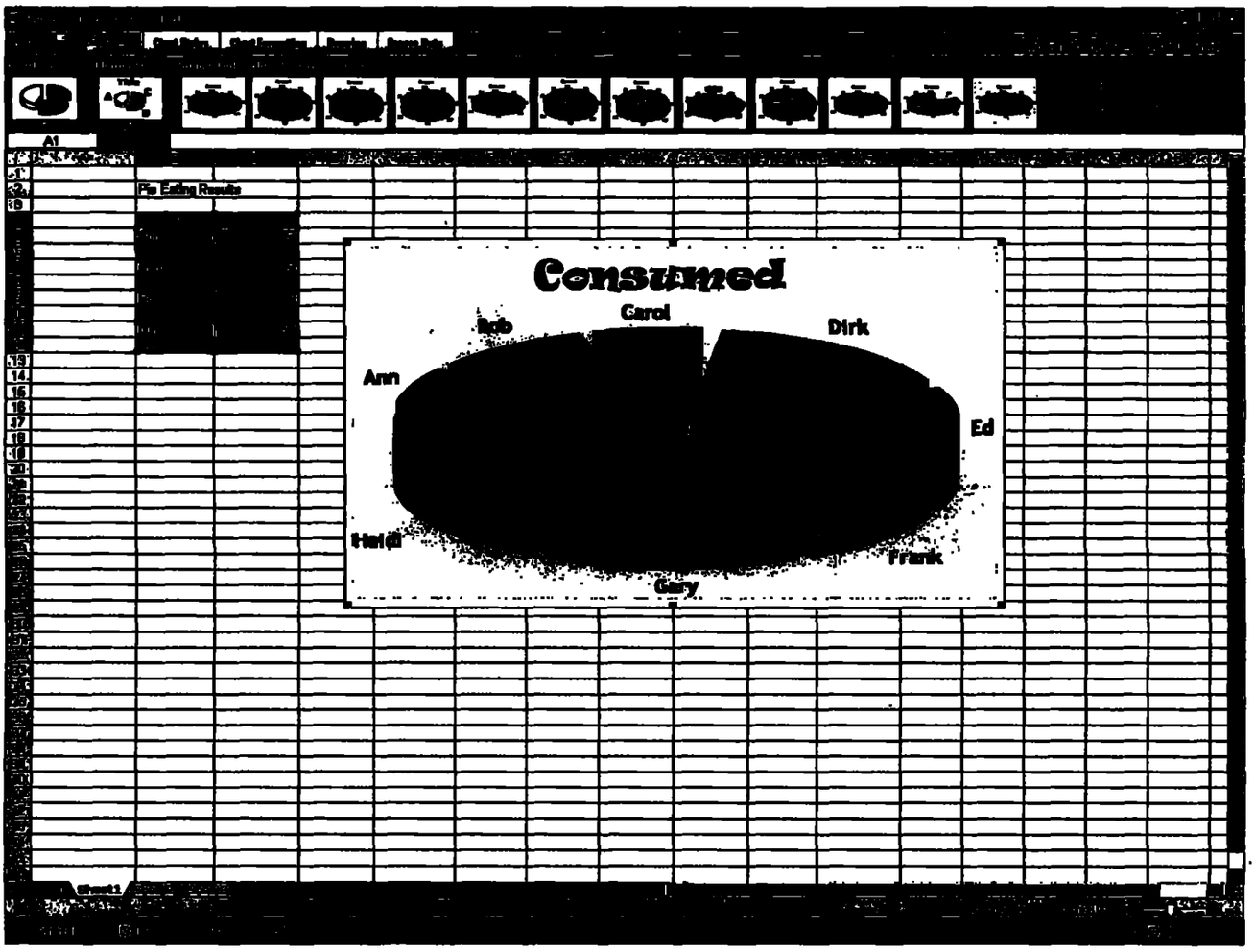


393

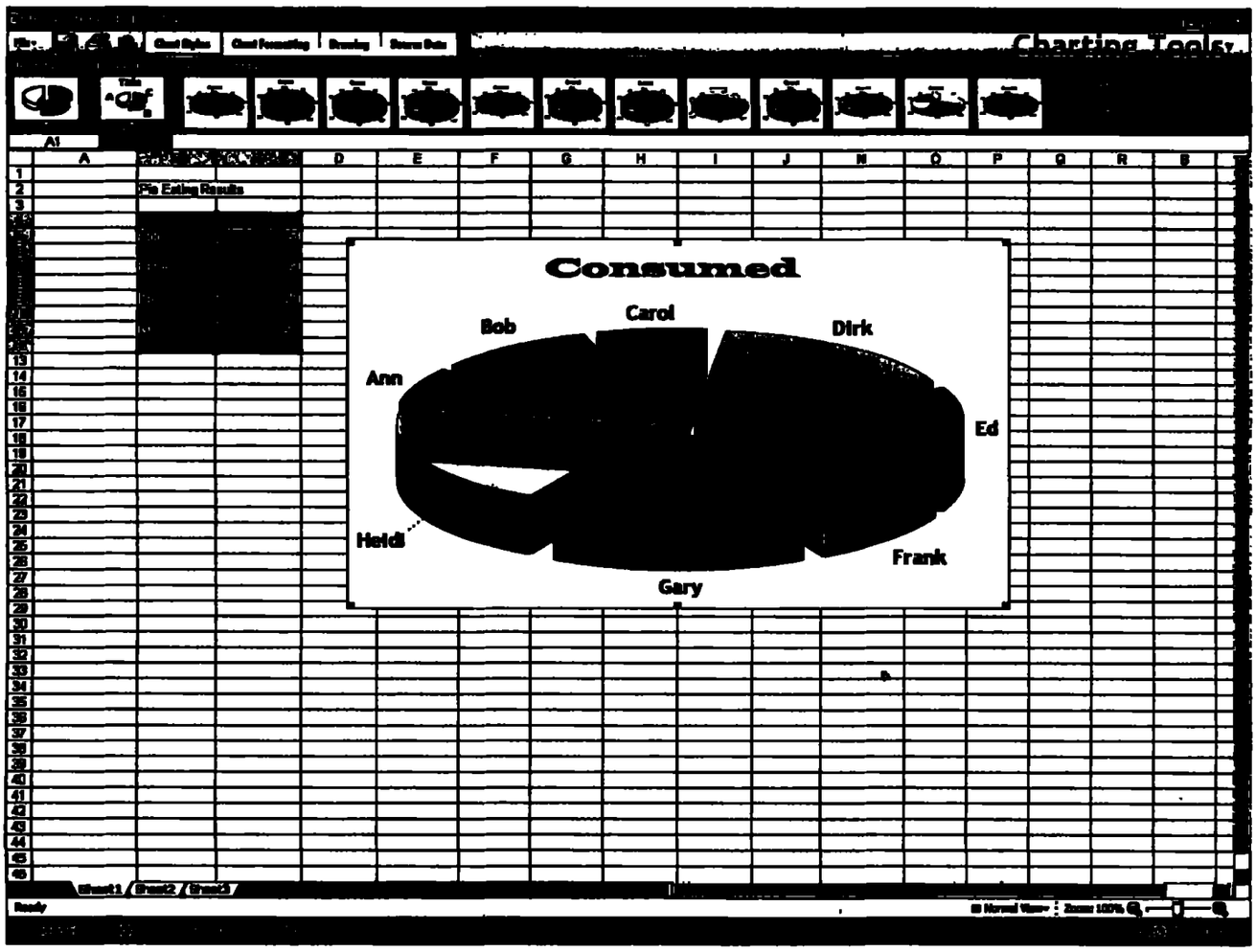

Charting Tools
Pie Eating Results
Consumed
Carol
Bob
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary


Charting Tools
Pie Eating Results
Consumed
Carol
Bob
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary
Sheet1
Sheet2
Sheet3
Ready

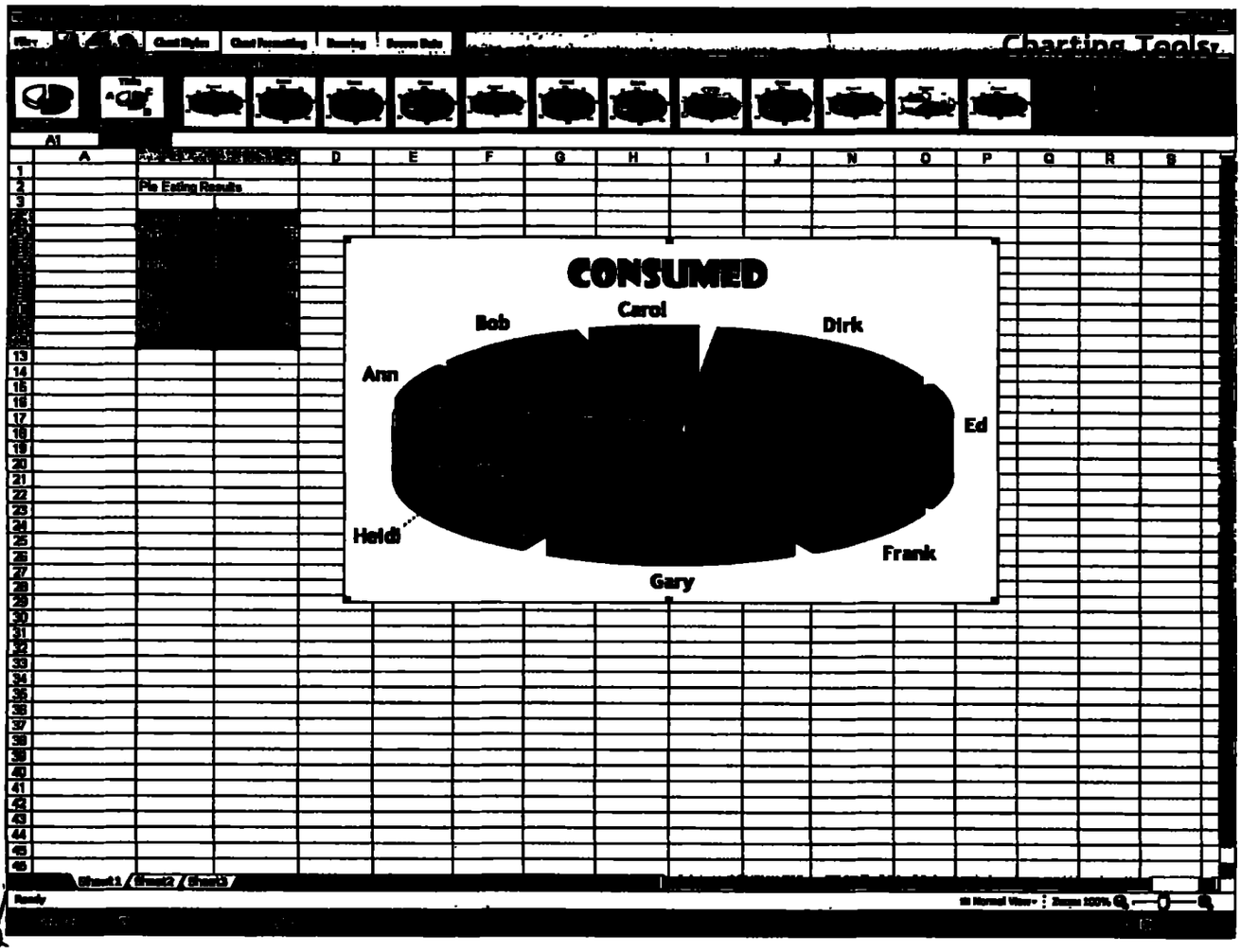
3 of 5



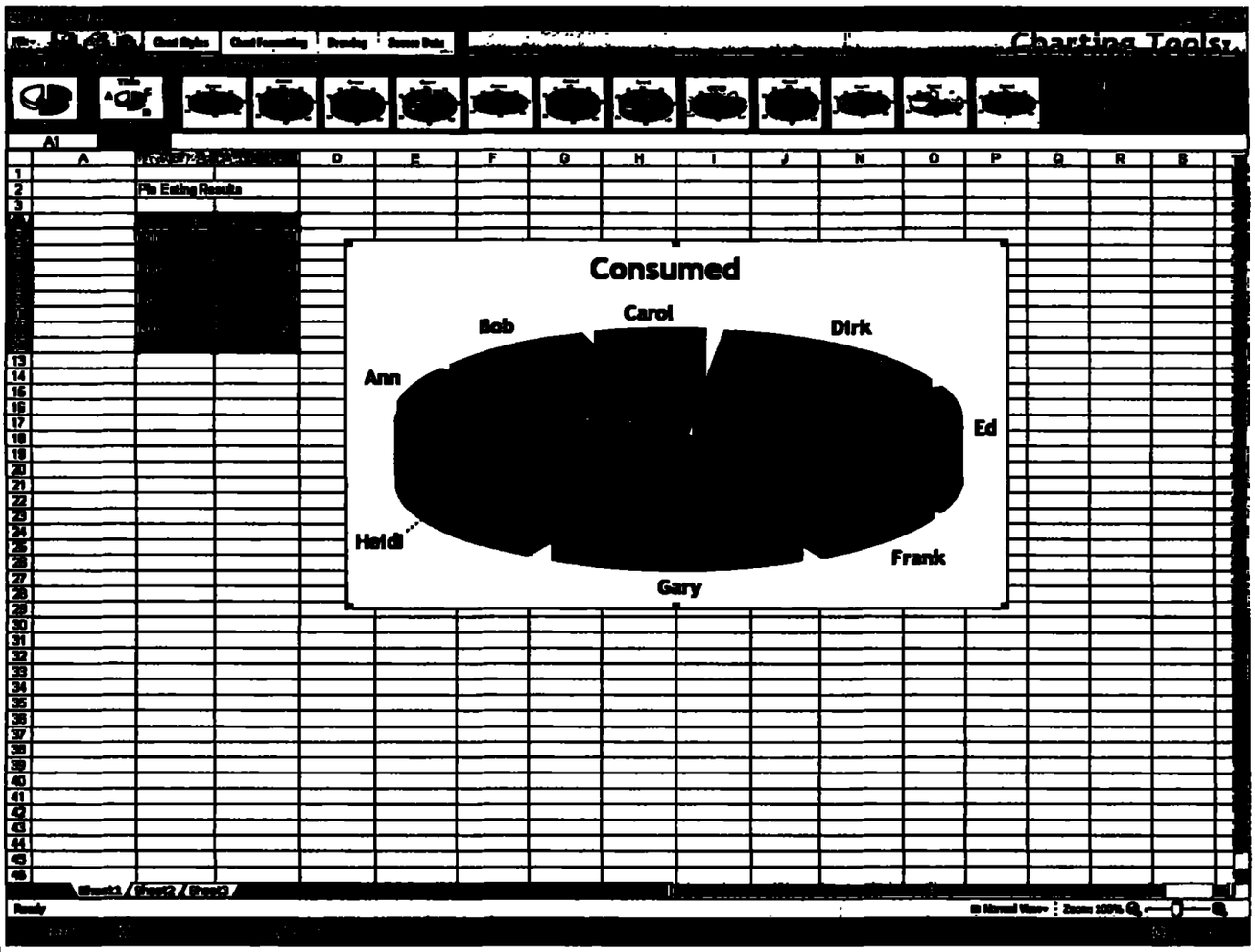
396

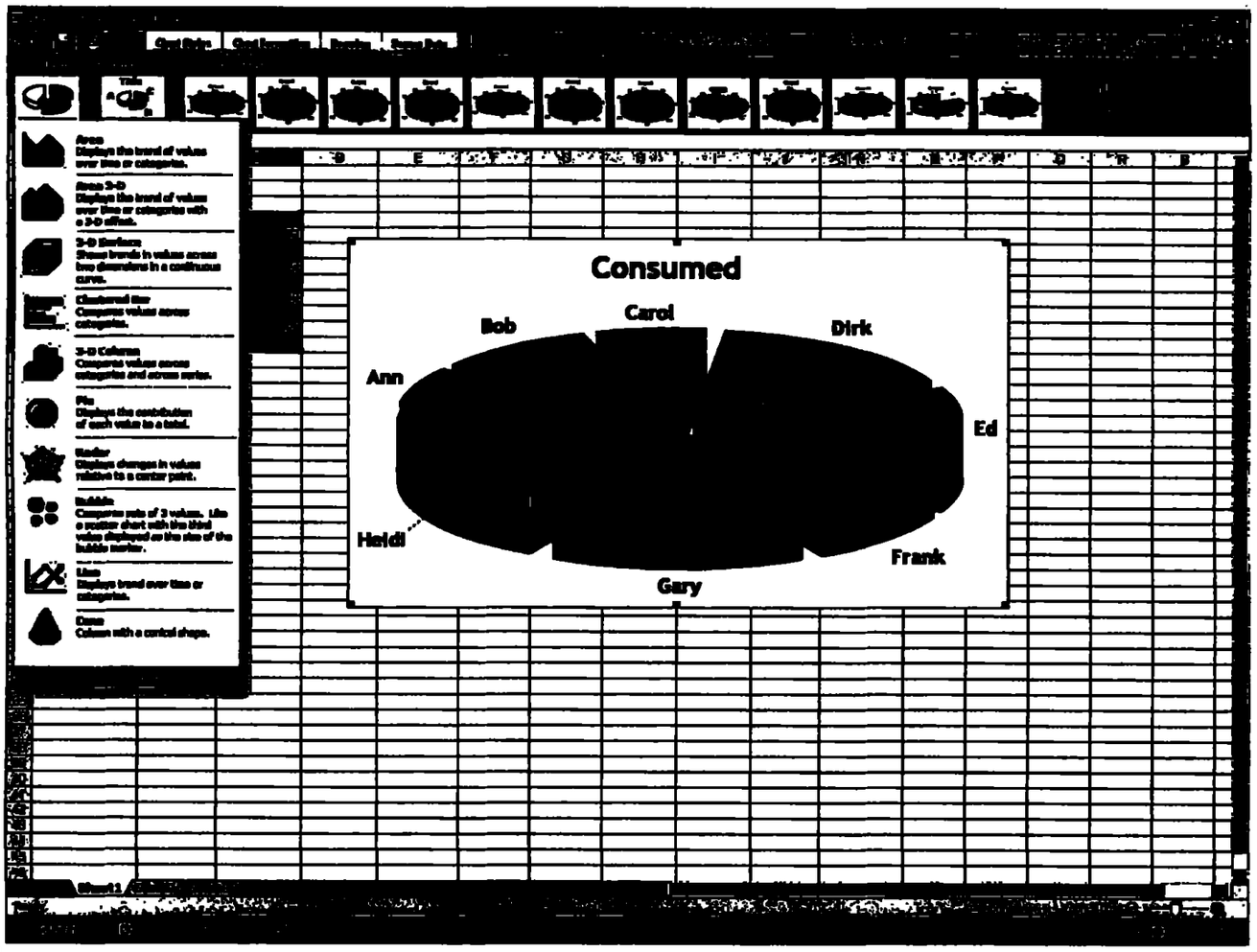

Charting Tools
A1
Pie Eating Results
Consumed
Bob
Carol
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary
Sheet1
Sheet2
Sheet3
Ready

