

Data Entry Specs 1.1

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1 File Conventions

Save the text in plain text format (.txt) with Unicode utf-8 encoding. If the text is saved in more than one file, enumerate the parts, for example Euclid_part_001.txt, Euclid_part_002.txt, and so on. Create a zip archive from all files.

We will also need the list of unknown characters (see section 2.7.2). If the list is handwritten, scan it in and save it as PDF file, if possible.

2 General Markup

2.1 Pages

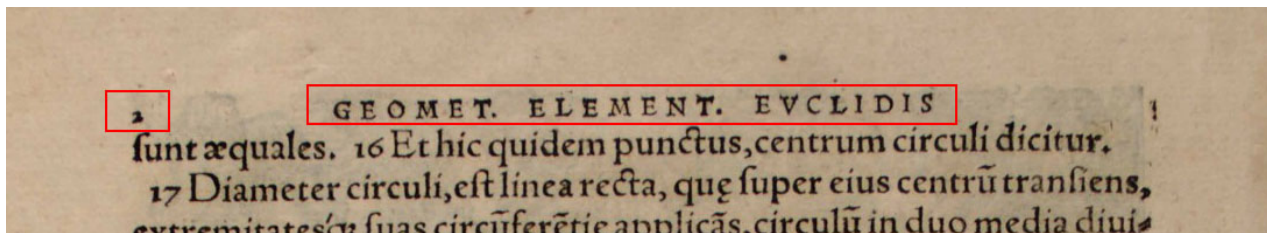
Type the entire content of one page, then go on to the next page. Do not mix the content of different pages.

2.1.1 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: ARABIC PAGE NUMBER

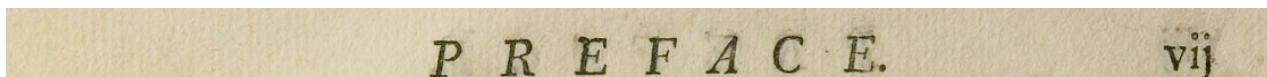


```
<pb 2><rh>GEOMET. ELEMENT. EVCLIDIS</rh>  
Sunt æquales. 16 Et hic quidem punctus, centrum circuli dicitur.</p>  
(some untranscribed text)
```

→ For § and æ see section 3.2.1. For ligatures, e.g. ct, see section 3.4. </p> marks the end of a paragraph (section 2.2.2). For spaces before and after punctuation marks see section 3.1.1.

PLEASE NOTE: The <p> for the beginning of the paragraph is on the previous page.

EXAMPLE 2: ROMAN PAGE NUMBER



<pb vij><rh>_PREFACE._</rh>

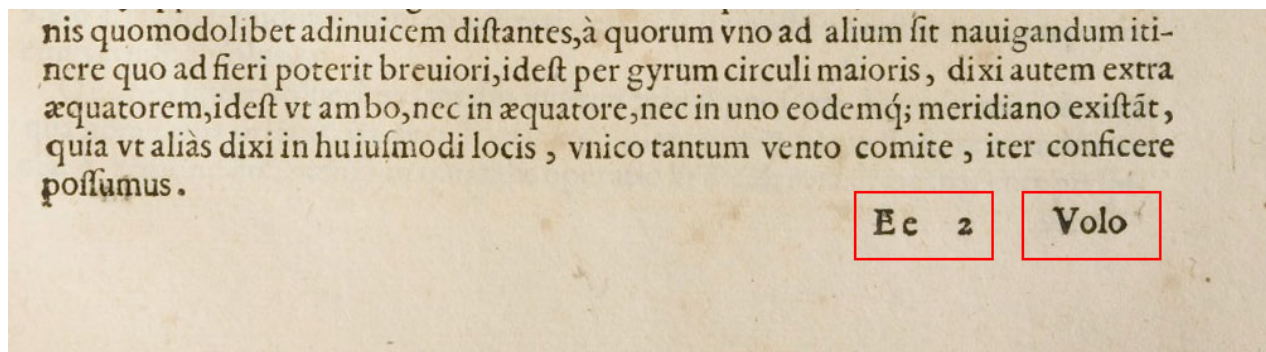
→ For _ _ see section 3.3.1.

2.1.2 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”).

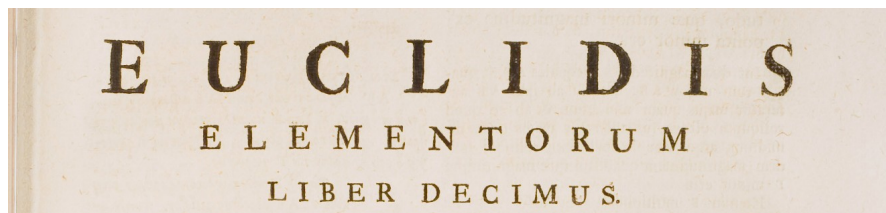
2.2 Text Blocks

2.2.1 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>EUCLIDIS  
ELEMENTORUM  
LIBER DECIMUS.</h>
```

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

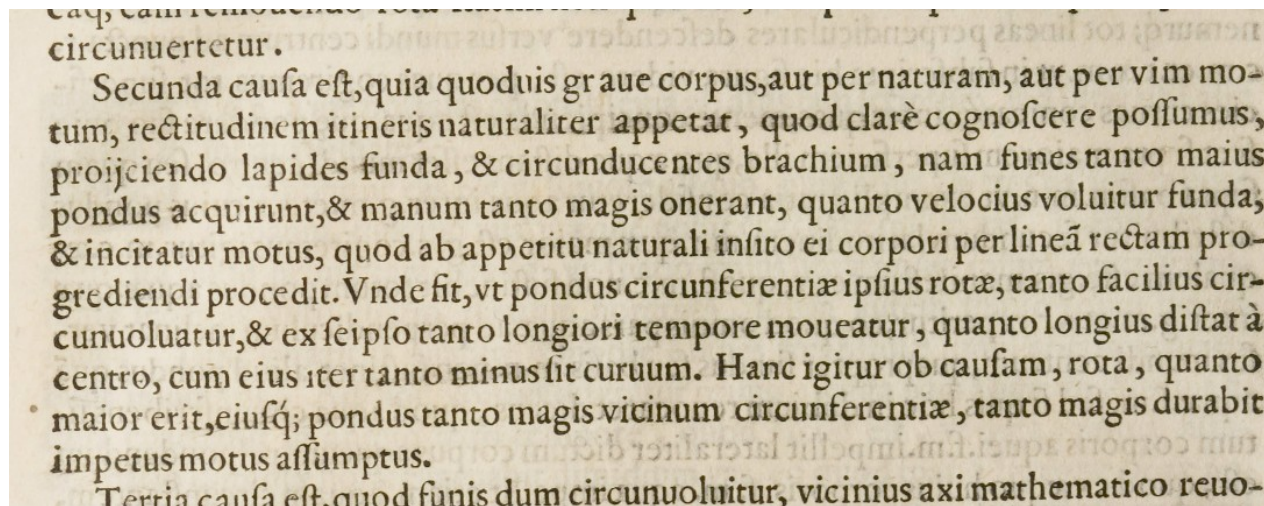
```
<h>EUCLIDIS</h>  
<h>ELEMENTORUM</h>  
<h>LIBER DECIMUS.</h>
```

2.2.2 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, & circumducentes 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 circumuoluatur, & 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 3.2.1. For \`q see section 3.2.2. See also the example in section B.1.

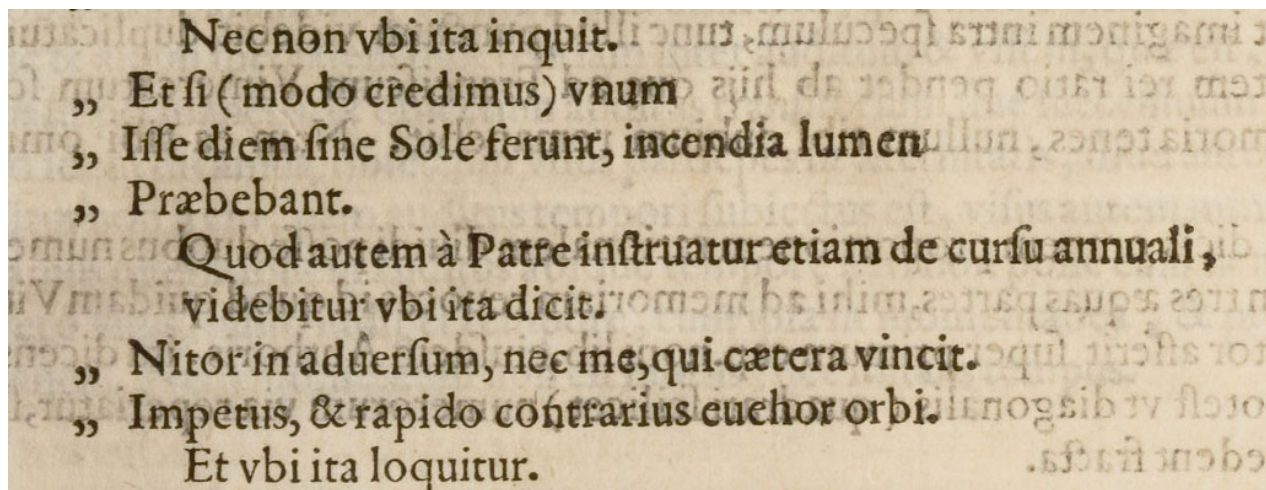
EXCEPTION: Headings (section 2.2.1) are marked by `<h>` `</h>` instead of `<p>` `</p>`. Block Quotations (section 2.2.3) are marked by `<q>` `</q>` instead of `<p>` `</p>`. The `<p>` and `</p>` tags are not used in marginal notes (section 2.4.1) and footnotes (section 2.4.2).

2.2.3 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



