

Data Entry Specs 1.0

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1 Structural Markup

1.1 Pages

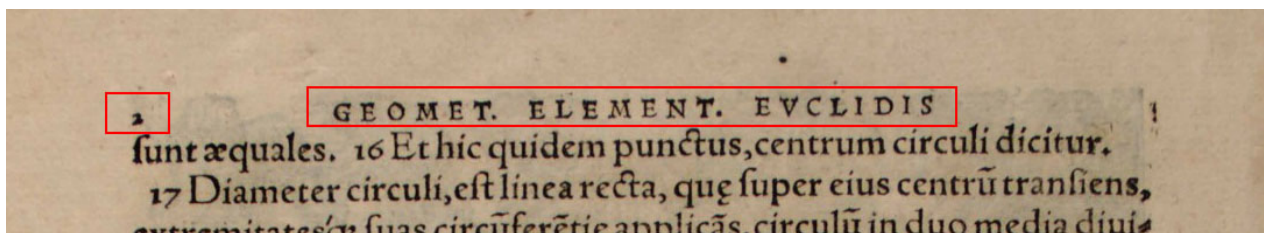
Type the entire content of one page, then go on to the next page. Do not mix the content of different pages.

1.1.1 Page breaks, Page Numbers and Running Heads

Page breaks are marked by `<pb>`. If the page has a page number, type it within the `<pb>` tag. Type the page number exactly as it appears in the book. If there is a running head on the page, it is marked by `<rh>` and `</rh>`. Type the running head immediately after the `<pb>` tag.

The position of the page number, e.g. at the top or bottom of the page, will not be encoded. Type the `<pb>` and `<rh>` tags before you type any content of the page. Do not type spaces within words. If there is a horizontal line below the running head, do not type it. A blank line may be inserted before the `<pb>` tag.

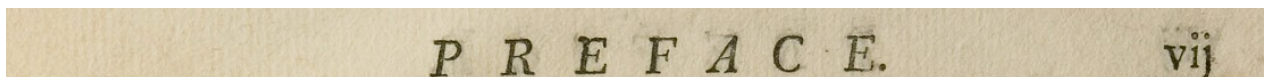
EXAMPLE 1



```
<pb 2><rh>GEOMET. ELEMENT. EVCLIDIS</rh>  
§unt æquales. 16 Et hic quidem punctus, centrum circuli dicitur.</p>  
(some untranscribed text)
```

→ For § and æ see section 2.2.1. `</p>` marks the end of a paragraph (section 1.2.2). The `<p>` for the beginning of the paragraph is on the previous page.

EXAMPLE 2



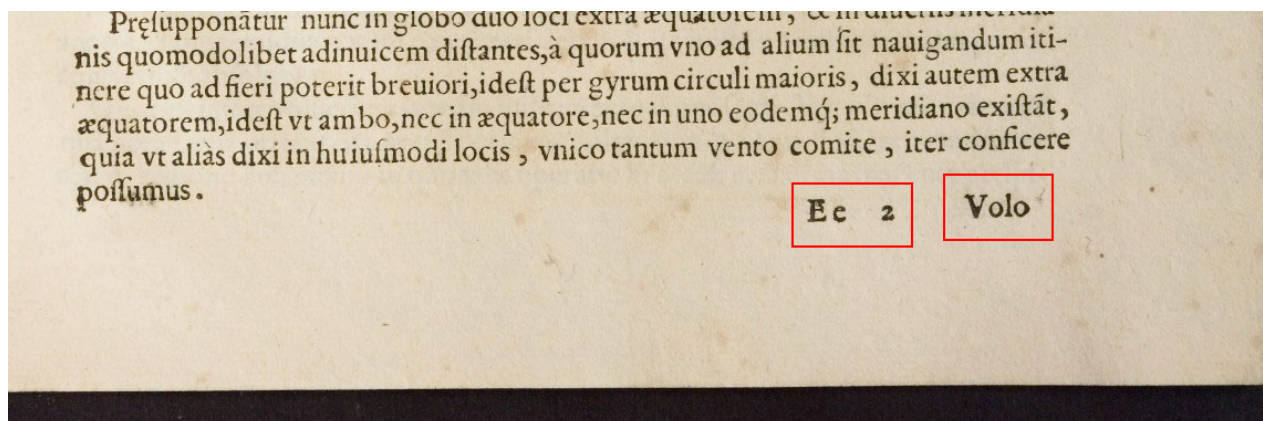
```
<pb vij><rh>PREFACE.</rh>
```

1.1.2 Catchwords and Signatures

Do not type catchwords and signatures.

In most cases, catchwords and signatures are at the bottom of the page.

EXAMPLE



(not transcribed)

The left rectangle contains the signature (“Ec 2”) and the right rectangle the catchword (“Volo”).

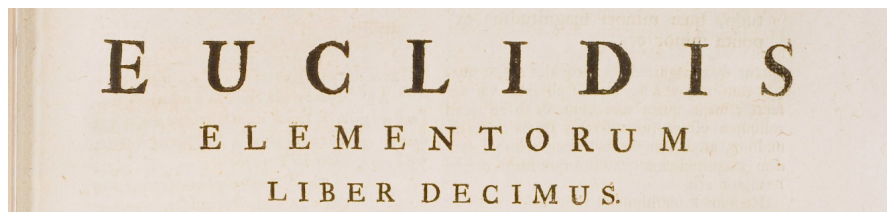
1.2 Text Blocks

1.2.1 Headings

Headings are marked by `<h>` and `</h>`.

All headings are tagged in the same way, regardless of the font size. Do not type spaces within words. If the text is centered, this will not be encoded.

EXAMPLE



```
<h>E U C L I D I S  
E L E M E N T O R U M  
L I B E R D E C I M U S . </h>
```

or alternatively, if you are unsure whether each line is a separate heading:

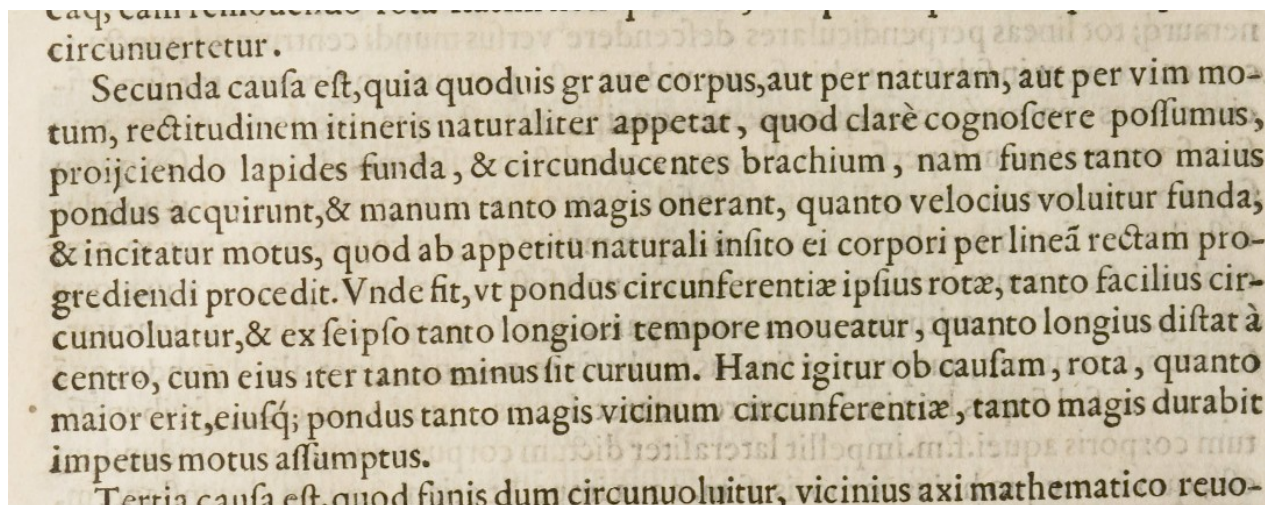
```
<h>E U C L I D I S </h>  
<h>E L E M E N T O R U M </h>  
<h>L I B E R D E C I M U S . </h>
```

1.2.2 Paragraphs

Paragraphs are marked by `<p>` and `</p>`.

Make sure that for each `<p>` there is a corresponding `</p>` somewhere. If the first line of the paragraph is indented, this will not be encoded. If the text is centered, this will not be encoded either.

EXAMPLE



(some untranscribed text)

```
<p>Secunda cauſa eſt, quia quoduis graue corpus, aut per naturam, aut per vim motum, rectitudinem itineris naturaliter appetat, quod clarè cognoscere poſſumus, proijciendo lapides funda, & circunducentes brachium, nam funes tanto maius pondus acquirunt, & manum tanto magis onerant, quanto velocius voluitur funda, & incitatur motus, quod ab appetitu naturali inſito ei corpori per lineã rectam progrediendi procedit. Vnde fit, vt pondus circumferentiã ipſius rotæ, tanto facilius circunuoluatur, & ex ſeipſo tanto longiori tempore moueatur, quanto longius diſtat à centro, cum eius iter tanto minus ſit curuum. Hanc igitur ob cauſam, rota, quanto maior erit, eiuſq; pondus tanto magis vicinum circumferentiã, tanto magis durabit impetus motus aſſumptus.</p>
```

(some untranscribed text)

→ For à and ã see section 2.2.1. For `q see section 2.2.2. See also the example in section 3.

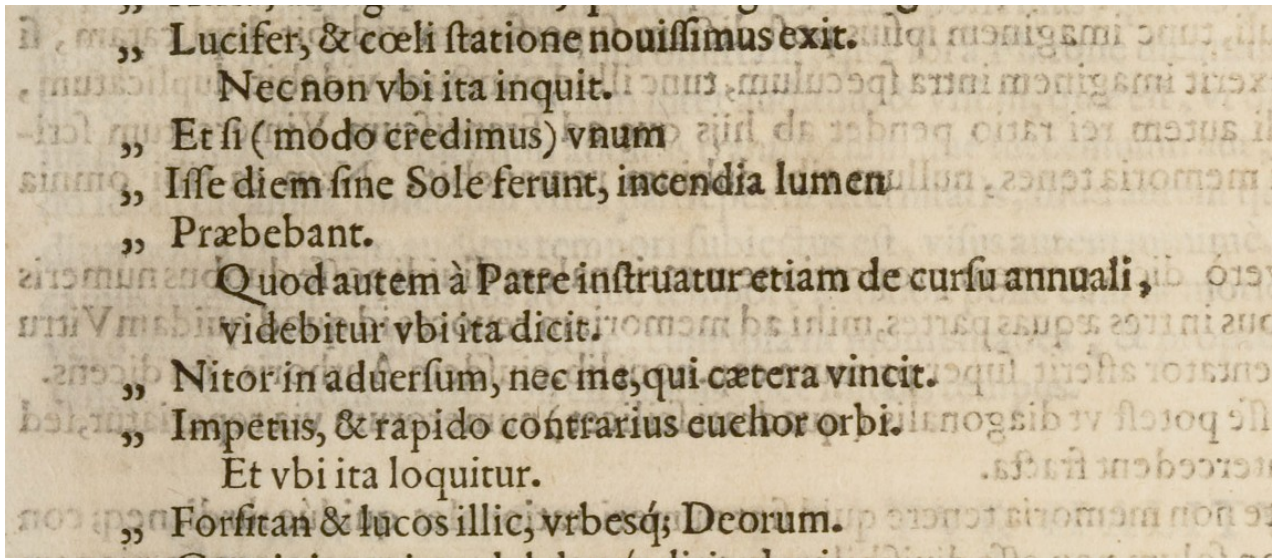
EXCEPTION: The `<p>` and `</p>` tags are not used in marginal notes (section 1.4.1) and footnotes (section 1.4.2). Headings (section 1.2.1) are marked by `<h>` `</h>` instead of `<p>` `</p>`. Block Quotations (section 1.2.3) are marked by `<q>` `</q>` instead of `<p>` `</p>`.

1.2.3 Block Quotations

A block quotation is marked by `<q>` and `</q>`. Do not type repeating quotation symbols.

The `<q>` and `</q>` replace the `<p>` and `</p>` tags.

EXAMPLE



```
<q>Lucifer, & cœli ſtatione novuiſſimus exit.</q>
<p>Nec non vbi ita inquit.</p>
<q>Et ſi (modo credimus) vnum
Iſſe diem ſine Sole ferunt, incendia lumen
Præbebant.</q>
<p>Quod autem à Patre inſtruantur etiam de curſu annuali,
videbitur vbi dicit.</p>
<q>Nitor in aduerſum, nec me, qui cætera vincit.
Impetus, & rapido contrarius euehor orbi.</q>
<p>Et vbi ita loquitur.</p>
<q>Forſitan & lucos illic, vrbes\`q; Deorum.</q>
```

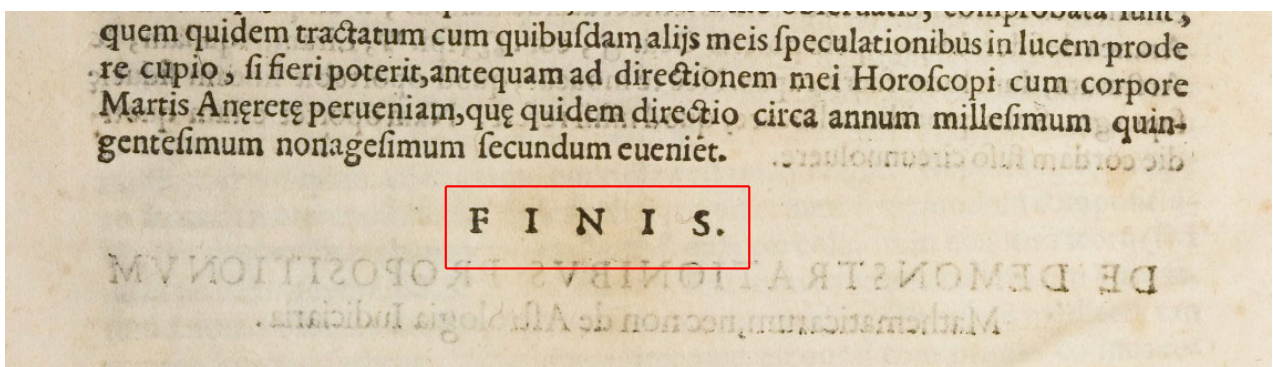
PLEASE NOTE: For inline quotations within a paragraph, type the quotation marks exactly as they appear in the text.