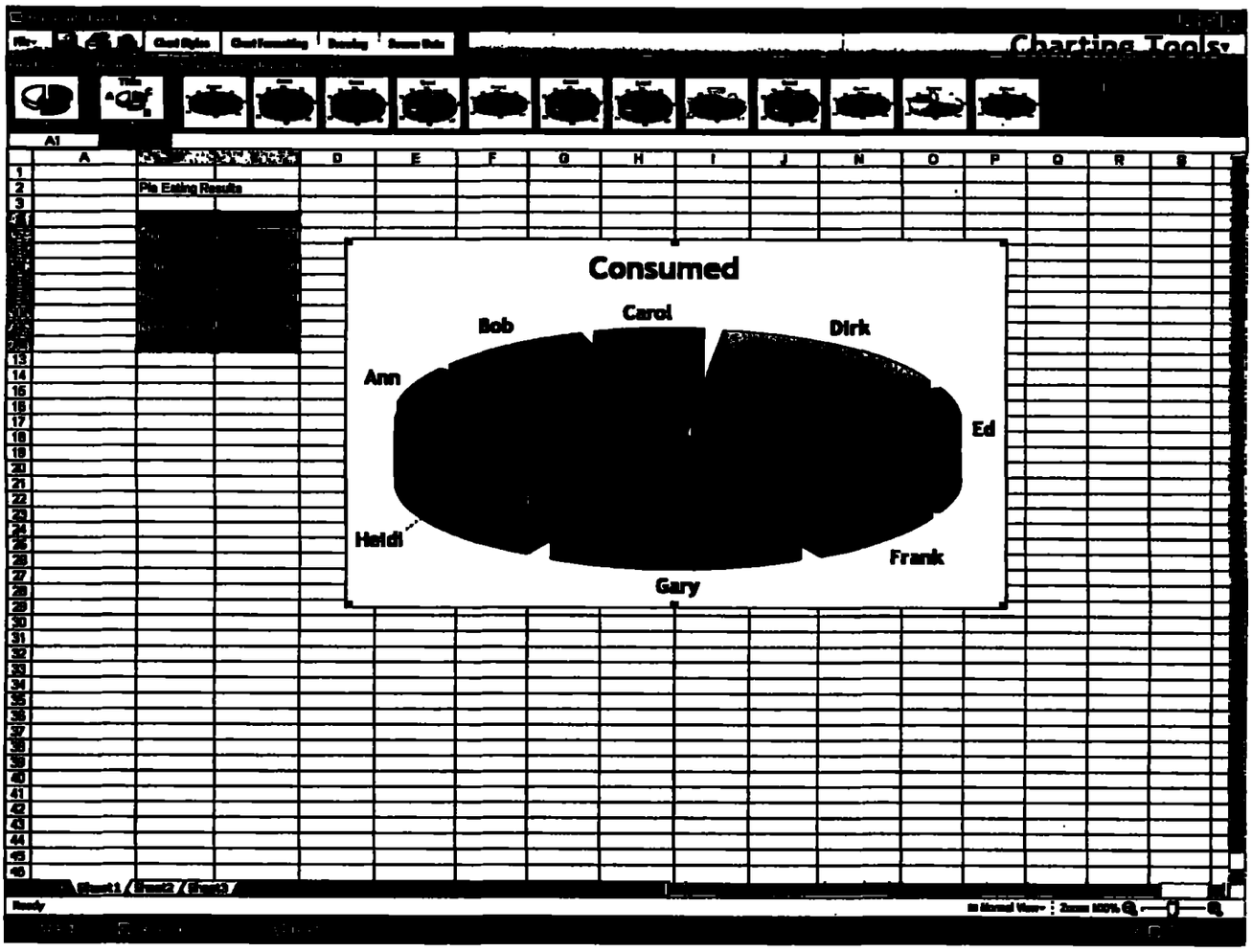
391 Fed

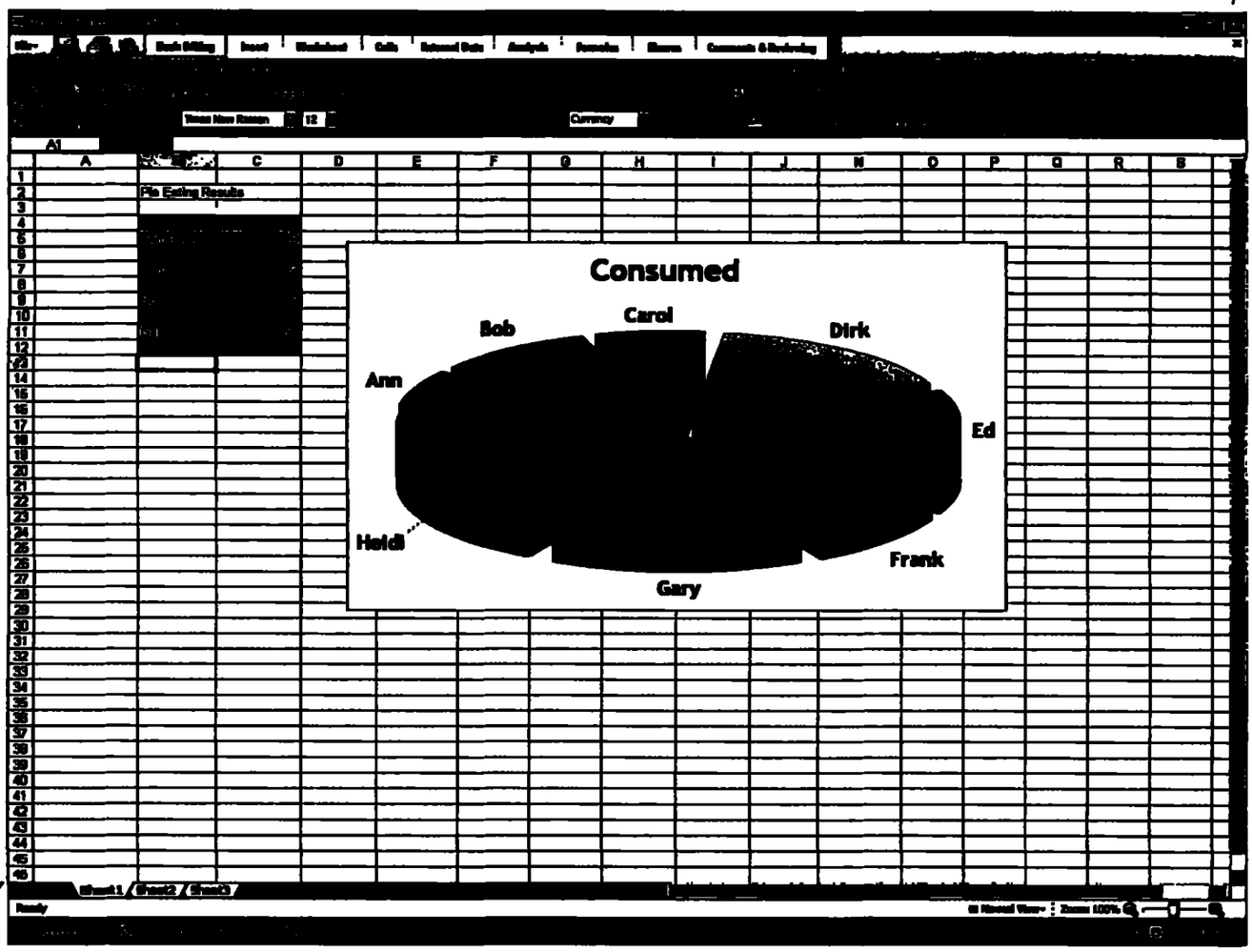

Charting Tools
A1
Pie Eating Results
CONSUMED
Carol
Bob
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary
Sheet1
Sheet2
Sheet3
Ready

3.2


Charting Tools
Pie Eating Results
Consumed
Carol
Bob
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary
Ready


Consumed
Carol
Bob
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary


Chartine Tools
Pie Eating Results
Consumed
Carol
Bob
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary


Consumed
Carol
Bob
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary

COMPONENTES DE LA EXPERIENCIA DEL USUARIO NUEVO

403

404

COMPONENTES DE LA EXPERIENCIA DEL USUARIO NUEVO

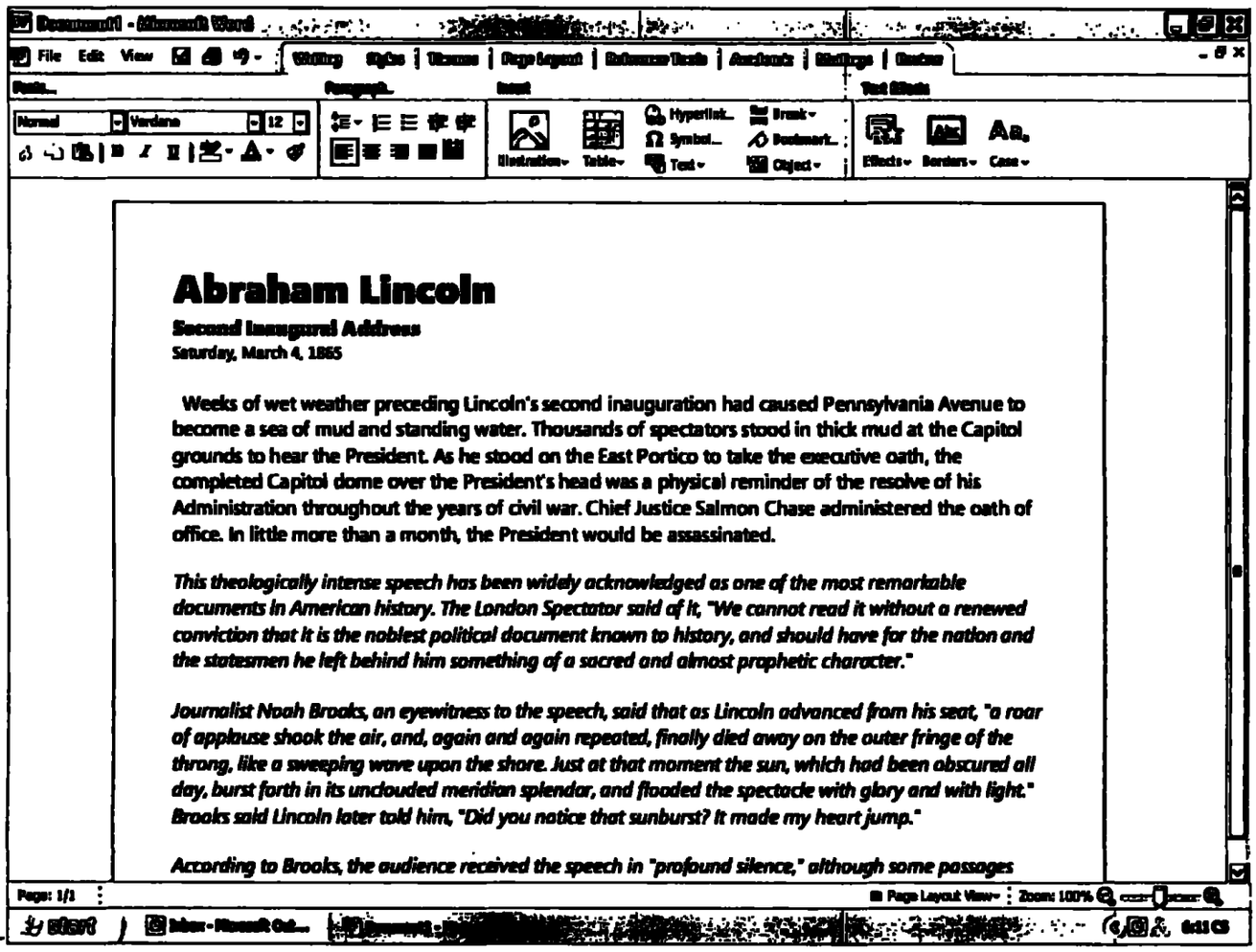
LA CINTA

- **REEMPLAZO PRIMARIO DE MENÚES Y DE BARRAS DE HERRAMIENTAS.**
- **UI SIN MODALIDAD, DISEÑADO PARA FÁCIL NAVEGACIÓN**
- **ORGANIZADO ALREDEDOR DE ESCENARIOS U OBJETOS ESPECÍFICOS – NO EN TÉRMINOS GENÉRICOS**

LAS PESTAÑAS A TRAVÉS DE LA PARTE SUPERIOR CAMBIAN ENTRE LOS DIFERENTES FORMATOS DE CINTA

CADA APLICACIÓN TENDRÁ UN CONJUNTO DE PESTAÑAS ÚNICAS A ALTO NIVEL

.... AUNQUE ES PROBABLE QUE ALGUNAS ESTÉN PRESENTES EN LA MAYORÍA DE LAS APLICACIONES



Abraham Lincoln

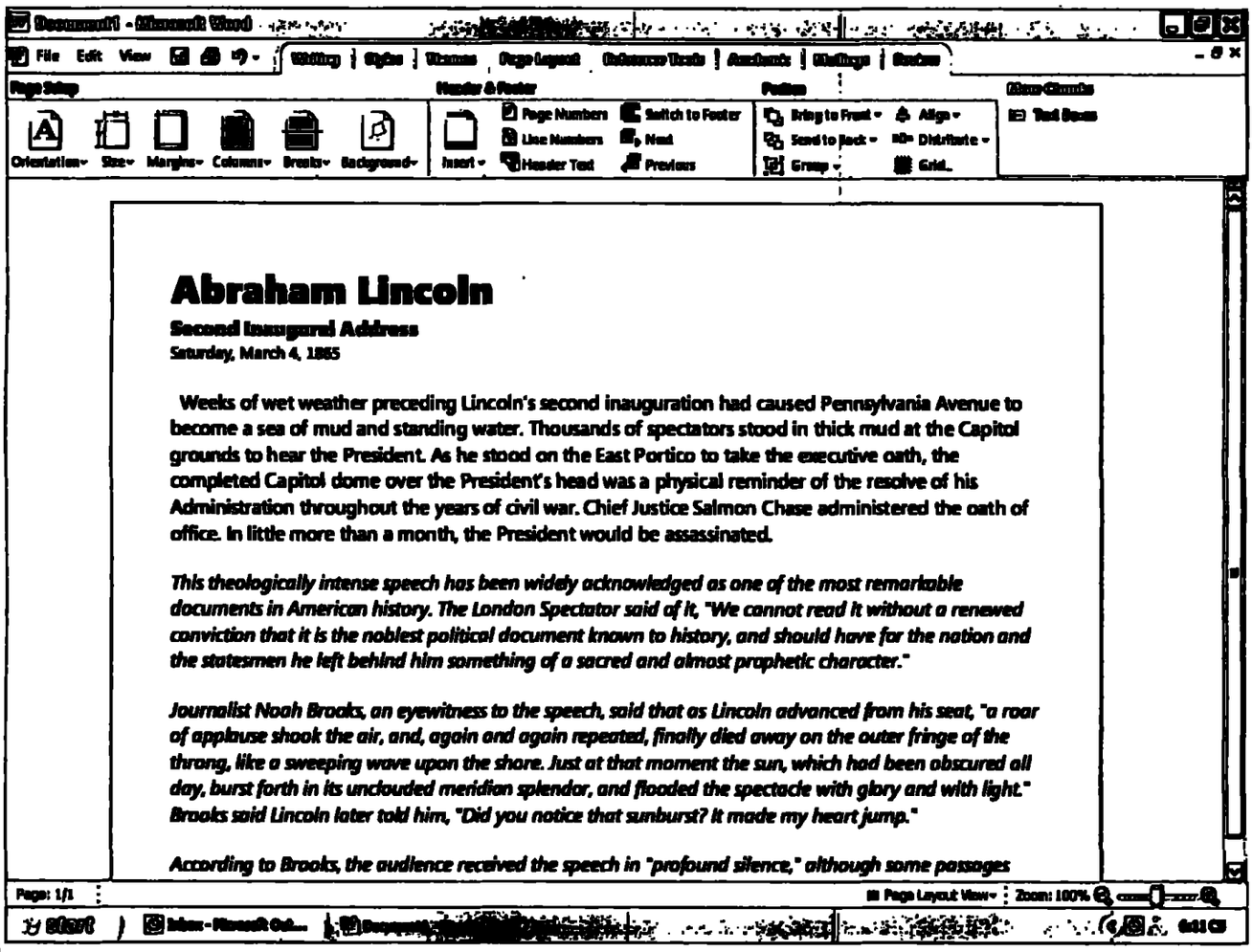
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages



Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

Diapositiva 1

Cada tab tiene uno o más "chunks".

Un chunk es un grupo de comandos en un tab. Puede estar dispuesto de varias maneras.

Los chunks se pueden abrir o cerrar.

818

Diapositiva 2

Distintas disposiciones de chunks **chunks cerrados**

La cinta puede ser anfitriona del contenido que es más rico que los que pueden soportar los menús y las barras de herramientas.

Galerías, Vistas Preliminares, contenido de cuadro de diálogo, datos...

No es simplemente un diagrama de los menús/barras de herramientas a la cinta.

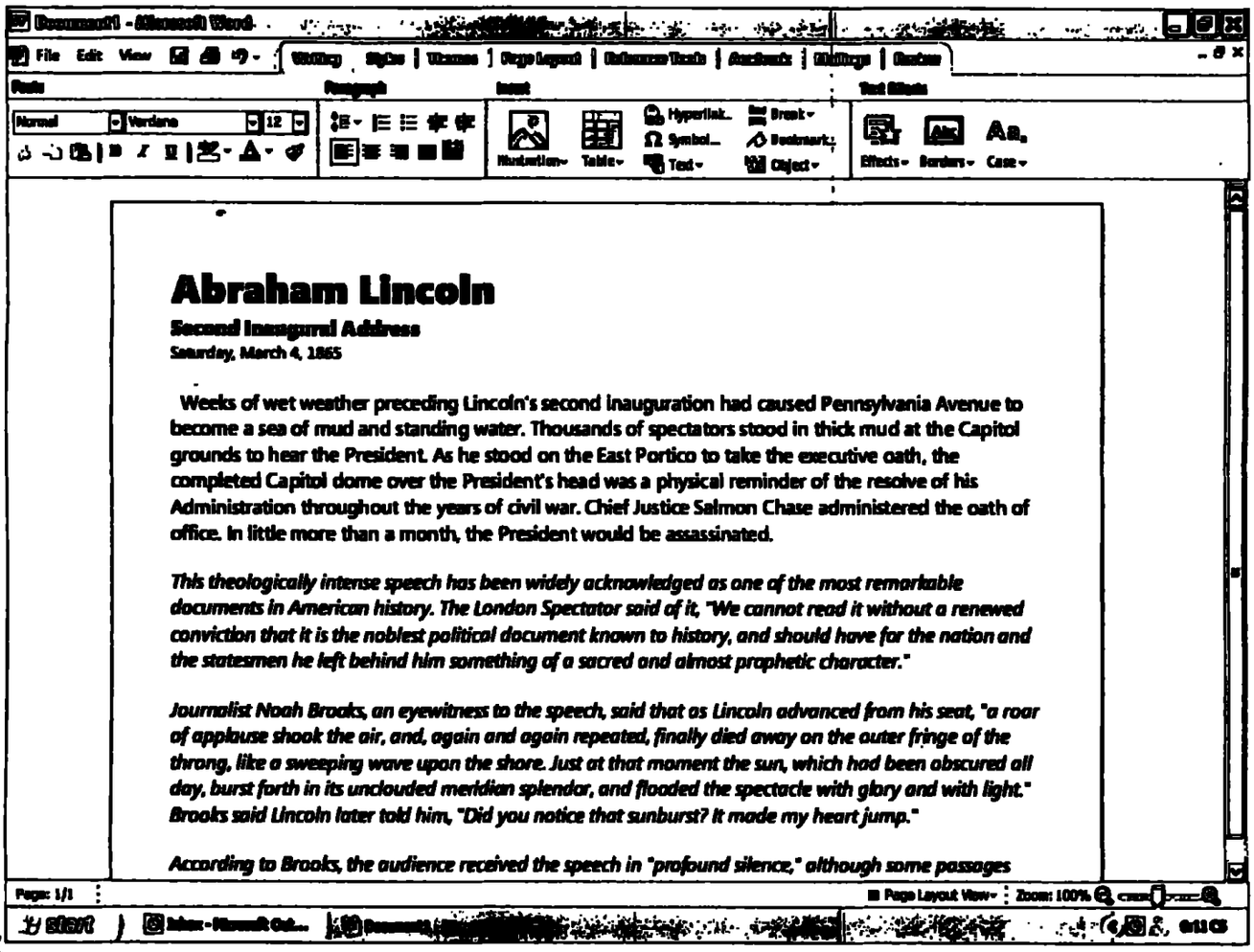
819

Diapositiva 3

Iniciadores de Diálogo

Al navegar en un chunk, los usuarios pueden iniciar el diálogo avanzado relacionado a través de UI consistente.

410



Abraham Lincoln

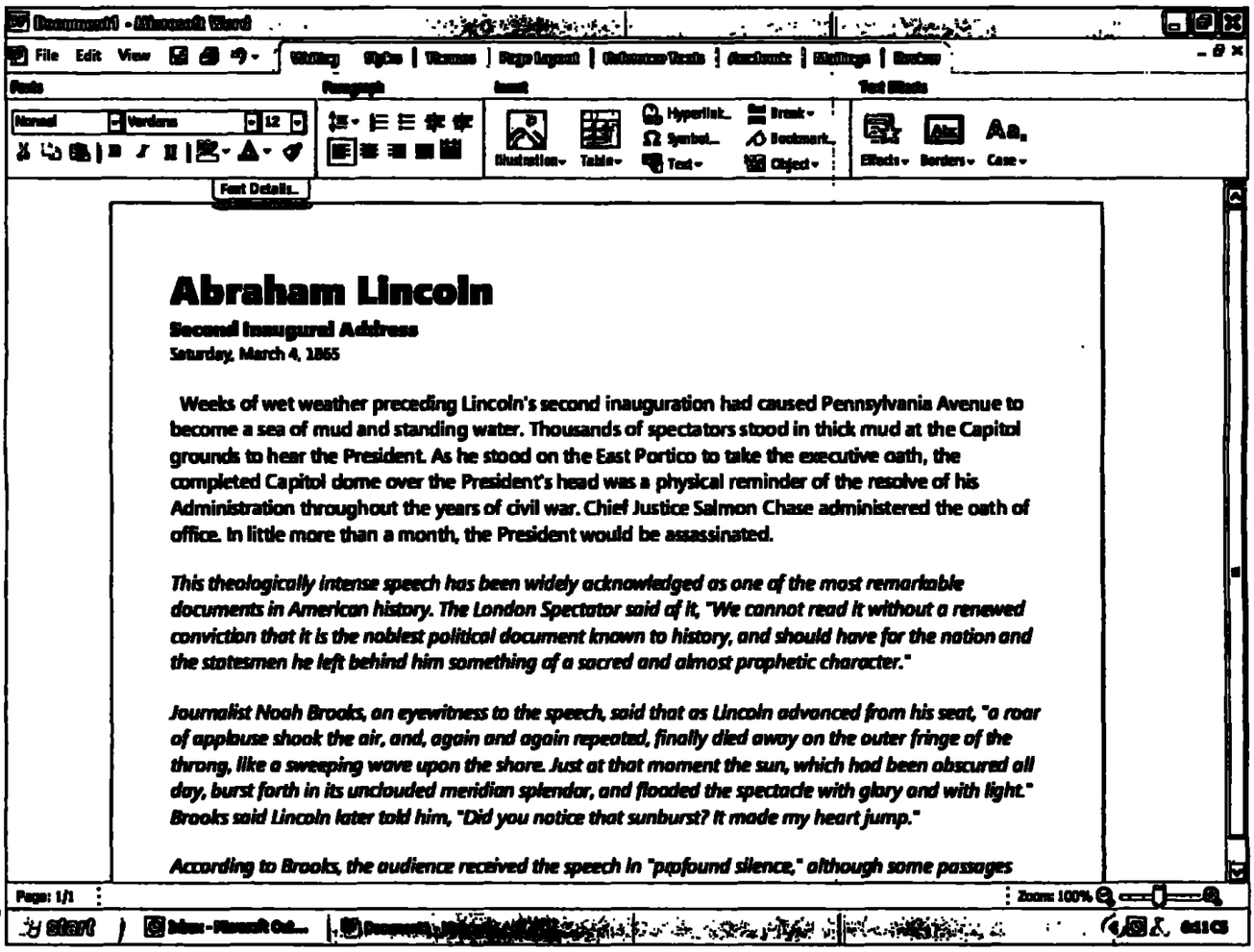
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages



Abraham Lincoln

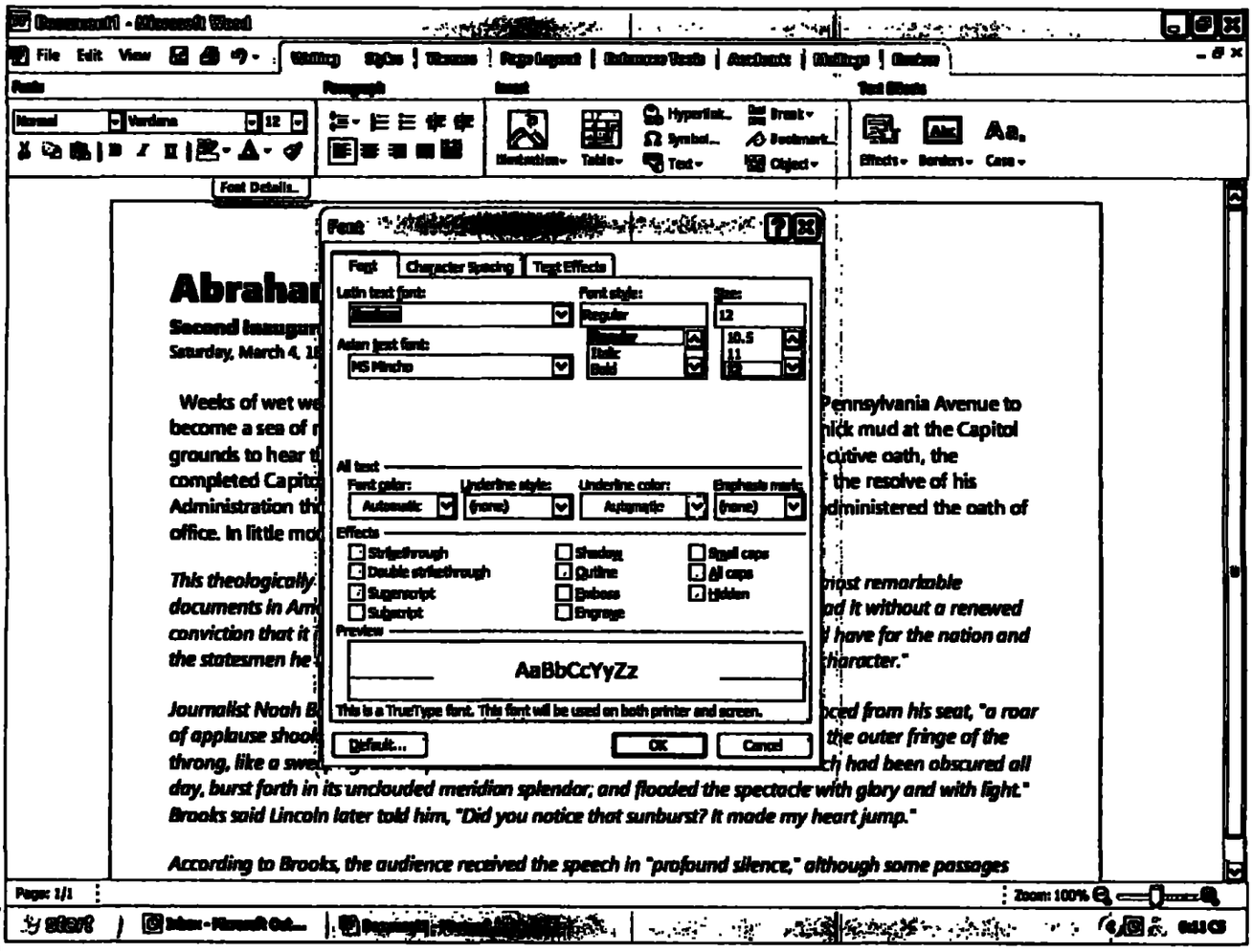
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

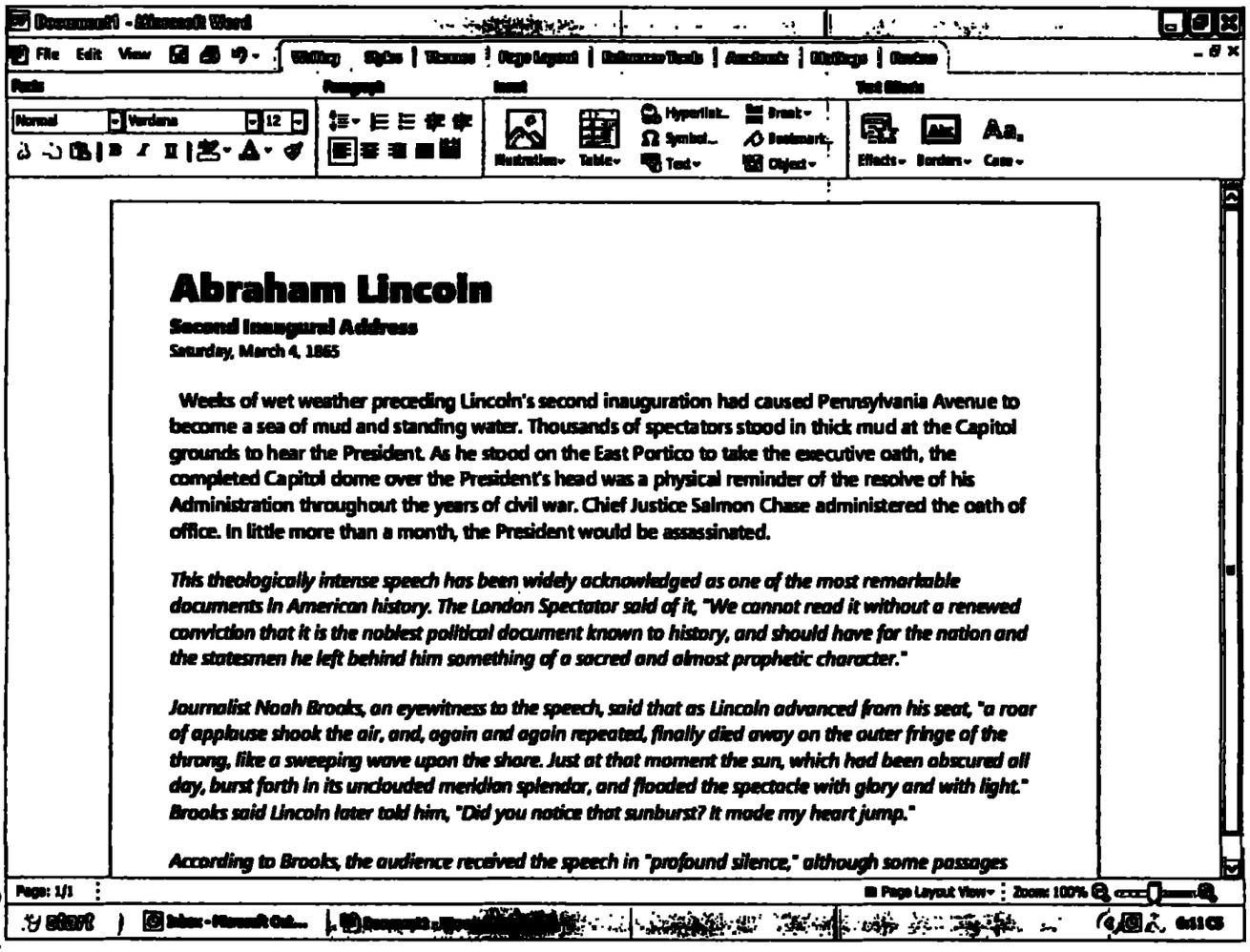
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages


File Edit View
Font Details...
Font
Font
Character Spacing
Text Effects
Latin text font:
Font style:
Size:
Regular
12
Asian text font:
MS Mincho
Bold
10.5
11
All text
Font color:
Underline style:
Underline color:
Emphasis mark:
Automatic
(none)
Automatic
(none)
Effects
Strikethrough
Double strikethrough
Superscript
Subscript
Shadow
Outline
Emboss
Engrave
Small caps
All caps
Hidden
Preview
AaBbCcYyZz
This is a TrueType font. This font will be used on both printer and screen.
Default...
OK
Cancel
Abrahan
Second Inaugur
Saturday, March 4, 1
Weeks of wet we
become a sea of
grounds to hear t
completed Capito
Administration th
office. In little mo
This theologically
documents in Am
conviction that it
the statesmen he
Journalist Noah B
of applause shook
throng, like a swe
day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light."
Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
Pennsylvania Avenue to
ick mud at the Capitol
cutive oath, the
the resolve of his
dministered the oath of
riost remarkable
ad it without a renewed
have for the nation and
haracter."
oced from his seat, "a roar
the outer fringe of the
ch had been obscured all
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%



Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

Abraham Lincoln

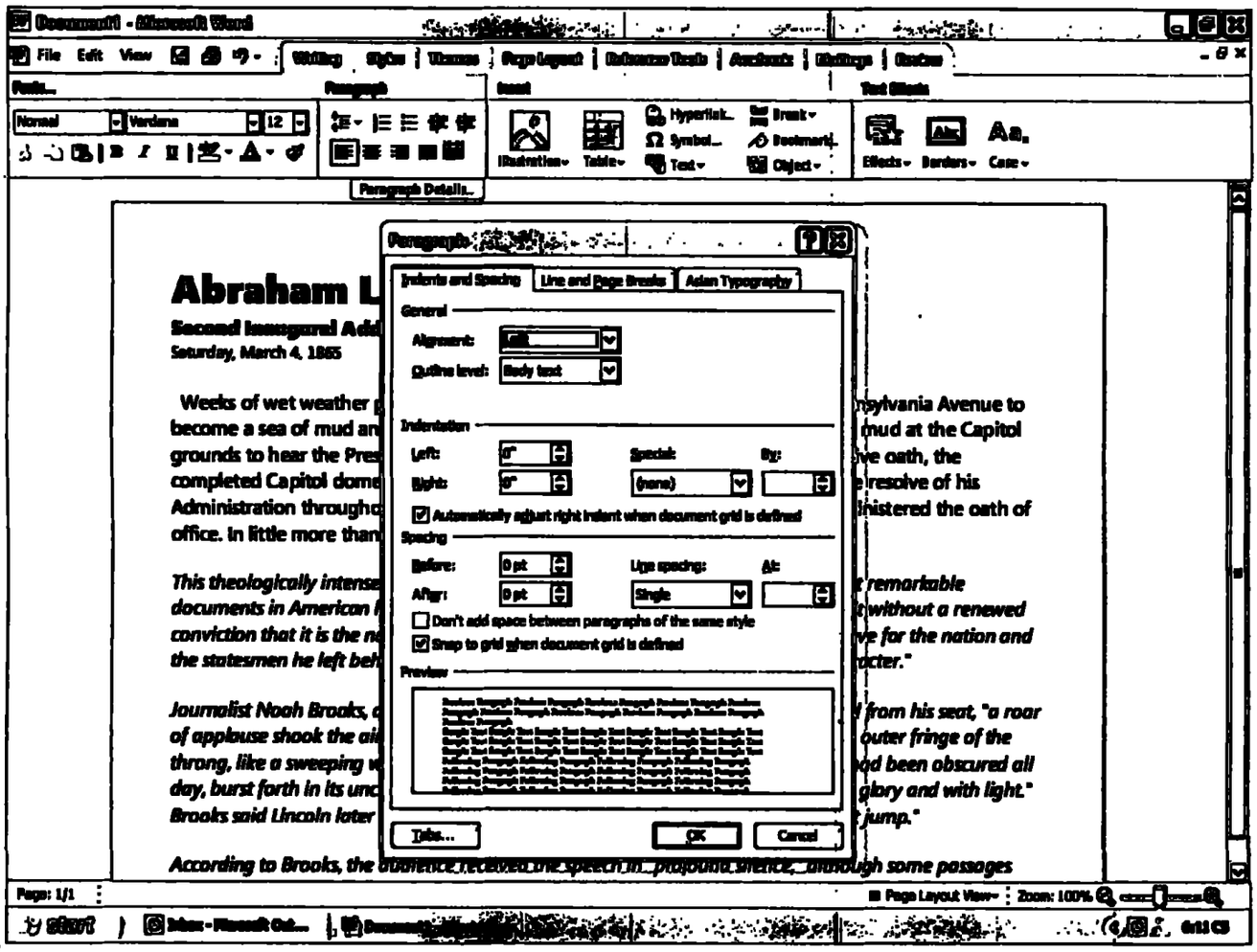
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

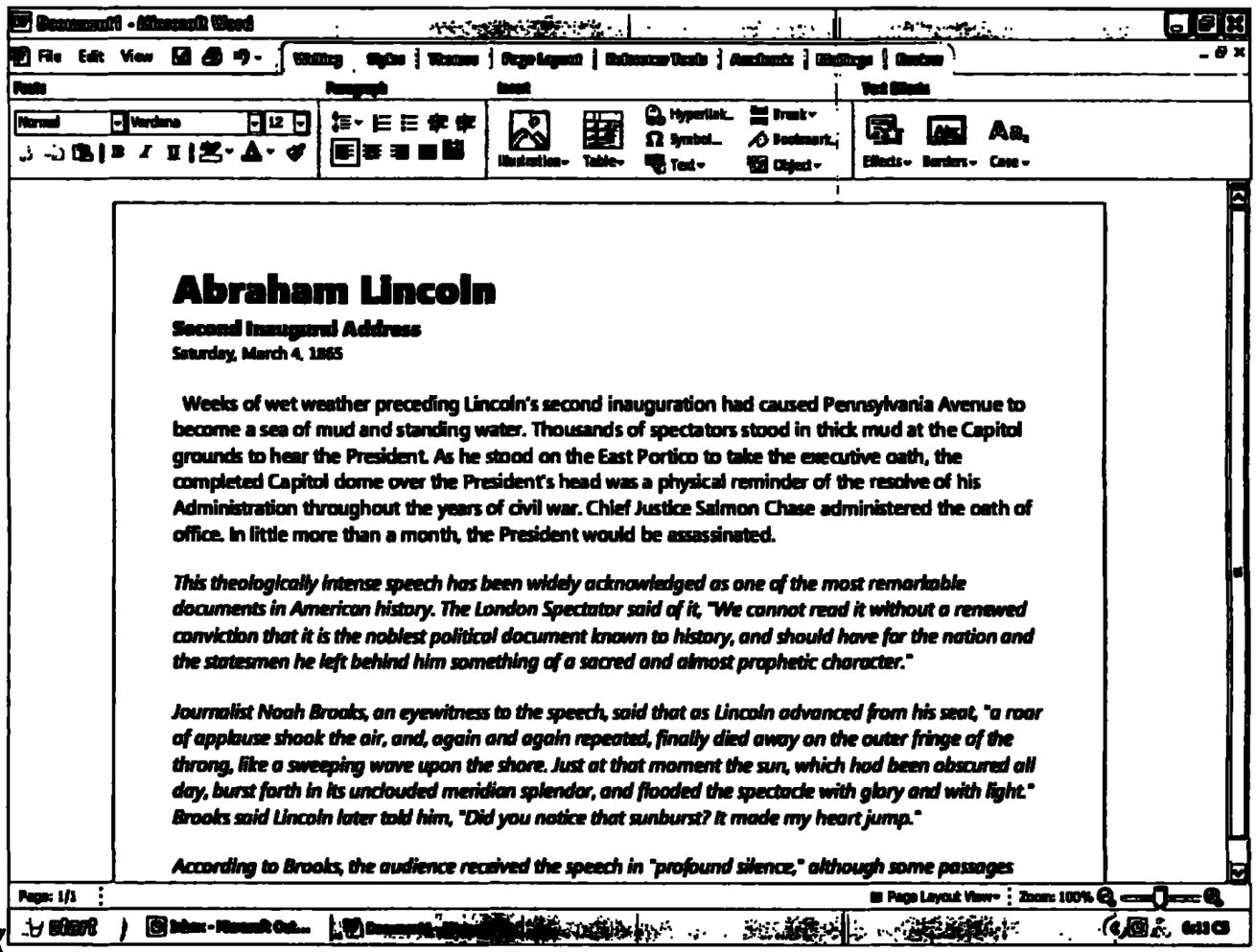
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages


Document1 - Microsoft Word
File Edit View
Paragraph
Paragraph Details...
Abraham L
Second Inaugural Addi
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather
become a sea of mud an
grounds to hear the Pres
completed Capitol dome
Administration throughc
office. In little more than
This theologically intense
documents in American
conviction that it is the n
the statesmen he left beh
Journalist Noah Brooks,
of applause shook the ai
throng, like a sweeping w
day, burst forth in its unc
Brooks said Lincoln later
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in profound silence, although some passages
Paragraph
Indents and Spacing
Line and Page Breaks
Asian Typography
General
Alignment:
Outline level:
Body text
Indentation
Left:
Right:
Special:
By:
(none)
Automatically adjust right indent when document grid is defined
Spacing
Before:
After:
Line spacing:
At:
0 pt
Single
Don't add space between paragraphs of the same style
Snap to grid when document grid is defined
Preview
Tabs...
OK
Cancel
Page: 1/1
Page Layout View
Zoom: 100%



Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

Diapositiva 1

La barra de herramientas de acceso rápido (Quick Access Toolbar) incluye enlaces que siempre están presentes, con los 2 ó 3 comandos más usados en una aplicación.

No es un sitio para promocionar características.

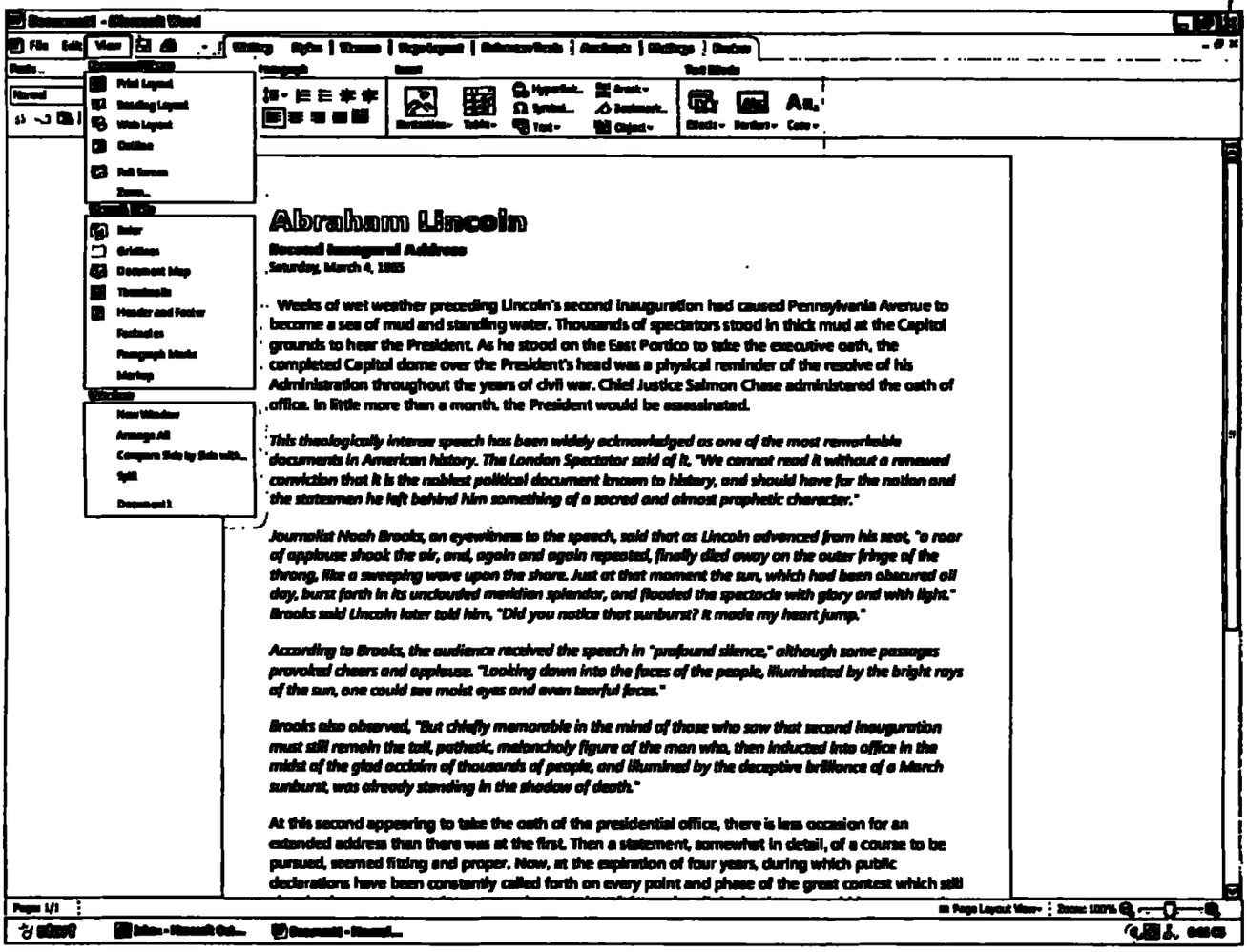
La personalización por parte del usuario es limitada.

Diapositiva 2

Menús del Sistema Office

Puntos de entrada a las características y funciones clave de aplicaciones compartidas del Sistema Office (guardar, deshacer, cortar, ventana, etc.)

No es UI final



Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its undoubted meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still

830

Diapositiva 1

Experiencias de Inmersión (Versión A).

- Objetos enriquecidos y escenarios pueden contener experiencias contextuales plenamente personalizadas.
- La cinta principal se reemplaza temporalmente por la cinta de inmersión

Diapositiva 2

Las experiencias de inmersión simplifican las aplicaciones clave

...al mismo tiempo que proporcionan experiencias enriquecedoras de los objetos clave y escenarios en Office.

Ejemplos: dibujos, tablas, gráficas, diagramas, dibujar, diapositivas tipo, archivar el correo, etc.