```
<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 inſtruatur etiam de curſu annuali,
videbitur vbi ita dicit.</p>
<q>Nitor in aduerſum, nec me, qui cætera vincit.
Impetus, & rapido contrarius euehor orbi.</q>
<p>Et vbi ita loquitur.</p>
```

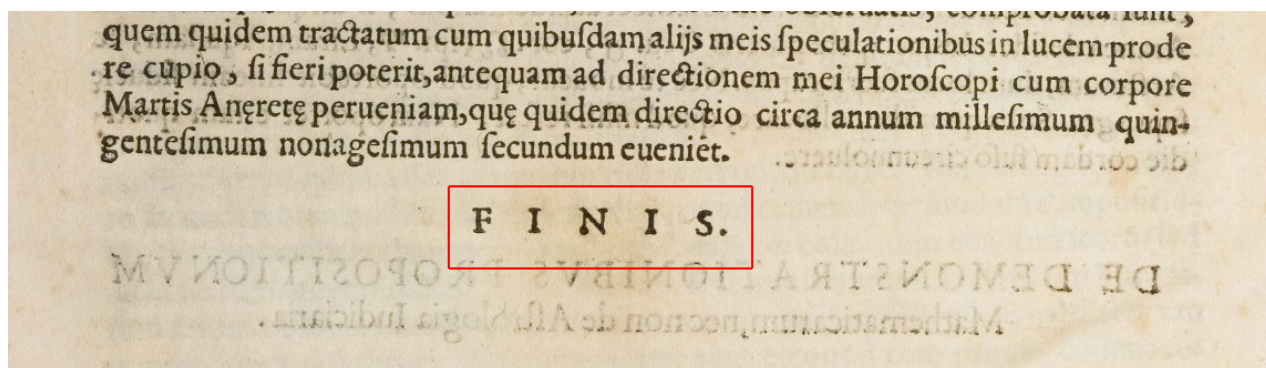
PLEASE NOTE: For inline quotations within a paragraph, type the quotation marks exactly as they appear in the text.

2.2.4 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 2.2.1).

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{ae}ret{ae} perueniam, qu{ae} quidem directio circa annum milleſimum quin-
gentēſimum nonageſimum ſecundum eueniet.</p>
<h>FINIS.</h>
```

→ For {ae} see section 3.4.

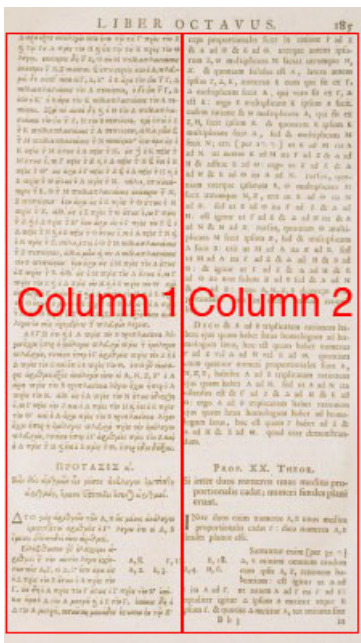
2.3 Columns and Tables

2.3.1 Columns

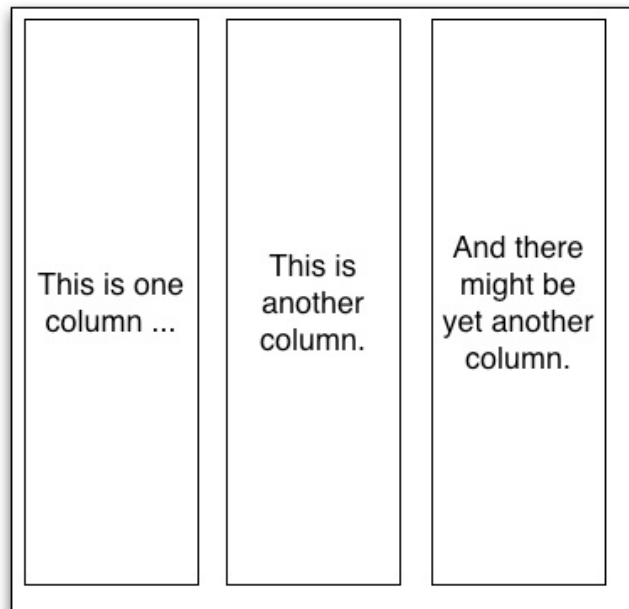
Columns are marked by `<col>` and `</col>`. Assign a number to each column and write it in the `<col>` tag.

Write the `<col>` and `</col>` tags in separate lines.

EXAMPLE 1: A REAL PAGE



EXAMPLE 2: HOW TO TYPE COLUMNS



(not transcribed)

Note that the page number and the running head are not part of a column.

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

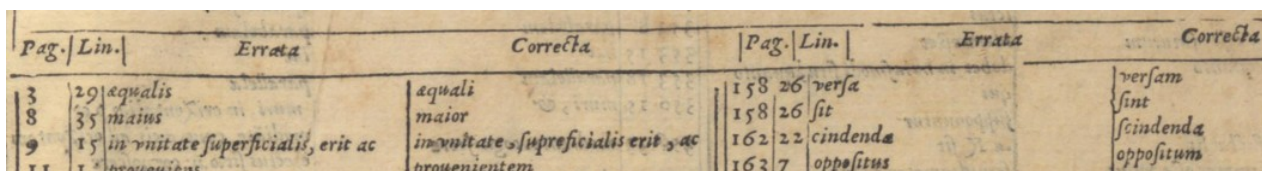
PLEASE NOTE: If there is no running text in the columns, they may be not be separate columns, but a table (section 2.3.2). If in doubt, check the example there.