1.2.4 Footers

If you can identify a paragraph as a footer, use <h> and </h> instead of <p> and </p>.

→ <h> and </h> is the tag for headings (section 1.2.1).

EXAMPLE



<p>(some text)

quem quidem tractatum cum quibusdam alijs meis speculationibus in lucem prode
re cupio, si fieri poterit, antequam ad directionem mei Horoscopi cum corpore
Martis An\,eret\,e perueniam, qu\,e quidem directio circa annum millesimum quin-
gentesimum nonagesimum secundum eueniet.</p>

<h>FINIS.</h>

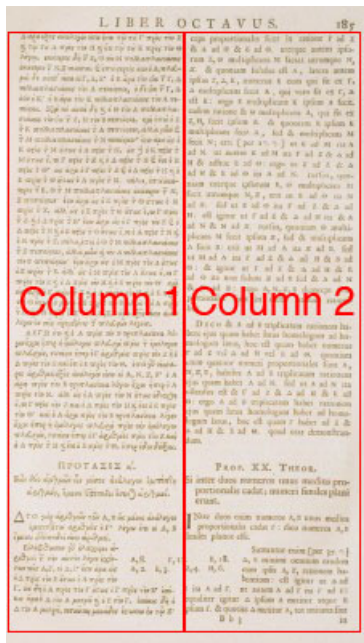
1.3 Columns and Tables

1.3.1 Columns

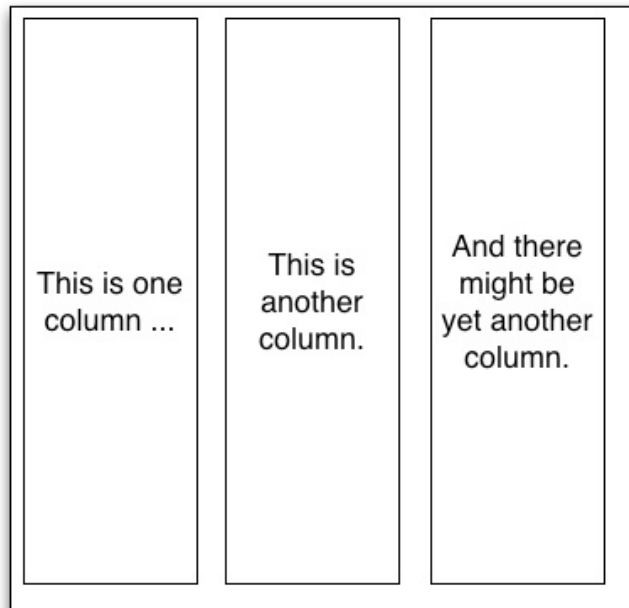
Columns are marked by <col> and </col>. The columns on a page are numbered from left to right.

EXAMPLE

(1) a real page:



(2) how to type columns:



(not transcribed)

PLEASE NOTE: The page number and the running head are not part of a column.

<col 1>This is one column ...</col>
<col 2>This is another column.</col>
<col 3>And there might be yet another column.</col>

PLEASE NOTE: If there is no running text in the columns, they may be not be separate columns, but a table (section 1.3.2). If in doubt, check the example there.

1.3.2 Tables

A table is marked by `<tb>` and `</tb>`. Use # as field separators. Do not type horizontal or vertical lines.

Do not treat the table columns as separate columns (section 1.3.1), i.e. do not type a whole column before you go on to the next column. If the whole table is in italics (section 2.3.1), indicate this in the `<tb>` tag, i.e. `<tb it>`.

EXAMPLE

Pag.	Lin.	Errata	Correcta	Pag.	Lin.	Errata	Correcta
3	29	æqualis	æquali	158	26	verſa	verſam
8	35	maius	maior	158	26	ſit	ſint
9	15	in vnitate ſuperficialis, erit ac	in vnitate ſupreficialis erit, ac	162	22	cindenda	ſcindenda
11	1	proueuiens	prouenientem	163	7	oppoſitus	oppoſitum

```
<tb it>Pag. # Lin. # Errata # Correcta
3 # 29 # æqualis # æquali
8 # 35 # maius # maior
9 # 15 # in vnitate ſuperficialis, erit ac # in vnitate ſupreficialis erit, ac
11 # 1 # proueuiens # prouenientem
(some text)</tb>
```

```
<tb it>Pag. # Lin. # Errata # Correcta
158 # 26 # verſa # verſam
158 # 26 # ſit # ſint
162 # 22 # cindenda # ſcindenda
163 # 7 # oppoſitus # oppoſitum
(some text)</tb>
```

If you are unsure whether some columns form a separate table or not, type it as one table:

```
<tb it>Pag. # Lin. # Errata # Correcta # Pag. # Lin. # Errata # Correcta
3 # 29 # æqualis # æquali # 158 # 26 # verſa # verſam
8 # 35 # maius # maior # 158 # 26 # ſit # ſint
(some untranscribed text)
```

PLEASE NOTE: If the columns contain running text, they may not be a table, but separate columns (section 1.3.1). If in doubt, check the example there.

1.4 Notes

PLEASE NOTE: Handwritten notes (section 1.6) are not transcribed.