Diapositiva 3

Experiencias de Inmersión (Versión B).

- Basadas en contexto, seleccionar los objetos enriquecedores exponen las herramientas para manipular y formatear el objeto.
- Los tabs contextuales se muestran en adición a las tabs de las aplicaciones principales.

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inaugurat become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spect grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portic completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a phy Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice office. In little more than a month, the President would be

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledge documents in American history. The London Spectator said of conviction that it is the noblest political document known to the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and

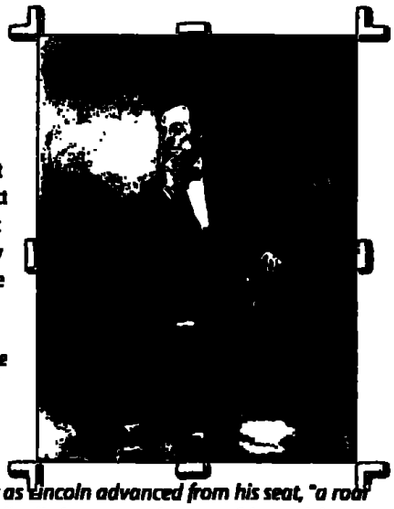
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump

Select the Picture...

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inaugurat become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spect grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portic completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a phy Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice office. In little more than a month, the President would be

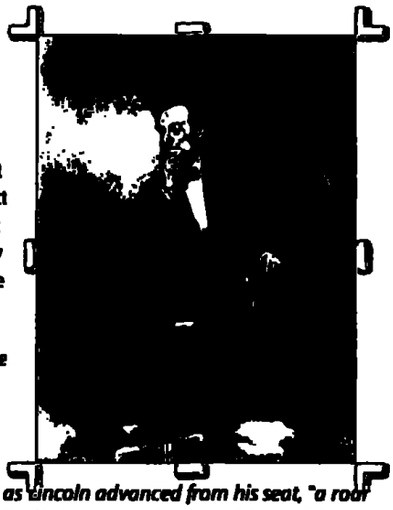
This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledge documents in American history. The London Spectator said of conviction that it is the noblest political document known to the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inaugurat become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spect grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portic completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a phy Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice office. In little more than a month, the President would be

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledge documents in American history. The London Spectator said of conviction that it is the noblest political document known to the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and

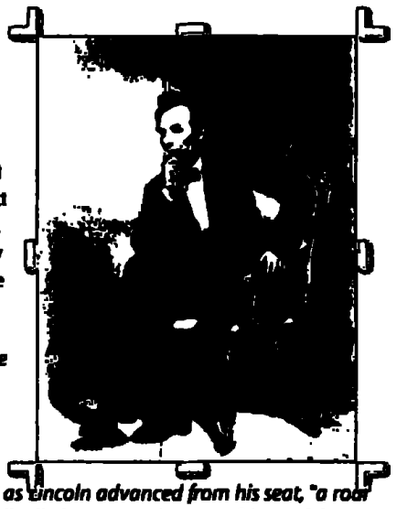
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

4296

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inaugurat become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spect grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portic completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a phy Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice office. In little more than a month, the President would be

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledge documents in American history. The London Spectator said of conviction that it is the noblest political document known to the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inaugurat become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spect grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portic completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a phy Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice office. In little more than a month, the President would be

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledge documents in American history. The London Spectator said of conviction that it is the noblest political document known to the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a rour of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

Diapositiva 1

Galerías y Apuntadores Visuales

- "*Galería*": un control para escoger algo visualmente.
- Le permite al usuario escoger visualmente primero, revisar las herramientas detalladas si se necesitan.
- Debe soportar retroalimentación "viva" en el documento de los resultados cuando sea posible.
- Soporta categorización simple y filtros.

Diapositiva 2

Galerías y Apuntadores Visuales

"*Apuntador Visual*" –

Utilizando el control de galería para hacer aparecer la característica de manera visual (especialmente una característica que se pensaría antiguamente es una no visual).

Diapositiva 3

Galerías y Apuntadores Visuales

Ejemplos de Apuntadores Visuales

Diapositiva 4

Galerías y Apuntadores Visuales

Tipos de Galerías

- En-cinta
- Colgantes
- De anfitriones en un diálogo u otro UI
- Apuntador Visual

842

Diapositiva 5

Galerías y Apuntadores Visuales

Tipos de Galerías y Apuntadores Visuales

- **En-cinta**
- **Colgantes**
- **De anfitriones en un diálogo u otro UI**
- **Apuntador Visual**

826

Diapositiva 6

Galerías y Apuntadores Visuales

- En-cinta
- **Colgantes**
- De anfitriones en un diálogo u otro UI
- Apuntador Visual

Diapositiva 7

Galerías y Apuntadores Visuales

- En-cinta
- Colgantes
- **De anfitrión en un diálogo u otro UI**
- *Apuntador Visual*

Diapositiva 8

Galerías y Apuntadores Visuales

- **En-cinta**
- **Colgantes**
- **De anfitrión en un diálogo u otro UI**
- **Apuntador Visual**

Diapositiva 9

Galerías y Apuntadores Visuales

- A medida en que el usuario navega por los ítems de la galería, éstos aumentan y se convierten en animación para mostrar una vista preliminar más grande

Abraham Linc[illegible]
Second inaugura[illegible]

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unforgettably figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Diapositiva 1

UI Contextual y Sobre el Objeto

Menús Contextuales de Mayor Desempeño

Flotadores

Y

Super Tooltips (Super Herramienta de Avisos)

Diapositiva 2

Menús Contextuales de Mayor Desempeño

- Selección explícita de objeto
- Puede ser anfitrión de diferentes tamaños de comandos
- Puede mostrar galerías, apuntadores visuales y otros contenido de cinta como los "volantes" (fly-out)
- Acceso eficiente a los comandos de "experiencia de inmersión"

Diapositiva 3

Flotadores

- Pequeña barra de herramientas contextuales que presenta los comandos más comunes basados en su selección u otros indicadores inteligentes.
- Se desvanece a medida en que el usuario se aleja; cualquier tecla o clic del ratón lo anula.

Diapositiva 4

Super Tooltips (Super-herramienta de Avisos)

- Consisten en herramientas de aviso mejoradas para soportar formatos y disposiciones pesados
- Utilizado para exhibir la ayuda en los comandos en la cinta

852

Diapositiva 5

Ejemplos de Características de Diseño

Diapositiva 6

Insertar encabezado

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tenuous speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the dazzling brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tenuous speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

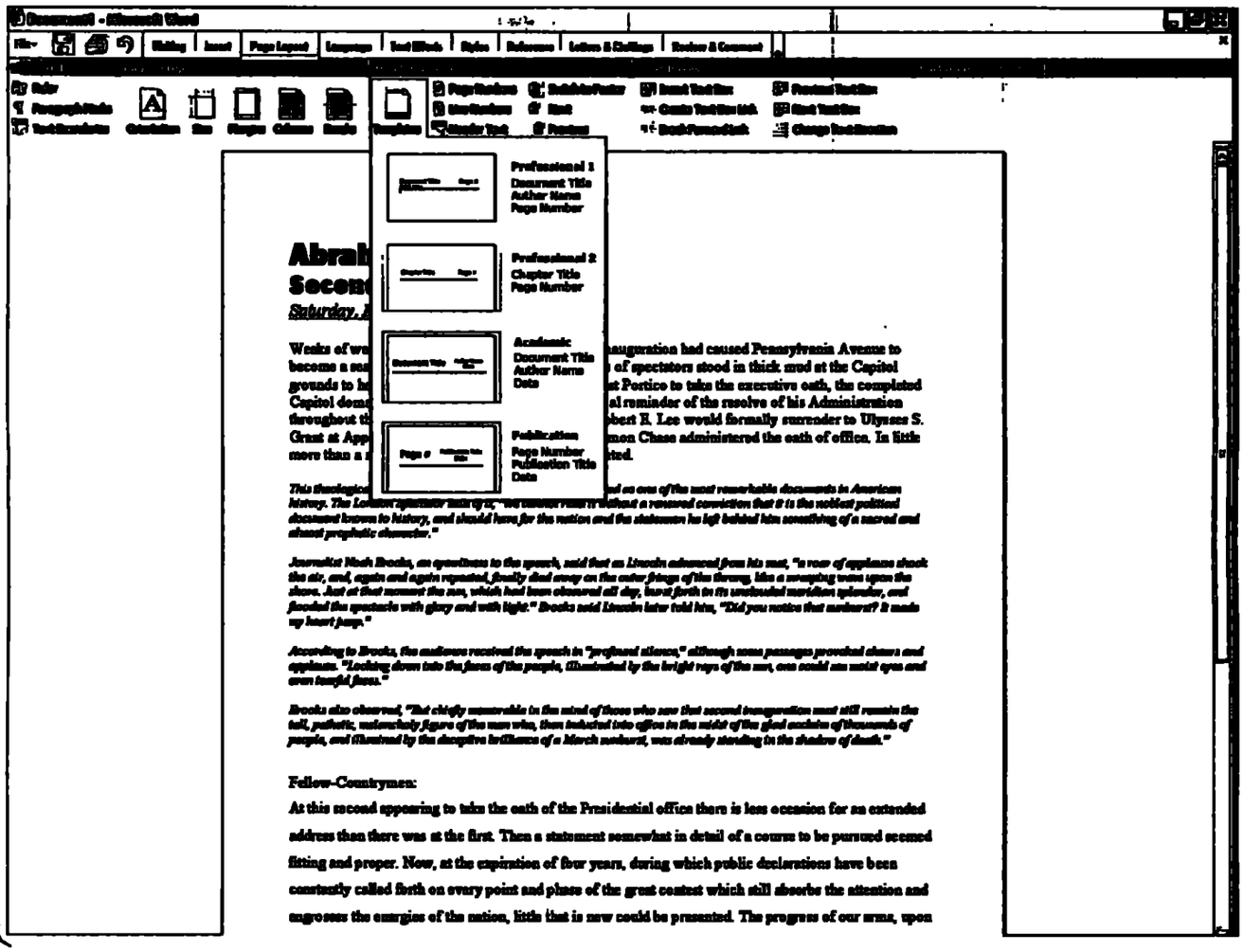
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unforgettably figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



Abrah
Secon
Saturday, M

Weeks of wa… inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea… of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to h… at Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dom… al remainder of the resolve of his Administration throughout th… bert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at App… mon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a … ted.

This theologic… ed as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London spectator noted it, "we cannot resist without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

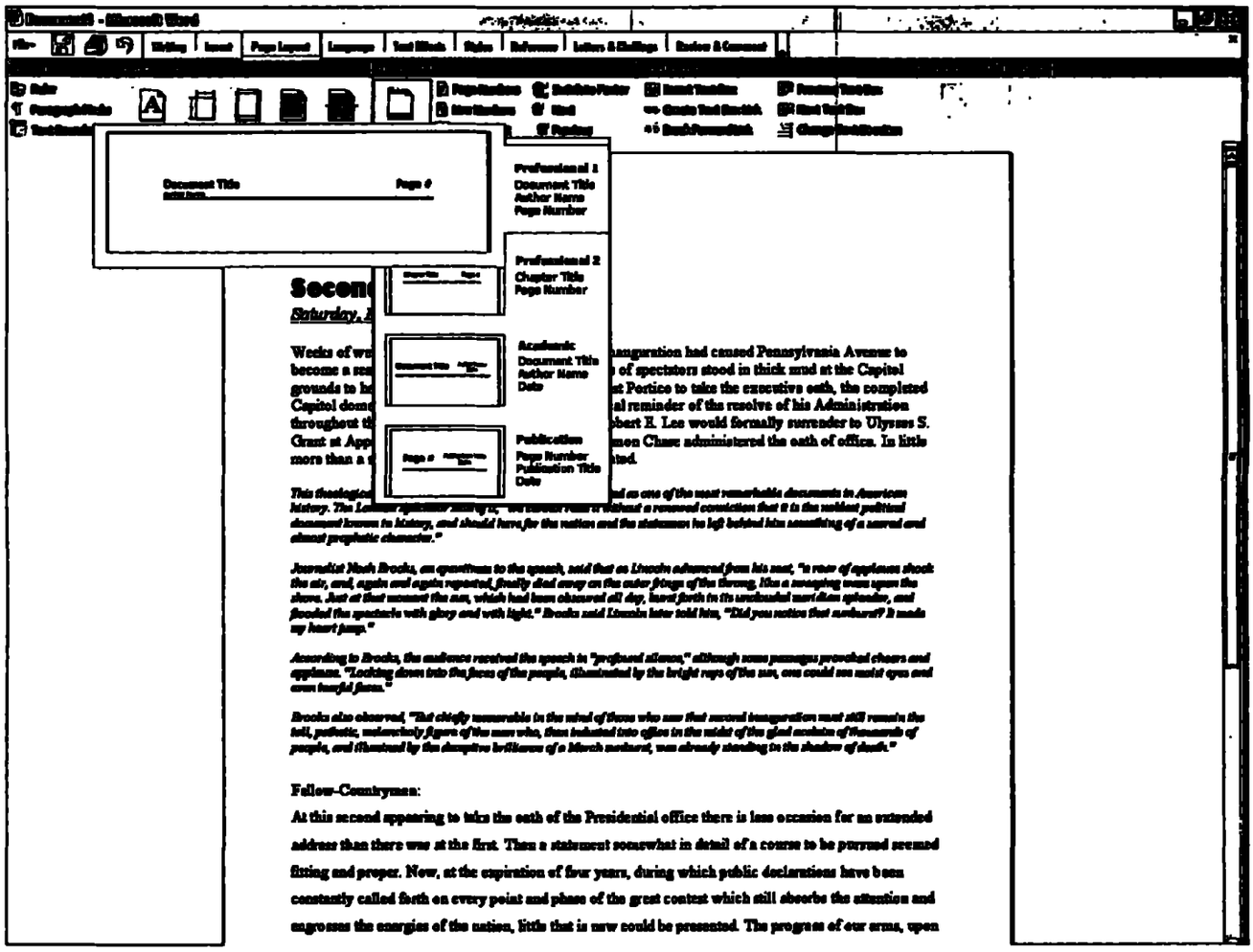
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



Second

Saturday, M

Weeks of wr[illegible] inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea [illegible] of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to h[illegible]t Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome [illegible]al reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout th[illegible]obert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at App[illegible]mon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a [illegible]nted.

This theologian[illegible]d as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The Lutheran spectator wrote it "did indeed read as if without a reasoned conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

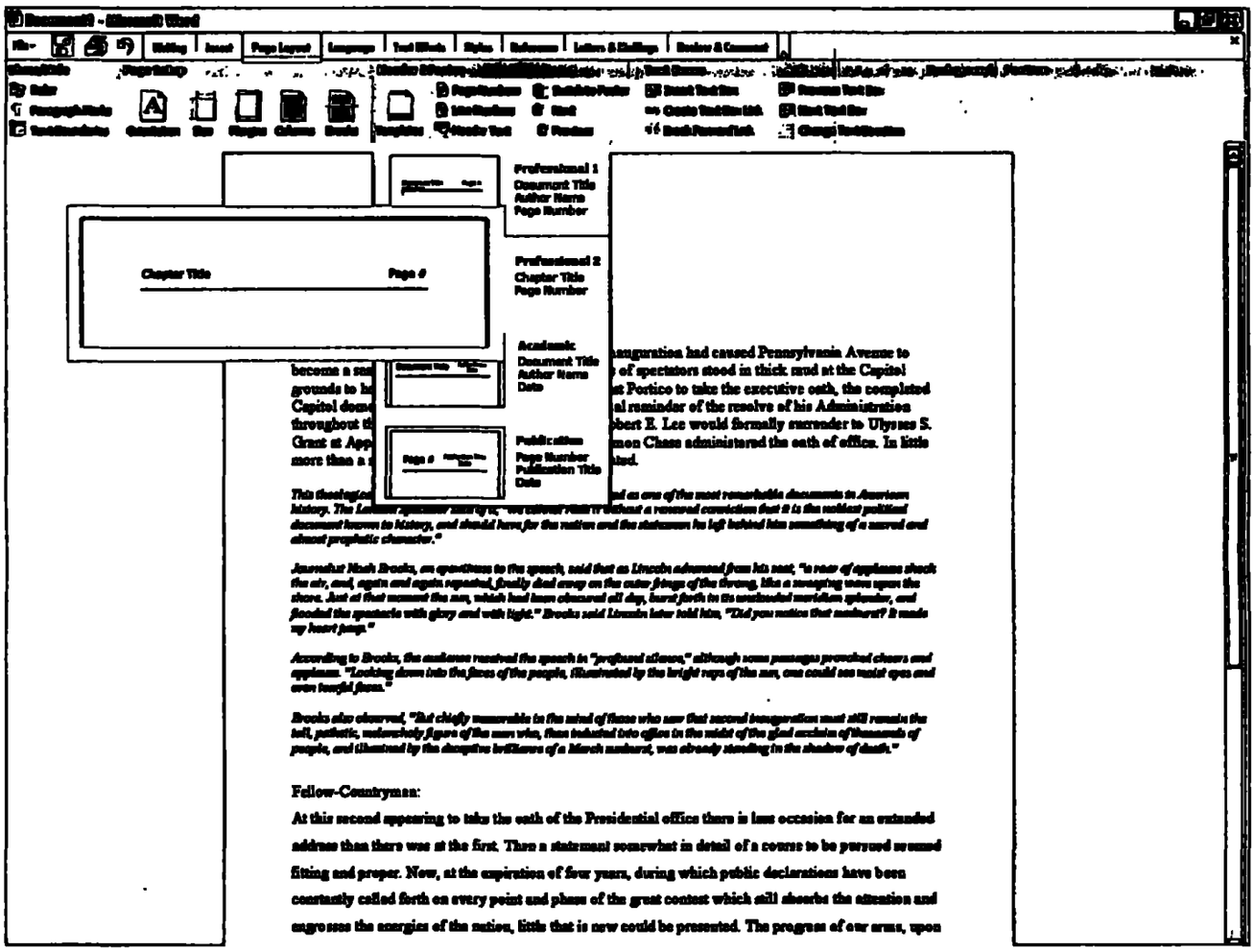
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, thus inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the dazzling brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



...auguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea ... of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to h... at Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dom... al reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout t... obert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at App... mon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a ... ished.

This theologic... ed as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The Lincoln quotation must be, "we cannot escape without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

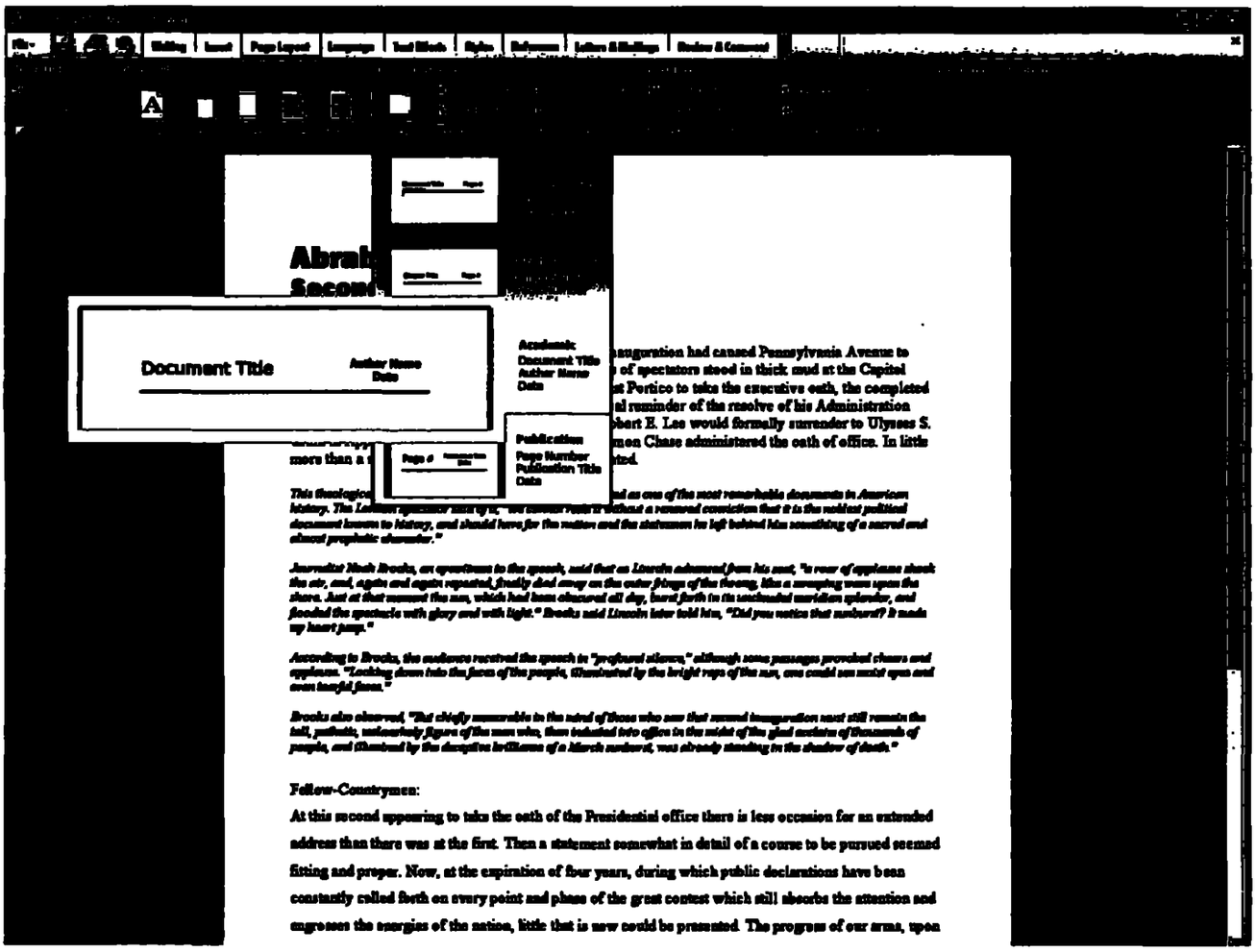
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



...nauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to
... of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol
...st Portico to take the executive oath, the completed
...al reminder of the resolve of his Administration
...obert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S.
...mon Chase administered the oath of office. In little
...ted.