2.3.2 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 2.3.1), i.e. do not type a whole column before you go on to the next column. If the whole table is in italics (section 3.3.1), 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)
```

→ For it see section 3.3.1

PLEASE NOTE: If the columns contain running text, they may not be a table, but separate columns (section 2.3.1). If in doubt, check the example there.

2.4 Notes

PLEASE NOTE: Handwritten notes (section 2.6) are not transcribed.

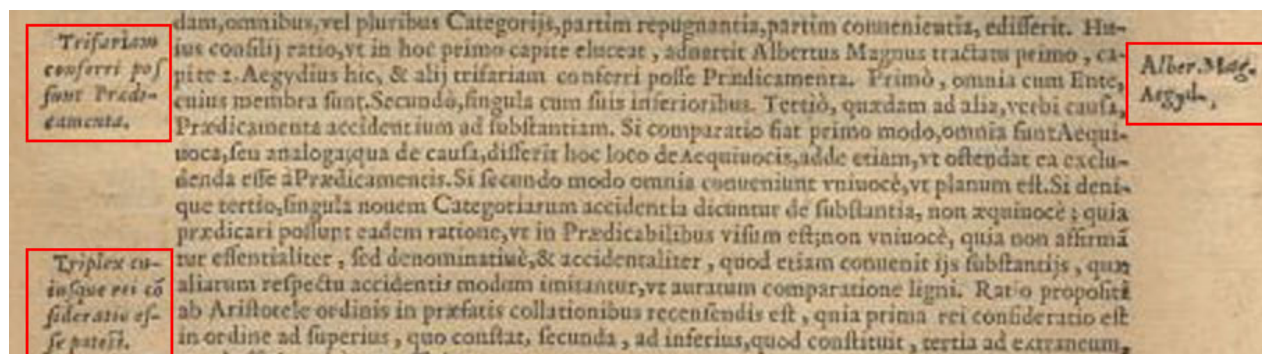
2.4.1 Marginal Notes

A marginal note on the left is marked by `<mg1>` `</mg1>`, and a marginal note on the right is marked by `<mgr>` `</mgr>`. Type the marginal note 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 `<p>` `</p>`.

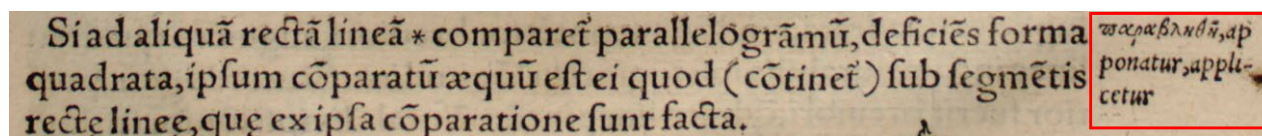
→ For anchored marginal notes see section 2.4.3.

EXAMPLE 1: MARGINAL NOTES ON THE LEFT AND ON THE RIGHT



(not transcribed)

EXAMPLE 2: TRANSCRIBING A MARGINAL NOTE



Si ad aliquã rectã lineã * compare\~t parallelogrãmu, deficiẽs forma
`<mgr>`παράβληθῆ, _ap_
ponatur, appli
cetur `</mgr>`
quadrata, ipsum cõparat\~u æquũ est ei quod (cõtine\~t) \$ub \$egm\~etis
rect{ae} line{ae}, qu{ae} ex ipsa cõparatione \$unt facta.

2.4.2 Footnotes

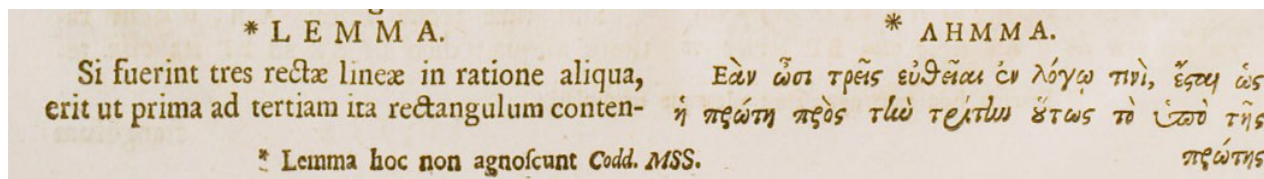
Footnotes are marked by `<fn>` and `</fn>`. Type the footnote where it appears on the page. Insert the footnote symbol in the `<fn>` tag. The corresponding footnote symbol in the main text is marked by `<n>`. Insert the footnote symbol in the `<n>` tag.

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 `<p>` `</p>`. Do not type horizontal lines. If you cannot type a common footnote symbol directly as Unicode character, resolve it according to the table of common footnote symbols, e.g. `<n {n2}>`.

TABLE: COMMON FOOTNOTE SYMBOLS

symbol	*	†	‡	§		¶
Unicode	*	U+2020	U+2021	U+00A7	U+2016	U+00B6
or type as		{n2}	{n3}	{n4}	{n5}	{n6}

EXAMPLE



```
<col 1>
<h><n *> LEMMA</h>
<p>Si fuerint tres rectæ lineæ in ratione aliqua,
erit ut prima ad tertiam ita rectangulum conten-</col>
<col 2>
<h>*> ΛΗΜΜΑ.</h>
<p>Εὰν ὡς τρεῖς εὐθεῖαι ἐν λόγῳ πινί, ἔσται ὡς
ἡ πρώτη πρὸς τὴν τρίτην ἕτως τὸ ὑπὸ τῆς</col>
<fn *>Lemma hoc non agnoscent _Codd. MSS._</fn>
```

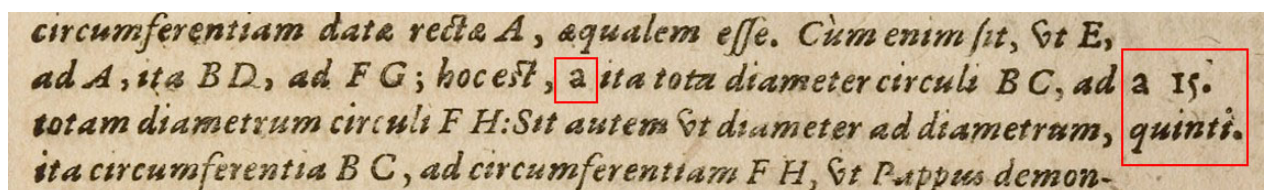
→ For Greek ligatures see section 4.3.

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.

2.4.3 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 e$$e. Cùm enim $it, 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>
```

2.5 Printed Images

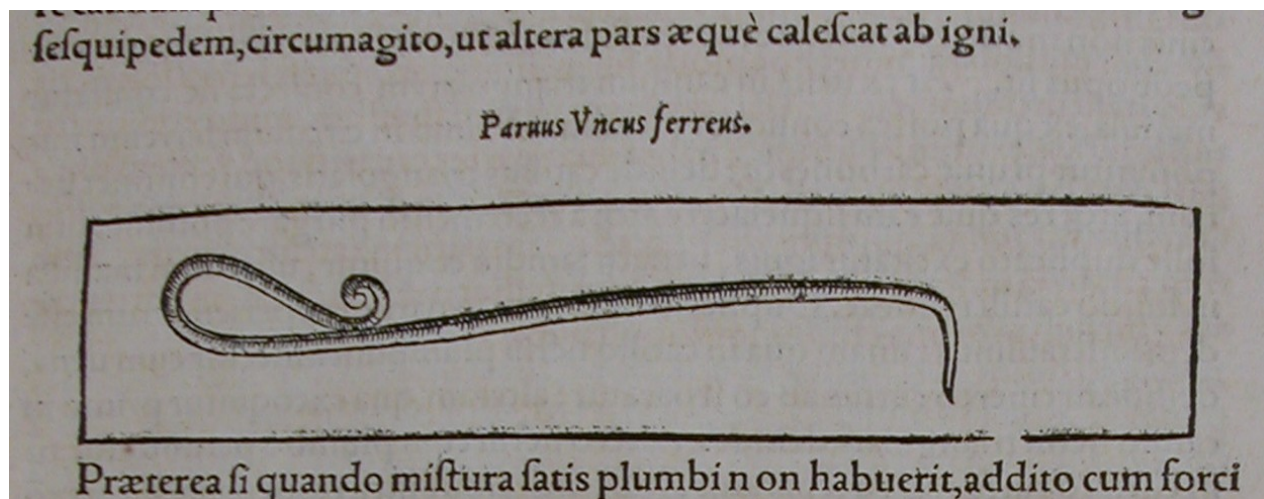
PLEASE NOTE: Treat handwritten figures in the same way as handwritten notes (section 2.6), i.e. simply mark them by `<hd>`.

2.5.1 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 the caption in a separate line above or below the `<fig>` tag according to its position above or below the figure.

