```
gsave
.99 setgray
150 100 moveto
/Helvetica-Bold findfont 100 scalefont setfont
55 rotate
(John DeRosa) show
grestore
```

## Using The PostScript Font to Imbed PostScript Code in any Document

Any text that is formatted with this font will be interpreted by a PostScript printer as PostScript code.  What this means is that you can imbed PostScript code into any document, from any application.

I have long had the following piece of my favorite PostScript code;

```
gsave
.99 setgray
150 100 moveto
/Helvetica-Bold findfont 100 scalefont setfont
55 rotate
(PRELIMINARY) show
grestore
```

This code will print a very light grey "PRELIMINARY" diagonally across a page, underneath the text.  Dark enough to see, while light enough to read over.  Having this work in MicroSoft Word was fairly easy.  Getting it to work in other types of documents was a bit harder.

Specifically, I wanted my diagrams in MacDraw to have the PRELIMINARY stamp also. I posed this question on the net and got several replies telling of a font called the PostScript Escape font that would do just that.  Unfortunately, no one knew where to get it.

I then read an article entitled "Six PostScript Tricks for Word Processors" in MacUser, August 1990, page 230.  This is must reading.  It showed how to add some special effects to documents such as;

☐ Greyed Paragraph
☐ Shadow Text
☐ Backwards Text
☐ Reverse Text
☐ Draft Text (like my PRELIMINARY)

More importantly, this article told where I could get a hold of the PostScript Escape font (on Compuserv).  So now the Sumex-Aim archives has this font.

## Encapsulated PostScript Files Versus PostScript Code

```
gsave
.99 setgray
150 100 moveto
/Helvetica-Bold findfont 100 scalefont setfont
55 rotate
(John DeRosa) show
grestore
```

EPS and EPSF files are different from pure PostScript code files.  This font only works for PostScript code segments.

```
gsave
.99 setgray
150 100 moveto
/Helvetica-Bold findfont 100 scalefont setfont
55 rotate
(John DeRosa) show
grestore
```

**Use in Microsoft Word**
Microsoft Word has PostScript capability built in.  Read the above mentioned article or
the documentation that comes with Word to discover how.   Most code can be placed
where it is needed.  The PRELIMINARY code needs to be placed the text in the header.
This forces it to be executed first so that it is on all pages.

**Use in MacWrite**
MacWrite requires the use of the PostScript Escape font.  Paste in the PostScript code
segment, select it all and then change it to the PostScript Escape Font.  Also you must
add the command, `initgraphics` on a separate line right after the word `gsave`.

For the PRELIMINARY code to work, you need to place the code as the very first text
(not in the header).  This forces it to be executed first so that it is on all pages.

**Use in MacDraw (and most other drawing programs)**
Format your PostScript code with the PostScript Escape font.  Also you must add the
command, `initgraphics` on a separate line right after the word `gsave`.

For the PRELIMINARY code to work it needs to be executed first.  This differs from
program to program.  With MacDraw, the code needs to be in the front and in the upper
left hand corner of each page.  Other programs will require some trial and error to
determine where to place the code.

**Use in Painting Programs**
Most painting programs reduce all text to a bitmapped image.  The PostScript code is
then visible but the printer will not recognize it.

**Further Information**
Read a good PostScript manual to get examples of other PostScript tricks and features.

Enjoy

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