This theologic... ...ed as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The Lebanon Specimen wrote of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unkemptly figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Cover Pages

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln returned from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reasoned conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then habited into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and flushed by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

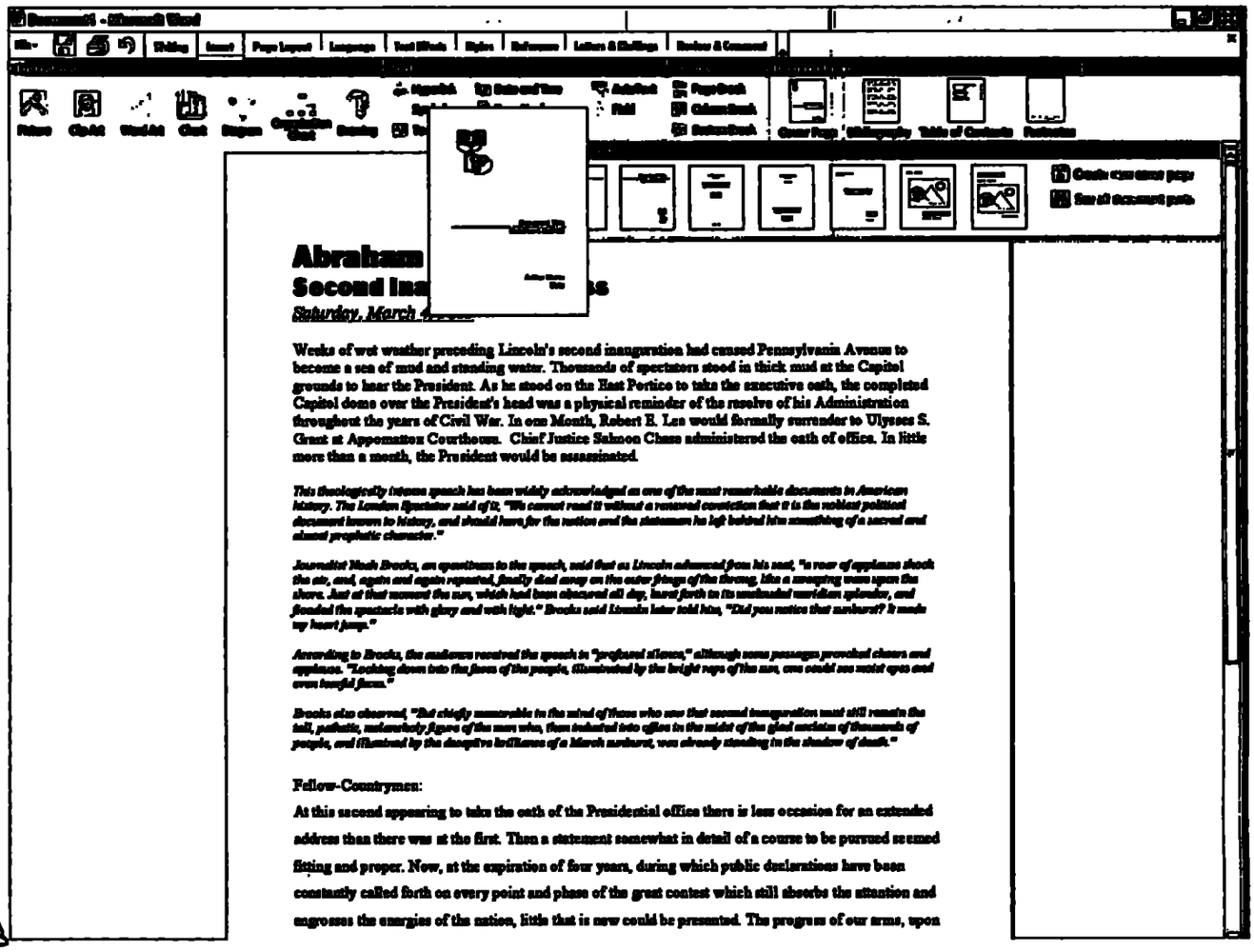
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



Abraham
Second Ina[illegible]s

Saturday, March 4[illegible]

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

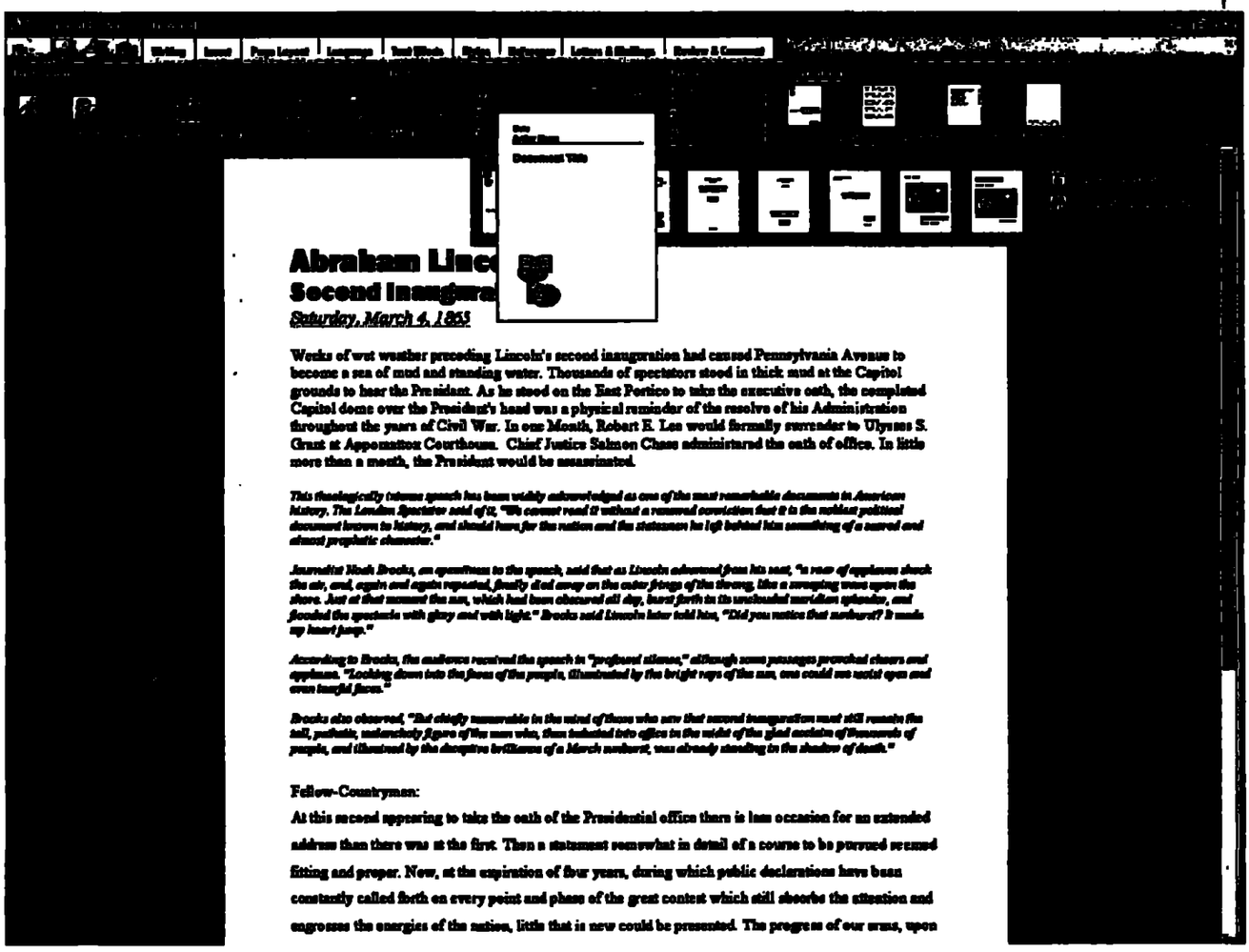
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



Abraham Linc
Second Inaugura

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Works of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tinged speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see tears upon many a careworn face."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unforgettably figure of the man who, thus inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Addr

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

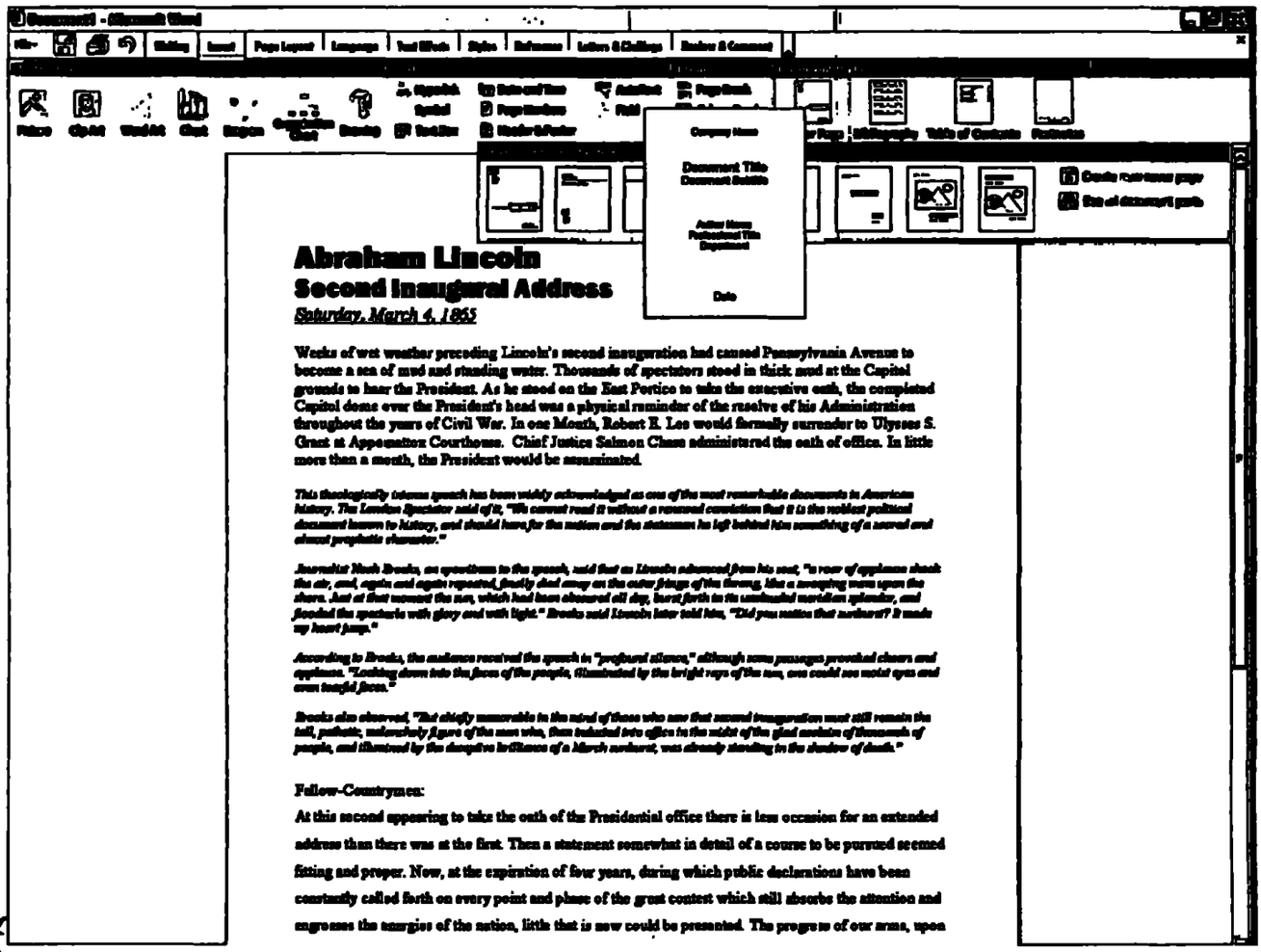
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "The chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unbecomingly figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more then a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

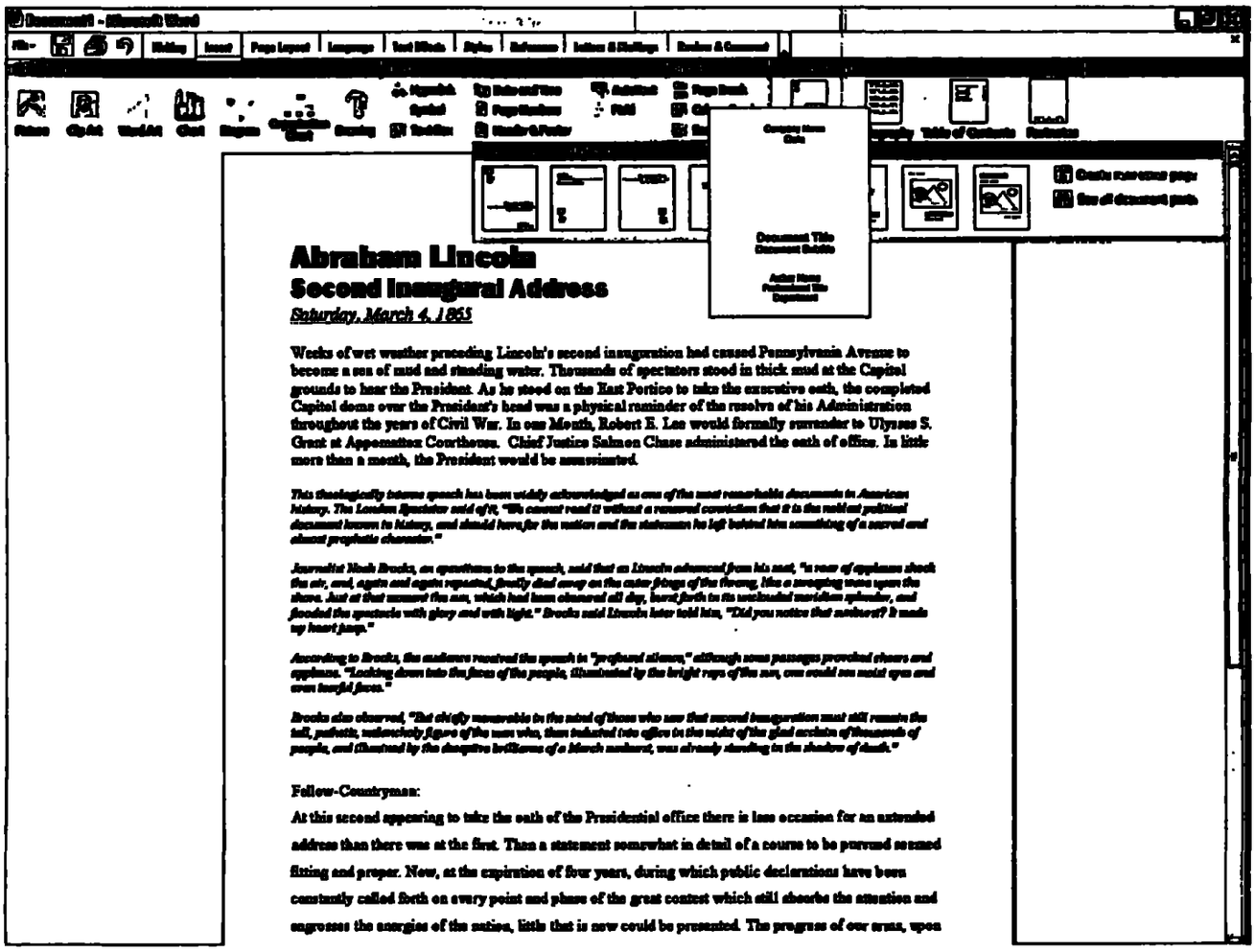
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even bowed faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unforgettably figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tolerant speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reasured conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unforgettable figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the dauntless brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

4/23/99

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically tenuous speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reasoned conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

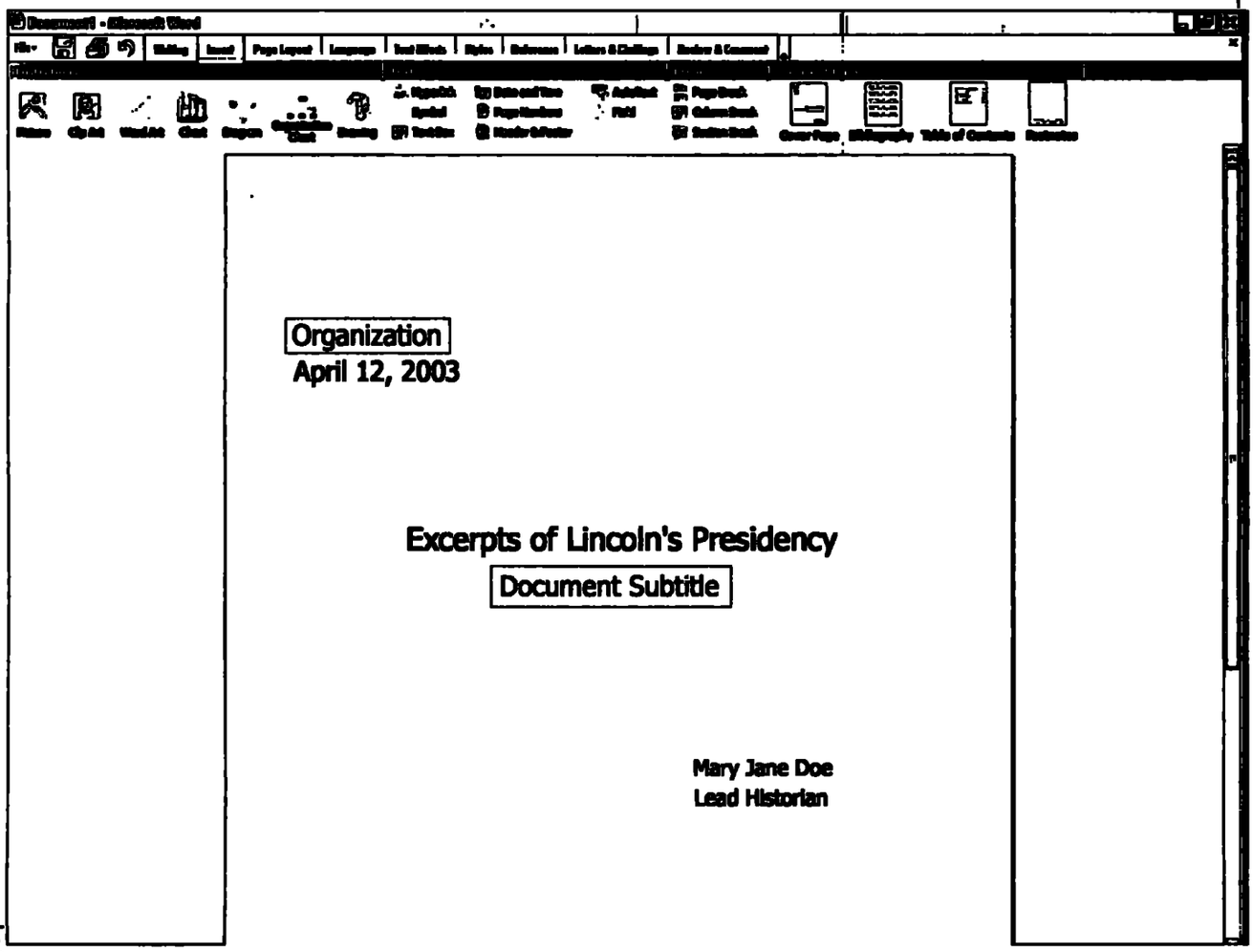
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that outburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