EXAMPLE I: A FIGURE WITH A CAPTION



`<p>(some text)`

`fesequipedem, 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: FIGURES AT DIFFERENT POSITIONS



<h>_Euclid. ex Zamb. Theorema 68. Propositio 92._<h>
 <p>Si areola comprehensa fuerit sub rationali & apotome secunda
 <mgr>92</mgr>
 quæ areolam potest, mediæ apotome est prima.</p>

<fig>
 <p it>_THEON_ ex Zâb. Areola nâq; $\alpha \beta$,
 <fig>
 cõprehẽdatur sub ratiõali $\alpha \gamma$, & 2 a-
 potome $\alpha \delta$. Dico {quod} quæ $\alpha \beta$, arcolam
 potest, mediæ apotome est prima. Esto
 enim (p 79 decimi) ip̄si $\alpha \delta$ cõgru~es δ
 (some text)</p>

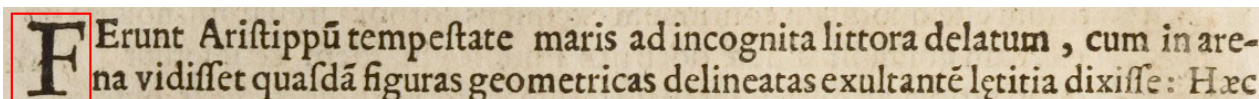
→ Within a <p it> paragraph, the _ _ denote single words in normal font (see also section 3.3.1).

2.5.2 Drop Caps

Type a drop cap as an ordinary capital letter.

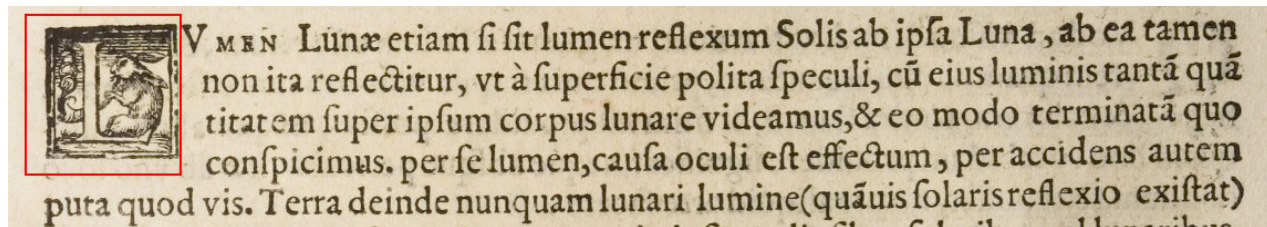
Do not use a <fig> tag (section 2.5.1) for ornamented drop caps.

EXAMPLE I: A SIMPLE DROP CAP



<p>FERunt Arištipp~u tempeštate maris ad incognita littora delatum, cum in are-
 na vidisset quašdã figuras geometricas delineatas exultant~e l{ae}titia dixiſſe: Hæc
 (some text)</p>

EXAMPLE 2: AN ORNAMENTED DROP CAP



`<p>LV<sc>MEN</sc>` Lunæ etiam si sit lumen reflexum Solis ab ipsa Luna, ab ea tamen non ita reflectitur, vt à superficie polita speculi, cū eius luminis tantā quā titatem super ipsum corpus lunare videamus, & eo modo terminatā quo conspiciamus. per se lumen, causa oculi est effectum, per accidens autem puta quod vis. Terra deinde nunquam lunari lumine (quāuis solaris reflexio existat) (some text)</p>

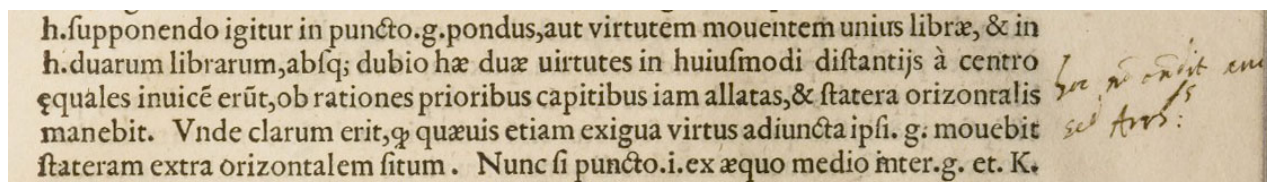
→ `<sc>` marks small caps, see section 3.3.3. See also the example in section B.1.

2.6 Handwritten Notes

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

Type the `<hd>` in a separate line, after the line of the main text it is the closest to.

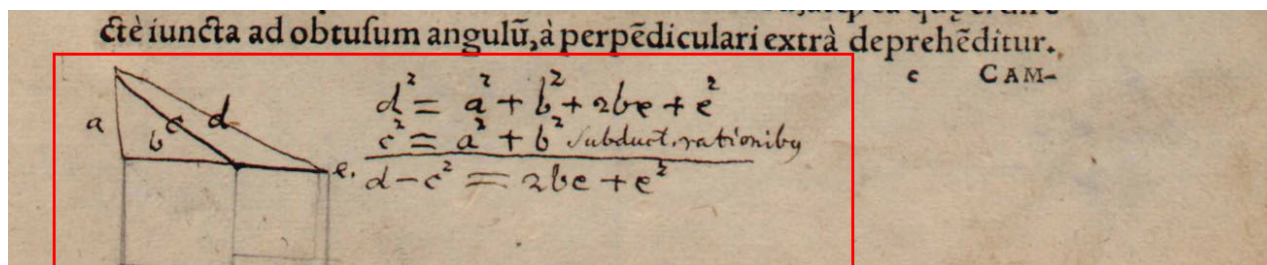
EXAMPLE 1: A HANDWRITTEN NOTE



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 {ae}quales inuicē erūt, ob rationes prioribus capitibus iam allatas, & statera orizontalis manebit. Vnde clarum erit, {quod} quæuis etiam exigua virtus adiuncta ipsi. g. mouebit stateram extra orizontalem situm. Nunc si puncto. i. ex æquo medio inter. g. et. K.

`<hd>`

EXAMPLE 2: A HANDWRITTEN NOTE CONTAINING A DRAWING



`<p>`(some text)
ctè iuncta ad obtusum angulū, à perpēdiculari extrà deprehēditur.</p>
`<hd>`

→ Example 2 contains a signature and a catchword (section 2.1.2), which are ignored.

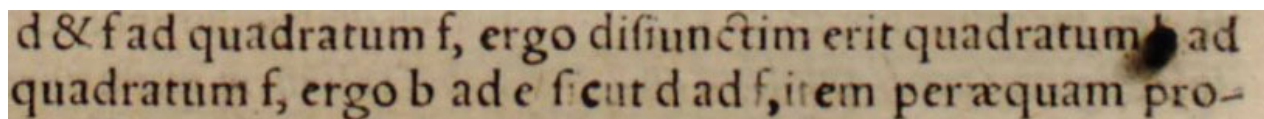
2.7 Unreadable Text

2.7.1 Characters You are Unsure About

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><?>`. A completely unreadable character is typed as `@`. If it is unclear how many characters are unreadable, use `<gap>` instead of `@`.

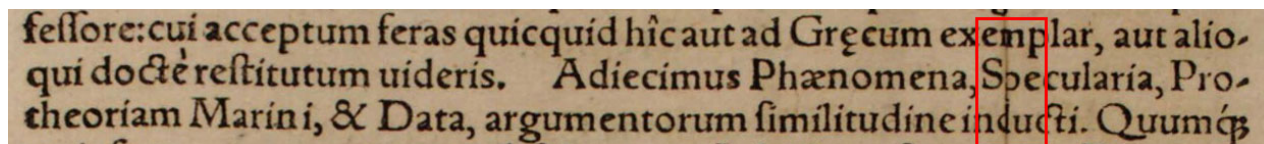
Use one `@` for each unreadable character, e.g. `unr@@dable`. If in doubt, use `<gap>`, e.g. `unr<gap>dable`. If you are unsure about a group of characters, for example a whole word, do not type `<?>` repeatedly for every character, e.g. type `word<?>` rather than `w<?>o<?>r<?>d<?>`.