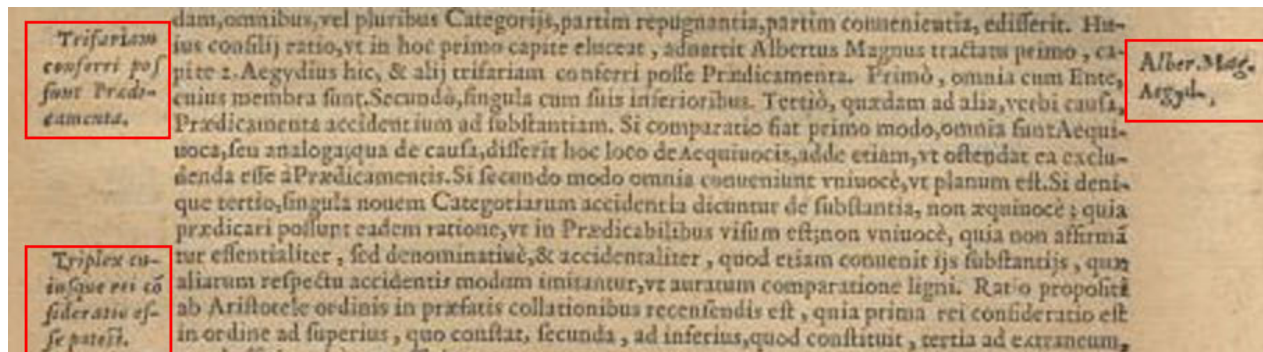
1.4.1 Marginal Notes

A marginal note on the left is marked by `<mg1>` `</mg1>`, and a marginal note on the right is marked by `<mgr>` `</mgr>`. It should be typed in separate lines, starting after the line it is the closest to.

Do not mark paragraphs within a marginal note, i.e. do not use the `<p>` tag.

→ For anchored marginal notes see section 1.4.3.

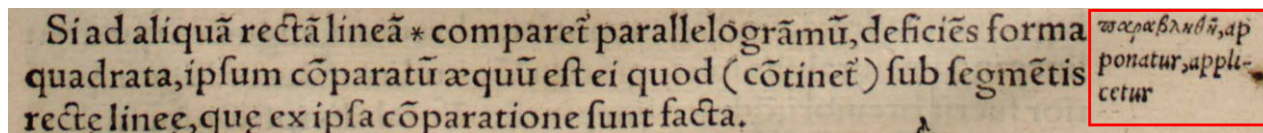
EXAMPLE 1



(not transcribed)

In example 1, there are two marginal notes on the left and one marginal note on the right.

EXAMPLE 2



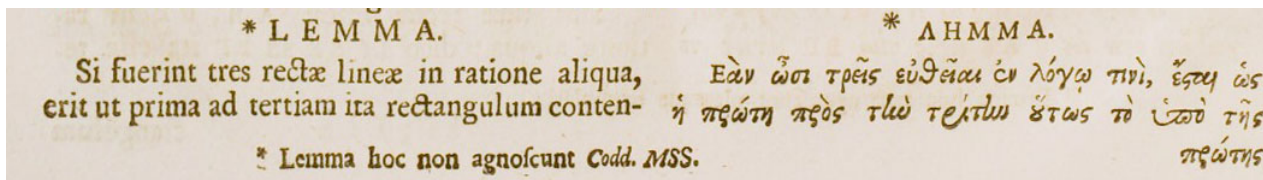
Si ad aliquā rectā lineā * compare\~t parallelogrām\~u, defici\~es forma
`<mgr>`παραβληθῆ, ἀρ
ponatur, appli-
cetur`</mgr>`
quadrata, ip\sum cōparat\~u æqu\~u e\st ei quod (cōtine\~t) \u00a7 sub \u00a7egm\~etis
rect\,e line\,e, qu\,e ex ip\sa cōparatione \u00a7unt facta.

1.4.2 Footnotes

Footnotes are marked by `<fn>` and `</fn>`. Type the footnote where it appears on the page. Insert the footnote symbol in the `<fn>` tag. The corresponding footnote symbol in the main text is marked by `<n>`. Insert the footnote symbol in the `<n>` tag.

Ignore the superscript of the footnote symbol. Use `<n>` in the main text only if you can identify the symbol as footnote symbol and if there is a corresponding `<fn>` `</fn>` tag somewhere. Do not mark paragraphs within a footnote, i.e. do not use the `<p>` `</p>` tag. Do not type horizontal lines.

EXAMPLE



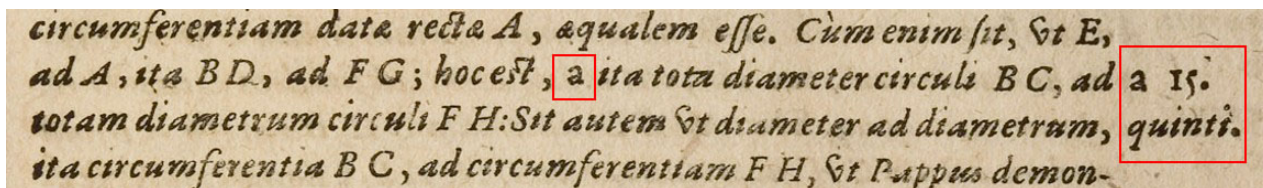
```
<col 1>
<h><n *> LEMMA</h>
<p>Si fuerint tres rectæ lineæ in ratione aliqua,
erit ut prima ad tertiam ita rectangulum conte-</col>
<col 2>
<h>ΛΗΜΜΑ.</h>
<p>Εάν ὡσι τρεῖς εὐθεῖαι ἐν λόγῳ πηι, ἔσται ὡς
ἡ πρώτη πρὸς τὴν τρίτην ὅτως πὲρ ὑπὸ τῆς
</col>
<fn *>Lemma hoc non agnoscunt _Codd. MSS._</fn>
```

PLEASE NOTE: If the footnote continues on the next page, close the first part with `</fn>` before you go on to the next page (contrary to paragraphs). Mark the second part on the next page with new `<fn>` `</fn>` tags. If you remember the footnote symbol, type it again in the `<fn>` tag on the second page.

1.4.3 Anchored Marginal Notes

An anchored marginal note is marked by `<mgl>` `</mgl>` or `<mgr>` `</mgr>` according to its position, and typed in separate lines starting after the line it is the closest to (just like a normal marginal note). In addition, the anchor is treated like a footnote symbol, i.e. it is marked by `<n>` in the main text and it is written inside the `<mgl>` or `<mgr>` tag.