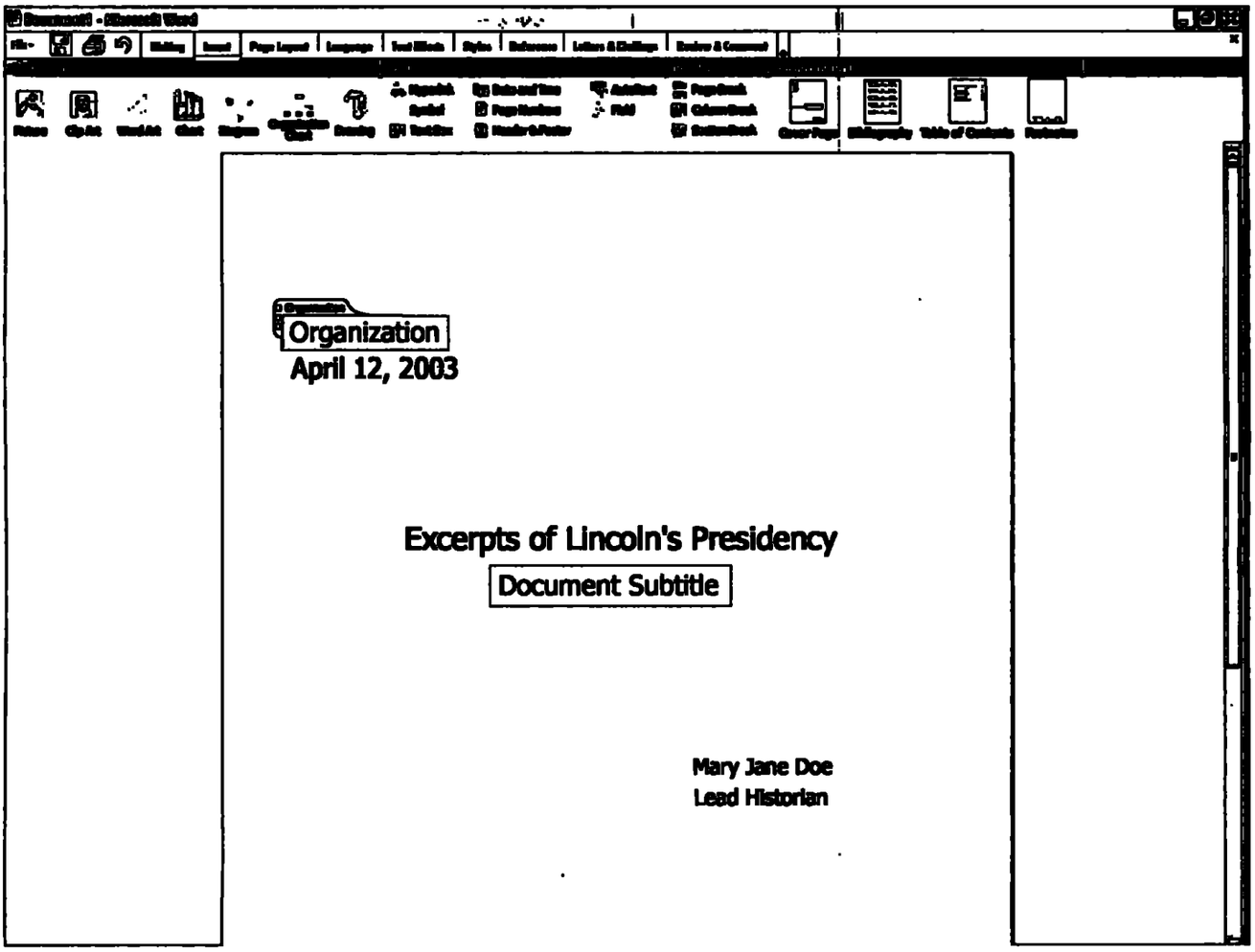


Organization
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

Document Subtitle

Mary Jane Doe
Lead Historian

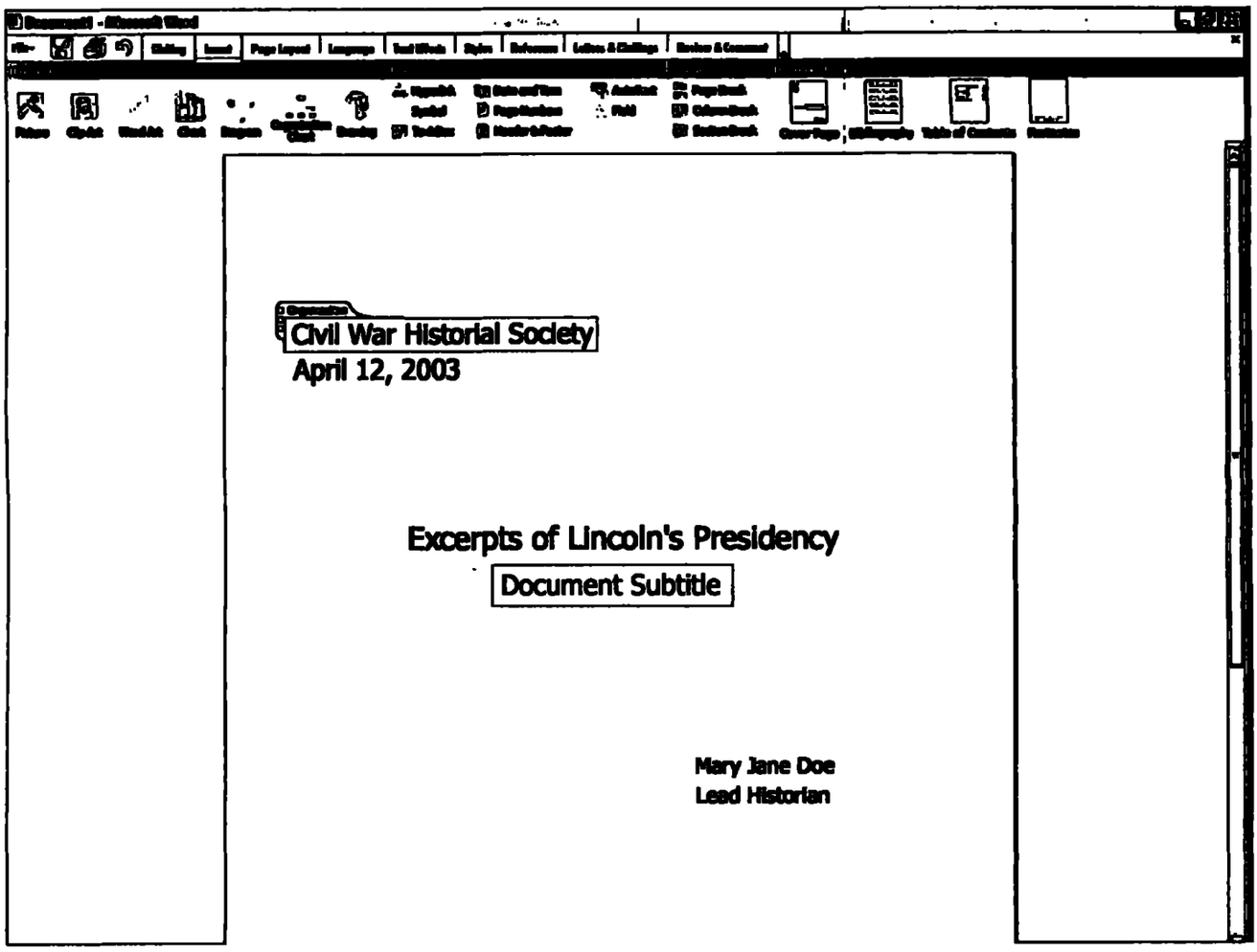


Organization
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

Document Subtitle

Mary Jane Doe
Lead Historian

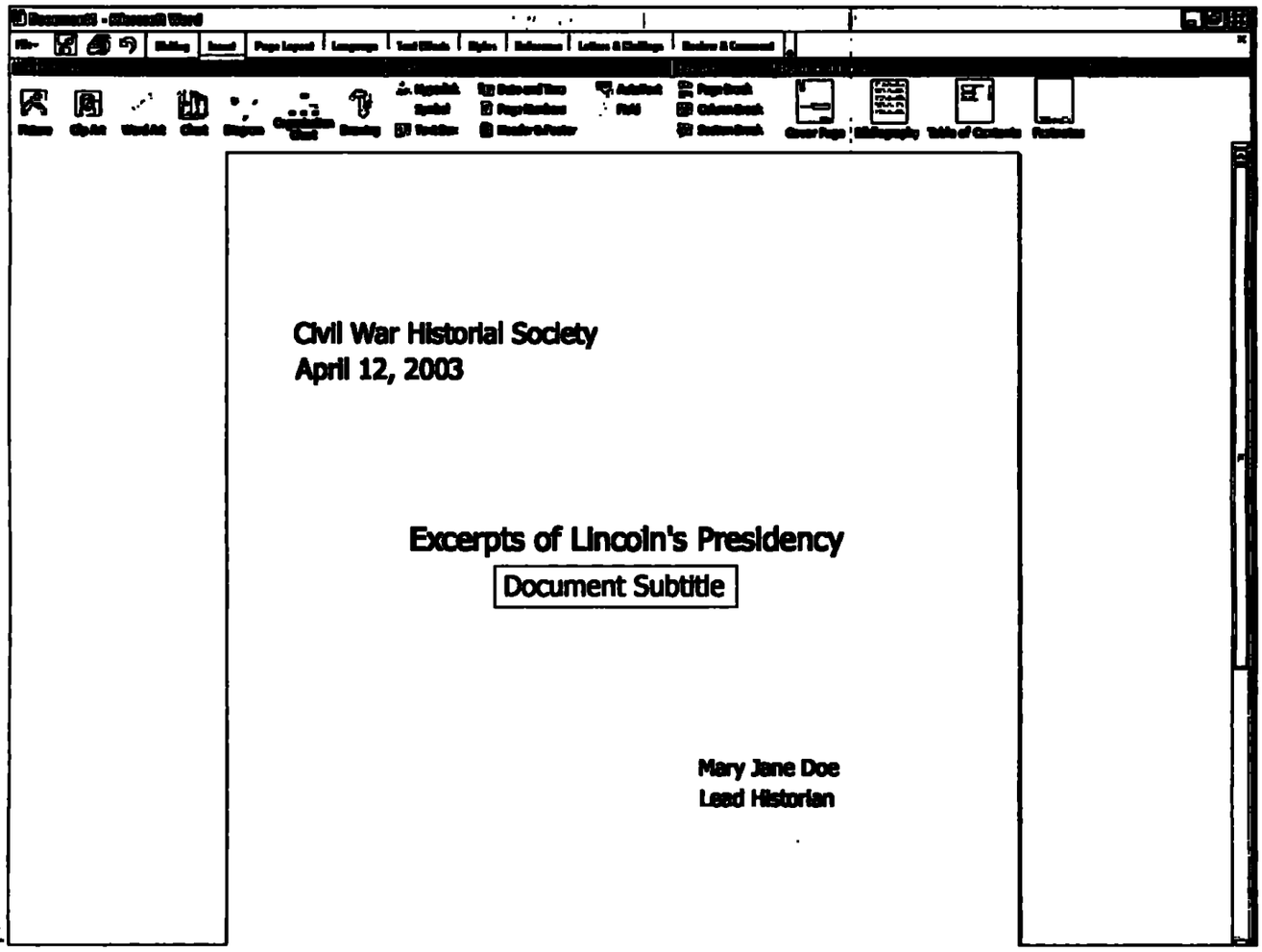


Civil War Historial Society
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

Document Subtitle

Mary Jane Doe
Lead Historian

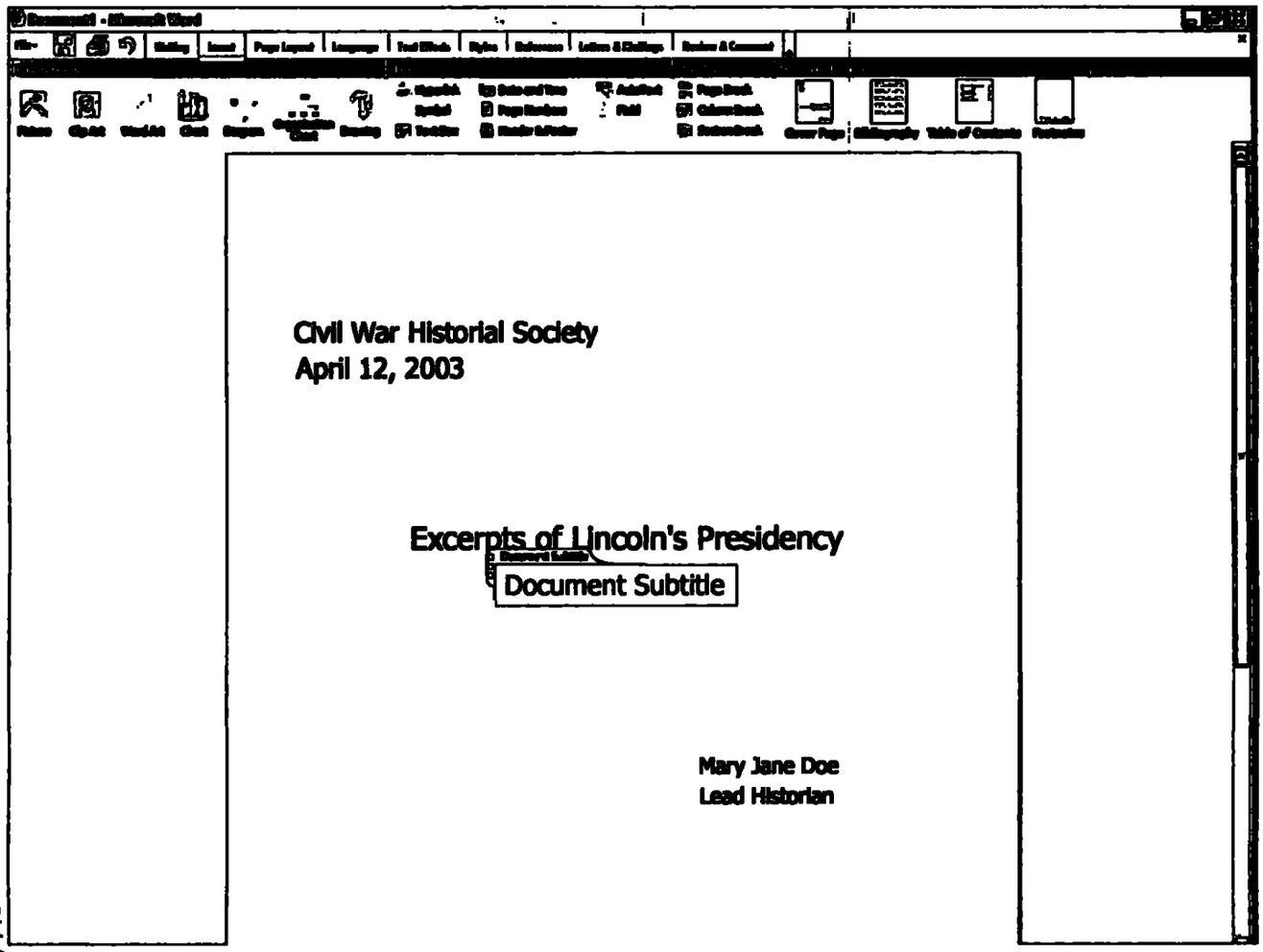


Civil War Historial Society
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

Document Subtitle

Mary Jane Doe
Lead Historian

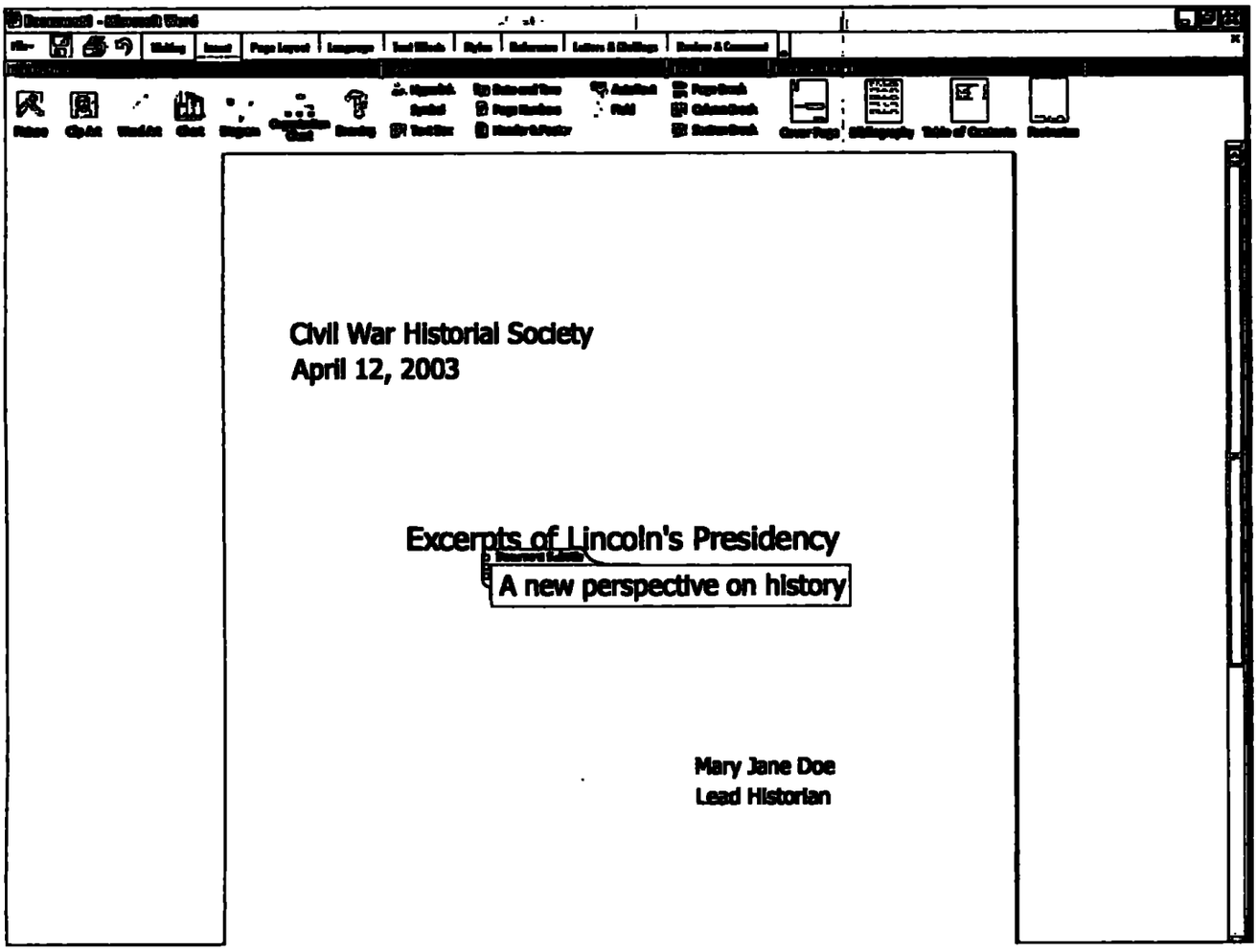


Civil War Historial Society
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

Document Subtitle

Mary Jane Doe
Lead Historian

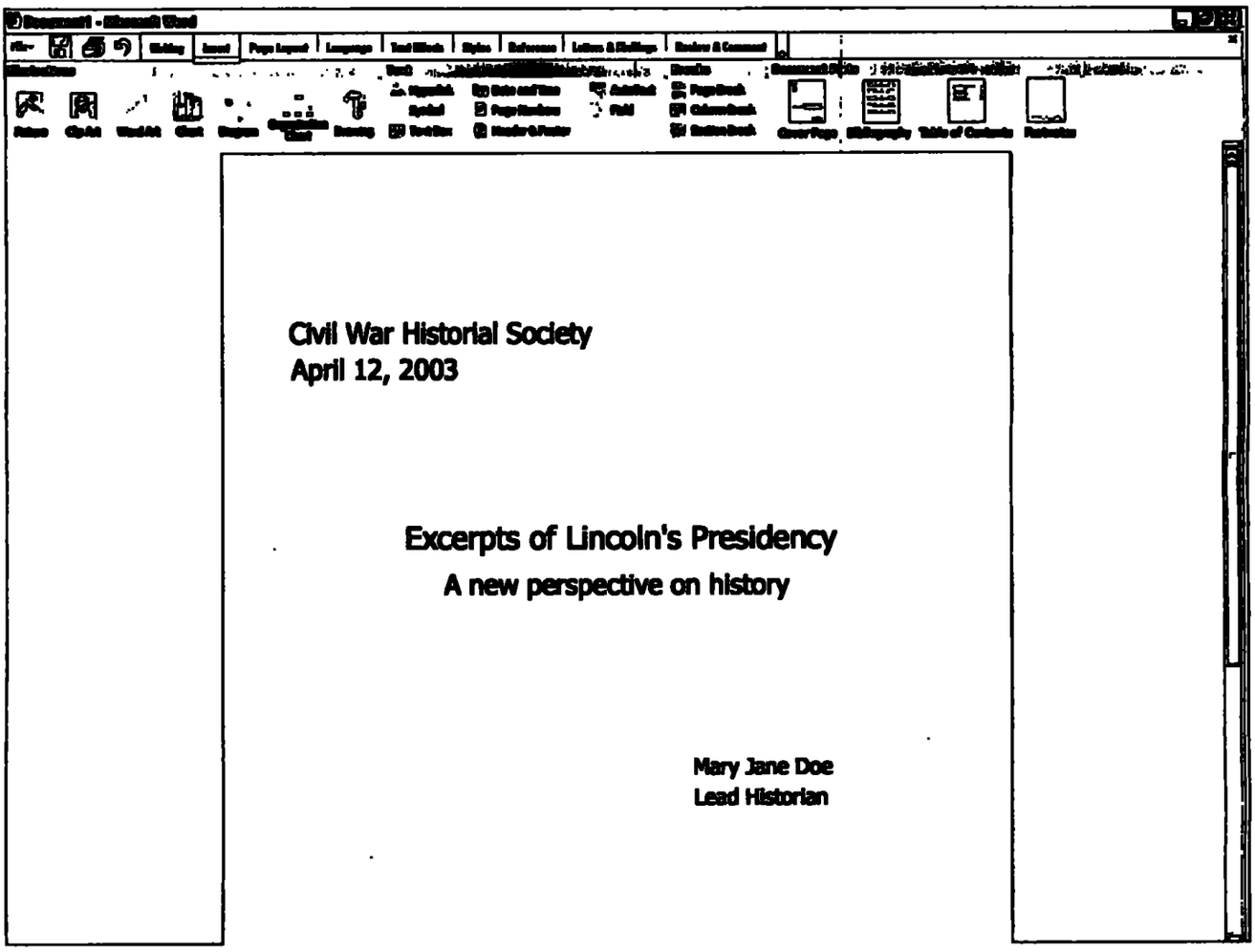


Civil War Historial Society
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

A new perspective on history

Mary Jane Doe
Lead Historian



Civil War Historial Society
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

A new perspective on history

Mary Jane Doe
Lead Historian

IGX: Immersive Experience

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reasoned conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen its left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