EXAMPLE 1: A STAIN



d & f ad quadratum f, ergo diſiunctim erit quadratum @ ad quadratum f, ergo b ad e ſicut d ad f, item per æquam pro-

EXAMPLE 2: A PAPER CREASE



feſſore: cui acceptum feras quicquid hîc aut ad Gr{ae}cum exem<?>plar, aut alio- qui doctè reſtitutum uideris. Adiecimus Phænomena, S@ecularia, Pro- theoriam Marini, & Data, argumentorum ſimilitudine ind<?>ucti. Quum{\`que}

→ For unknown rather than unreadable characters please refer to section 2.7.2.

2.7.2 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 whether

- (1) it is a known ligature (Latin: section 3.4, Greek: section 4.3),
- (2) it is a common footnote symbol (section 2.4.2)
- (3) it is a common mathematical symbol (section 5.1),
- (4) it is in the list of characters to be typed directly (section 3.2.1),
- (5) there is a standard for typing it (section 3.2.2), or
- (6) 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.

PLEASE NOTE: Make sure that for a given text there is a single list containing 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. (See also section 1.)

→ For unreadable rather than unknown characters please refer to section 2.7.1.

3 Latin Alphabet

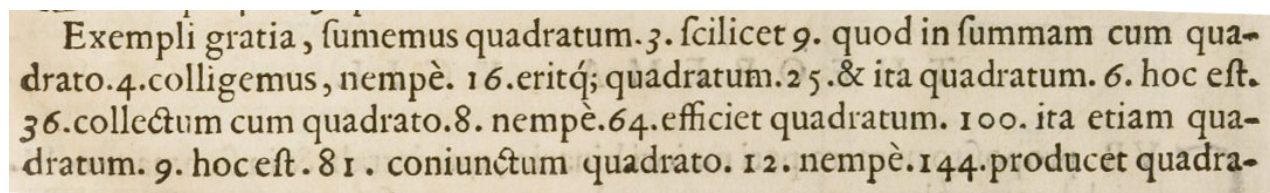
3.1 General

3.1.1 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.

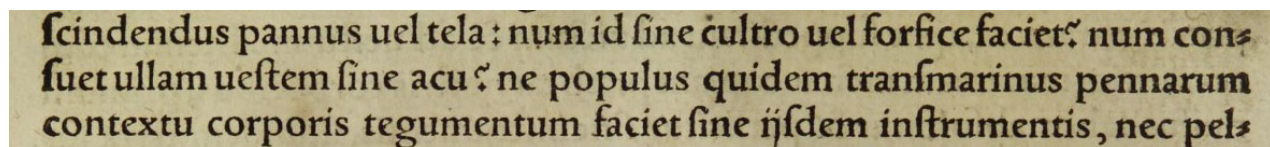
EXAMPLE 1: NORMAL PUNCTUATION MARKS



Exempli gratia, sumemus quadratum. 3. scilicet 9. quod in summam cum quadrato. 4. colligemus, nempè. 16. eritq; quadratum. 25. & ita quadratum. 6. hoc est. 36. collectum cum quadrato. 8. nempè. 64. efficiet quadratum. 100. ita etiam quadratum. 9. hoc est. 81. coniunctum quadrato. 12. nempè. 144. producet quadra-

<p>Exempli gratia, sumemus quadratum. 3. scilicet 9. quod in summam cum quadrato. 4. colligemus, nempè. 16. erit\`q; quadratum. 25. & ita quadratum. 6. hoc est. 36. collectum cum quadrato. 8. nempè. 64. efficiet quadratum. 100. ita etiam quadratum. 9. hoc est. 81. coniunctum quadrato. 12. nempè. 144. producet quadra-
(some text)</p>

EXAMPLE 2: UNUSUAL PUNCTUATION MARKS



Scindendus pannus uel tela: num id sine cultro uel forfice faciet? num consuet ulla m uestem sine acu? ne populus quidem transmarinus pennarum contextu corporis tegumentum faciet sine iisdem instrumentis, nec pel-

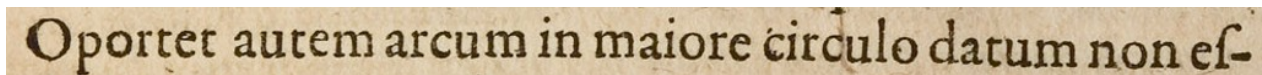
Scindendus pannus uel tela: num id sine cultro uel forfice faciet? num consuet ulla m uestem sine acu? ne populus quidem transmarinus pennarum contextu corporis tegumentum faciet sine {ij}dem instrumentis, nec pel-

3.1.2 Hyphens

If the line ends with a hyphen, type it.

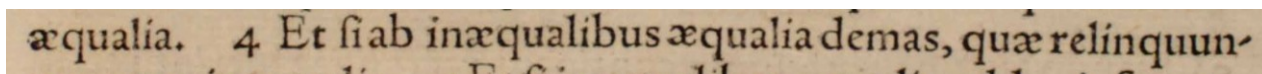
Hyphens at the end of a line can have different shapes. Always type a normal hyphen - regardless of its actual shape in the text. Do not insert a space at the end of the line.

EXAMPLE 1: NORMAL HYPHEN



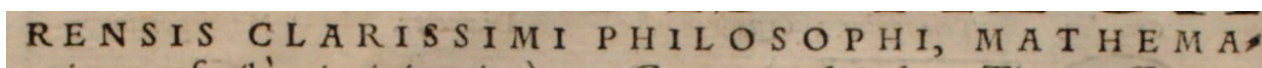
Oportet autem arcum in maiore circulo datum non e\$-

EXAMPLE 2: SLANTED HYPHEN



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

EXAMPLE 3: SLANTED DOUBLE HYPHEN



RENSIS CLARISSIMI PHILOSOPHI, MATHEMA-

3.2 Characters

3.2.1 Characters to be Typed Directly

If a character with diacritics can be easily typed and encoded as Unicode character, type it directly.

LIST: CHARACTERS THAT CAN BE TYPED DIRECTLY

Characters with acute accent

á (U+00E1) é (U+00E9) í (U+00ED) ó (U+00F3) ú (U+00FA)
Â (U+00C1) Ê (U+00C9) Î (U+00CD) Ô (U+00D3) Û (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) Ê (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 (i.e. long s) as `ſ`.

3.2.2 Other diacritics

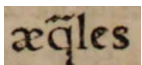
If a character cannot be typed directly but is a combination of a known character and some known diacritic, type `\`, then the diacritic, then the character.

Use this method only if the character is not in the list in section 3.2.1.

TABLE: HOW TO TYPE DIACRITICS

acute	grave	circum- flex	umlaut/ diaeresis	tilde	cedilla	dot above
á	à	â	ä	ã	ç	â
<code>\'q</code>	<code>\`q</code>	<code>\^q</code>	<code>\"q</code>	<code>\~q</code>	<code>\,e</code>	<code>\.a</code>

EXAMPLE



`æ\~qles`

PLEASE NOTE: ç (e with ogonek) and q̃ (q with ring) are treated as ligatures, see section 3.4.

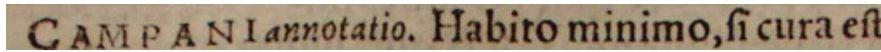
3.3 Type Styles

3.3.1 Italics

Use underscores `_ _` 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 in italics is marked by `it` in the `<p>` tag, i.e. `<p it>`.

This applies not only to paragraphs (section 2.2.2), but also to tables (section 2.3.2), i.e. `<tbl_struct>`, and pages (section 2.1.1), i.e. `<page>`. If you use `it`, do not mark the lines with additional `__` to indicate the italics. However, within a `<p>` paragraph you can use `__` to mark single words in normal font (see `__THEON__` in example 2 in section 2.5.1).

EXAMPLE



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

3.3.2 Bold Face

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

EXAMPLE

This is a **bold** statement.

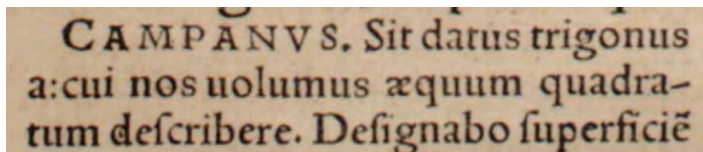
```
This is a <bf>bold</bf> statement.
```

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

3.3.4 Subscript and Superscript

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

EXAMPLE

a_1 and x^2

```
a<_>1</_> and x<^>2</^>
```

PLEASE NOTE: Numbers or other symbols in superscript may indicate a footnote (section 2.4.2). Check whether there is a corresponding footnote somewhere.