EXAMPLE



```
<p it>(some text)
circumferentiam data recta A, æqualem esse. Cùm enim sit, vt E,
ad A, ita B D, ad F G; hoc est, <n a> ita tota diameter circuli B C, ad
<mgr a>15.
quinti.</mgr>
totam diametrum circuli F H: Sit autem vt diameter ad diametrum,
ita circumferentia B C, ad circumferentiam F H, vt Pappus demon-
(some text)</p>
```

1.5 Printed Images

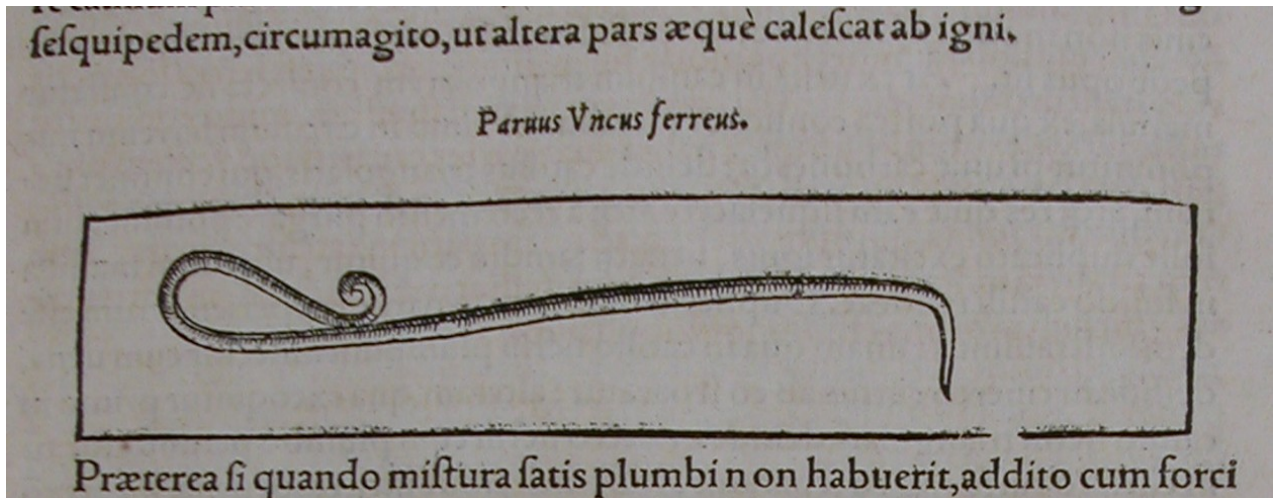
PLEASE NOTE: Treat handwritten figures in the same way as handwritten notes (section 1.6), i.e. simply mark them by `<hd>`.

1.5.1 Figures

Where a figure occurs in the text, put a `<fig>` tag in a separate line.

If you can identify a caption of the figure, mark it by `<cap>` `</cap>`. Type it in a separate line above or below the `<fig>` tag according to its position above or below the figure.

EXAMPLE 1



`<p>(some text)`

`ſeſquipedem, circumagito, ut altera pars æquè caleſcat ab igni.</p>`

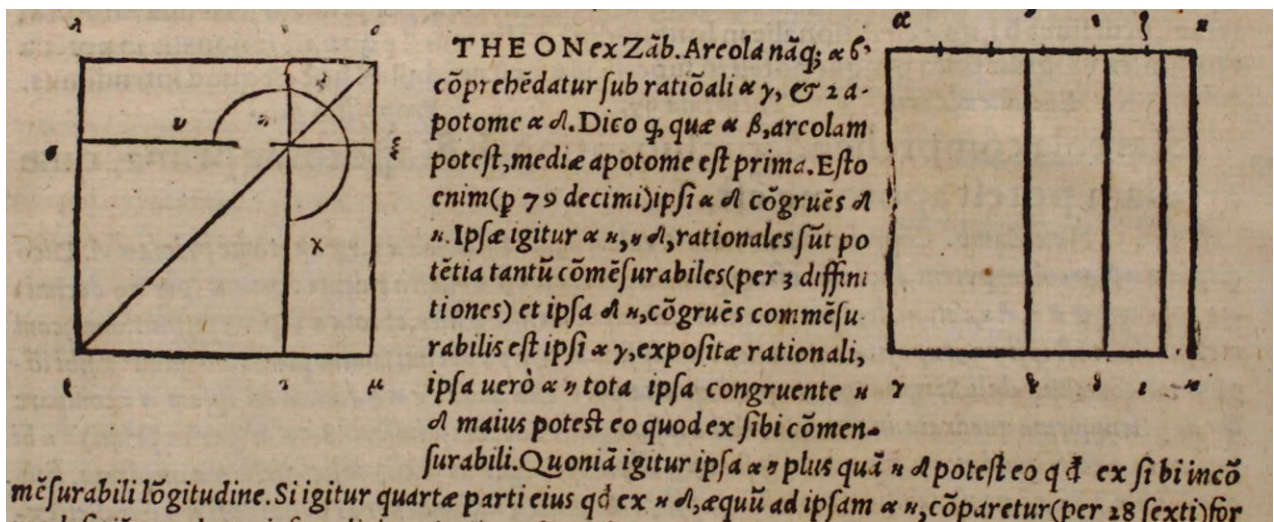
`<cap it>Paruus Vncus ferreus.</cap>`

`<fig>`

`<p>Præterea ſi quando miſtura ſatis plumbi non habuerit, addito cum forci`

`(some text)</p>`

EXAMPLE 2



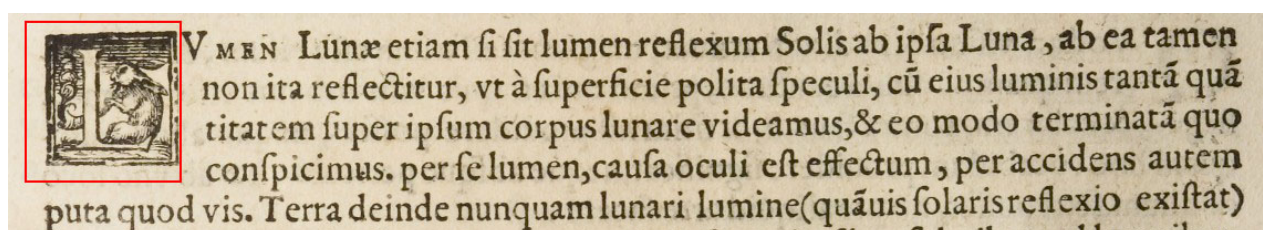
`<fig>`
`<p>THEON ex Záb. Areola nãq; α β ,`
`<fig>`
 cõpreh\~edatur \$ub ratiõali α γ , & 2 a-
 potome α δ . Dico q, quæ α β , arcolam
 pote\$st, mediæ apotome e\$st prima. E\$to
 enim (p 79 decimi) ip\$si α δ cõgru\~es δ
(some text)</p>

1.5.2 Drop Caps

Type a drop cap as an ordinary capital letter. Do not use the `<fig>` tag for ornamented drop caps.

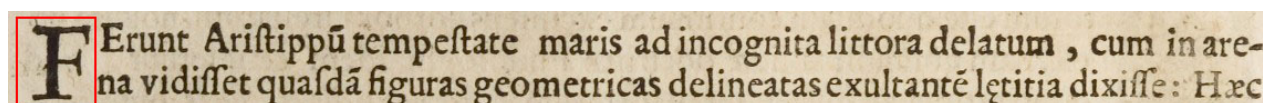
→ The `<fig>` tag marks figures (section 1.5.1).