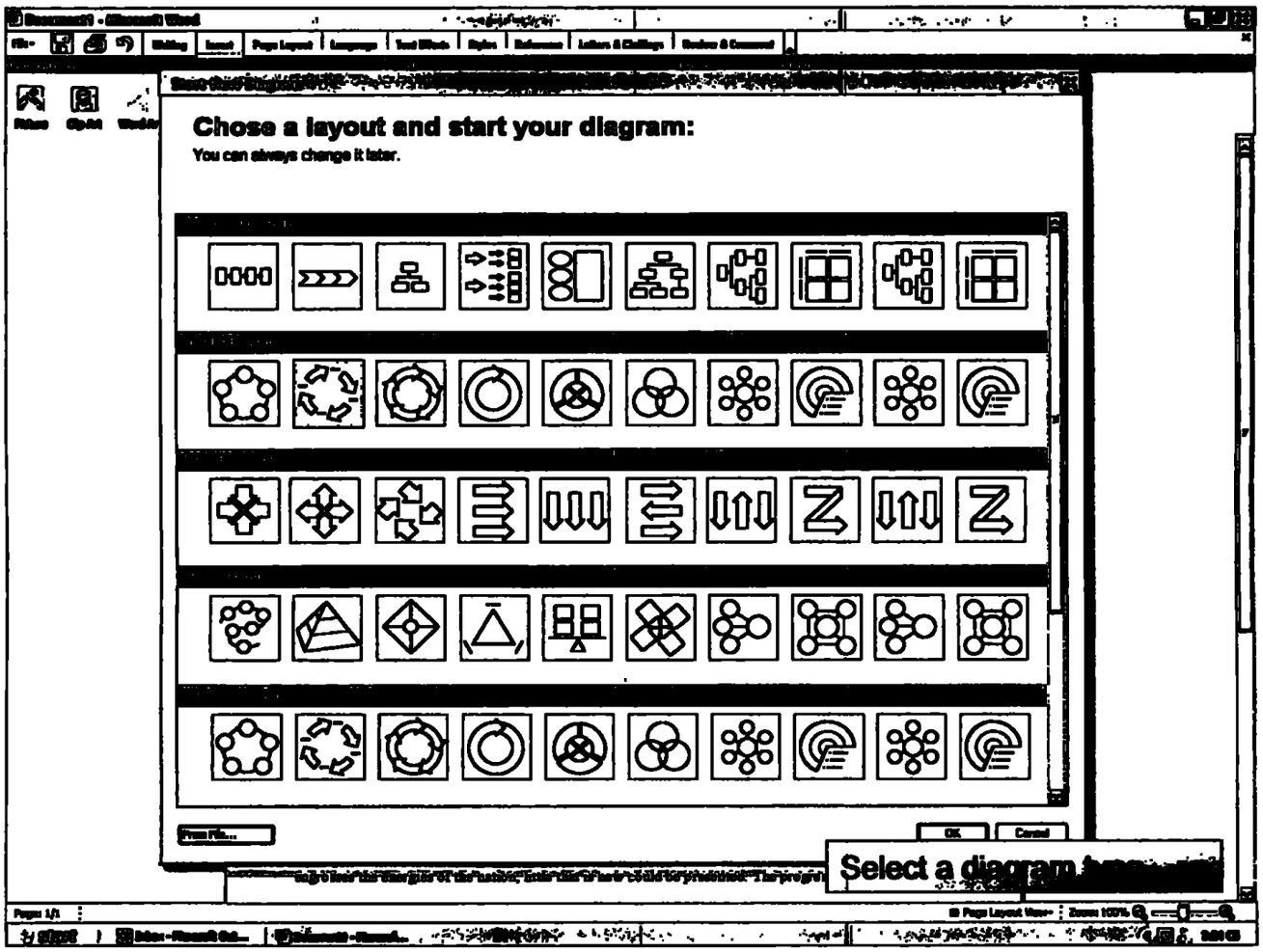
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "perplexed silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, unforgettably figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of five years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress

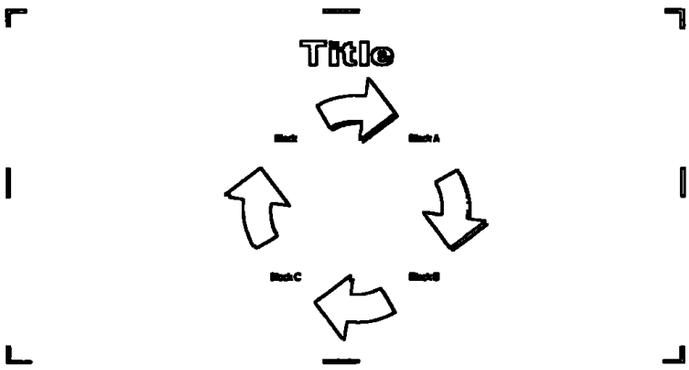
Click Insert diagram


Chose a layout and start your diagram:
You can always change it later.
Select a diagram

884

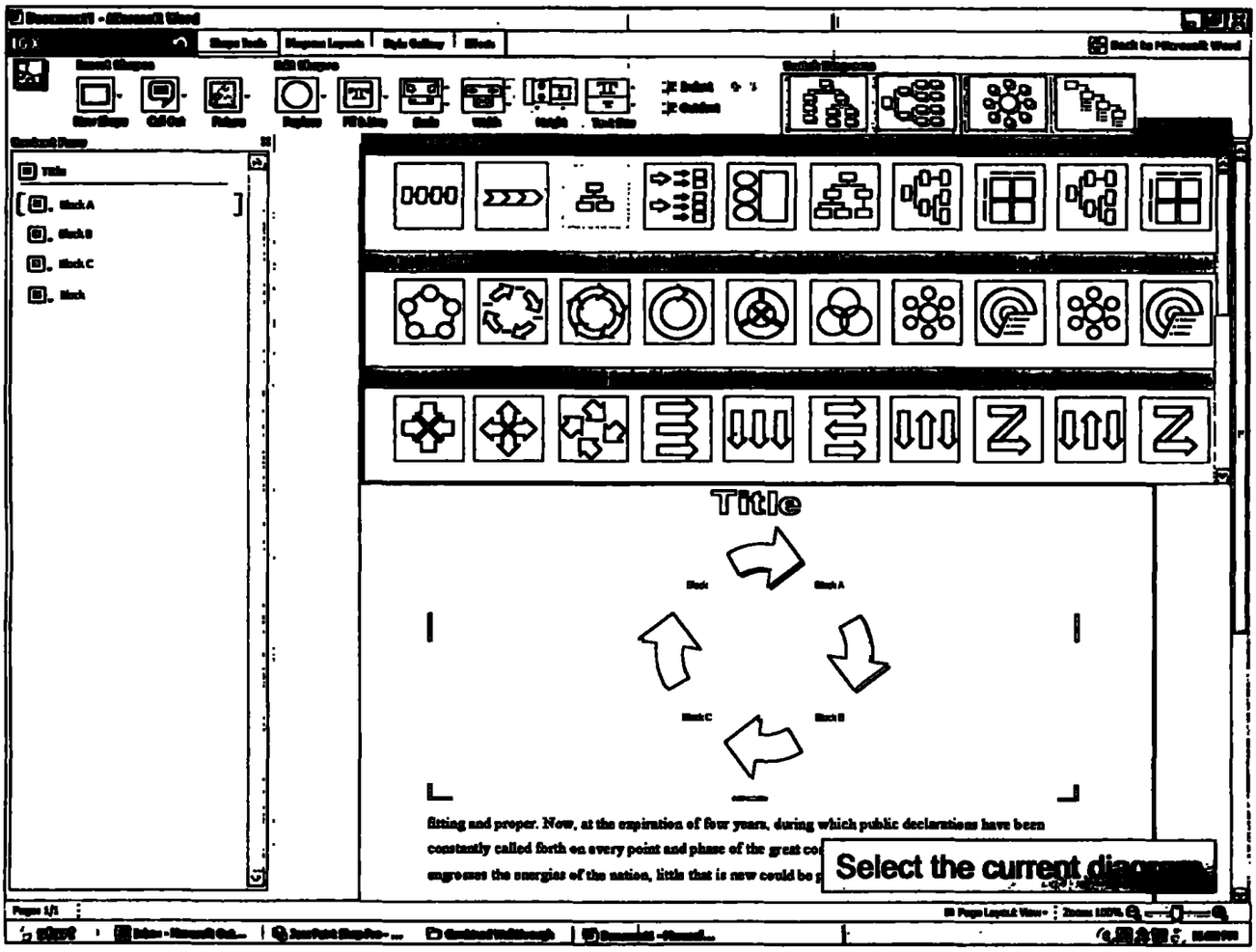
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

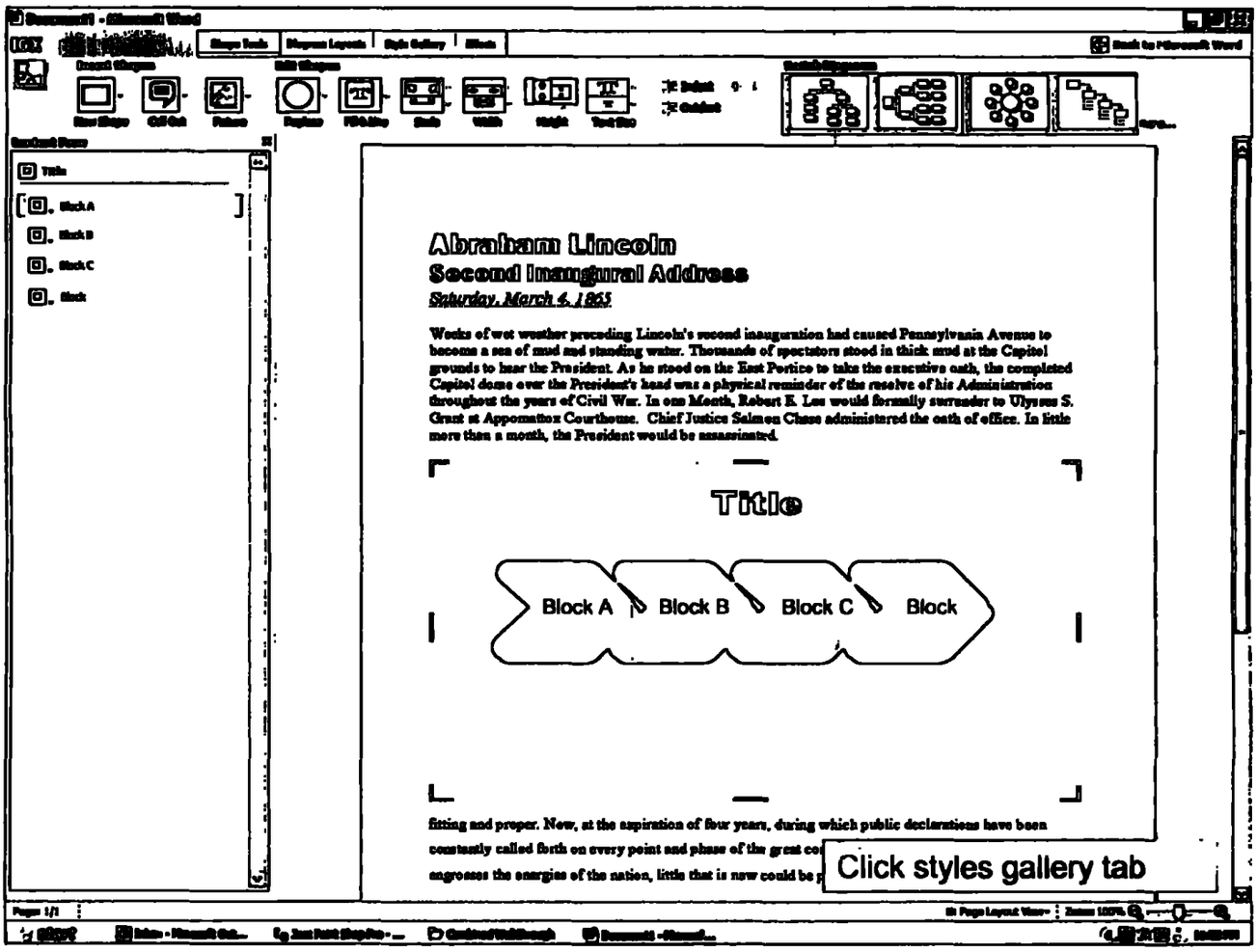
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

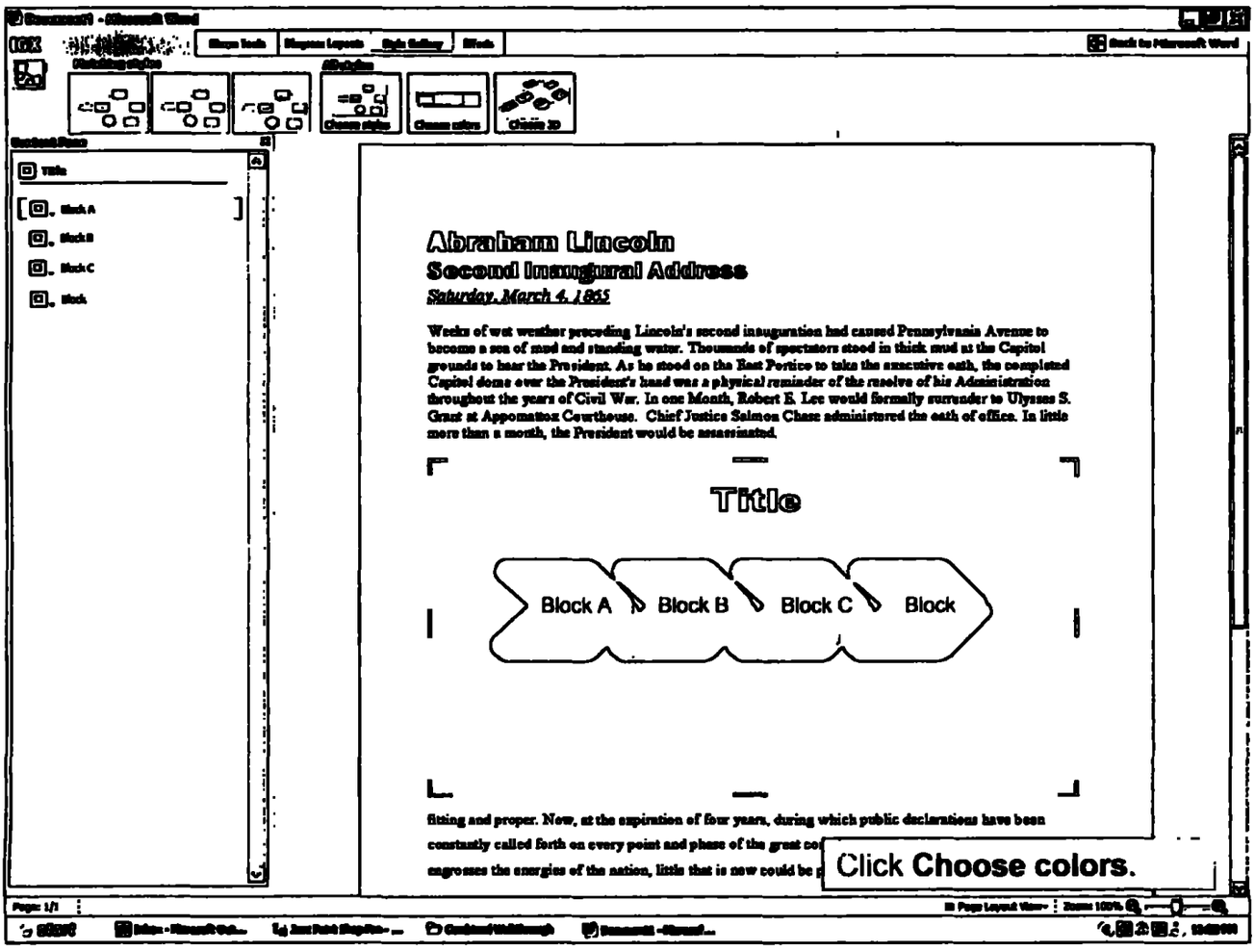


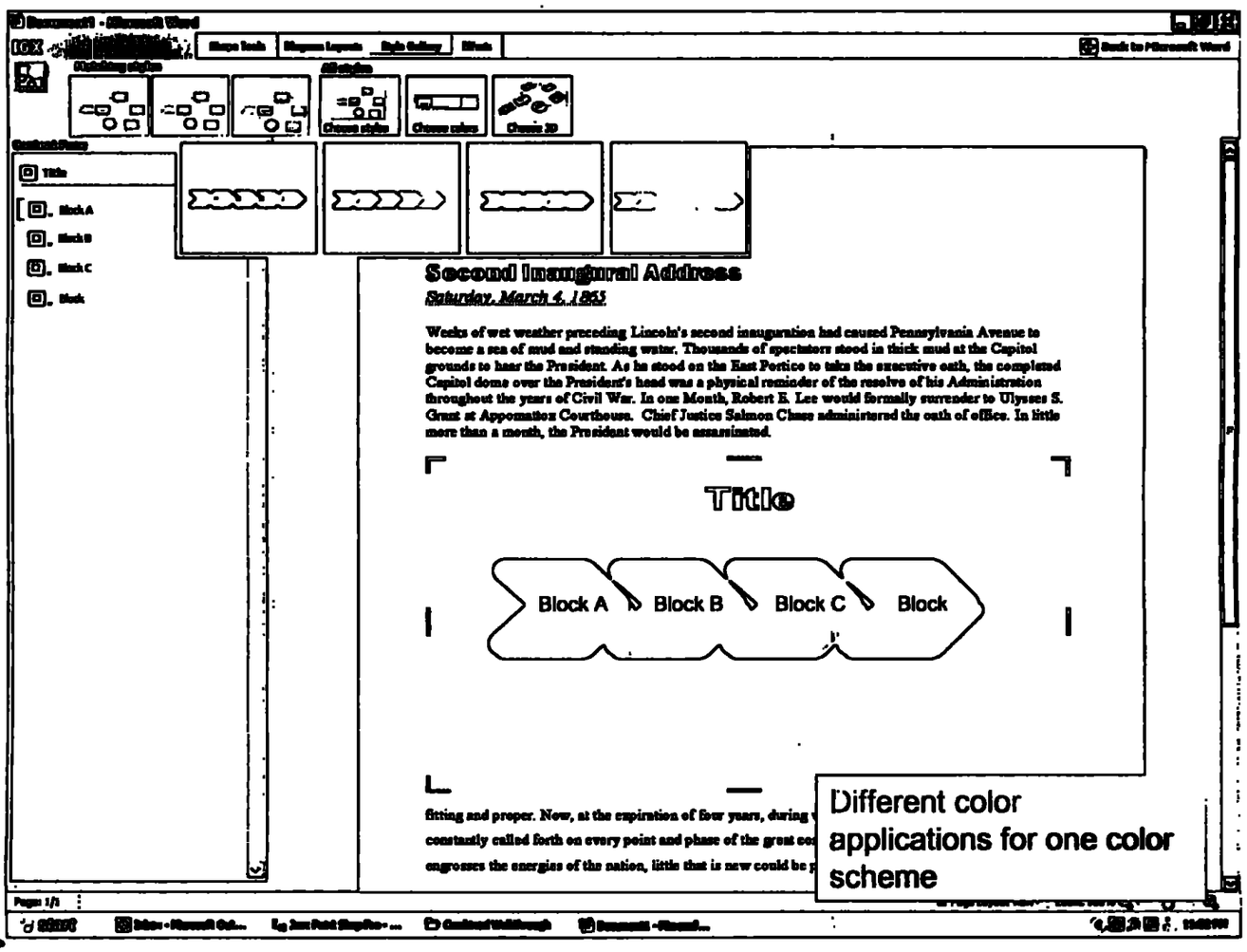
fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great co
engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be p

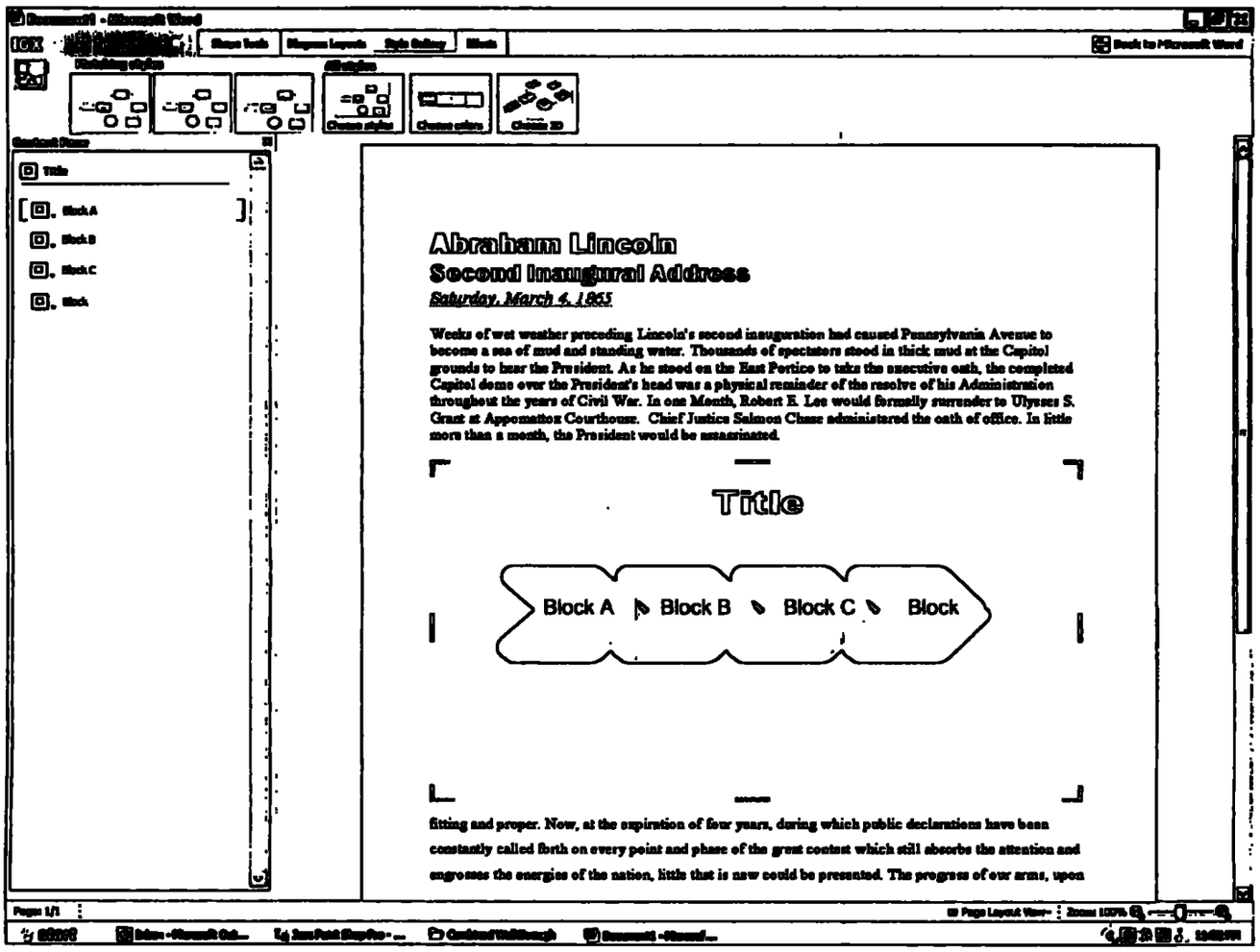
Click "More..."