3.4 Latin Ligatures


Resolve easy ligatures silently. Resolve difficult ligatures, too, but type { and } around them.

→ Do not resolve æ and œ (see section 3.2.1).

LIST 1: EASY LIGATURES

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





LIST 2: DIFFICULT LETTER LIGATURES

 {ij}

LIST 3: DIFFICULT COMPLEX LIGATURES

 {ae}

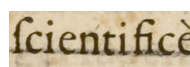

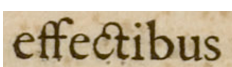
 {con}

 {que}  {quam}  {quis}  {quo}

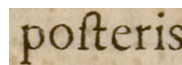
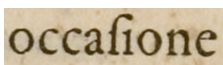
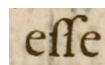
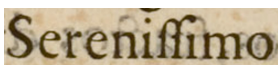
 {pro}

 {secundu}

EXAMPLE 1: WORDS CONTAINING EASY LIGATURES

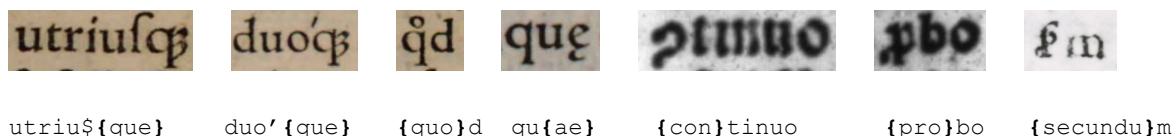
  

Scientificè _stater_ effectibus

poſteris occaſione eſſe Sereniſſimo

EXAMPLE 2: WORDS CONTAINING DIFFICULT LIGATURES



4 Greek Alphabet

4.1 Characters

Type Greek characters directly as Unicode characters.

Type characters with diacritics as precomposed characters from the Unicode Greek Extended block, i.e. ò as the Unicode character U+1F00, etc.

4.2 Punctuation

The rules for Latin punctuation apply. In addition, type the mid-dot · directly.

→ For the Latin punctuation see section 3.1.1.

The mid-dot · (Greek ano teleia) has the Unicode number U+0387.

4.3 Greek Ligatures


Resolve letter variations silently. Resolve all ligatures and type { and } around them. If a ligature contains some diacritics, type them.

The acute accent above ι, e.g. in {τῖ}, may be vertical; however, type it as acute accent. In some ligatures the accent is not above the correct character; type the accent above the vowel (α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω), e.g. {μῑν}. In two-letter ligatures of two vowels, type the accent above the second letter, e.g. {οῦ}. In some ligatures the accent is not clearly visible; if the resolved version in the list contains an accent, type it. In Greek texts, the circumflex has two shapes (circumflex ^ and tilde ~); always type it as normal circumflex. Type the end-sigma ς directly, i.e. it is not a letter variation.

LIST 1: LETTER VARIATIONS

ϑ ω
β π

LIST 2: TWO-LETTER LIGATURES

αι  {αι} αῖ' {ἄν} αῦ' {αύ}

γη {γη} ρρ {ρρ} ρω {ρω}

δι {δί} δο {δο} δρ {δρ}

ει {ει} εϊ {εϊ} εν {εν} εϋ {εϋ}

ην {ην} η̃ν {η̃ν}

θα {θα} θε {θε}

κο {κο}

λλ {λλ}

μο {μο}

πα {πα} πο {πο} πτ {πτ}

οξ {όξ} ου {ου}

ρι {ρι}

σθ {σθ} σι {σι} σκ {σκ} σσ {σσ} στ {στ} σχ {σχ}

τα {τα} τε {τε} τι {τι} τί {τί} το {το} τρ {τρ}

υν {υν}


χρ {χρ}



ψι {ψι}

PLEASE NOTE: Some two-letter ligatures have different shapes within a word and as a separate word, e.g. {εν} as a two-letter ligature (table 2) and {έν} as a word ligature (table 4).


LIST 3: LIGATURES OF THREE OR MORE LETTERS

 {μεν}  {μέν}

 {προ}

 {στι}  {στο}



LIST 4: WORD LIGATURES


 {ἀπό}



 {γάρ}


 {διὰ}

 {έν}  {ἐπί}

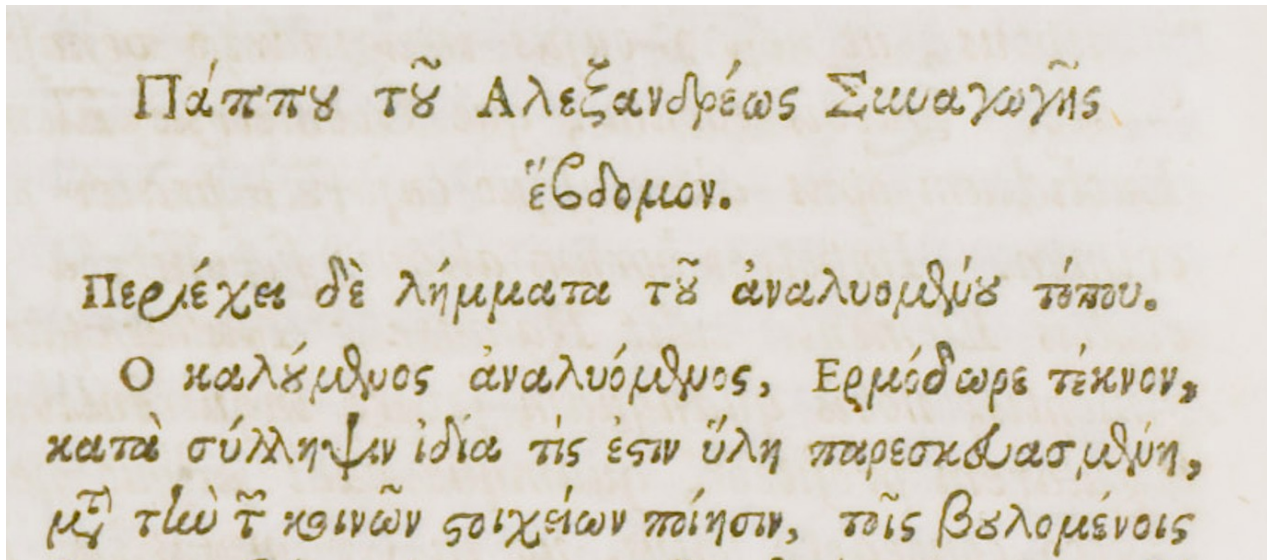
 {καί}  {κατὰ}

 {μετὰ}

 {τήν}  {των}

 {ὑπό}

EXAMPLE



```
<h>Πάππ{ου} τ{οῦ} Ἀλεξαν{δρ}έως Σ{υν}α{γω}{γῆ}ς  
ἔβ{δο}{μο}ν.</h>  
<p>Πε{ρι}έχ{ει} δὲ λήμματα τ{οῦ} ἀναλυο{μέν}{ου} {τό}{πο}υ.</p>  
<p>Ὁ καλ{ού}{μεν}ος ἀναλυόμενος, Ερμόδωρε {τέ}κνον,  
κατὰ σύ{λλη}ψιν ἰδίᾳ τίς ἐστὶν ὕλη {παρεσκευασ}μένη,  
{μετὰ} τ{ῆν} {τῶν} {κοινῶν} σοιχείων ποίησιν, τοῖς βελομένοις  
(some text)</p>
```

5 Mathematics

5.1 Mathematical Symbols

If you cannot type a mathematical symbol directly as Unicode character, resolve it and type { and } around it.

Resolve common mathematical symbols according to the following table. Do not type { and } around ' " \mathbb{R} .