EXAMPLE 1



`<p><sc>LVMEN</sc> Luna etiam si sit lumen reflexum Solis ab ipsa Luna, ab ea tamen non ita reflectitur, ut a superficie polita speculi, cum eius luminis tantam quantitatem super ipsum corpus lunare videamus, & eo modo terminatam quo conspiciamus. per se lumen, causa oculi est effectum, per accidens autem puta quod vis. Terra deinde nunquam lunari lumine (quavis solaris reflexio existat)`
(some text)</p>

EXAMPLE 2



`<p>FERUNT Aristippum tempestate maris ad incognita littora delatum, cum in arena vidisset quasdam figuras geometricas delineatas exultantem letitia dixisse: Hæc`
(some text)</p>

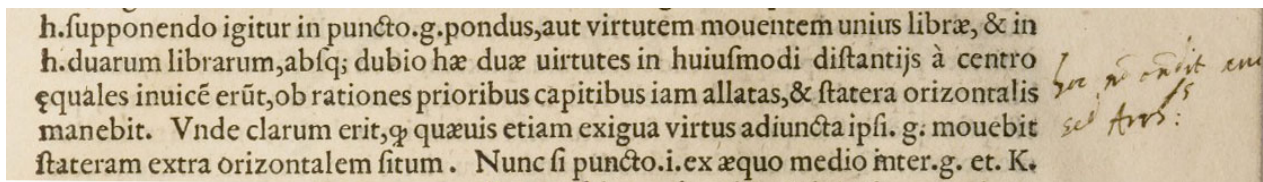
→ See also the example in section 3.

1.6 Handwritten Notes

Handwritten notes are marked by `<hd>`. Do not type the note itself.

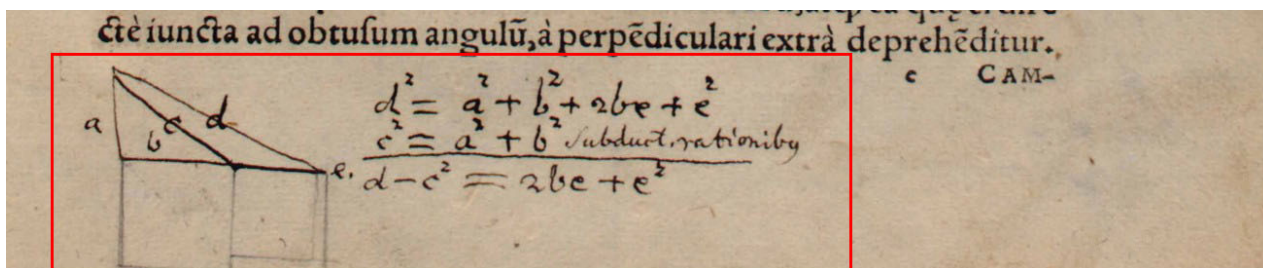
The `<hd>` should be typed in a separate line, after the line of the main text it is the closest to.

EXAMPLE 1



h. supponendo igitur in puncto. g. pondus, aut virtutem mouentem unius libræ, & in h. duarum librarum, absq; dubio hæ duæ uirtutes in huiusmodi distantijs à centro \,equales inuicè er\~ut, ob rationes prioribus capitibus iam allatas, & statera orizontalis manebit. Vnde clarum erit, {quod?} quæuis etiam exigua virtus adiuncta ipfi. g. mouebit stateram extra orizontalem situm. Nunc si puncto. i. ex æquo medio inter. g. et. K.

EXAMPLE 2



<p>(some text)
ctè iuncta ad obtusum angul\~u, à perp\~ediculari extrà depreh\~editur.</p>
<hd>

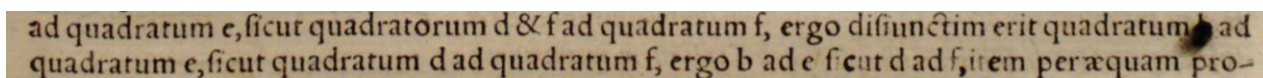
→ The second example contains a signature and a catchword (section 1.1.2), which are ignored.

1.7 Unreadable Text

If you are not sure about a character, type <?> after it. If you are unsure about a whole paragraph, type <?> directly after the <p> tag, i.e. <p><?>. Completely unreadable characters are typed as @. Use one @ for each unreadable character, e.g. unr@@dable. If it is unclear how many characters are unreadable, use <gap> instead of @, e.g. un<gap>le.

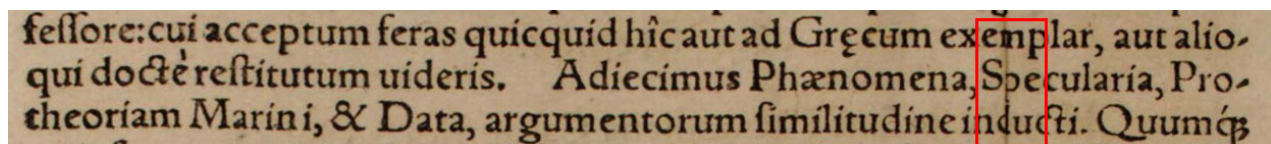
If you are unsure about a group of characters, for example a whole word, you don't need to type <?> repeatedly for every character.

EXAMPLE 1



ad quadratum e, sicut quadratorum d & f ad quadratum f, ergo di&siunctim erit quadratum @ ad quadratum e, ficut quadratum d ad quadratum f, ergo b ad e sicut d ad f, item per æquam pro-

EXAMPLE 2



fe\$ore: cui acceptum feras quicquid hîc aut ad Gr\,ecum exem<?>plar, aut alio-
qui doctè re\$titutum uideris. Adiecimus Phænomena, Sp@ecularia, Pro-
theoriam Marini, & Data, argumentorum \$imilitudine ind<?>ucti. Quum{\`que}

PLEASE NOTE: For unknown characters please refer to section 2.2.3.

2 Positional Markup

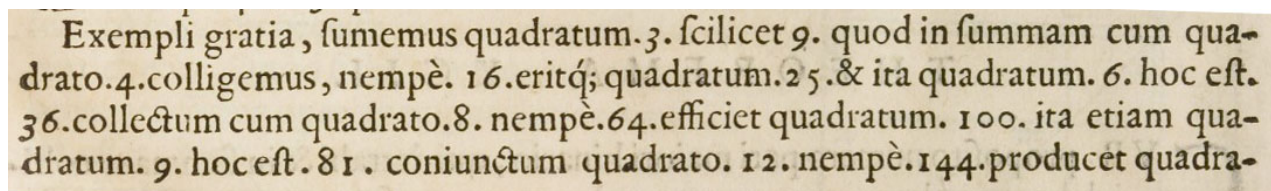
2.1 General

2.1.1 Punctuation

Type a space after the punctuation marks . , : ; ! ? Type a space before the opening brackets ([and after the closing brackets)]

Ignore superfluous and missing spaces before and after punctuation marks and brackets.