Title
Select the current diagram


Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
Title
Block A
Block B
Block C
Block
fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been
Click styles gallery tab


Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
Title
Block A
Block B
Block C
Block
fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been
Click Choose colors.


Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
Title
Block A
Block B
Block C
Block
Different color applications for one color scheme


Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.
Title
Block A
Block B
Block C
Block
fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

Reivindicamos:

1. Un método que proporciona funcionalidad a una aplicación d software por medio de una interfase de usuario que incluye:

proporcionar múltiples funciones disponibles de una o más aplicaciones de software;

organizar las múltiples funciones según una o más tareas que se pueden llevar a cabo en la aplicación de software;

proporcionar una interfase tab de usuario en la interfase de usuario para cada una de las tareas; y

al momento de la recibir una indicación de una selección por parte de un tab de interfase de usuario, proporcionar a la interfase de usuario uno o más controles que pueden seleccionar una o más funciones organizadas bajo una tarea dada asociada con dicho tab de interfase de usuario.

2. Un método para proporcionar funcionalidad a una aplicación de software que es relevante a un objeto editado por medio de una interfase de usuario mejorada que incluye:

proporcionar múltiples funciones disponibles en una aplicación de software;

recibir una indicación de la selección de un objeto para editar por medio de la aplicación de software;

al recibir la indicación de una selección del objeto para edición, desplegar en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles que se pueden seleccionar y que representan un subconjunto de múltiples funciones, por las cuales el subconjunto de múltiples funciones permite la edición del objeto seleccionado.

3. Un método para proporcionar una interfase de usuario que es relevante contextualmente a un objeto editado que incluye:

proporcionar múltiples funciones disponibles en una aplicación de software;

al recibir la selección de un objeto para edición por medio de la aplicación del software, desplegar la interfase de usuario relevante contextualmente adyacente al objeto seleccionado; y

desplegar en la interfase de usuario uno o más controles que se pueden seleccionar y que representan un subconjunto de múltiples funciones, por las cuales las mismas incluyen una o más funciones múltiples que son por lo menos las más utilizadas en la edición de un objeto del mismo tipo del objeto seleccionado.

4. El método de la reivindicación 3 que además incluye:

desplegar uno o más de los controles que se pueden seleccionar en la interfase de usuario basados jerárquicamente en la frecuencia de uso previo;

desplegar en la interfase de usuario un control para cambiar un contexto de la interfase de usuario basado en un atributo del objeto seleccionado para edición, desplegando en dicha interfase de usuario uno o más controles que se pueden seleccionar y que representan un segundo subconjunto de funciones, por los cuales los mismos incluyen uno o más funciones múltiples que son por lo menos los de mayor utilización al editar un atributo seleccionado del objeto seleccionado para edición; y

desplegar en la interfase de usuario un control para generar el despliegue de una segunda interfase de usuario de todos los controles que se pueden seleccionar y que pueden ser utilizados para editar el objeto seleccionado.

5. Un método para proporcionar una galería de opciones de formato en una interfase de usuario mejorada que incluye:

recibir una indicación de la selección de un objeto para formatear por medio de una aplicación de software;

proporcionar una interfase de usuario que incluye uno o más controles de formato, por el cual uno o más de dichos controles de formato está asociado con uno o más atributos de formato que pueden ser aplicados al objeto seleccionado;

desplegar en la interfase de usuario una representación visual del objeto seleccionado para cada uno de los uno o más de los controles de formato, ilustrando cómo el objeto seleccionado será formateado si los atributos de formato asociados a cada uno de los uno o más de los controles de formato fueran aplicados al objeto seleccionado;

recibir una indicación de la segunda selección de uno de los uno o más controles de formato; y

aplicar automáticamente uno o más atributos de formato asociados al control de formato seleccionado para el objeto seleccionado.

6. El método de la reivindicación 5 que además incluye:

recibir una indicación de centrarse en uno de los uno o más controles de formato; y

como respuesta a la recepción de la indicación de centrarse sobre uno de los uno o más controles de formato, aplicar en forma dinámica los uno o más atributos de formato asociados con el enfoque en el control de formato sobre el objeto seleccionado, para mostrar cómo será formateado el objeto seleccionado si uno o más de los atributos de formato asociados con dicho enfoque en el control de formato fueran aplicados al objeto seleccionado.

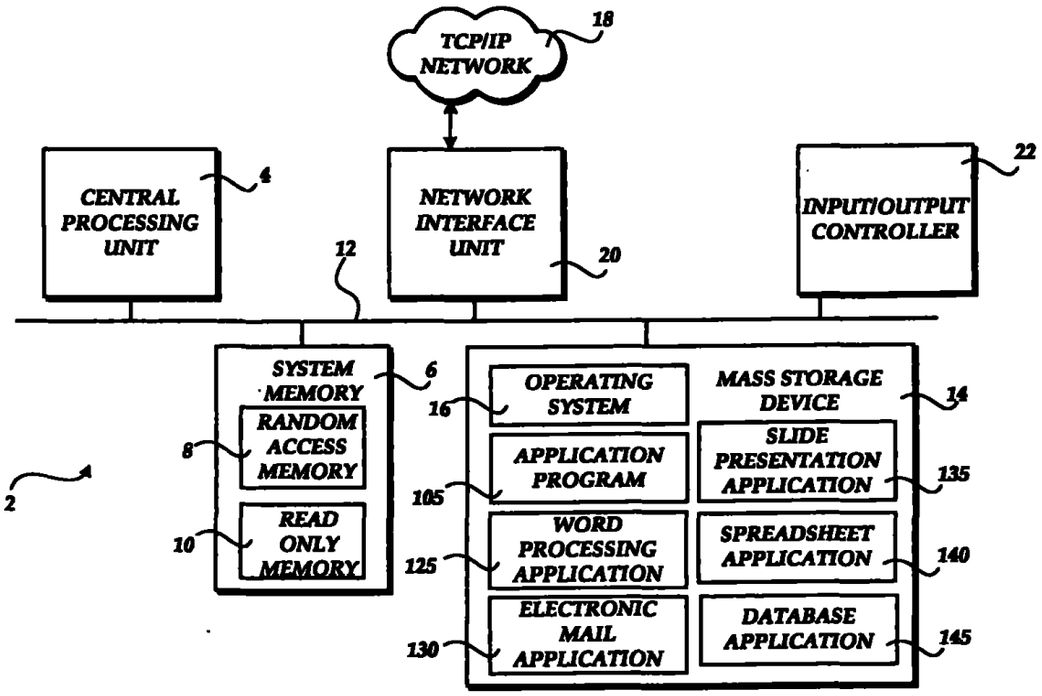


Fig. 1

Image redacted by USPTO from the IFW Images Database on 07/11/2005

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2008

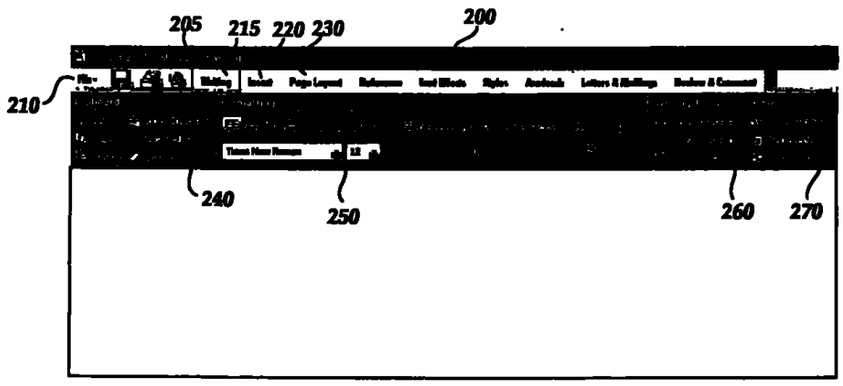


Fig. 2

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2008

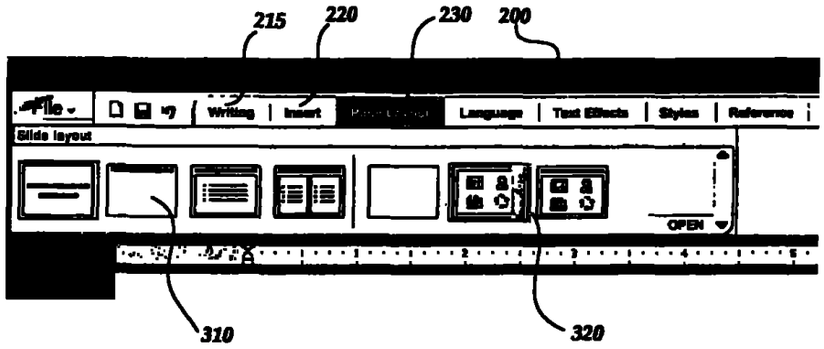


Fig. 3

Copy provided by USPTO from the PIW Image Database on 07/11/2005

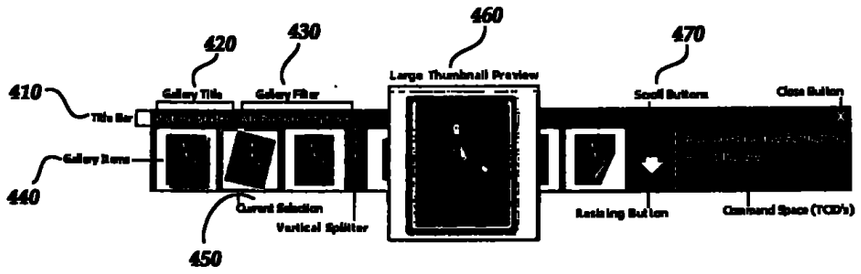


Fig. 4

Copy provided by USPTO from the PIW Image Database on 07/11/2008

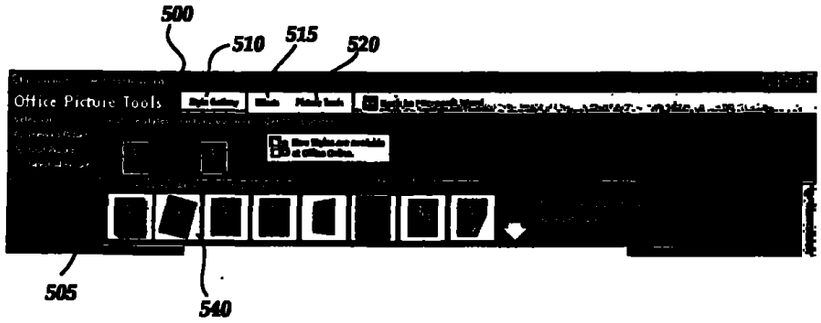


Fig. 5

Copy provided by USPTO from the PAIR Image Database on 07/11/2008

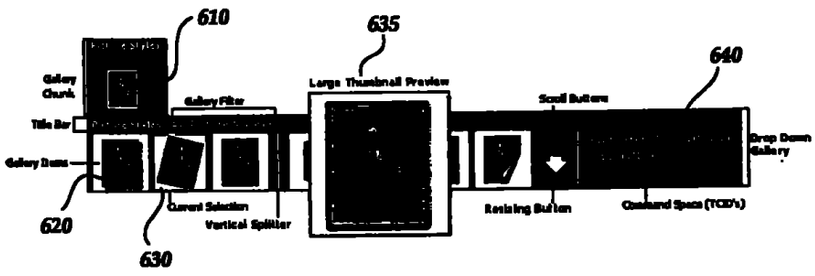


Fig. 6

Copy provided by USPTO from the PIN Image Database on 07/11/2006

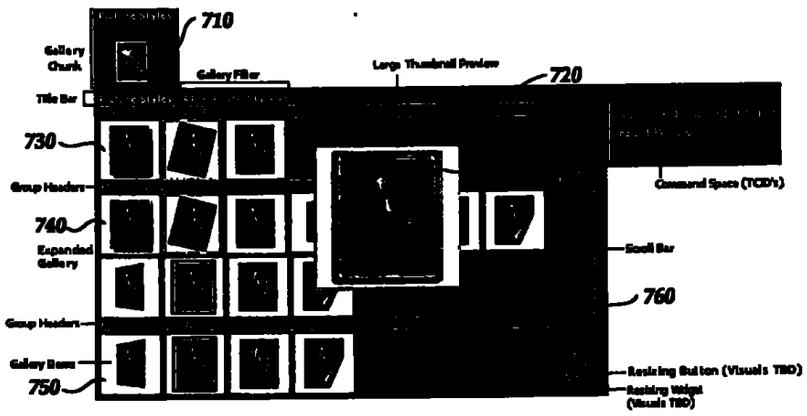


Fig. 7

Copy provided by USPTO from the PIRS Image Database on 07/11/2008

900

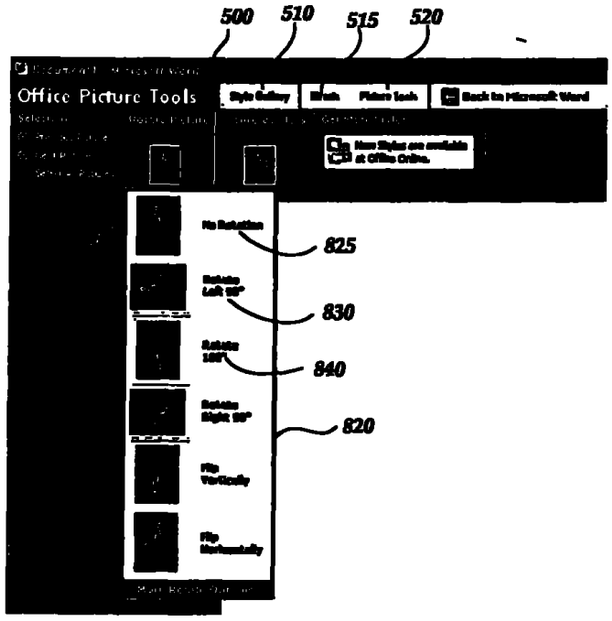


Fig. 8

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2005

901

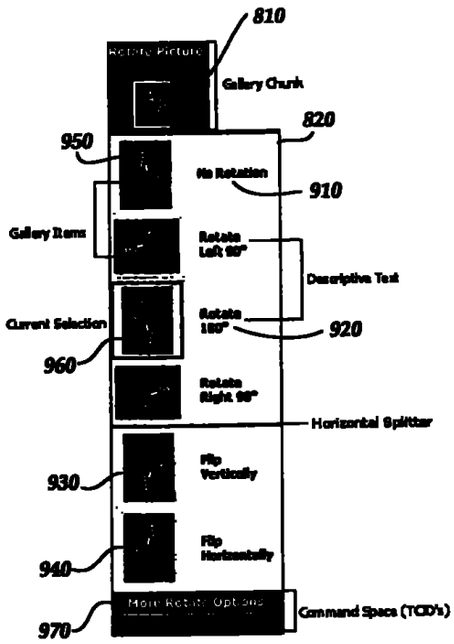


Fig. 9

6/5

895

Copy provided by USPTO from the PAIR Image Database on 07/11/2008

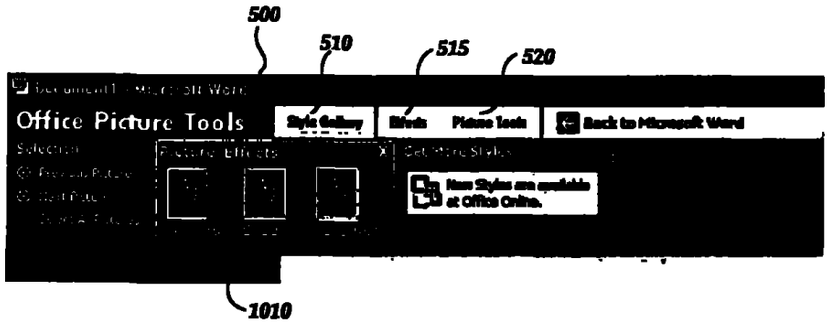


Fig. 10

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/11/2008

903

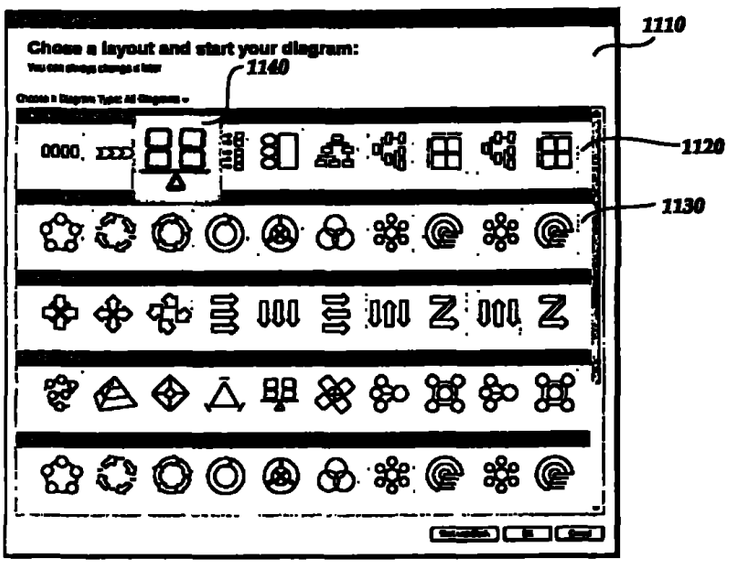


Fig. 11

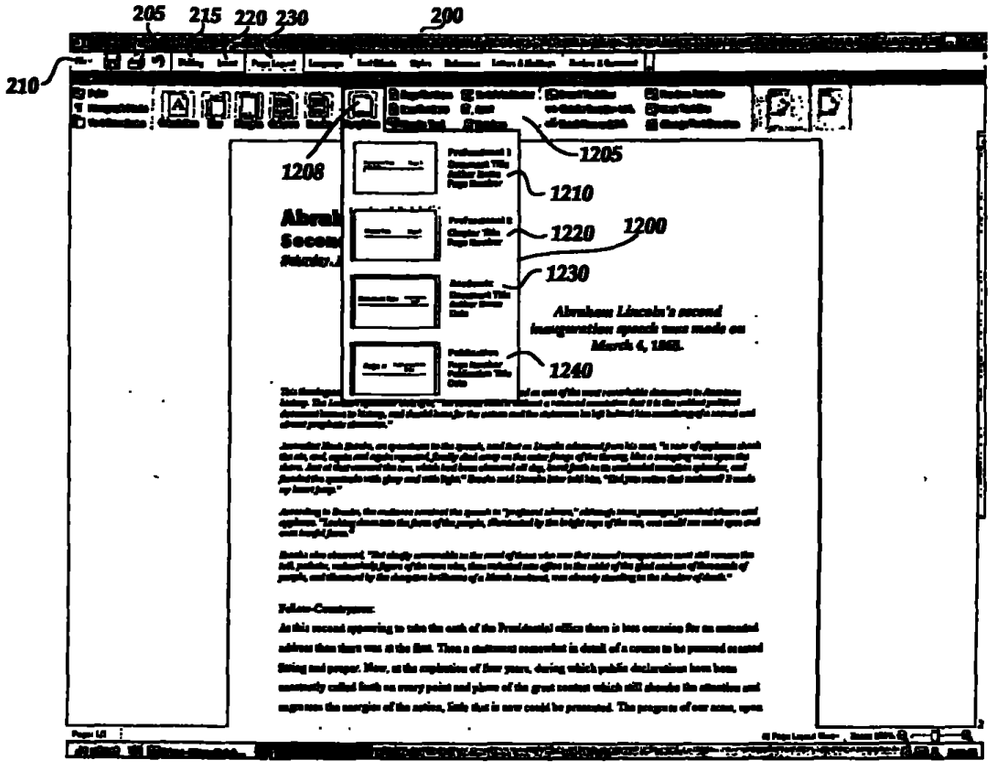

205
215
220
230
200
210
1208
1205
1210
1220
1200
1230
1240
Abraham Lincoln's second inauguration speech was made on March 4, 1865.

Fig. 12

905

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA
SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

Folio 869

2020
Bogotá D.C.,

Doctor(a)
CARDENAS NAVAS DARIO
Apoderado(a) y/o Representante de
MICROSOFT CORPORATION

REFERENCIA	Radicación No.	05 79274
	Trámite	2
	Evento	1
	Actuación	416
	Oficio No.	1523
	Folios	1

Teniendo en cuenta que la solicitud de privilegio de patente que se tramita bajo el expediente indicado en la referencia, reúne los requisitos de forma establecidos en los artículos 26 y 27 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, y en las demás disposiciones vigentes sobre la materia, se envía el extracto de la solicitud a la Oficina de Comunicaciones para efecto de su publicación en la Gaceta de Propiedad Industrial.

De acuerdo con lo previsto por el artículo 40 de la Decisión 486/00, la publicación en este caso se hará a partir del día 10 del mes de Febrero de 2007.

Cúmplase
Dado en Bogotá DC, 18 OCT. 2006

ALIX CARMENZA CESPEDES DE VERGEL
Jefe de la división de Nuevas Creaciones

adpa10