TABLE: COMMON MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS

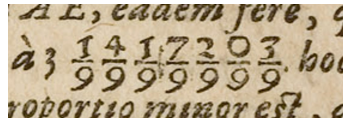
symbol	'	"	\pm	\therefore	\circ	∞	\cdot	\div	$\sqrt{\quad}$	\mathbb{R}
Unicode	U+2032	U+2033	U+00B1	U+2234	U+00B0	U+221E	U+00F7	U+00B7	U+221A	U+0156
or type as	'	"	{+-}	{:..}	{o}	{oo}	{.}	{%}	{V}	\,R

PLEASE NOTE: Type the Greek punctuation mark \cdot directly as Unicode character U+0387 (see section 4.2).

5.2 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:

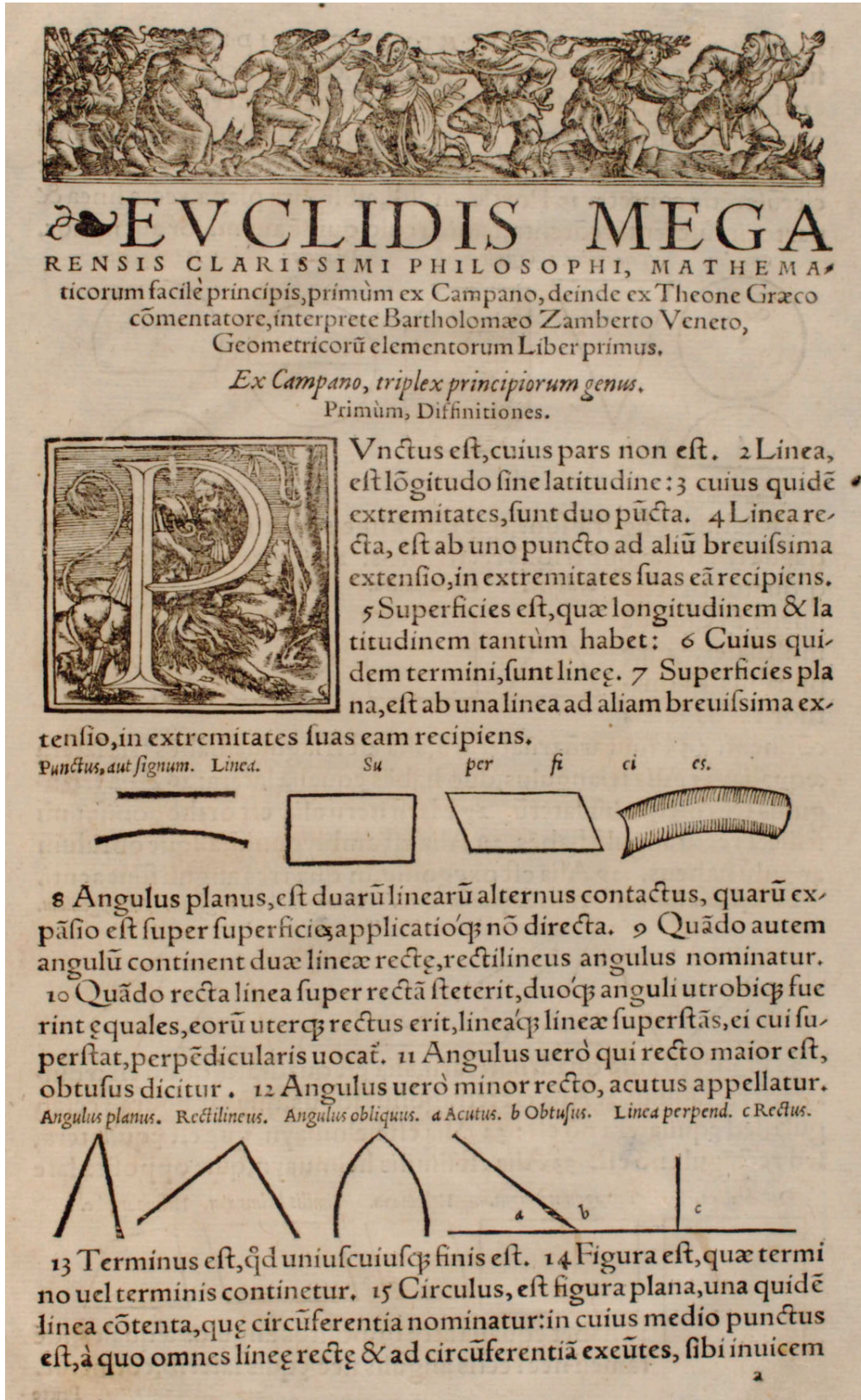
à 3 {1/9} {4/9} {1/9} {7/9} {2/9} {0/9} {3/9}.

A List of All Tags

section	tag	name	may contain
2.1.1	<pb>	page break	page number, it
2.1.1	<rh> </rh>	running head	it
2.2.1	<h> </h>	heading (or footer)	it
2.2.2	<p> </p>	paragraph	it
2.2.3	<q> </q>	block quotation	it
2.3.1	<col> </col>	column	column number, it
2.3.2	<tb> </tb>	table	it
2.3.2	#	field separator	
2.4.1	<agl> </agl>	marginal note (left)	anchor symbol
2.4.1	<mgr> </mgr>	marginal note (right)	anchor symbol
2.4.2	<n>	footnote (main text)	footnote symbol
2.4.2	<fn> </fn>	footnote	footnote symbol
2.5.1	<fig>	figure	
2.5.1	<cap> </cap>	figure caption	
2.6	<hd>	handwritten note	
2.7.1	@, <?>, <gap>	unreadable text	
2.7.2	<001>, etc.	unknown character	
3.2.2	\'q, etc.	character+diacritic	' \ ^ " ~ , .
3.3.1	<u>word</u>	italics	
3.3.2	<bf> </bf>	bold face	
3.3.3	<sc> </sc>	small caps	
3.3.4	<_> </_>	subscript	
3.3.4	<^> </^>	superscript	
3.4	{quo}d, etc.	resolved ligature	
5.2	{ / }	fraction	