EXAMPLE



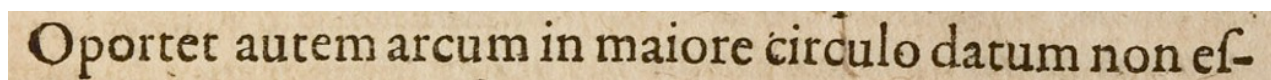
<p>Exempli gratia, \$umemus quadratum. 3. \$cilicet 9. quod in \$ummam cum qua-
drato. 4. colligemus, nempè. 16 erit\`q; quadratum. 25. & ita quadratum. 6. hoc e\$t.
36. collectum cum quadrato. 8. nempè. 64. efficiet quadratum. 100. ita etiam qua-
dratum. 9. hoc e\$t. 81. coniunctum quadrato. 12. nempè. 144. producet quadra-
(some text)</p>

2.1.2 Hyphens

If the line ends with a hyphen, type it.

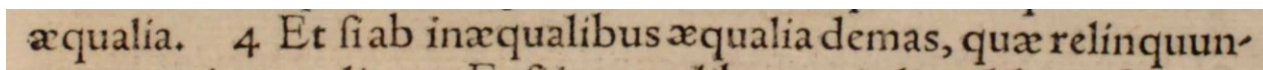
Hyphens at the end of a line can have different shapes. Always type a normal hyphen - regardless of its actual shape in the text. Do not insert a space at the end of the line.

EXAMPLE 1



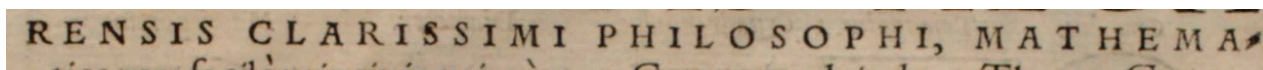
Oportet autem arcum in maiore circulo datum non e\$-

EXAMPLE 2



æqualia. 4 Et si ab inæqualibus æqualia demas, quæ relinquitur-

EXAMPLE 3



RENSIS CLARISSIMI PHILOSOPHI, MATHEMATICA-

2.2 Characters

PLEASE NOTE: Section 2.2.3 explains how to deal with unknown characters. However, before you decide that a character is indeed unknown, first check (1) whether it is in the list of ligatures (Latin: section 2.4, Greek: section 2.5), (2) whether it is in the list in section 2.2.1, (3) whether there is a standard for typing it (section 2.2.2), or (4) whether it is already on the list of unknown characters.

2.2.1 Characters to be Typed Directly

The following characters with diacritics are to be typed directly:

Characters with acute accent

á (U+00E1) é (U+00E9) í (U+00ED) ó (U+00F3) ú (U+00FA)
Á (U+00C1) É (U+00C9) Í (U+00CD) Ó (U+00D3) Ú (U+00DA)

Characters with grave accent

à (U+00E0) è (U+00E8) ì (U+00EC) ò (U+00F2) ù (U+00F9)
À (U+00C0) È (U+00C8) Ì (U+00CC) Ò (U+00D2) Ù (U+00D9)

Characters with circumflex accent

â (U+00E2) ê (U+00EA) î (U+00EE) ô (U+00F4) û (U+00FB)
Â (U+00C2) Ê (U+00DA) Î (U+00CE) Ô (U+00D4) Û (U+00DB)

Characters with umlaut/diaeresis

ä (U+00E4) ë (U+00EB) ï (U+00EF) ö (U+00F6) ü (U+00FC) ÿ (U+00FF)
Ä (U+00C4) Ë (U+00CB) Ï (U+00CF) Ö (U+00D6) Ü (U+00DC) Ÿ (U+0178)

Characters with tilde

ã (U+00E3) õ (U+00F5) ñ (U+00F1)
Ã (U+00C3) Õ (U+00D5) Ñ (U+00D1)

Characters with cedilla

ç (U+00C7)

Ç (U+00E7)

Common ligatures

æ (U+00C6) œ (U+0153)

Æ (U+00E6) Œ (U+0152)

EXCEPTION: Type the character f (long s) as \$.

2.2.2 Other diacritics

If a character is a combination of a known character and some known diacritic, type \, then the diacritic, then the character.

Use this method only if the character is not in the list in section 2.2.1.

EXAMPLE

q̇ q̈ q̃dratũ

\'q \`q \~qdrat\~u

2.2.3 Unknown Characters

If there is an unknown character in the text, add it to the list of unknown characters. From then on, type its number whenever it occurs in the text.

Before you create a number for an unknown character, first check

- (1) whether it is in the list of ligatures (Latin: section 2.4, Greek: section 2.5),
- (2) whether it is in the list of characters to be typed directly section 2.2.1,
- (3) whether there is a standard for typing it (section 2.2.2), or
- (4) whether it is already on the list of unknown characters.

If the character is indeed unknown: Assign the number <001> to the first unknown character, <002> to the second unknown character, and so on. Do not assign the same number twice. Use this number to type the unknown character. Always use the same number if the same unknown character occurs again.

Make sure that for a given text there is a single list that contains all unknown characters, and that everyone uses this list. When the text is sent back to us, we will need a copy of this list.

→ For unreadable characters please refer to section 1.7.

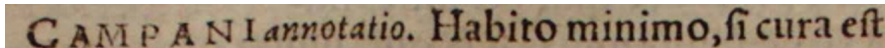
2.3 Type Styles

2.3.1 Italics

Use underscores `<u></u>` to mark the beginning and end of words or whole lines in italics.

Encode only up to a few lines of text in this way. A whole paragraph (section 1.2.2) in italics is marked by `it` in the `<p>` tag, i.e. `<p it>`. If you mark a paragraph, do not mark the lines of the paragraph. The same applies to tables (section 1.3.2), i.e. `<tb it>`, and pages (section 1.1.1), i.e. `<pb it>`.

EXAMPLE



```
<sc>CAMPANI</sc> _annotatio_. Habito minimo, $i cura e$t
```

2.3.2 Bold Face

Use `<bf> </bf>` to mark bold face.

EXAMPLE

This is a **bold** statement.

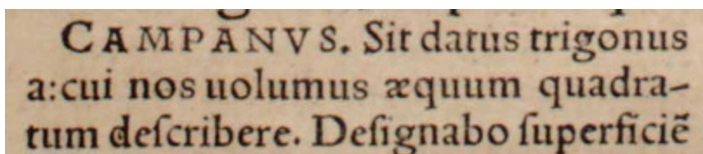
```
This is a <bf>bold</bf> statement.
```

2.3.3 Small Caps

If you can identify capital letters as small caps, use `<sc> </sc>`.

If the font size of the small caps differs from the rest of the paragraph, ignore this.

EXAMPLE



```
<p><sc>CAMPANVS</sc>. Sit datus trigonus  
a: cui nos uolumus æquum quadra-  
tum de$cribere. De$ignabo $superfici~e  
(some text)</p>
```

2.3.4 Subscript and Superscript

Use `<_>` and `</_>` for subscript. Use `<^>` and `</^>` for superscript.

PLEASE NOTE: Numbers or other symbols in superscript may indicate a footnote (section 1.4.2). Check whether there is a corresponding footnote somewhere.

2.4 Latin Ligatures

Resolve common ligatures silently: fi, fl, ffi, ffl, st, ct. Resolve complex ligatures according to the provided list. Type { and } around the resolved characters of complex ligatures.

Do not resolve æ and œ, and type f as \$ (see section 2.2.1).

EXAMPLE 1

ff	fi	fl	ffi	ffl	st	ft
ff	fi	fl	ffi	ffl	st	\$t

EXAMPLE 2

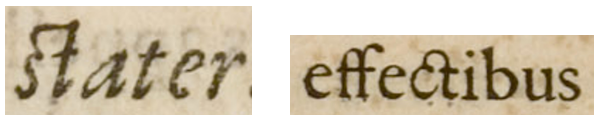


occa\$ione

e\$\$e

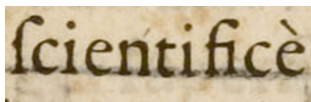
Sereni\$\$imo

po\$teris

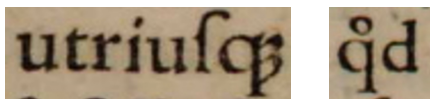


stater

effectibus



\$scientificè



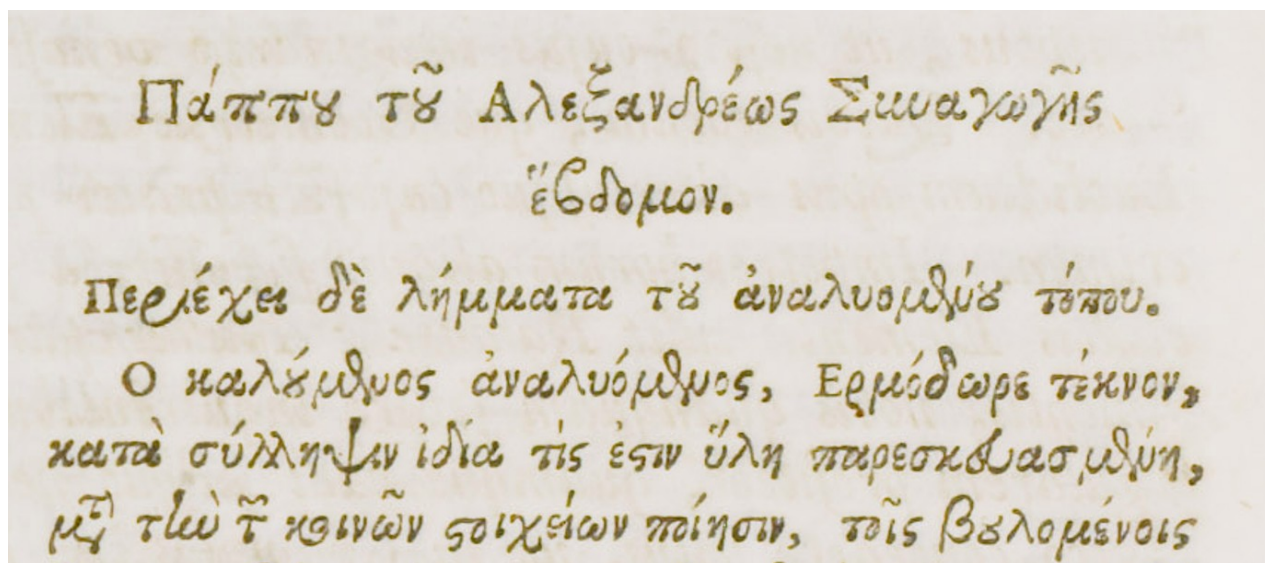
utrius{que}

{quod}

2.5 Greek Ligatures

Resolve ligatures according to the provided list. Type { and } around the resolved characters.

EXAMPLE



<h>Πάππ{ου} τ{ου} Ἀλεξαν{δρ}έως Σ{υν}α{γω}{γῆ}ς
ἔβ{δο}{μον}.</h>

<p>Πε{ρι}έχ{ει} δὲ λήμμα{τα} τ{ου} ἀναλυο{μέν}{ου} {τό}{πο}υ.

Ὁ καλ{ού}{μεν}ος ἀναλυόμενος, Ἐρμόδωρε {τέ}κνον,
κατὰ σύλληψιν ἰδίᾳ τίς ἐστὶν ὕλη παρεσκευασμένη,
{μετὰ} τ{ῆν} {τῶν} {κοινῶν} {στοιχ}εῖων {πο}ίησιν, {το}ῖς β{ου}λομένοις

ἀναλαμβάν{ει}ν (έν) (γρ)αμμ{αῖ}ς δ{υν}αμιν εὔρε{τι}κ{ῆν}
{τῶν} {προ}τε{ι}νο{μέν}ων {αὐ}{το}ῖς {προ}βλημάτων() (καὶ) εἰς
τ{ου}{το} μόνον (χρ)η{σί}μη κα(θε){στ}ῶ().

(some text)</p>

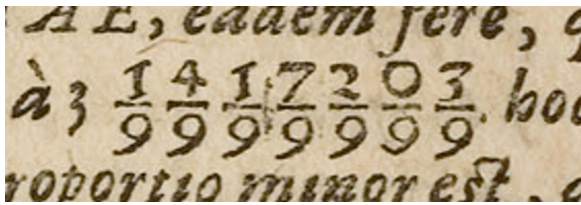
PLEASE NOTE: In Greek texts, the circumflex has two shapes (circumflex and tilde ~). Transcribe it as circumflex. The acute accent above ι may be vertical as in {τί}ς (line 5). However, type it as acute accent.

2.6 Mathematical Symbols

2.6.1 Fractions

Type fractions in one line. Use { / } to mark beginning, fraction line and ending.

EXAMPLE



à 3 {1417203/9999999}.

If you are unsure whether this is one fraction $\frac{1417203}{9999999}$ or not, type it as separate fractions:

à 3 {1/9} {4/9} {1/9} {7/9} {2/9} {0/9} {3/9}.

3 Example



<fig>

<h><fig>EVCLIDIS MEGA

RENSIS CLARISSIMI PHILOSOPHI, MATHEMATI-
corum facilè principis, primùm ex Campano, deinde ex Theone Græco
cõmentatore, interprete Bartholomæo Zamberto Veneto,
Geometricorũ elementorum Liber primus.</h>

<h>_Ex Campano, triplex principiorum genus._</h>

<h>Primùm, Diffinitiones.</h>

<p>Punctus eſt, cuius pars non eſt. 2 Linea,
eſt Lõgitudò ſine latitudine: 3 cuius quidẽ
(some text)</p>