B Examples

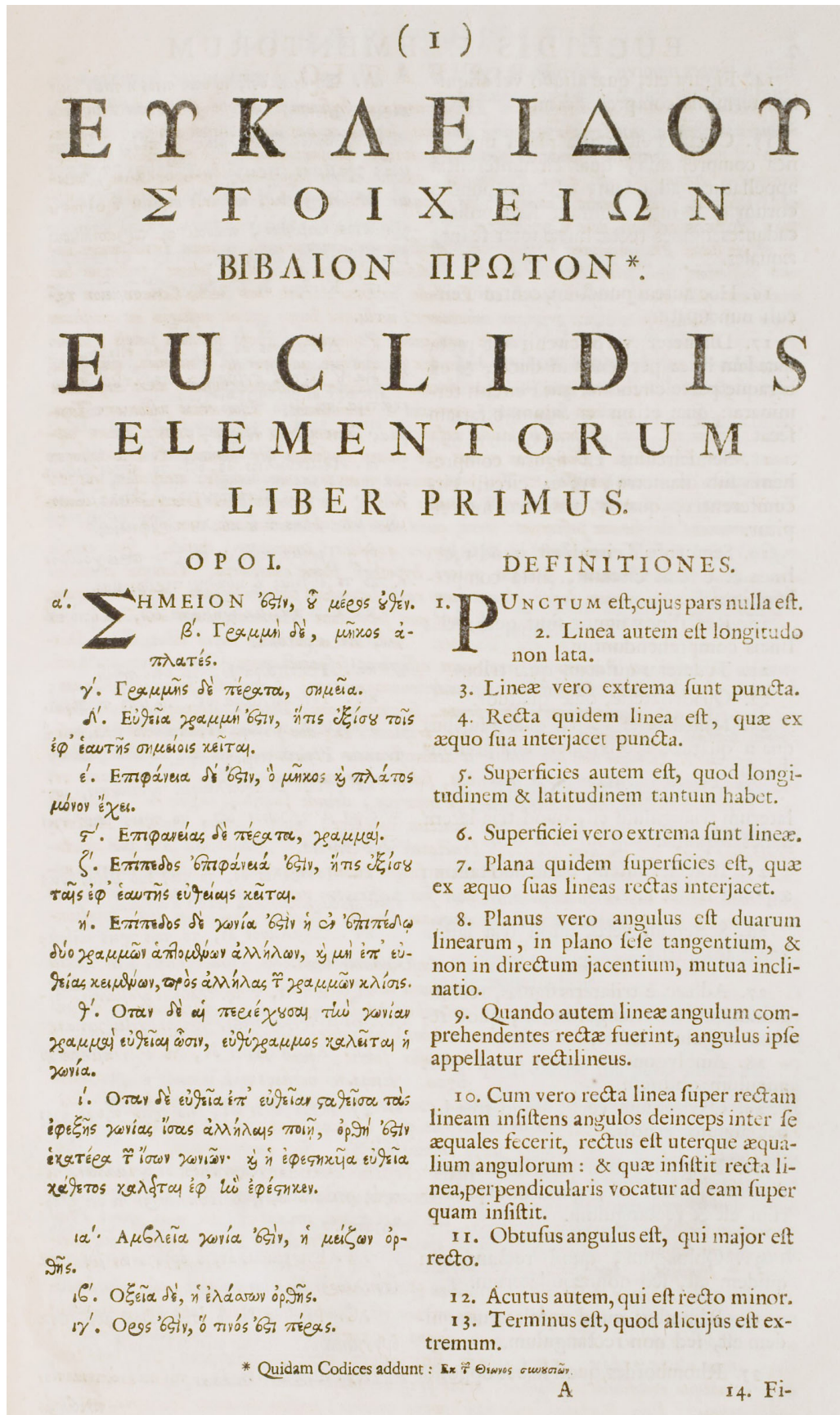
B.1 Latin Example



<pb>
 <fig>
 <fig>
 <h>EVCLIDIS MEGA
 RENSIS CLARISSIMI PHILOSOPHI, MATHEMA-
 ticorum facilè principis, primùm ex Campano, deinde ex Theone Græco
 cōmentatore, interprete Bartholomæo Zamberto Veneto,
 Geometricorū elementorum Liber primus.</h>
 <h>_Ex Campano, triplex principiorum genus._</h>
 <h>Primùm, Diffinitiones.</h>
 <p>PVnctus eſt, cuius pars non eſt. 2 Linea,
 eſt lōgitudō ſine latitudine: 3 cuius quidē
 extremitates, ſunt duo p\~ucta. 4 Linea re-
 cta, eſt ab uno puncto ad ali\~u breuiſſima
 extenſio, in extremitates ſuas eā recipiens.</p>
 <p>5 Superficies eſt, quæ longitudinem & la-
 titudinem tantūm habet: 6 Cuius qui-
 dem termini, ſunt line{ae}. 7 Superficies pla-
 na, eſt ab una linea ad aliam breuiſſima ex-
 tenſio, in extremitates ſuas eam recipiens.</p>
 <cap>_Punctus, aut ſignum. Linea._</cap>
 <fig>
 <cap>_Su per fi ci es._</cap>
 <fig><fig><fig>
 <p>8 Angulus planus, eſt duar\~u linear\~u alternus contactus, quar\~u ex-
 pāſio eſt ſuper ſuperficies,<?> applicatio{que} nō directa. 9 Quādo autem
 angul\~u continent duæ lineæ rect{ae}, rectilineus angulus nominatur.</p>
 <p>10 Quādo recta linea ſuper rectā ſteterit, duo{que} anguli utrobi{que} fue-
 rint {ae}quales, eor\~u uter{que} rectus erit, lineā{que} lineæ ſuperſtās, ei cui ſu-
 perſtat, perp\~edicularis uoca\~t. 11 Angulus uerò qui recto maior eſt,
 obtuſus dicitur. 12 Angulus uerò minor recto, acutus appellatur.</p>
 <cap>_Angulus planus._</cap>
 <fig>
 <cap>_Rectilineus._</cap>
 <fig>
 <cap>_Angulus obliquus._</cap>
 <fig>
 <cap>_a Acutus. b Obtuſus. Linea perpend. c Rectus_</cap>
 <fig>
 <p>13 Terminus eſt, {quo}d uniuſcuiuſ{que} finis eſt. 14 Figura eſt, quæ termi-
 no uel terminis continetur. 15 Circulus, eſt figura plana, una quid\~e
 linea cōtenta, qu{ae} circ\~uferentia nominatur: in cuius medio punctus
 eſt, à quo omnes line{ae} rect{ae} & ad circ\~uferentiā exe\~utes, ſibi inuicem

PLEASE NOTE: The typesetter used the page number of the next page as catchword, i.e. it is not the page number of this page. The closing </p> of the last paragraph is on the next page.

B.2 Greek Example



<pb (1)>
 <h>ΕΥΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ
 ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΩΝ
 ΒΙΒΛΙΟΝ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ <n *>.</h>
 <h>EUCLIDIS
 ELEMENTORUM
 LIBER PRIMUS.</h>
 <col 1>
 <h>ΟΡΟΙ.</h>
 <p>α'. ΣΗΜΕΙΟΝ ἔστιν, οὐ μέρος οὐ θεόν.</p>
 <p>β'. Γραμμὴ δὲ, μὴ κοῦς ἀ-
 πλάτεις.</p>
 <p>γ'. Γραμμὴ δὲ πέγραπτα, σημεῖα.</p>
 <p>δ'. Εὐθεῖα γραμμὴ ἔστιν, ἣτις ἐξίσου τοῖς
 ἐφ' ἑαυτῆς σημεῖοις κεῖται.</p>
 <p>ε'. Ἐπιφάνεια δὲ ἔστιν, ὃ μὴ κοῦς καὶ πλάτος
 μόνον ἔχει.</p>
 <p>ς'. Ἐπιφανείας δὲ πέγραπτα, γραμμαί.</p>
 <p>ζ'. Ἐπίπεδος ἐπιφάνειά ἔστιν, ἣτις ἐξίσου
 ταῖς ἐφ' ἑαυτῆς εὐθεῖαις κεῖται.</p>
 <p>η'. Ἐπίπεδος δὲ γωνία ἔστιν ἢ ἐν ἐπιπέδῳ
 δύο γραμμῶν ἀπτομένων ἀλλήλων, καὶ μὴ ἐπ' εὐ-
 θεείας κειμένων, πρὸς ἀλλήλας τῶν γραμμῶν κλίσις.</p>
 <p>θ'. Ὁταν δὲ αἱ περὶ ἑχούσαι τῆν γωνίαν
 γραμμαὶ εὐθεῖαι ᾧσιν, εὐθύγραμμοῦς καλεῖται ἢ
 γωνία.</p>
 <p>ι'. Ὁταν δὲ εὐθεῖα ἐπ' εὐθεῖαν σταθεῖσα τὰς
 ἐφεξῆς γωνίας ἴσας ἀλλήλαις ποιῆ, ὀρθὴ ἔστιν
 ἐκατέρω τῶν ἴσων γωνιῶν· καὶ ἢ ἐφεστηκῆσα εὐθεῖα
 κάθετος καλεῖται ἐφ' ἣν ἐφέστηκεν.</p>
 <p>ια'. Ἀμβλεία γωνία ἔστιν, ἢ μείζων ὀρ-
 θῆς.</p>
 <p>ιβ'. Ὄξεα δὲ, ἢ ἐλάσσων ὀρθῆς.</p>
 <p>ιγ'. Ὁροῦς ἔστιν, ὃ τινός ἔστι πέγρας.</p>
 </col 1>
 <col 2>
 <h>DEFINITIONES.</h>
 <p>1. PUNCTUM est, cujus pars nulla est.</p>
 <p>2. Linea autem est longitudo
 non lata.</p>
 <p>3. Lineæ vero extrema sunt puncta.</p>
 <p>4. Recta quidem linea est, quæ ex
 æquo sua interjacet puncta.</p>
 <p>5. Superficies autem est, quod longi-
 tudinem & latitudinem tantum habet.</p>
 (some untranscribed text)
 <p>12. Acutus autem, qui est recto minor.</p>
 <p>13. Terminus est, quod alicujus est ex-
 tremum.</p>
 </col 2>
 <fn *>Quidam Codices addunt: Ex τῶν θένος στυσιῶν.</fn>